

The National Center for Human Rights

**The Twenty-Second Annual Report on the Human Rights
Situation**

**In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Of 2025**

**The National Center 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

Members of the Sixth Board of Trustees*

Her Excellency Ms.Samar Al-Hajj Hassan

Chairperson of the Board of Trustees

His Excellency Mr. Khaldoun Al-Nsour

Vice Chairperson

His Excellency Mr. Nael Al-Kabariti

Her Excellency Dr. Reem Abu Dalbough

His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Al-Tarawneh

His Excellency Mr. Saed Karageh

His Excellency Dr. Sami Al-Hourani

Her Excellency Dr. Wafaa Al Khadra

His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Al-Qudah

His Excellency Father Nabil Haddad

His Excellency Mr. Fathi Al-Jaghbir

His Excellency Dr. Ali Hajahjah

His Excellency Dr. Zaid Al-Kelany

Her Excellency Dr. Lina Shabib

Her Excellency Ms. Nayfa Al-Zaben

Her Excellency Ms. Rawan Abu Al-Faylat

His Excellency Mr. Rakan Al-Rawad

Her Excellency Ms. Muna Hakouz

His Excellency Dr. Fadi Miqdadi

*Pursuant to Council of Ministers Resolution No. (N.T 46/43392), sanctioned by the Royal Decree dated 02/08/2023, as well as Council of Ministers Resolution No. (N.T 46/17328), endorsed by the Royal Decree dated 05/08/2025, concerning the newly appointed members.

General Supervision

Her Excellency Prof. Samar Al-Hajj Hassan
President of the Board of Trustees

Supervision and Follow-up

His Excellency Mr. Jamal Al-Shamayleh
Commissioner-General for Human Rights

President of the Annual Report Editorial Committee

Dr. Nahla Al-Momani

Members of the Committee

Prof. Arwa Al-Abbadi/ Dr. Haitham Shihab/ Prof. Issa Al-Hawasheh/ Prof. Ammar Al-Hadid/ Prof. Shorouq Allawi

Preparation Team

Ala' Al-Ateyat
Anas Al-Foqaha'a
Buthainah Freihat
Khaled Al-Momani
Sama Al-Naser
Shorouq Allawi
Omar Bani Mustafa

Issa Al-Hawawsheh
Issa Al-Maraziq
Ammar Al-Hadid
Oraib Al-Momani
Feryal Al-Assaf
Rami Al-Hashem
Rawan Mashaqbeh

Rania Al-Madani
Muna Abu Sel
Mais Al-Momani
Mohammad Nour Al-Dabbas
Nahla Al-Momani
Haitham Shihab

Table of Contents

Right	Page No.
Executive Summary.....	8
Introduction	9
First: The Civil and Political Rights Pillar	14
Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person.....	14
Right to Liberty and Security of Person	21
Right of Access to Justice and Fair Trial Guarantees.....	28
Right to Nationality, Residence, Freedom of Movement and Asylum.....	38
Right to Vote and Stand for Election.....	44
The Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Press and Media Freedom, and Access to Information.....	48
Right of Access to Information	53
Right to Peaceful Assembly	55
Right to Establish and Join Political Parties.....	59
Right to Establish and Join Trade Unions	62
Right to Establish and Join Associations	66
Second: The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Pillar	70
Right to Development and an Adequate Standard of Living	70
Right to Work.....	84
Right to Education	95
Right to Health	108
Right to a Healthy Environment.....	125
Cultural Rights	137
Third: Rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection Pillar.....	145
Women's Rights	145
Children's Rights	157
Rights of Persons with Disabilities.....	171
Rights of Older Persons	181
Fourth: Annexes	
Analysis of Complaints Received by the National Center for Human Rights of 2025	190
Key Achievements of the Center and the Impact of Implementing Its Recommendations and Field Visits of 2025	202
Annex on the Recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights of 2025	227

List of key terms

The following terms and expressions, wherever mentioned in the report, shall have the meanings assigned thereto below:

Kingdom : The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Center : National Center for Human Rights.

Center Law : The National Center for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended.

Report : The Twenty-Second Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of 2025

Monitoring : Field monitoring by the Center's team during 2025.

Complaints : Complaints received and followed up by the Center during 2025, in accordance with the established procedures.

International Human Rights Standards: The normative framework based on the international and regional treaties, conventions, and standards to which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a State Party.

Executive Summary

The report concludes that the human rights situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during 2025 was characterized by a clear interplay between persistent structural challenges and tangible reform developments, reflecting a transitional phase that requires strengthening an evidence-based approach and linking public policies to precise measurement indicators. With regard to civil and political rights, an increase in the number of cases of administrative detention was observed, involving 22,620 detainees. At the same time, the report records qualitative progress in the criminal justice system, represented by the expansion of alternatives to custodial sentences, the enhancement off-air trial safeguards, and the expansion of the use of modern technologies in litigation, particularly remote trials which exceeded 123,000 sessions. These developments contribute to improving access to justice and enhancing its efficiency, and provide a practical foundation upon which to build in consolidating restorative justice and reducing liberty-restricting interventions.

With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, the report points to the persistence of fundamental challenges affecting the effectiveness of public policies, most notably the absence of nationally adopted indicators for measuring multidimensional poverty, continuing gaps in inclusive education for children with disabilities, and limited trade union pluralism. These factors constrain the capacity to design and implement evidence-based social policies whose impact can be effectively measured. Conversely, the report documents a gradual improvement in legal and social protection mechanisms, reflected in the activation of the Legal Aid Fund and its provision of assistance to 3,468 beneficiaries during 2025, alongside the conclusion of 29 collective labor agreements covering more than 218,000 workers, both men and women. This reflects relative progress in strengthening social dialogue and improving working conditions within the existing institutional framework.

With regard to the rights of those most in need of protection, the report confirms that women, children, and persons with disabilities continue to face accumulated challenges related to enhancing participation,

ensuring equal opportunities in accessing services, and providing reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, despite partial progress at both the legislative and policy levels, particularly in the areas of protection from violence and the promotion of inclusive education.

The report notes that the next phase requires a shift from fragmented, sector-specific interventions towards integrated protection and empowerment policies based on clear measurement indicators, thereby ensuring a sustainable and measurable impact.

With regard to digital rights, the development of dedicated strategies in this area constitutes a significant development in its own right, reflecting an advanced institutional recognition of the risks arising from digital transformation. During 2025, the competent authorities dealt with 29,389 cybercrime cases, while 120 cases involving hate speech were referred to the judiciary. This highlights the growing importance of this area and the expanding scope of its impact. Nevertheless, there remains an urgent need to develop a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework governing the use of artificial intelligence. The report emphasizes that keeping pace with these developments requires prompt legislative and regulatory intervention grounded in the principles of legality, transparency, non-discrimination, and accountability, and aligned with relevant international standards.

Accordingly, the report indicates that advancing the human rights situation

during the next phase requires a focus on a set of interrelated priorities, foremost among them: reviewing and updating a number of pieces of legislation, most notably the Crime Prevention Law; expanding the adoption of a restorative justice approach and alternatives to custodial sentences; developing data-driven national indicators to measure the social and economic impact of legislation and policies in accordance with the Good Regulation and Legislative and Policy Impact Assessment System No. (17) of 2025; and establishing an integrated national framework for the protection of digital rights and the governance of emerging technologies. The report emphasizes that the gradual and integrated implementation of these priorities would strengthen the human rights protection system, reinforce the rule of law, and ensure the sustainability of the national reform process.

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 Center for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended.

In preparing its Annual Report, the Center draws upon a set of criteria, beginning with the Jordanian Constitution, international human rights standards, and the national legal framework. This framework forms the foundation upon which the Center exercises its mandate, within a robust methodological framework anchored in three integrated tiers of analysis, examining the extent to which legislation and subsequent amendments thereto are aligned with the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards; second, monitoring public policies in terms of their inclusiveness, effectiveness, and sustainability; and third, monitoring practices through field visits and the handling of complaints, as well as assessing the extent to which individuals are empowered and able to exercise and access their rights.

For the purposes of developing a comprehensive understanding of the human rights situation in the Kingdom, the Center has worked across several key areas, most notably continuing to exercise the monitoring mandate of the National Center for Human Rights, as provided for under its Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended, through conducting a wide range of unannounced visits to entities relevant to the Center's work. In addition, the Center has continued to receive and follow up on complaints and work towards resolving cases of violations.

On another note, the Center continued to adopt a participatory approach in its engagement with all stakeholders, including civil society. It held extensive dialogue sessions and conferences, which generated a range of outcomes and recommendations that provided an additional source of information for the Annual Report.

This reflects the Center's conviction in the importance of engaging with all stakeholders to arrive at an accurate assessment of the human rights situation and formulate specific, measurable recommendations.

As part of the Center's continued efforts to develop the methodology of the Annual Report and keep pace with both international and national developments, the Twenty-Second Annual Report addresses pivotal contemporary human rights dimensions, most notably digital rights, violations occurring within the digital space, measures to mitigate such violations, and mechanisms for promoting and advancing digital rights. The report also monitors digital transformation and the relevant aspects of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy and its implementation plan. In addition, it highlights developments in the integration of emerging technologies and artificial intelligence in ways that ensure the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as the challenges arising in this regard.

It is also worth noting that, recognizing the impact of emerging developments in this area, the Center convened a dialogue bringing together all relevant stakeholders from the three branches of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial branches—as well as civil society organizations, the business sector, and experts in human rights, technology, and artificial intelligence. The dialogue aimed to discuss human rights in the digital space, with a particular focus on digital violence against groups

most in need of protection. The conference concluded with comprehensive recommendations addressing legislation, policies, and practices, which were incorporated into the body of the report.

Within the same framework, the report also monitors issues with international and national dimensions that constitute emerging areas of concern, most notably the profound human rights implications of climate change and associated systemic challenges, alongside strategic findings concerning.

Recognizing the importance of demonstrating the impact of its field monitoring visits, recommendations, and their practical implications, the Center's report also presents the impact of its recommendations and follow-up efforts across multiple sectors, most notably health, education, the right to a healthy environment, and the rights of groups most in need of protection, among others. This year's report reflects an expanded focus on highlighting the recommendations that have been implemented in practice, as well as those that will be followed up in the short and long term.

To highlight all these developments and review the challenges at hand, the Twenty-Second Annual Report delineates the state of human rights across the Kingdom through three main sections: first, civil and political rights; second, economic, social and cultural rights; and third, the rights of groups most in need of protection. The Twenty-Second Annual Report is accompanied by an Annex on Complaints Analysis, an Annex on the Center's Achievements, and a statement on the impact of its recommendations and field visits.

The issuance of the Twenty-Second Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Kingdom coincides with the Center's completion of its Strategic Plan for the years 2026–2030. The strategic blueprint articulates the Center's mission and vision for the upcoming quinquennium through five core strategic objectives: first, promoting a culture of human rights and raising community awareness; second, strengthening protection and mechanisms for monitoring and documenting human rights violations; third, enhancing governance, institutional capacities, and 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 outreach.

The Center has already begun implementing the objectives of this Plan and has carried out a number of activities that have laid the foundation for further initiatives aimed at achieving these objectives in accordance with performance indicators and through periodic evaluation. This is intended to strengthen the Center's role in advancing the human rights situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with a view to ensuring that all individuals enjoy the rights guaranteed to them under the Jordanian Constitution, international human rights standards, and national legislation.

The Annual Report for this year is being issued at a time when numerous challenges continue to confront the Kingdom at the national, regional, and international levels, amid the ongoing repercussions of the aggression against the Gaza Strip. During this period, Jordan has played a prominent human right, legal, and humanitarian role at both the international and regional levels. Jordan has undertaken to continue supporting its brothers and sisters in the Strip by providing humanitarian assistance during and following the aggression, delivering medical services through the deployment of field hospitals, and receiving patients and the injured in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and providing them with the necessary medical treatment. Jordan has also maintained a steadfast position in highlighting the illegality of this aggression and exerting pressure through all available means to bring it to an end. It continues to discharge its human rights and humanitarian role, as reflected in the positions of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, which embody Jordan's steadfast position on the Palestinian cause.

In the same context, the political will has continued to drive further efforts to advance and improve the human rights situation in the Kingdom. His Majesty King Abdullah II commanded the establishment of a specialized royal committee tasked with advancing the judiciary and executing a comprehensive assessment with a view to producing recommendations that build on previous achievements. This came during His Majesty's visit to the Judicial Council on 04/11/2025, during which His Majesty emphasized that an independent and fair judiciary is

a fundamental pillar of the State's progress, the protection of rights, and the safeguarding of freedoms. His Majesty also stressed the need to continue developing the institutional administration of the Judicial Council and to provide it with the necessary tools in a manner that strengthens judicial independence. His Majesty further underscored the importance of supporting judges and providing specialized training programs and qualified personnel to enable them to perform their duties with a high degree of efficiency, while ensuring an appropriate working environment and improving judicial facilities. His Majesty highlighted the importance of expediting and streamlining judicial proceedings without compromising fair trial requirements or the quality of judgments, as well as developing legislation and judicial procedures to keep pace with technological advancements. In his remarks, His Majesty also addressed the importance of strengthening fair trial safeguards and developing and modernizing criminal justice and penal policy, as well as expanding the application of alternative sanctions. His Majesty further noted the need for the Committee to review judicial procedures in implementation of the previous recommendations of the Royal Committee for Developing the Judiciary.

On another front, efforts continued to strengthen and expand digital transformation and digital inclusion, in implementation of the Jordanian Digital Inclusion Policy, which seeks to narrow the digital divide among individuals. Efforts also continued towards automating and streamlining procedures and harnessing artificial intelligence across various sectors, in implementation of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy and its Implementation Plan, and in keeping with global developments and their implications for the human rights situation and the services provided across the Kingdom in general.

In 2025, and as part of efforts to strengthen the Center's role, the Prime Minister promulgated a circular obligating relevant entities to follow up on the Center's recommendations and develop the necessary plans in this regard.

Within the same framework, it is worth noting that the Center has introduced a new approach to the mechanism for following up on recommendations issued in its Annual Reports. The Center follows up on these recommendations through a systematic framework involving the entities concerned with their implementation, whereby concerned entities formulate targeted implementation strategies underpinned by defined timeframes and measurable performance indicators. Several consultative sessions were held with the relevant entities, during which the follow-up process was structured and the implementation plans were reviewed to enable the Center to remain regularly informed of developments related to implementation. It should also be noted that the Center monitors the implementation process through its monitoring activities and ongoing follow-up efforts. Within the same context, the Center's partnership aimed at moving forward with the promotion and protection of human rights continued in cooperation with the Government Coordinator for Human Rights mechanism and through various means, including partnership in the implementation of recommendations, training, and cooperation with civil society and relevant entities in general to follow up on recommendations issued by both treaty and non-treaty mechanisms. This contributes to ensuring the complementarity and synergy of efforts to advance the human rights situation.

In conclusion, the importance of the reports issued by the National Center for Human Rights lies in their role as national documents that assess the human rights situation, highlight positive developments, and identify the key challenges, leading to specific recommendations that are measurable, implementable, and subject to follow-up. The Twenty-Second Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan continues the approach established by the Center and presents a comprehensive vision in the field of human rights that contributes to the review and amendment of legislation, as well as the development of public policies and practices alike.

The Civil and Political Rights Pillar
of 2025

The Civil and Political Rights Pillar

Right to Life, Liberty and Physical Integrity

The right to life, liberty, and physical integrity integrity constitutes a foundational inalienable right guaranteed under the Jordanian Constitution, as well as by relevant national legislation and the international conventions to which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has acceded¹. This right is regarded as an inalienable right, giving rise to a legal obligation on the State to protect and promote it in accordance with international human rights standards. The normative content of this right encompasses the monitoring and follow-up of a number of issues, including the imposition and enforcement of the death penalty; the prevention of torture, ill-treatment, and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment; cases of suicide; deaths resulting from traffic accidents and drowning; incidents involving the discharge of firearms; and cases involving trafficking in and use of narcotic substances.

Imposition and Enforcement of the Death Penalty

International human rights law affirms the right to life as an inherent right from which no person may be arbitrarily deprived. Accordingly, it limits the imposition of the death penalty to the most serious crimes and requires that it be carried out only pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a

International human rights law affirms the right to life as an inherent right from which no person may be arbitrarily deprived. Accordingly, it limits the imposition of the death penalty to the most serious crimes and requires that it be carried out only pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court that ensures the provision of fair trial guarantees².

The legal provisions set forth in the Penal Code ensure that the death penalty is imposed only in the narrowest of circumstances. They prohibit the imposition of the death penalty on persons under the age of eighteen. Where it is established that a woman sentenced to death is pregnant, the death sentence is commuted to life imprisonment with hard labor³. This is consistent with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 2006⁴ and the Arab Charter on Human Rights⁵.

In this regard, by the end of 2025, the total number of persons sentenced to death stood at 293⁶, comprising 270 males and 23 females.

¹ Article (3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Article (6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, published in Issue No. (4764) of the Official Gazette dated 15/06/2006, p. 2227; Articles (5) and (6) of the Arab Charter on Human Rights; and Article (8) of the Jordanian Constitution.

² Article (6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It should be noted that, in its General Comment No. (36) of 2018, the Human Rights Committee established under the Covenant indicated that the criterion of "the most serious crimes" is limited to intentional crimes involving killing and accompanied by aggravating circumstances.

³ Article (17) of the Penal Code.

⁴ Article (37) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, published in Issue No. (4787) of the Official Gazette, p. 3993, dated 16/10/2006

⁵ Article (6) of the Arab Charter on Human Rights, published in Issue No. (4675) of the Official Gazette, p. 4478, dated 16/09/2004

⁶ Letter No. (82/2025/Q. Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026, in response to the Center's Letter No. (H.A/20/968), dated 24/12/2025

It should be noted that the Judicial Council was contacted regarding the number of judgments rendered by the Court of Cassation in Criminal Matters, but the figures had not been received from their source as of the date of preparation of the report.

- **Number of Death Sentences Issued During 2025**

Table (1): Number of Inmates Sentenced to Death in 2025

Gender	Youth	Older Persons	Persons with Disabilities
Male	17	0	0
Female	1	0	0
Total	18	0	0

- **Suicide Cases in 2025**

Data issued by the National Center for Forensic Medicine of the Ministry of Health showed a decrease in the number of suicide cases during 2025, with a total of 156 cases⁷, compared to 166 cases in 2024⁸. The figures were as follows:

Table (2): Number of Suicide Cases in 2025

Year	Number of Suicide Cases	Gender	
		Male	Female
2025	(156)	112	44
2024	166	136	30

According to statistics from the National Center for Forensic Medicine, 18 suicide cases were recorded among individuals aged 15 to 18 years, representing the category of children and adolescents. This underscores the need to give greater attention to this age group and to intensify mental health and preventive programs, psychological support, and behavioral modification programs. The table below shows the number of suicide cases by age group⁹.

Table (3): Suicide Cases by Age Group in 2025

Age Group	Number
Under 15	11
15-18	18
19-24	41
25-34	41
35-44	24
45-54	12
55-64	6
Over 65	3

As for the methods used in suicide cases, hanging was the most prevalent, accounting for 84 cases, followed by falls from heights, with 29 cases, and suicide by firearm, with 25 cases. In addition, 9 cases involved suicide by burning, while 9 cases involved other methods. The table below shows the number of suicide cases by method¹⁰.

Table (4): Suicide cases by method of suicide

Method	Number
Hanging	84
Burning	9
Firearm	25
Fall from a Height	29
Other Methods	9

The Center reiterates its previous recommendations to decriminalize attempted suicide and stresses the need to provide social, psychological, health, and economic support to persons who attempt suicide, as well as to examine the underlying causes of suicide, including economic conditions, poverty, and unemployment, and their impact.

⁷ Letter No. (2/2/45) of the Ministry of Health/National Center for Forensic Medicine, dated 11/01/2026 , in response to the Center ’s Letter No. (H.A/966//20), dated 24/12/2025

⁸ The Twenty-First Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024 – Pillar of the Right to Life, Liberty and Physical Integrity

⁹ Letter No. (2/2/45) of the National Center for Forensic Medicine, dated 11/01/2026

¹⁰ Letter No. (2/2/45) of the National Center for Forensic Medicine, dated 11/01/2026

In addition, there is a need to develop a comprehensive national suicide prevention strategy encompassing early intervention in schools, strengthening the role of psychological counselling in educational institutions, community-based mental health programs, and training teachers and families to recognize early warning signs, as well as legislating a ban on children’s exposure to social media platforms and games classified as dangerous and known to cause disorders¹¹.

There is also a need to establish a national institutional mechanism for suicide prevention, including the launch of a free national mental health crisis hotline available around the clock.

- **Traffic Accidents in 2025**

Table (5): Number of Traffic Accidents, fatalities, and resulting injuries

Year	Total Accidents	Property-Damage Accidents	Personal Injury Accidents	Injuries	Fatalities
2025	187213	17553	1680	17146	510

Table (6): Number of Reckless Driving Violations in 2025 and 2024 by Age Group of Offenders

Age	2024	2025
18-22	598	432
23-27	648	521
28-32	381	327
33-37	283	277
Total	1910	1557
Absentee Cases	2216	1879
Grand Total	4126	3436

- The Center monitored the launch of the Public Security Directorate’s awareness campaign, “Safe Winter 2025,” aimed at promoting a culture of prevention and public safety, reducing risks arising from weather conditions, and safeguarding the security of citizens and the safety of their property¹². The campaign continued until 11 December, during which 1,544,000 vehicles underwent technical inspections. Of these, 90% were found to be technically roadworthy. Most vehicle owners voluntarily presented their vehicles at the inspection sites. The main deficiencies identified included faulty windscreen wipers, inadequate front and rear lighting, worn tyres, and the absence of fire extinguishers and reflectors¹³.

¹¹ These recommendations also constitute general guidance for the World Health Organization with regard to suicide prevention. It should be noted that the Organization itself has classified suicide as a public health emergency.

¹² <https://www.psd.gov.jo/ar>

¹³ <https://www.psd.gov.jo/ar>

- The Center tracked the unveiling by the Public Security Directorate of the slogan “Slow Down... A Life Is Ahead of You” on 04/05/2025, on the occasion of World Traffic Day and Arab Traffic Week.
- The Center monitored the launch by the Public Security Directorate, through the Civil Defense, of the “Ambulance Motorcycle” service to ensure rapid access to the scene of an accident, reduce response times during periods of traffic congestion, and provide initial medical care until the arrival of an ambulance. This contributes to saving lives and reducing complications arising from accidents and injuries¹⁴.
- The Center monitored the “Road Safety... Partnership and Responsibility” campaign, aimed at eliminating reckless and dangerous exhibitionist driving, drifting, and other hazardous behaviors inside vehicles, such as passengers sitting on the bonnet or on the roof of a vehicle while it is in motion. Such behaviors are among the most dangerous causes of traffic accidents and pose a direct threat to the lives of drivers and members of the public.

• Deaths Resulting from Suffocation in 2025

The Center observed a decrease in the number of suffocation incidents caused by heaters in 2025, with 91 incidents resulting in 182 injuries and 14 deaths, compared with 225 heater-related suffocation incidents in 2024, which resulted in 562 injuries and 20 deaths¹⁵. The table below illustrates these figures.

Table (7): Deaths Resulting from Suffocation in 2025

Type of Incident	Winter Season 2024			Winter Season 2025		
	Number	Injuries	Deaths	Number	Injuries	Deaths
Heater-Related Suffocation Incidents	225	562	20	91	182	14

In 2025, the National Center for Human Rights monitored cases of suffocation resulting from the use of a particular type of heater. A joint government investigation committee comprising all relevant authorities was formed, and samples of heaters from factories, shops, and homes where residents had suffered suffocation were sent to the Royal Scientific Society for testing and to identify the points of defect. As a precautionary measure, 5,000 heaters were impounded at a factory pending the issuance of the technical reports by the Royal Scientific Society, and their sale at commercial outlets was prohibited. The Center stresses the need to compensate those affected for the consequences arising from the use of these heaters.

¹⁴ <https://psd.gov.jo/ar>

¹⁵ Public Security Directorate / Transparency and Human Rights Office / Ref. No. (82/2025/Q. Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026 , in response to the letter of the National Center for Human Rights No. (H.A/968/20), dated 24/12/2025

- **Drowning Incidents in 2025**

The Center observed an increase in the number of drowning cases in 2025, reaching 203 cases, compared with 173 cases in 2024, as shown in the table below.

Table (8): Comparison of the Number of Drowning Cases in 2024 and 2025

Year	Number of Drowning Cases	Injuries		Deaths	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
2025	203	123	47	4	1
2024	173	110	42	38	13

The Center monitored multiple incidents of falls and asphyxiation within water wells resulting from traditional, non-compliant cleaning methods. In this regard, the Civil Defense Directorate warned of the risks associated with traditional methods and the threat they pose to human life. Cases of suffocation resulted from inadequate ventilation, while other incidents involved falls caused by the use of fuel-powered pumps to draw water. In this context, the Center stresses the role played by the Civil Defense Directorate in protecting lives and its prompt response in dealing with such incidents¹⁶.

In the same context, the Center stresses the need to take prompt regulatory measures concerning agricultural ponds to ensure compliance with public safety requirements and the imposition of penalties on violators.

Table (9): Number of Drowning Incidents by Location of Occurrence¹⁷

	Ponds	Seas	Swimming Pools	Dams	Canals	Flash Floods	Water Wells	Cesspools	Total
No. of Incidents	18	61	97	7	4	7	6	3	203
Injuries	7	74	73	2	3	5	4	2	170
Deaths	14	7	26	4	4	6	3	1	65

- In 2025, there was a decrease in incidents involving the discharge of firearms at public and private events compared with 2024. However, in 2025, two deaths were recorded, both involving males, one aged 12 and the other aged 24, as shown in the table below.

Table (10): Incidents Involving the Discharge of Firearms at Public and Private Events

Year	Number of Incidents Involving the Discharge of Firearms	Deaths
2025	157	2
2024	169	0

¹⁶ <https://psd.gov.jo/ar>

¹⁷ Public Security Directorate / Transparency and Human Rights Office / Ref. No. (82/2025/Q. Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026 , in response to the letter of the National Center for Human Rights No. (H.A/20/968), dated 24/12/2025

In this regard, the Center stresses the need to strengthen preventive and regulatory measures by tightening oversight of the possession and use of firearms, enforcing deterrent penalties, and intensifying public awareness campaigns.

• **Narcotic Drugs**

The Center tracked the ongoing execution of the National Strategic Plan for Drug Prevention, as well as the continued efforts of the Anti-Narcotics Department in the areas of awareness, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, with a particular focus on protecting young people and society at large. These efforts are undertaken through effective partnerships between official institutions and civil society, with a view to reducing drug use and building a safe society free from this scourge.

The Center also monitored the launch of the awareness campaign “Yes to Life... No to Drugs,” targeting young people and students at Yarmouk University. The campaign aims to raise public awareness of the dangers posed by the scourge of drugs and ways to prevent it. The Center also monitored the inauguration by the Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers Department of an expanded wing at the Addiction Treatment Center within the Birin Correction and Rehabilitation Facility. The extension aims to provide inmates with free and intensive recovery programs and to enhance the capacity and capabilities of the Addiction Treatment Center, which is regarded as a leading model in combating the scourge of drugs and treating persons with substance use disorders¹⁸.

The table below indicates a decrease in the number of drug-related offences involving the possession, use, and trafficking of narcotic substances in 2025 compared with 2024:

Table (11): Types and Number of Drug-Related Offences During 2024 and 2025

Type of Offence	Year	
	2025	2024
Possession and Use of Narcotic Substances	15720	25919
Drug Trafficking Charge	10056	12863

Table (12): Number of Persons Arrested on Charges of Possession of Narcotic Substances, Drug Trafficking, Drug Use, and Drug Promotion

Persons Arrested	Number
Total Number of Persons Arrested	25776
Persons Arrested in Drug Trafficking Cases	10056
Persons Arrested for Possession and Use of Narcotic Substances	15720

• **Officers Killed in the Line of Duty**

In 2025, Major Amjad Saud Arsan Bani Khaled¹⁹ made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, may his soul rest in peace, while executing official security operations in the context of combating a drug-related offence in the Kingdom.

• **Stray Dogs**

The Center noted the continued prevalence of stray dogs in residential neighborhoods across all governorates of the Kingdom, posing a risk to the safety and health of citizens, particularly children.

The Center also followed up on a complaint submitted by a resident of Karak Governorate concerning the presence of stray dogs in residential neighborhoods and public facilities. The Center contacted the competent authorities, which reported that several tenders had been issued for the establishment of dog shelters in various governorates of the Kingdom. This included the award of a tender for Karak Governorate, which is currently under implementation. The shelter Center is expected to be completed and equipped within a maximum period of two months, after which it will commence operations as part of the national plan aimed at reducing the risks posed by stray dogs, in accordance with established procedures and internationally recognized standards²⁰.

¹⁸ <https://www.psd.gov.jo/ar>

¹⁹ Letter No. (82/2025/Q. Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026 , in response to the Center’s Letter No. (H.A/20/968), dated 24/12/2025

²⁰ Complaint No. (2021C15619); the Center ’s Letter No. (H.A/502/P.S.), dated 15/12/2021; subsequent Letter No. (H.A/358/P.S.), dated 28/06/2022; and subsequent Letter No. (H.A/667/P.S.), dated 12/10/2025 ; and the Ministry of Local Administration’s response by Letter No. (Sh/47934/3), dated 09/12/2025

On 22/10/2025 , the Center convened a national dialogue session addressing the widespread proliferation of stray dogs and its direct implications for human rights, and communicated the outcomes and procedural recommendations arising from the session to the Prime Ministry²¹.

The response of the Prime Ministry included a copy of the letter from the Ministry of Local Administration and Municipalities setting out the Ministry’s measures in this regard²². These measures fall under two main areas: First: Developing comprehensive and integrated national plans in cooperation with all relevant and oversight institutions and authorities, and in coordination with the Ministry of Interior. Second: Technical and procedural solutions, including the allocation of 19 sites for the establishment of shelters, which are currently under implementation as part of the stray dog control program; the development of a joint national plan in cooperation with the relevant authorities, namely the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Greater Amman Municipality, to ensure the implementation of a program to control the reproduction of stray dogs; the establishment of a database containing all information related to the issue; and the development of a training program for personnel responsible for the capture and care of stray dogs in cooperation with the Greater Amman Municipality. Approximately 22 personnel responsible for capture and care from four municipalities were trained in cooperation with the Greater Amman Municipality and the Princess Alia Foundation. The Ministry of Agriculture operates two systems: the first for disease surveillance, and the second an interactive electronic reporting system. Municipalities also continue to manage waste on an ongoing basis within their respective boundaries.

The number of dog-bite cases in 2025 reached 9,586 cases²³, compared with 9,345 cases in 2024, as shown in the table below:

Table (13): Dog-Bite Cases in 2024 and 2025

Year	Number of Dog-Bite Cases	Male	Female
2025	9586	6917	2669
2024	9345	6780	2565

In this regard, the Center stresses that, in order to reduce dog-bite cases, it is necessary to expedite the operation of dog shelters, expand the implementation of vaccination and sterilization programs, and strengthen coordination with municipalities and relevant authorities, thereby ensuring a sustainable response to this phenomenon and reducing the associated health risks.

²¹ Letter No. (H.A/825/1/3), dated 03/11/2025

²² Letter No. (R/46900/1), dated 03/12/2025

²³ According to the information provided to the Center by the Jordanian Ministry of Health.

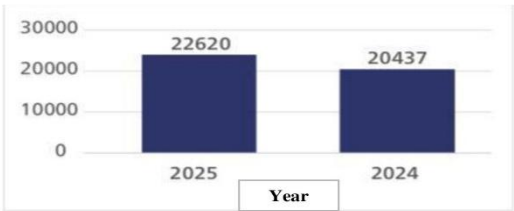
Right to Liberty and Security of Person

The Jordanian Constitution guarantees the right to liberty²⁴, while international human rights conventions affirm the universal right of every individual to liberty and security of person. No one may be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention, nor may anyone be deprived of their liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law²⁵.

Administrative Detention

In 2025, the number of persons subjected to administrative detention increased, reaching 22,620²⁶, compared to 20,437²⁷ in 2024. This calls for a review of the legislative framework governing such practices:

Figure (1): Number of Persons Subjected to Administrative Detention in 2024 and 2025



Meanwhile, the number of administrative detention orders reached 28,588²⁸. The Center confirms that no amendments were made to the Crime Prevention Law No. (7) of 1954 during 2025. The Center reiterates its position that the Crime Prevention Law 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 in a manner that ensures the reduction of administrative detention.

Correctional and Rehabilitation Center s

The right of all persons deprived of their liberty to humane treatment and respect for their inherent dignity constitutes a fundamental principle established under international instruments²⁹, and is also guaranteed by the Jordanian Constitution³⁰.

In 2025, the number of inmates in Correctional and Rehabilitation Center s increased to 26,303, representing 188%, compared with 25,148 inmates in 2024, despite the Public Security Directorate’s implementation of several measures, including increasing the capacity of correctional centers from 14,000 to 14,024.

Figure (2): Number of Inmates in Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers in 2024 and 2025

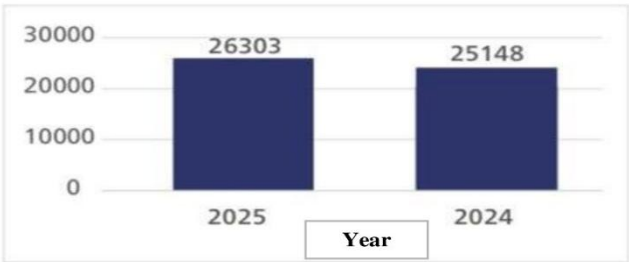


Table (14): Number of Allegations of Torture and Investigation Outcomes During 2025, as Reported to the Center Pursuant to the Letter of the Public Security Directorate No. (82/2025/Q. Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026

#	Convicted	Not Convicted	Covered by General Amnesty	Total
Number	0	4	0	4

²⁴ Articles (7), (8), and (9) of the Jordanian Constitution.

²⁵ Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

²⁶ Letter No. (30/670/4374) of the Ministry of Interior, dated 21/01/2026, in response to the Letter of the National Center for Human Rights No. (H.A/20/967), dated 24/12/2025

²⁷ The Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024.

²⁸ Letter No. (30/670/4374) of the Ministry of Interior, dated 21/01/2026, in response to the Letter of the National Center for Human Rights No. (H.A/20/967), dated 24/12/2025

²⁹ Article (10) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

³⁰ Articles (7) and (8) of the Jordanian Constitution, as amended.

Table (15): Number of Complaints Concerning Ill-Treatment During 2025, as Reported to the Center Pursuant to Letter of Public Security Directorate No. (82/2025/Q. Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026

Number of Complaints	Decision Issued by the Police Judiciary
25	No Case to Answer
14	Trial Before the Competent Authority
3	Dismissal of Public Prosecution Case Due to Waiver of the Personal Right
16	Under Investigation
58	Total

During 2025, the Center executed 125 field monitoring visits, compared to 92 visits in 2024. During these visits, the Center interviewed 140 male and female inmates, including 100 inmates who were visited on the basis of complaints received by the Center, 31 visits conducted following media monitoring of electronic news websites and social media platforms and verification of the reasons for detention, and 9 visits conducted in response to requests submitted by inmates to the administrations of the Centers to meet with the Center. The necessary measures were taken, including contacting the relevant authorities and verifying the accuracy of the allegations raised³¹.

The National Center for Human Rights also conducted a number of periodic monitoring visits to Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers and temporary detention Centers in the Southern Region. These included two visits to the temporary detention Centers at Aqaba and Ma'an Police Directorates. The key positive findings observed during these visits included the proper maintenance and updating of the required records, such as records of detention and release orders; the availability of separate registers for cash and non-cash deposits; and records relating to healthcare and telephone communications. The Center also observed good ventilation and lighting, as well as the availability of a canteen within the detention facility, with a price list for the canteen posted at its entrance. A notice setting out the rights and duties of detainees was also displayed inside the detention Centers³².

The Center observed several challenges, including the lack of accessibility adaptations in some facilities for persons with disabilities and the need for maintenance in some sanitary facilities. The Center communicated the findings and outcomes of these visits to the Public Security Directorate³³.

The Center also conducted two visits to Aqaba and Ma'an Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers. The key positive findings included the presence of well-organized records at both correctional and Rehabilitation Centers; adequate lighting inside the rooms; the provision of medical care and the necessary medical supplies in the clinic; and the implementation of a wide range of diverse activities for inmates at Ma'an Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers³⁴.

The Center also simultaneously identified critical operational challenges, most notably overcrowding at Aqaba Correctional and Rehabilitation centers and the need for maintenance of parts of the Center's infrastructure.

In this regard, the Center also communicated the findings and outcomes of these visits to the Public Security Directorate.

Within this framework, the Center received a response from the Public Security Directorate confirming the overcrowding problem faced by the administrations of the correctional and rehabilitation centers and the ongoing efforts to address it. The Directorate also confirmed that newly admitted inmates are provided with the necessary new personal belongings upon admission to the Center, with old items replaced as necessary. It further indicated that a complaints and suggestions box had been provided, and that inmates are informed of their rights and provided with legal assistance³⁵.

³¹ The Annex on Complaints Analysis sets out the number of complaints received and the outcomes thereof.

³² The monitoring visit covered the Ma'an Police Directorate on Thursday, 17/07/2025 ; the Aqaba Police Directorate on Tuesday, 15/07/2025 ; the City Security Center and the Aqaba Anti-Narcotics Department on Tuesday, 15/07/2025 ; Al-Mreigha Security Center on Sunday, 13/07/2025 ; and Al-Quwayrah Security Center on Sunday, 13/07/2025

³³ The National Center for Human Rights sent the following letters to the Public Security Directorate: Letter No. (H.A/572/P.S.), dated 09/09/2025 , and Letter No. (H.A/573/P.S.), dated 09/09/2025

³⁴ The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Aqaba Correctional and Rehabilitation Center on Monday, 14/07/2025 , and to Ma'an Correctional and Rehabilitation Center on Wednesday, 16/07/2025

³⁵ Letters from the Center to the Public Security Directorate: Letter No. (H.A/571/P.S.), dated 09/09/2025 , and Letter No. (H.A/570/P.S.), dated 09/09/2025

Table (16): Number of Visits by Relevant Authorities to Rehabilitation and Correction Centers During 2025

Entity	Number
Visits by Public Prosecutors and Judicial Authorities	80 visits
Visits by Embassies and Diplomatic Missions	236 visits
Visits by Civil Society Organizations	119 visits
Requests submitted by inmates to meet with the relevant authorities	176 requests

On another front, the National Center for Human Rights monitored the key positive developments achieved by the Public Security Directorate within the rehabilitation and correction Centers³⁶.

In the Area of Human Resources

A model training institute dedicated to the administration of rehabilitation and correction Centers was established with funding from the European Union under the Rule of Law Support Program in Jordan for the years 2022–2026.

Table (17): Statistics on Training Courses Held for Personnel of the Rehabilitation and Correction Centers Administration During 2025

Type of Training Course	Total
Specialized Training Courses	1081
Local Refresher Training Courses	1468
Public Security Institute Training Courses	562
Armed Forces Training Courses	7
Total	3118

In the Area of Electronic Services and Automation:

Introduction of a Computerized Legal Aid System in order to expedite the processing of applications and transactions related to the legal aid system, a dedicated system was developed in connection with the computerized legal aid system through the Ministry of Justice and the Administration of Rehabilitation and Correction Centers.

- Work is under way to prepare an electronic service for submitting lawyers' visit requests, with the service scheduled to be launched in 2026.
- Work is under way on an electronic archiving system for inmates' files and records memoranda, with a total of 3,133,908 documents having been archived.
- Electronic linkage has been established between correction and rehabilitation facilities and Sharia courts, in close coordination with the Supreme Judge Department, and the Centers have begun receiving memoranda from the Sharia courts.
- Follow-up was undertaken on the establishment of (8) eight remote hearing rooms in rehabilitation and correction Centers, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice. The working system in (5) five rooms was also upgraded from the use of laptops to the use of screens, bringing the total number of remote hearing rooms to 72.
- The standard operating procedure for tuberculosis screening, treatment, and follow-up in rehabilitation and correction Centers was issued by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In addition, a training manual on communicable and non-communicable chronic diseases was issued for personnel working in the clinics of rehabilitation and correction Centers, as part of the project entitled "Supporting the Right of People Living in Closed Settings to Access Health Care," implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- Work is continuing to link the clinics of the rehabilitation and correction Centers to the Hakeem Health Information System. The Centers at Swaqa, Marka, Zarqa, Umm Al-Lulu for Women, Al-Juweida, Irbid, Balqa, and Armimeen have been connected, and work is under way to connect the remaining clinics at the other Centers.

Response of the Public Security Directorate/Transparency and Human Rights Office: Letter No. (210/2025/Transparency/39688), dated 29/09/2025

³⁶ Public Security Judiciary Directorate/Transparency and Human Rights Office, Letter No. (82/2025/Transparency/637), dated 18/02/2026, in response to the Center's Letter No. (H.A/20/968), dated 24/12/2025

- Coordination was carried out with the Ministry of Health and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to conduct an epidemiological survey for tuberculosis within rehabilitation and correction Centers, with a view to maintaining them free of tuberculosis under a program developed for this purpose and implemented in three phases.
- Review and updating of operational directives: A series of binding administrative instructions governing institutional operations were systematically reviewed, updated, and issued, including instructions on inspection; strikes and the transportation and guarding of inmates who refuse to consume food and beverages in hospitals; attempted suicide; lawyers; non-cash deposits; procedures for dealing with alternative sanctions; and the transfer of inmates.

In the Area of Health Care

- A sub-clinic was established in the extension building of the Swaqa Rehabilitation and Correction Center. In addition, the Ministry of Health provided the laboratory of the Women's Rehabilitation and Correction Center clinic with the necessary equipment, enabling tests to be conducted within the laboratory without the need for referral to hospitals. A fully equipped dental clinic was also established at the Ma'an Rehabilitation and Correction Center, together with the necessary furniture.
- Coordination with the Ministry of Health is continuing to increase the availability and coverage of physicians' services on a 24-hour basis at a number of rehabilitation and correction Centers, namely Irbid, Al-Muwaqqar, Zarqa, Armimeen, Al-Juweida, and Ma'an.

In this regard, it should be noted that the number of inmates with mental health conditions in rehabilitation and correction Centers who are receiving psychiatric medication reached 3,651. The number of inmates with infectious respiratory diseases in rehabilitation and correction Centers reached 203.

In the Area of Programs Provided to Inmates

- A memorandum of understanding was signed with the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation with the aim of promoting education and cultural enrichment among inmates in rehabilitation and correction Centers. Under the memorandum, the libraries for inmates in all rehabilitation and correction Centers were supplied with a variety of books, and a training day was held for personnel responsible for the libraries of the rehabilitation and correction Centers at the Foundation's premises. A modern library was also opened at the Women's Rehabilitation and Correction Center, with support from the Foundation amounting to JOD 2,000. The Administration of Rehabilitation and Correction Centers also participated in the 2025 Reading Marathon organized by the Foundation, with 1,706 inmates taking part. A total of 3,312 books were read, comprising 396,297 pages in total.
- A diverse portfolio of specialized vocational training courses was conducted in institutional partnership with the Vocational Training Corporation at the Bireen Center for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Inmates with Substance Use Disorders, delivered by specialized trainers. A total of 67 beneficiaries benefited from this program, as follows:

Table (18): Number of Inmates Enrolled in Vocational Training Courses During 2025

Course Name	Number of Inmates Enrolled
Hairdressing	18
Dry Cleaning	19
Sewing	15
Copper Repoussé	15
Total	67

- A "Made with Determination" page was established on social media platforms to serve as a modern platform for showcasing the outcomes of rehabilitation and training programs, as well as inmates' creative works and craftsmanship, in a manner that keeps pace with the rapid growth of digital shopping.

- The library for inmates at the Bireen Rehabilitation and Correction Center was supplied with 204 books donated by the Al-Hussein Bin Talal Library and Yarmouk University, with a view to enhancing the libraries of the rehabilitation and correction Centers.
- During 2025, inmates sat for the General Secondary Education Certificate Examination as follows:

Table (19): Number of Inmates Sitting for the General Secondary Education Certificate Examination During 2025

Examination Session	Number of Inmates Sitting for the Examination	Number of Inmates Who Passed	Highest Grade Obtained
2024–2025 Supplementary Session	80	23	81.25 in the Scientific Stream
Summer Session	172	42	85.70 in the Scientific Stream
Academic Track Examination for Grade 11 – 2025	9	5	

- 79 inmates in rehabilitation and correction Centers passed the examinations required to obtain professional practice certificates pursuant to the Law of the Accreditation and Quality Assurance Commission.
- The team of the “Made with Determination” inmates’ products store won second place in the Hussein bin Abdullah II Award for Volunteer Work, in the category of Best Outstanding Volunteer Team. The team was honored by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince.
- Celebrations were held for inmates on religious and national occasions, including a family iftar during the holy month of Ramadan, theatrical performances, as well as celebrations marking female inmates’ participation in the reading initiative. The Center calls for the continuation of this approach, which strengthens family ties, enriches the cultural dimension, and fosters a sense of belonging.
- To address the issue of overcrowding among inmates in all rehabilitation and correction centers and to develop the centers more generally, the following measures are under way:
 - The establishment of a new Rehabilitation and Correction Center in the Al-Azraq area.
 - The development and expansion of buildings at the (Swaqa and Al-Muwaqqar 1) Rehabilitation and Correction Centers.
 - The construction of a visitors’ building and the provision of a dedicated room and designated accessible pathways for persons with disabilities at the Umm Al-Lulu, Swaqa, and Zarqa Rehabilitation and Correction Centers.
 - The construction of a dedicated building for inmates working in the vocational workshops at the Al-Muwaqqar 1 Rehabilitation and Correction Center, in order to provide sleeping quarters for workshop inmates.

Number of Buildings, Facilities, and Service Facilities Equipped.

1. Infrastructure expansion works at the Swaqa Rehabilitation and Correction Center were completed, comprising two floors with a capacity of 512 inmates.
2. An extension building was constructed at the Al-Muwaqqar 2 Rehabilitation and Correction Center, with a capacity of 60 inmates.
3. A visitors' building was constructed, and a dedicated room and designated accessible pathways for persons with disabilities were provided at the Swaqa, Umm Al-Lulu, and Zarqa Rehabilitation and Correction Centers.
4. Construction works are currently underway to establish a state-of-the-art Correction and Rehabilitation Center in the Al-Azraq area, with a design capacity of 3,400 inmates, achieving a completion rate of 66.5%.
5. Work is under way to construct an extension building for the Al-Muwaqqar 1 Rehabilitation and Correction Center, with a capacity of 640 inmates and a total area of 4,981 square meters. The completion rate has reached 62%.
6. The additional floor was handed over and opened as part of the Addiction Treatment Building at the Bireen Rehabilitation and Correction Center, with an area of 1,181 square meters.
7. A dedicated building was constructed for inmates working in the vocational workshops at the Al-Muwaqqar 1 Rehabilitation and Correction Center, in order to provide sleeping quarters for workshop inmates. The building has an area of 1,320.5 square meters, and the completion rate has reached 43%.
8. A visitors' building is being constructed at the Swaqa Rehabilitation and Correction Center, with an area of 940 square meters. The completion rate has reached 53%.

Right to Freedom from Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment

No legislative updates were introduced to the legal framework for combating torture. The three principal challenges persisted, namely: the continued application of statutes of limitation and amnesty provisions to the crime of torture and its resulting consequences; the assignment of subject-matter jurisdiction over the investigation of such cases to the Police Public Prosecution and the specialized courts; and deficiencies in the legal framework concerning compensation for victims of torture.

Recommendations

The Center reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous Annual Reports, as follows:

1. Addressing legislative deficiencies concerning the criminalization of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and compensation for victims, by amending Article (208) of the Penal Code to render the crime of torture exempt from statutory limitations and general amnesties, criminalizing attempted torture, expressly providing for the right of victims of torture to compensation, establishing a dedicated fund to support them, and providing for their psychological and physical rehabilitation.
2. Taking the necessary measures by all relevant authorities to address overcrowding in rehabilitation and correction Centers, including expanding the use of alternatives to custodial sentences and alternatives to pre-trial detention.
3. Strengthening preventive and regulatory measures by tightening oversight of the possession and use of firearms, enforcing 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 to help reduce drug use.
6. Enabling the business sector to play an active role in the reintegration of released inmates of rehabilitation and correction Centers into society, by contributing to providing them with employment opportunities to help prevent recidivism, thereby reinforcing the sector's role in corporate social responsibility and its contribution to the field of human rights.
7. The Center reaffirms its previous recommendations against criminalizing attempted suicide, and stresses the need to provide 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, training teachers and families to recognize early warning signs, and legislating a ban on children's exposure to social media platforms and games classified as dangerous and known to cause 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. Reducing the incidence of dog-bite cases by accelerating the operationalization of animal shelters, expanding the implementation of vaccination and sterilization programs, and strengthening coordination with municipalities and relevant authorities, in a manner that ensures a sustainable response to this phenomenon and reduces its associated health risks.

Right of Access to Justice and Fair Trial Guarantees

The right of access to justice and fair trial guarantees constitutes fundamental rights guaranteed under international, regional, and national human rights instruments. In the Jordanian context, the Jordanian Constitution guarantees this right through the adoption of a set of well-established legal principles that ensure a fair trial. These principles include the principle of separation of powers, which guarantees the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative branches³⁷; the principle of the presumption of innocence, which ensures that an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty; and the principle of public hearings, which promotes transparency and enables society to monitor the administration of justice. These principles form part of the framework of fair trial guarantees stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the relevant regional³⁸ and national³⁹ instruments, to which the Jordanian State is committed.

First: At the Legislative Level

The promulgation of the Instructions for the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Procedures of 2025⁴⁰ were issued, regulating the mechanism 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. The Center emphasizes the importance of this regulatory framework, which is expected to encourage judges and public prosecutors to resort to alternative sanctions and alternatives to pre-trial detention. In its previous Annual Report, the Center recommended promoting the use of alternatives to pre-trial detention and alternatives to custodial sentences. The issuance of these Instructions therefore constitutes an effective step towards implementing the Center's recommendations.

- The Jordanian Penal Code No. (16) of 1960 was amended pursuant to the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025⁴¹. The key amendments are as follows:
 - Where a convicted person demonstrates an inability to settle an imposed fine, the court is statutorily empowered, upon application, to authorize the deferral of fine enforcement of the enforcement of the fine for a period not exceeding one year. The court was also granted the authority to approve payment of the fine in instalments over a period not exceeding two years, subject to enforcement in the event of default. In addition, a travel ban may be imposed on the convicted person until the fine is paid in full or the sentence expires, in order to ensure its enforcement. Where the sentence enforcement judge finds that the convicted person owns sufficient movable or immovable assets to pay the imposed fine, the judge may defer imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years⁴². The Center emphasizes the importance of this amendment, as it facilitates matters for citizens, contributes to reducing overcrowding in rehabilitation and correction Centers, and further promotes the expanded application of alternative sanctions.

³⁷ See Articles (27) and (101) of the Jordanian Constitution.

⁴¹ Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025, published in Official Gazette No. (5996), dated 16/06/2025

- The legislative scope governing alternative sanctions has been expanded to cover all misdemeanors, as well as felonies where the sentence imposed does not exceed three years of temporary hard labor or temporary detention. To safeguard the rights of society, a number of offences posing a high level of risk to society have been excluded from the scope of application of alternative sanctions, including the felonies of rape, indecent assault, and criminal kidnapping; felonies stipulated in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law; and felonies committed against persons, unless accompanied by a pardon or waiver of the personal right. Following the issuance of a judgment, the court may also, on the basis of a social assessment report, substitute the remainder of the sentence where the convicted person (inmate) has demonstrated good conduct and behavior while held in rehabilitation and correction Centers, provided that the remaining period does not exceed one year, and that the sentence imposed is not less than (3) three years or more than (8) eight years⁴³.
- The court is statutorily authorized to mandate one or more of the following non-custodial alternatives: community service; rehabilitation programs; subjecting the convicted person, with their consent, to an addiction treatment program; electronic monitoring; prohibiting the convicted person from entering specified places or geographical areas; and requiring the convicted person to reside at home or within a specified geographical area. The court may also combine any such alternative with a travel ban, an undertaking, or both. The Center emphasizes the importance of these amendments, particularly with regard to addiction treatment and rehabilitation programs, as they benefit both the convicted person and society, thereby reducing the likelihood of reoffending.
- Recidivism is defined as a situation in which the judgment has found the convicted person guilty pursuant to two previous final judgments rendered prior to the issuance of the judgment in respect of which the imposed sentence is sought to be substituted, subject to the provisions of Articles (101), (102), and (103) of the Penal Code⁴⁴.
- provisions have established the right to appeal judicial decisions rendered regarding applications for the substitution of custodial sentences submitted by convicted persons. The complainant or civil claimant may also appeal a decision granting an application for substitution by submitting an application to the Public Prosecution. The Center emphasizes the importance of this amendment, which has entrenched the principle of adjudication at two levels for both the complainant and the accused, thereby ensuring a fair trial.
- Under Article (4) of the Amending Law, the sentence enforcement judge is empowered to take such procedures and measures as they deem appropriate to verify the convicted person's compliance with the implementation of the alternatives imposed. The Center emphasizes the importance of this amendment, which enables the sentence enforcement judge to cooperate with any entity, whether governmental or non-governmental, in order to ensure the convicted person's compliance with the alternative imposed.
- Under the Amending Law, tampering with or destroying the equipment used to implement alternatives to custodial sentences, with the intention of evading the measure or measures imposed on the convicted person, constitutes a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.
- The period during which a custodial sentence may be substituted with a fine has been increased from three months to six months, and the amount of the fine has been increased from two dinars to four

³⁹ Articles (27) and (101) of the Jordanian Constitution.

⁴⁰ The Instructions for the Implementation of Electronic Monitoring Procedures of 2025 were published in Official Gazette No. (6000), dated 16/07/2025

⁴¹ Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025, published in Official Gazette No. (5996), dated 16/06/2025

⁴² Article (2) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025.

⁴³ Article (3) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025.

⁴⁴ Article (3) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025.

dinars for each day. Where a pardon has been granted, the personal right has been waived, or the amount claimed in respect of the civil claim has been paid, the fine is reduced to two dinars for each day. The Amending Law also permits a convicted person who has (6) six months or less remaining of their sentence being served to substitute that remaining period with a fine, subject to certain conditions, in respect of offences for which prosecution is contingent upon the filing of a complaint or a civil claim. The Center emphasizes the importance of this amendment, which facilitates matters for citizens and encourages the conclusion of settlements with the other party.

- It is now possible to suspend the enforcement of a sentence after the judgment has become final and conclusive, where a pardon has been granted, the personal right has been waived, or the amount claimed in respect of the civil claim has been paid. Provision has also been made for the possibility of appealing decisions issued in applications for the suspension or revocation of the enforcement of a sentence⁴⁵.
- Throughout 2025, the legislation prohibiting the imprisonment of debtors for contractual obligations officially entered into force. Under this Law, the imprisonment of a debtor who is unable to fulfil a contractual obligation was abolished, with the exception of real estate lease contracts and employment contracts, pursuant to Article (22) of the Enforcement Law No. (25) of 2007, as amended. The Center had previously highlighted in its reports the importance of these amendments, which take into account the debtor's economic and social circumstances without prejudicing the creditor's rights, thereby striking a balance in legislative protection and avoiding the prioritization of the interests of one group over another. This abolition is also consistent with Article (11) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and reflects a recommendation made in the Center's previous Annual Reports.

- The Sharia Enforcement Law No. (10) of 2013 was amended pursuant to the Amending Law to the Sharia Enforcement Law of 2025⁴⁶. This amendment makes it possible for the Head of Enforcement to place the convicted person under electronic monitoring instead of imprisonment for failure to pay the debts adjudged against them, provided that this serves the interests at stake. The debtor may also request to be placed under electronic monitoring, whether upon the creditor (judgment creditor) submitting an application for imprisonment or after an order has been issued to imprison the convicted person. The Center emphasizes the importance of this amendment, which promotes greater reliance on alternative sanctions and contributes to reducing overcrowding in rehabilitation and correction Centers, while also taking into account the economic and social circumstances of the person sentenced to imprisonment and, at the same time, protecting the rights of the judgment creditor. Where the convicted person fails, without a justification accepted by the Head of Enforcement, to comply with the enforcement requirements while under electronic monitoring, enforcement proceedings shall continue.
- In 2025, the removal of criminal protection for cheques entered into force pursuant to Article (34) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (10) of 2022⁴⁷.

Persons with Disabilities and Access to Justice

The Instructions on the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities During the Investigation and Litigation Stages of 2025 were issued pursuant to paragraph (b) of Article (31) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law No. (20) of 2017⁴⁸. The key amendments are as follows:

⁴⁵ Article (8) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (12) of 2025.

⁴⁶ Amending Law to the Sharia Enforcement Law of 2025, published in Official Gazette No. (6026), dated 31/12/2025

⁴⁷ Article (34) of the Amending Law to the Penal Code No. (10) of 2022, published on page 3591 of Official Gazette No. (5796), dated 25/05/2022

⁴⁸ Published in Official Gazette No. (6017), dated 30/10/2025

- The Instructions define an accredited expert as a person licensed to facilitate communication during the investigative and judicial phases and in other related areas determined by the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with deaf and blind persons, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with neurological disabilities, persons with speech disabilities, and persons with any other disabilities determined by the Council⁴⁹.
- Furthermore, the Instructions mandate the establishment of a specialized committee under the auspices of the President of the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to be known as the Committee for the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities. Committee membership is for a four-year term, renewable once. The Instructions set out the requirements for obtaining the license, including that the applicant be a Jordanian national, hold a first university degree, have at least three years of practical experience in the field for which the license is sought, and successfully complete capacity-building and qualification courses, in addition to other requirements. It is noteworthy that the license is issued by the Council for a period of three years and is renewable⁵⁰.

The Center emphasizes the importance of issuing these Instructions, as they constitute a fundamental safeguard of the right of persons with disabilities to a fair trial.

Second: Monitoring Developments at the Level of Public Policies and Practices

Right to Litigation:

- His Majesty King Abdullah II commanded the formation of a specialized committee tasked with advancing the judicial system and conducting a comprehensive assessment with a view to producing recommendations that build on previous achievements. This came during His Majesty's visit to the Judicial Council on 04/11/2025, during which His Majesty emphasized that an independent and fair judiciary is a fundamental pillar of the State's progress, the protection of rights, and the safeguarding of freedoms. His Majesty also stressed the need to continue developing the institutional administration of the Judicial Council and to provide it with the necessary tools in a manner that strengthens judicial independence. His Majesty further underscored the importance of supporting judges and providing specialized training programs and qualified personnel to enable them to perform their duties with a high degree of efficiency, while ensuring an appropriate working environment and improving judicial facilities. His Majesty highlighted the importance of expediting and streamlining litigation procedures without compromising fair trial requirements or the quality of judgments, as well as developing legislation and judicial procedures to keep pace with technological advancements and strengthening coordination with the relevant institutions. His Majesty stressed the importance of establishing specialized divisions within the judicial system to enhance investors' confidence and encourage investment in Jordan. In his remarks, His Majesty also addressed the importance of strengthening fair trial safeguards and developing and modernizing criminal justice and penal policy, as well as expanding the application of alternative sanctions. His Majesty further noted the need for the Committee to review judicial procedures in implementation of the previous recommendations of the Royal Committee for Developing the Judiciary⁵¹.
- The Center reiterates its ongoing recommendation to reconsider the statutory provisions set forth in Articles (191) and (194)

⁴⁹ Article (2) of the Instructions on the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities During the Investigation and Litigation Stages of 2025, published in Official Gazette No. (6017), dated 30/10/2025

⁵⁰ Articles (3) and (4) of the Instructions on the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities During the Investigation and Litigation Stages of 2025, published in Official Gazette No. (6017), dated 30/10/2025

⁵¹ Judicial Council website, dated 04/11/2025

of the Jordanian Code of Criminal Procedure No. (9) of 1961, as amended. These provisions grant the Minister of Justice the authority to consider applications for retrial and applications for cassation, while limiting the ability to submit an application for cassation by written order, or to benefit from such a procedure, to the accused or the person civilly liable. The Center considers these provisions to be inconsistent with the principle of judicial independence enshrined in the Jordanian Constitution.

- The number of applications for cassation by written order received by the Minister of Justice totaled (734), of which (288) applications were accepted, (438) applications were closed, and (8) applications remained under consideration⁵².
- The number of applications for retrial received by the Minister of Justice totaled (197), of which (38) applications were accepted, (158) applications were closed, and one (1) application remained under consideration⁵³.

Litigation Before the Administrative Judiciary:

The Center reaffirms its persistent recommendations regarding the imperative to establish administrative courts in the Northern and Southern regions, and to determine court fees for actions on the basis of clear criteria, rather than leaving the matter to the discretion of the President of the Administrative Court or determining them on a case-by-case basis.

Alternatives to Pre-Trial Detention

The Center documented a substantial surge in judicial decisions mandating alternatives to pre-trial detention throughout 2025, reaching (6,327)⁵⁴, compared to approximately (2,176)⁵⁵ decisions in 2024 and (2,279) decisions in 2023. The Center emphasizes the importance of this development and calls for greater reliance on alternatives to judicial pre-trial detention. The following table sets out the alternatives to pre-trial detention imposed by the Public Prosecution and the courts⁵⁶.

Table (20): Alternatives to Pre-Trial Detention Imposed by the Courts in 2025

Alternative	Numbers by Party
Residence at Home	6
Residence within a Geographical Area	2
Electronic Monitoring	70
Travel Ban	4170
Deposit of a Monetary Amount	1
Travel Ban Measure	47
Giving an Undertaking Not to Approach, Contact, or Communicate with Certain Persons or Entities	1
Provision of a Judicial Bail Bond	6
Prohibiting the Accused from Entering Specified Places	3
Total	4306

⁵² Ministry of Justice Letter No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁵³ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁵⁴ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (5/17/B/4701), dated 18/03/2026

⁵⁵ P. 102 of the Annual Report on the Status of the Regular Courts, Administrative Judiciary, and Public Prosecution for 2024, issued by the Judicial Council.

⁵⁶ It should be noted that the figures for judicial pre-trial detention for 2024 and 2025 were not received from the relevant source.

Table (21): Alternatives to Pre-Trial Detention Imposed by Public Prosecutors in 2025

Alternative	Numbers by Party
Residence at Home	3
Residence within a Geographical Area	2
Electronic Monitoring	35
Travel Ban	1973
Deposit of a Monetary Amount	1
Provision of a Judicial Bail Bond	5
Prohibiting the Accused from Entering Specified Places	2
Total	2021

Alternatives to Custodial Sentences:

The aggregate volume of judicial rulings rendered in cases and applications concerning alternatives to custodial sentences in 2025 reached (3,559)⁵⁷. The total number of judgments imposing alternatives to custodial sentences in cases during 2025 stood at (507) judgments. During the period from 01/01/2025 to 14/06/2025, i.e. prior to the amendment of the Penal Code, the number of such judgments stood at (332), compared with (174) judgments during the period from 15/06/2025 to 31/12/2025, i.e. following the amendment of the Penal Code⁵⁸.

The following table sets out the nature and number of the alternatives applied.

Table (22): Total Number of Judgments Rendered in Cases and Applications Concerning Alternatives to Custodial Sentences in 2025

Alternative	Number
Rehabilitation Program (Community Supervision)	61
Community Service	387
Mandatory Residence at Home or within a Specific Geographical Area	4
Electronic Monitoring	54
Prohibiting the Convicted Person from Entering Specified Places or Geographical Areas	1

The number of partner entities involved in implementing alternatives to custodial sentences in 2025 and 2024 stood at 21 entities⁵⁹, respectively. The implementation of alternative sanctions was further expanded via the official accreditation of joint services councils, in close coordination with the Ministry of Local Administration. This expansion included the implementation of alternative sanctions through six joint services councils, namely: Amman Capital, Karak, Jerash, Zarqa, Irbid, and Balqa. In this regard, the Center reaffirms the recommendation set out in its previous reports concerning the need to expand the number of institutions accredited to implement alternative sanctions and to enhance the capacity of their personnel.

Remote Hearings

The number of remote hearing sessions held before the Jordanian courts during 2025 reached 123,510 sessions⁶⁰, compared with 130,708 sessions during 2024 and 133,581 sessions during 2023. This calls for an examination of the matter to identify the reasons for this decline. The following table sets out the figures:

Table (23): Number of Remote Hearing Sessions

2025	2024	2023
123510	130708	133581

The total number of equipped rooms designated for conducting remote hearings in the courts, rehabilitation and correction

⁵⁷ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁵⁸ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁵⁹ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026 , and Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (3/7/1928), dated 02/02/2025

⁶⁰ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

Centers, and other relevant entities reached 134 rooms, distributed as follows⁶¹:

- Courts and Public Prosecution Departments: Prior to 2025 , there were 50 remote hearing rooms. A further 19 rooms were established after 2025, bringing the total to 69 rooms.
- Rehabilitation and Correction Centers: Prior to 2025 , there were 46 remote hearing rooms. A further 13 rooms were established after 2025 , bringing the total to 59 rooms.
- Other Entities: One remote hearing room was established at the Family Protection Department, in addition to one room that had existed prior to 2025 A further room was established at Dar Al-Karamah shelter for victims of human trafficking after 2025 , in addition to three rooms at care homes.

The following table sets out the names of juvenile homes and some of the Centers equipped with remote hearing rooms, together with the number of such rooms:

Table (24): Names of Juvenile Homes and Some Centers Equipped with Remote Hearing Rooms

Name of Juvenile Home/Center	Number of Rooms
Amman Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home	1
Al-Russeifa Juvenile Education Home (Osama bin Zaid)	2
Irbid Juvenile Rehabilitation Home for Convicted Juveniles (Central and Southern Regions)	2
Al-Russeifa Girls' Education and Rehabilitation Home (Al-Khansa)	1
Madaba Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home	1
Irbid Juvenile Rehabilitation Home for Convicted Juveniles (Northern Region)	1
Al-Russeifa Girls' Education and Rehabilitation Home (12–18 years)	1
Child Behavioral Modification and Rehabilitation Center	1
Dar Al-Karamah for the Prevention of Human Trafficking	1

The Center reaffirms the recommendation set out in its previous report concerning the provision of remote hearing rooms in government hospitals to which persons subjected to detention or convicted persons are referred for medical treatment⁶², in order to reduce the duration of proceedings while safeguarding inmates' right to receive healthcare at the same time. It also recommends expanding the number of remote hearing rooms available at juvenile homes.

⁶¹ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁶² Article (3)(a) of the Regulation on the Use of Modern Technological Means in Criminal Proceedings No. (96) of 2018 permits the use of modern technological means in any place designated for the detention or custody of persons subjected to detention or convicted persons.

Legal Aid:

During 2025 , the Center registered a discernible rise in beneficiaries of mandatory and voluntary legal aid services before the courts and the Public Prosecution, reaching (3,468) beneficiaries⁶³, compared with approximately (3,296) beneficiaries in 2024⁶⁴. and (2,222) beneficiaries in 2023 .

The number of applications for voluntary legal aid submitted to the courts and the Public Prosecution during 2025 reached (968) applications, while the number of beneficiaries of voluntary legal aid before the courts and the Public Prosecution during the same year reached (803) beneficiaries. The Center recommends augmenting the budgetary allocation of the Legal Aid Fund to enable the provision of legal aid to the largest possible number of beneficiaries, noting that the total budget allocated to the Legal Aid Fund for 2025 amounted to JOD (525,000)⁶⁵.

The Center reaffirms the recommendation set out in its previous report concerning the need to reconsider the Legal Aid Regulation in a manner that ensures comprehensive regulation in accordance with the requirements of Articles (208) and (63 bis) of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. (9) of 1961, as amended. This should include establishing a legal framework for mandatory legal aid and for legal aid applications submitted to the Minister of Justice by the competent official authorities or any of the relevant entities. The following tables set out the number of beneficiaries of legal aid before the courts and the Public Prosecution during the period from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025 :

Table (25): Number of Beneficiaries of Mandatory Legal Aid Before the Courts and the Public Prosecution

Jordanian	Non-Jordanian
2314	351

Number of Beneficiaries of Mandatory Legal Aid Before the Courts and the Public Prosecution out of the Total Number

Juveniles	Elderly Persons	Women
1105	29	123

Table (26): Number of Beneficiaries of Voluntary Legal Aid Before the Public Prosecution

Jordanian	Non-Jordanian
583	61

Number of Beneficiaries of Voluntary Legal Aid Before the Public Prosecution out of the Total Number

Juveniles	Elderly Persons	Women
4	3	32

Table (27): Number of Beneficiaries of Voluntary Legal Aid Before the Courts

Jordanian	Non-Jordanian
153	6

Number of Beneficiaries of Voluntary Legal Aid Before the Courts out of the Total Number

Juveniles	Elderly Persons	Women
Zero	2	5

Regarding legal aid services administered by the Jordan Bar Association pursuant to the Legal Aid Regulation of the Jordan Bar Association of Regular Lawyers No. (87) of 2025 , the number of legal aid services provided reached 180, compared with approximately 60 beneficiaries in 2024⁶⁶.

⁶³ Ministry of Justice Letter No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁶⁴ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (3/7/1928), dated 02/02/2025

⁶⁵ Ministry of Justice Letter No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁶⁶ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (4/6/3268), dated 10/05/2026

Digital Transformation in the Justice Sector:

- The world is witnessing rapid digital transformation across various fields, including the justice sector. In keeping pace with these developments, the Ministry of Justice launched, at the beginning of 2025, a new version of the Ministry's electronic portal featuring an updated design, which included the introduction of 25 new electronic services, in addition to the enhancement and development of 21 existing electronic services. During 2025, a further 19 electronic services were introduced, bringing the total number of electronic services available on the portal by the end of 2025 to 65 services. Accordingly, the total number of electronic services provided to serve judges, lawyers, and citizens stood at 65 electronic services⁶⁷. The Center emphasizes the importance of launching these services, which contribute to reducing the duration of proceedings and alleviating overcrowding in the courts.
- The Ministry of Justice implemented the first phase of digital signatures for judicial letters and memoranda issued by the courts through integration with the Digital Identity (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, after which it was gradually rolled out to the remaining courts. By the end of December 2025, approximately 144,000 judicial letters and memoranda had been digitally signed. This service provides safeguards for verifying documents and memoranda issued by the courts through the use of a Quick Response (QR) code incorporated into the memoranda, which can be verified through the Sanad application. In addition, the "Verify Digital Document" service is available on the Ministry of Justice's electronic services portal, enabling users to verify the authenticity of all digitally signed documents⁶⁸.
- The Department of the Supreme Judge Department established a Center for providing technical support to serve employees and citizens and for receiving feedback and complaints. The Center was equipped with the necessary infrastructure and further strengthened with a global complaints management system to enhance the level of service. The Department also completed the upgrading of all courts with high-efficiency network switches and communication lines to ensure business continuity and enhance the efficiency of the cybersecurity and data protection system. As a first phase towards improving the availability of the Department's network, 24 courts were connected to the secure government network⁶⁹.
- The Supreme Judge Department, in cooperation with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, completed 71 digital services as part of the first phase and analyzed and assessed 50 services under the second phase, out of a total of 84 services, representing 59%. The second phase of digital services is scheduled to be fully launched by mid-2026, following the re-engineering of these processes to simplify them, reduce the number of supporting documents required, and shorten the time required to deliver the services. The Department also activated partnerships with 25 different government entities to facilitate information exchange and ease procedures for citizens. As a result, 59% of the documents previously required to obtain these services have been eliminated. The Department also signed a memorandum of understanding with the Public Security Directorate to commence the automated processing of judicial requests, thereby ensuring the confidentiality and expeditious processing thereof⁷⁰.
- For the purposes of facilitating access for service recipients, the Supreme Judge Department completed the electronic payment and family card project for beneficiaries, serving 130,000 beneficiaries and processing 449,572 payment transactions in 2024

⁶⁷ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁶⁸ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the Center under No. (17/5/B/2551), dated 09/02/2026

⁶⁹ Letter from the Supreme Judge Department received by the Center under No. (5/8/2811), dated 18/02/2026

⁷⁰ Letter from the Supreme Judge Department received by the Center under No. (5/8/2811), dated 18/02/2026

The Department also completed the development of its new website in accordance with international specifications and digital inclusion standards, providing extensive scope for disseminating knowledge and engaging with the public. The website received 1,285,617 visitors in 2024. In addition, 5,070,105 SMS messages were sent to the public, comprising notifications concerning the status of transactions as well as promotional messages aimed at strengthening communication and engagement with service recipients⁷¹.

Sharia Courts:

In 2025, one Sharia enforcement court was designated at the Center of each governorate in the Kingdom to receive visitors and process urgent transactions on behalf of the other Sharia enforcement courts in the governorate. This measure was introduced to address urgent Sharia judicial enforcement cases and facilitate citizens' interests⁷². The Center emphasizes the importance of these measures, given their contribution to reducing overcrowding in rehabilitation and correction Centers and security Centers, particularly when persons wanted for Sharia enforcement are arrested over the weekend.

Recommendations:

1. The Center reiterates its recommendation concerning the establishment of administrative courts across the Northern and Southern Regions, and regulating litigation fees through objective statutory criteria, without leaving the matter to the discretionary authority of the President of the Administrative Court or determining such fees on a case-by-case basis.
2. Further expanding recourse to alternatives to pre-trial detention and alternative sanctions in lieu of custodial sentences.
3. Providing remote hearing rooms in government hospitals to which persons subjected to detention or convicted persons are referred for medical treatment, thereby reducing the duration of proceedings while safeguarding inmates' right to receive healthcare at the same time.
4. Increasing the budget of the Legal Aid Fund at the Ministry of Justice to enable the provision of legal aid to the largest possible number of beneficiaries.
5. Expanding the number of institutions accredited to implement alternative sanctions and enhancing the capacity of their personnel.
6. Establishing time-bound performance indicators for the implementation of judicial reforms arising from the directives of His Majesty the King, together with the publication of periodic follow-up reports.

⁷¹ Letter from the Supreme Judge Department received by the Center under No. (5/8/2811), dated 18/02/2026

⁷² Supreme Judge Department website: Sharia Enforcement Courts Provide Services to Citizens on Fridays and Saturdays – Supreme Judge Department

Right to Nationality, Residence, Freedom of Movement and Asylum

First: Right to Nationality

The right to nationality is considered one of the fundamental rights that establishes an individual's legal belonging to a particular State, giving rise to rights and obligations that distinguish nationals from foreigners. Pursuant to Article (15) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality"⁷³. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also affirms, in Article (16), the right of every human being to recognition as a person before the law⁷⁴. In the Jordanian context, the right to nationality is of particular importance, as Article (5) of the Jordanian Constitution provides that "Jordanian nationality shall be determined by law." This reflects the commitment of the Jordanian legal system to defining and regulating these rights in a manner consistent with international human rights standards.

At the national level, the Jordanian Constitution guarantees this right under Article (5), which provides that "Jordanian nationality shall be determined by law".⁷⁵ The Jordanian Nationality Law No. (6) of 1954 constitutes the legislative framework governing the conditions for acquiring and losing nationality.

The right to residence and freedom of movement is also among the fundamental rights that guarantee individuals the freedom to move within the territory of their State or outside it, together with the right to return to their country without restrictions or impediments. This is affirmed by international human rights instruments⁷⁶, particularly Article (13) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Legislative and Regulatory Developments During 2025

No direct legislative amendments were introduced to the Jordanian Nationality Law during 2025. However, the year witnessed the issuance of new criteria for granting Jordanian nationality or residence to investors through investment, pursuant to a Council of Ministers Resolution and based on the recommendations of the Special Committee for Investors⁷⁷.

- Investment in Shares: An investor shall be granted Jordanian nationality upon purchasing new shares in Jordanian companies with a value of not less than JOD 1 million, subject to the investor's undertaking not to pledge or dispose of the shares for a period of three years, not exceeding a concentration ratio of 20% in any one company, and not withdrawing or disposing of the profits during the holding period.
- Establishment of New Investment Projects:
 - a) Within the Amman Governorate: Paid-up capital of not less than JOD 700,000 and the creation of 20 employment opportunities for Jordanians.
 - b) Outside the Amman Governorate: Capital of not less than JOD 500,000 and the creation of 10 employment opportunities.

The investor shall be granted a temporary Jordanian passport valid for three years, pending a recommendation to grant Jordanian nationality upon fulfilment of the applicable conditions.

- Investment in Existing Projects or the Purchase of New Shares: This requires a minimum paid-up capital, the creation of new employment opportunities, the holding of the shares for a period of three years, and the submission of audited financial statements and a feasibility study.

⁷³ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

⁷⁴ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.

⁷⁵ The Jordanian Constitution of 1952, as amended.

⁷⁶ Article (13) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article (12) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

⁷⁷ Jordanian Council of Ministers Resolutions on Investment, dated 02/07/2025, available at the following website: <https://pm.gov.jo>

- Existing Investments: Tailored regulatory criteria have been established for investments located inside and outside the Amman Governorate, relating to the value of assets, the number of Jordanian employees, and the maintenance of the required employment levels for a period of three years.
- Specific Sectors: The criteria cover pharmaceutical and medical supplies warehouses and food logistics services, provided that the investment is not less than JOD 3 million and that a specified number of Jordanian workers are employed.
- Inclusion of Family Members: Jordanian nationality may be granted to the investor's spouse and children, subject to specified age requirements, with the scope of eligibility expanded where the investment exceeds JOD 2 million.
- Residence Through Property Ownership: Residence may be granted for a period of five years upon the purchase of property valued at not less than JOD 200,000, subject to the condition that the property be retained for five years.
- The criteria provide for applications to be subject to security and financial checks, and for nationality to be withdrawn or residence to be cancelled in the event of non-compliance with the applicable conditions. They also provide for the criteria to be reviewed every six months. An annual cap of no more than 500 investors has also been established.

- It is noteworthy that, according to government data, Jordanian nationality has been granted to 79 persons and their families since the conditions for granting nationality to investors were amended.

Children of Jordanian Women

No legislative developments concerning the children of Jordanian women were recorded. However, the Center monitored the opening of applications for the 2025–2026 academic year for the children of Jordanian women, subject to obtaining an identification card issued by the Civil Status and Passports Department. In September 2025, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research announced the nomination of 202 male and female students who are children of Jordanian women for university admission, with the lowest admission average standing at 81.9%⁷⁸.

⁷⁸ [https://share.google/04wwANPWJ7q2Mvqlrh6\(89\)](https://share.google/04wwANPWJ7q2Mvqlrh6(89))

Right to Residence and Freedom of Movement Legislative Amendments in 2025

In During 2025, legislative amendments were enacted to the Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Law No. (24) of 1973 was amended. The key amendments are as follows:

- The amendments provide for the amendment of Article (1) to read as follows: "This Law shall be called the Amending Law to the Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Law of 2025, and shall be read together with Law No. (24) of 1973 referred to hereinafter as the Original Law, and any amendments thereto, as one Law, and shall enter into force ninety days after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette".
- The amendments also provide for the amendment of paragraph (a) of Article (34) of the Original Law, which provides that "Any foreigner who enters the Kingdom lawfully and has not obtained a temporary residence permit, or exceeds the period of residence granted to him, or fails to apply for renewal of his annual residence permit within one month from the date of its expiry, shall be subject to an administrative fine amounting to ninety dinars for each month of overstay, and a fine of one and a half dinars for each day constituting part of a month". The amendments replace the expression "forty-five" therein with "ninety" and the expression "one and a half dinars" therein with "three dinars".
- The amendments also provide for the amendment of Article (36) of the Original Law by retaining its existing provision, which states that "Any violation of the provisions of this Law for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period ranging from one week to one month, or a fine of not less than ten dinars, or both penalties," as paragraph (b), and by adding paragraph (a) thereto as follows: (a) Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (11) and (14) of this Law shall be fined JOD 200.

- Article (11) provides as follows: "Any foreigner wishing to remain in the Kingdom for more than two weeks shall, before the expiry of that period, apply to the Directorate, one of its branches, or the police station in the area in which they are staying, and shall make a declaration regarding their personal status and provide such other information as may be required in the form prescribed for this purpose, together with any supporting identification documents in their possession. This requirement shall not apply to persons holding transit, Hajj, or tourist visas for the period for which such visas are valid".
- Article (14) of the Amending Law provides as follows: "The managers of hotels, inns, and any other similar establishment, as well as any person who provides accommodation to, houses, or rents accommodation to a foreigner, shall notify the Directorate, one of its branches, or the police station located in their area of the foreigner's residence, stating their name and address, within forty-eight hours of their arrival or departure".

Related Developments

- The total number of persons returned to their homes since the adoption of the Tribal Dispute Evacuation Regulation in September 2021 and up to the present has reached 6,540 persons across all governorates of the Kingdom. The Regulation has been applied to all tribal disputes arising after the issuance of Council of Ministers Resolution No. (3643), dated 08/09/2021, approving the adoption of the Regulation and its implementation⁷⁹.
- The Minister of Interior issued several decisions ordering the release of persons subjected to administrative detention, reflecting an approach aimed at reassessing administrative detention orders in a manner consistent with the requirements of the rule of law and the guarantees of personal liberty established under national legislation and relevant international standards.

⁷⁹ Response from the Ministry of Interior by its Letter No. (1/4M/15749/9064), dated 17/03/2026

- The nationwide scale-up and implementation of the electronic visa project has continued, with approximately (1,214,280) visas having been issued as of 1 December 2025⁸⁰.

Right to Asylum

Asylum issues are gaining 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 principal international reference framework in this field⁸¹. By virtue of its geographical location and its humanitarian and constitutional commitments, Jordan has borne compounding structural burdens resulting from hosting successive waves of refugees over several decades, including refugees of various nationalities. 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 labor market, poverty levels, and public expenditure.

Estimates issued by national and international entities indicate that the cost of hosting refugees has far exceeded the volume of international assistance provided, placing a significant burden on the public treasury and host communities, which have consequently borne the largest share of these burdens. The population density resulting 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 amid limited financial and natural resources.

Despite these challenges, Jordan has continued to uphold the principles of international protection and human rights safeguards, affirming that the sharing of burdens and responsibilities with the international community is essential to ensuring the sustainability of the national response to refugees, protecting their rights, and,

at the same time, safeguarding the interests and stability of host communities. The Center recommends developing a binding international mechanism for the fair distribution of the burdens of asylum, linked to indicators reflecting the actual impact.

a) Palestinian Refugees

Jordan hosts (13) camps for Palestinian refugees, including (10) official camps and (3) unofficial camps. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provides services in these camps, while the Jordanian authorities assume responsibility for security. The number of Palestine refugees registered in Jordan is approximately (2.4) million, representing (40%) of all Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA⁸².

Key Developments in 2025 :

1. Affirmation of Jordan's position in support of Palestinian rights during meetings of the League of Arab States⁸³.
2. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, sustained its steadfast humanitarian and relief operations for the population of the Gaza Strip in light of the escalating humanitarian crisis since the outbreak of the conflict. This support was manifested through ongoing contributions by the Government and national institutions. The assistance included land and air relief convoys carrying food supplies, medical supplies, water, and other essential aid, which reached thousands of families across various areas of the Strip, in coordination with international and local organizations and humanitarian partners.

⁸⁰ Information Provided by the Ministry of Interior

⁸¹ United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol.

⁸² Ministry of Interior Letter

⁸³ League of Arab States – Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs

Jordan has emerged as a key conduit for the delivery of international assistance to Gaza, contributing to the entry of tens of thousands of tons of food supplies through hundreds of trucks as part of the efforts of the World Food Program and other partners. The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization also played a pivotal role in coordinating and distributing aid, in addition to local and international airdrops carried out by the Jordanian Armed Forces in coordination with friendly countries, with the aim of delivering relief supplies to the areas most severely affected in the Strip. These efforts also included various humanitarian services and projects, such as providing water, distributing hot meals, and supporting health facilities, as part of ongoing efforts that reflect Jordan’s steadfast commitment to the Palestinian people.

3. These initiatives reflect the Kingdom’s continued humanitarian approach in addressing the humanitarian challenges in Gaza, as well as its commitment to strengthening the international response and engaging in joint efforts with regional and international actors to ensure the delivery of assistance to affected populations, particularly in light of the continuing difficult humanitarian conditions.
4. Renewal of UNRWA’s mandate for a period of three years by a decision of the United Nations General Assembly⁸⁴.

b) Syrian Refugees

Although Jordan has not ratified the 1951 Convention, it has demonstrated an advanced model of refugee protection by providing Syrian refugees with comprehensive services in a manner that reflects the Kingdom’s commitment to protecting and promoting human rights. Many Syrian refugees who have voluntarily returned to their country have expressed their gratitude and appreciation for the Kingdom’s efforts in receiving and caring for them, providing them with services, enabling them to exercise their rights, and treating them with dignity and humanity.

Table (28): Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Number of Syrians in Jordan	1,380,000
Number of Syrians who voluntarily returned to their country as of 31/12/2025	217,995
Number of Syrians residing in the three camps, the largest of which is Zaatari Camp, as of 31/12/2025	83,411
Number of Syrians registered as asylum-seekers with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of 31/12/2025	402,811
Number of Syrians who obtained the biometric card as of 31/12/2025	523,509
Number of Syrian students enrolled in schools located within the camps as of 31/12/2025	23,519

⁸⁴ United Nations General Assembly

The following table sets out the number of Syrian refugees in detail⁸⁵.

Table (29): Number of Syrian Refugees in the Camps

Camp	Number
Zaatari Camp	49,714
Mrajeeb Al Fhood Camp (Jordanian-Emirati Camp)	Empty
Al-Hadiqa Camp	541 Syrian-Palestinian refugees inside the camp
Azraq Camp	23,549

Recommendations

1. Developing a binding international mechanism for the fair distribution of the burdens of asylum, in light of the significant burdens borne by the Kingdom amid the increasing number of asylum cases resulting from the prevailing regional and international circumstances.
2. Continuing diplomatic efforts to call for a fair and effective sharing of burdens with the international community, and linking international support to the actual scale of the burdens borne by the Kingdom as a result of hosting refugees.
3. Conducting a periodic independent assessment of the criteria governing the granting of nationality or residence through investment, with regard to 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 publishing the findings of such assessments for public information.

⁸⁵ Ministry of Interior Letter No. (14/M.T/15338/9564), dated 15/03/2026

Right to Vote and Stand for Election

The right to vote and stand for election constitutes a cornerstone civil and political right enshrined within the Jordanian Constitution, international standards⁸⁶, and national legislation, which affirm that every citizen, without discrimination of any kind, has the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, either directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to vote and stand for election in genuine, periodic, and secret elections, on an equal basis, with the free expression of the will of the voters. General Comment No. (25) of the Human Rights Committee sets out the normative framework governing this right, based on the integrity and periodicity of the electoral process and equitable representation without discrimination.

Article (68/1)⁸⁷ of the Jordanian Constitution also affirms respect for the principle of periodic elections, providing that elections to the House of Representatives shall be held every four years. The exceptions are an extension of the term of the House or the postponement of elections where necessary, with this discretionary authority vested in the Head of State (His Majesty the King), as the guarantor of the supremacy of the Constitution and the balance among the three branches of government. This has contributed to the stability of the political system and the consolidation of constitutional legitimacy.

Upon reviewing the Election Law No. (4) of 2022, it is evident that it takes into account equitable representation among Jordanians of different religions. It also strengthens electoral integrity, empowers women and young people, and encourages political participation. In addition, it criminalizes political money and provides for a penalty of up to two years' imprisonment, which cannot be substituted by payment of a fine.

Elections of Municipal Councils, Governorate Councils, and the Amman Municipal Council

During 2025, the municipal councils, governorate councils, and the Amman Municipal Council were dissolved pursuant to a Council of Ministers Resolution adopted at its meeting held on Sunday, 06/07/2025, with effect from Monday, 07/07/2025, and temporary committees were appointed to administer the affairs of the municipalities pending the holding of elections. On 07/01/2026, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution approving the postponement of elections for the municipal councils, governorate councils, and the Amman Municipal Council for six months from the date of the resolution. The Center notes that, under international standards, postponement of elections should be an exceptional measure, restricted to circumstances of compelling necessity and subject to judicial or parliamentary oversight.

The Center also monitored the announcement by the Ministry of Local Administration of its intention to amend the Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021. The National Center for Human Rights considers it necessary for any amendments to be consistent with national legislation and international standards within the political and administrative modernization processes. In this regard, the Center submitted a comprehensive reform proposal to amend the Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021 to the legislative and executive authorities, as follows:

1. The need to activate the principle of decentralization in local administration by gradually transferring executive powers from the Center to the governorates and municipalities, thereby ensuring fairness in the distribution of resources and services.
2. Empowering governorate councils to exercise their developmental and planning roles more effectively and making them key partners in the formulation of local plans and budgets.
3. Increasing the representation of women to not less than 30% in municipal councils, and to the same proportion of the membership of governorate councils, whether elected or appointed, in order to ensure effective and meaningful participation.

⁸⁶ Article (21/3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and shall be expressed in genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures"; Article (25/b) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: "To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors".

4. Achieving institutional integration among municipalities, governorate councils, and service-delivery ministries, thereby ensuring effective coordination and preventing the overlap of powers and responsibilities.
5. The need to amend the provisions concerning 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.
6. Introducing new provisions to ensure 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.
7. Amending the provisions to ensure the establishment of coordination mechanisms between governorate councils and municipal councils, with a view to achieving complementary roles and preventing duplication in decisions and projects.
8. The need to amend 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, in accordance with the outcomes of the Political Modernization Committee.
9. The need to provide for requiring each municipal council or governorate council to allocate regular sessions for community participation, enabling citizens and stakeholders to submit proposals concerning plans and projects.
10. Allocating a quota for persons with disabilities under the Law, in order to ensure their representation and enhance their role in this area.

The Center also monitored, within the context of the right to vote and stand for election, the notice submitted by the Islamic Action Front Party to the Political Parties Registry at the Independent Election Commission on Tuesday, 22/04/2025,

concerning the Party's decision to suspend the membership of three Members of Parliament whose names appeared in the indictment issued by the Public Prosecution of the State Security Court in the case involving the arrest of a group of persons charged with the offences of "manufacturing weapons with the intent to use them unlawfully" and "committing acts that would undermine public order and endanger the safety and security of society"⁸⁸.

Professional Association Elections:

In 2025, a number of professional associations held elections for their administrative bodies, including, but not limited to, the elections of the Jordan Bar Association, the Jordan Pharmacists Association, the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association, and the Jordan Dental Association. Some seats in certain associations were filled by acclamation. The Center received two complaints concerning these elections, one of which related to the electoral supervisory committee's alleged retention of the provision prohibiting photography inside the polling hall shortly before election day. The complaint was referred to the Ministry of Health.

Women's Participation in Professional Association Elections:

The Center monitored women's participation rates in the boards of professional associations that held elections in 2025, as follows:

- In the elections for the Board of the Jordanian Geologists Association for its twenty-third term, one woman out of nine members was elected to the Association's Board, representing (11%)⁸⁹.
- The Center monitored the candidacy of (7) women in the elections for the Board of the Jordan Bar Association. One of them formally stood for the position of President of the Jordan Bar Association, becoming the first woman in the Association's history to run for this position. No woman was elected to the Board of the Jordan Bar Association⁹⁰.

⁸⁷ Article (68/1) of the Constitution provides: "The term of the House of Representatives shall be four solar years commencing from the date of the publication of the results of the general election in the Official Gazette. The King may, by Royal Decree, extend the term of the House for a period of not less than one year and not more than two years".

⁸⁸ Independent Election Commission and the website of the Islamic Action Front Party.

⁸⁹ Published in Official Gazette No. (5993), dated 15/05/2025

⁹⁰ Boards of the Association — Jordan Bar Association.

- One woman secured a seat on the Board of the Jordan Medical Association, which comprises (13) seats, representing (8%).
- A woman was elected President of the Jordan Dental Association, becoming the first woman to hold this position since the establishment of the professional associations, marking a historic precedent for professional associations in Jordan. She received (1,678) votes.
- In the elections of the Jordan Press Association, one woman ran for the position of President of the Association but was unsuccessful, while only one woman was elected to the Association's Board out of (11) members, representing (9%).

Table (30): Elections of the Administrative Bodies of Professional Associations

Serial No.	Name of Professional Association	Male Members of Association's Board	Female Members of Association's Board	Total Number of Board Members	Percentage of Women
1	Jordan Pharmacists Association	9	2	11	8%
2	Jordanian Geologists Association	8	1	9	11%
3	Jordan Bar Association	11	-	11	-
4	Jordan Medical Association	12	1	13	8%
5	Jordan Dental Association	9	2	11	8%
6	Jordan Press Association	10	1	11	8%

Elections of Student Union Councils:

The Center observed that not all Jordanian universities held elections for student unions, with university presidents instead extending the terms of the existing councils for a similar period of one year. This was based on the Student Union Instructions, which provide that “the term of the Union Council shall be one year from the date of announcing the election results, and, where necessary, the President may extend the term of the Union Council for such period as they deem appropriate, provided that it does not exceed one year.” Accordingly, the universities postponed the 2025 elections until 2026 .

The Center also monitored objections raised by a number of activists in the field of education⁹¹ concerning the failure to hold elections for Student Union Councils and their postponement until 2026. They considered the decision inconsistent with the political modernization process.

The Center considers that this decision resulted in students being denied the opportunity to exercise their right to elect those who represent them, as well as depriving them of their right to oversee Student Union Councils, which should be established on a regular annual basis in accordance with international human rights standards and the Student Union Instructions.

⁹¹ “Thabhatouna” Campaign – National Campaign for Students’ Rights.

Recommendations:

First: The Center reiterates the recommendations set out in its 2024 Election Observation Report on the Elections of the Twentieth House of Representatives, as well as in its previous annual reports, most notably:

- a) Amending the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 by allocating a quota for persons with disabilities in the House of Representatives.
- b) Amending Article (20/b) of the Election Law concerning the right of individuals to declare their intention to stand for election, in a manner that ensures the establishment of the necessary controls and criteria in this regard.
- c) Amending the Election Law to include a penalty for persons who assault members of polling committees, with a view to addressing this phenomenon and preventing its recurrence.
- d) Amending the Election Law to include a deterrent penalty for persons who use children in electoral campaigning, with a view to addressing this phenomenon and preventing its recurrence.

- e) Providing the necessary facilities for observers, including permitting the use of mobile phones in polling and counting stations, and expressly providing for this in the applicable instructions. This is necessary in light of the requirements of election observation and the use of electronic applications during the polling and counting process, which require observers to submit forms through the relevant application, as is the case with the Center's election observation application.
- f) Increasing the participation of women and persons with disabilities in electoral committees, including in their chairmanship, and building their capacities in the management of the electoral process.

Second: Examining the proposals relating to the Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021, as set out in the body of this Report.

Third: Establishing legal safeguards to restrict the postponement of elections to objective criteria of necessity and subject it to independent oversight.

Fourth: Holding elections for Student Union Councils on schedule, in order to enable students to exercise their right to monitor the performance of Student Union Councils at universities.

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

The right to freedom of opinion and expression is one of the human rights guaranteed by international and national instruments⁹² and regulated by a broad range of relevant national laws and regulations. At the international level, this right is grounded in Article (19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which permits it to be subject to certain restrictions, provided that such restrictions are prescribed by law, pursue a legitimate aim, and comply with the principles of proportionality and necessity. The importance of this right lies in its role as an essential prerequisite for achieving the principles of transparency and accountability. Its protection is among the key safeguards for the promotion of human rights, combating corruption, and contributing to the economic, political, social, and cultural advancement of society. It constitutes a cornerstone of a democratic state and an indicator of the extent to which a State is committed to the further promotion of rights and freedoms. It is also indispensable to the enjoyment and exercise of all human rights.

Legislative and Policy Developments:

In 2025, Regulation No. (71) of 2025 on the Indexing and Classification of Information and Documents was adopted pursuant to Article (13) of the Law Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Information. The Regulation classifies information and documents into two categories: the first comprises classified information and documents, which are categorized according to the following levels: Top Secret, Secret, and Restricted; while the second category comprises ordinary information and documents.

The Regulation also provides for the establishment of a committee known as the Information and Documents Indexing and Classification Committee, which is responsible for:

1. Reviewing and approving the classification proposed by the relevant organizational unit within the department.
2. Reviewing information and documents issued by or received by the department and ensuring that the classification process has been carried out correctly.
3. Preparing a classification form for information and documents.
4. Building the capacities of employees of the organizational units within the department with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Law.

The Regulation also provides that a classification marking shall be placed on the document or file, indicating the following: the classification level, the date of classification, the duration of the classification, and the organizational unit that carried out the classification.

While the Center affirms the importance of the issuance of this Regulation, which came as a result of the significant amendments introduced to the Law Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Information in 2024, it nevertheless emphasizes the need to limit classification levels to Secret and Available only.

No amendments were introduced in 2025 to the Cybercrime Law No. (17) of 2023. The Center has followed the Cybercrime Bill of 2023 since it was referred to the House of Representatives. While affirming the importance of this Law in regulating the digital space and protecting all groups from crimes that may be committed through it, the Center reiterates the recommendations set out in its 2024 Report.

⁹² Article (19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides for the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as does Article (15) of the Jordanian Constitution.

National Policies

Government Communication Forum

The Center monitored the continued efforts of the Government Communication Forum to achieve its objectives of enhancing direct communication between the Government, the media, and society in all its segments, and enabling relevant stakeholders to obtain accurate information from its original sources. This is achieved through regular meetings in which the Government hosts ministers and government officials to discuss matters of public interest, in the presence of media representatives and other sectors.

The Center affirms that this Forum, administered by the Ministry of Government Communication, constitutes a form of proactive disclosure, which is one of the principles underpinning the right of access to information. It contributes to enhancing the smooth and transparent flow of information, thereby limiting the spread of rumors and strengthening trust between individuals and State authorities.

Artificial Intelligence Ethics Charter

Pursuant to the Jordanian Artificial Intelligence Policy of 2020, which emphasized the need to establish national regulatory frameworks to ensure the responsible use of artificial intelligence technologies while simultaneously promoting creativity and innovation, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship established a committee that resulted in the development of a National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Charter. The Charter sets out a range of principles and guidelines aimed at promoting the rule of law, human rights, democratic values, and diversity. It also takes into consideration the ethical issues associated with the use of artificial intelligence, including the accountability of AI-powered systems, their inclusiveness of all segments of society, the transparency of their decision-making processes, and their freedom from bias against or in favor of particular categories of data relating to color, race, religion, or gender. The Charter further takes into account privacy, the protection of personal data and intellectual property, and the promotion of human values.

In parallel, the Ministry launched the Media and Information Literacy Cities Initiative as an approach linking the physical and digital dimensions of cities to promote information literacy at the local level through municipalities. Amman was selected as a pilot city

Despite the importance and necessity of this Charter in achieving a balance between the protection of human rights and the use of artificial intelligence, no implementation plan has yet been developed to ensure its integration into existing policies and practices. It should be noted, however, that the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship has initiated consultations with relevant stakeholders for the purpose of developing an implementation plan for the Charter. These consultations included the National Center for Human Rights, which submitted its vision regarding the key features of the implementation plan in accordance with international human rights standards.

National Media and Information Literacy Strategy

UNESCO indicates that (171) countries have incorporated the concepts of media and information literacy into their national policy frameworks; however, only (17) of these countries have adopted independent and dedicated national policies on media and information literacy, with Jordan being among them⁹³.

Building on the lessons learned from the first phase and the need for a more coherent and sustainable approach, 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' capacity to engage critically and responsibly with media and digital content, and on institutionalizing the integration of media and information literacy into policies and institutional practices. It was approved by the Council of Ministers for the period 2026–2029 and launched by the Ministry of Government Communication.

During this phase, efforts shifted from implementing separate activities to integrating media and information literacy within institutions. In this regard, (69) male and female employees from various ministries were trained to support its integration into policies and plans.

The pilot also seeks to bring these skills to people in their everyday environments, including streets, theatres, public transportation, parks, libraries, and museums, so that

⁹³ UNESCO Report Submitted for the Voluntary Review of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

under this initiative, with a view to integrating media and information literacy concepts into services, facilities, daily operations, and local planning.

Media and information literacy also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (10) by reducing disparities in access to reliable information and digital participation, particularly among groups most vulnerable to exclusion, such as women and children. It also supports Sustainable Development Goal (11) through the Media and Information Literacy Cities Initiative, which integrates information-related skills into municipal and city services and community spaces. It should be noted that, in December 2025, Amman began implementing the “Media and Information Literacy Cities” pilot, with the support of UNESCO, through the training of (35) male and female employees from the Greater Amman Municipality. The initiative is based on making critical thinking and information-verification skills part of everyday life in the city, rather than limiting them to temporary awareness-raising workshops. Its objective is to help residents access clear and reliable information, address rumors and misinformation, and better understand digital content.

information verification becomes an ongoing community practice rather than merely a training activity⁹⁴.

In Terms of Practices:

During 2024, the Center monitored the detention and prosecution of certain individuals for alleged violations of the provisions of the Cybercrime Law and the Jordanian Penal Code. The charges brought against these individuals included offences relating to damage to public property, unlawful assembly, threats involving the use of force, participation in rioting, and the use of electronic means to disseminate content likely to incite sedition or sectarian discord, undermine societal peace, or promote hatred, as well as the dissemination of false news threatening societal peace and national security. The Center visited the detainees, who confirmed that they were receiving good treatment in the Correction and Rehabilitation Centers. As for the judicial proceedings, these fall within the jurisdiction of the Jordanian judiciary, which enjoys independence and impartiality, and whose decisions must be respected by all parties.

⁹⁴ All of the above information is documented in the report submitted by UNESCO on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (16), for inclusion in the Voluntary Review being prepared by Jordan.

- In a related context, the Cybercrime Unit handled (29,389) cases in 2025 ⁹⁵, compared with (24,737) cases in 2024 ⁹⁶, involving various types of cybercrime, as follows:

Table (31): Types and Numbers of Cybercrimes in 2025

Criminal Description	Number	Statistical Information
Hacking; defamation, libel and insult; threats; extortion; financial fraud; online child abuse; impersonation; theft of personal data; and offences affecting societal peace	29389	Total number of cybercrimes handled by Cybercrime Unit and the nature of such crimes
Hate Speech and Incitement to Discord	306	Number of offences relating to hate speech out of the total number of offences handled by the Cybercrime Unit
Hate Speech and Incitement to Discord	120	Number of cybercrimes relating to hate speech that were referred to the judiciary

- The Center observed an increase in the number of juveniles committing offences classified as terrorist offences under the Jordanian Anti-Terrorism Law, having been recruited by terrorist groups through various means, most notably through their use of modern technology and engagement in certain electronic games.

In this context, the Center emphasizes the importance of the efforts undertaken to prevent such offences before they occur.

Press and Audiovisual Media Freedom and Electronic News Publications:

At the same time, it stresses the need to raise awareness among individuals, particularly children, of the risks posed by such groups, promote moderate thinking, and ensure that they are not drawn into extremist ideologies.

The Center stresses the need to expand school curricula to include education on the substance of freedom of expression, the mechanisms for exercising it, its limits, and acts that constitute offences punishable by law. It also calls for expanding extracurricular activities that promote acceptance of others, pluralism, tolerance, and respect for human rights values, the Jordanian Constitution, and national legislation.

Regulation of the Use of Electronic Games and Applications

- The Center monitored an important development concerning the blocking of certain features of the “Roblox” game, whereby chat rooms were completely blocked in Jordan by the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, following the receipt of reports and studies indicating that these rooms could expose children to exploitation and abuse. The open nature of these rooms and their interaction with unknown users may create an unsafe environment for disseminating harmful content or attempting unsafe communication with children. It was also agreed that the Roblox platform would fulfil its obligation to block any abusive content.

The Center affirms that these measures and restrictions are consistent with the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards, with the aim of protecting children and public order. It considers them a positive policy for protecting young people in the digital environment and calls for further study into blocking any electronic games that may have harmful effects.

The Center also stresses the need to impose restrictions on children’s use of social media platforms in order to protect them from the risks to which they may be exposed, including psychological, social, and health-related effects.

Third: No entity applied for a license for a radio broadcasting station during 2025, while the total number of licensed radio broadcasting stations stood at (40).

⁹⁵ Public Security Directorate Judiciary Directorate Letter No. (8/2026/Q. Transparency /5387), dated 04/02/2026

⁹⁶ Public Security Directorate Letter No. (J/16/9/Important/15957), dated 20/02/2025

With regard to the statistics of the Media Commission concerning audiovisual media and electronic news publications for 2025, they were as follows⁹⁷:

First: Total Number of Licensed Electronic Publications and Electronic Publications Blocked in 2025:

A total of (4) new electronic publications were licensed, bringing the total number of currently licensed electronic publications to (148). Pursuant to Article (49)(g) of the applicable Press and Publications Law, decisions were issued to impose temporary blocking pending the rectification of the relevant legal status, as follows:

1. (7) unlicensed electronic publications operating within the Kingdom were notified to rectify their status and obtain a license from the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Law.
2. (1) unlicensed electronic publication operating outside the Kingdom.
3. (11) unlicensed foreign electronic publications that published serious abuses against the Jordanian State, its symbols, and its national and sovereign institutions. These are foreign websites affiliated with one of the prohibited organizations.
4. (1) unlicensed electronic publication operating within the Kingdom and affiliated with one of the prohibited organizations.
5. (12) licensed electronic publications from which the blocking was lifted after they rectified their violations of the Law.

Second: No entity applied for a license for a satellite broadcasting station during the year. In this regard, the total number of licensed satellite broadcasting stations stood at (15).

Fourth: No new radio rebroadcasting stations were licensed. The total number of licensed rebroadcasting stations stood at only (2).

Fifth: A total of (203) films were reviewed during 2025, all of which were approved.

Sixth: Approximately (1,322,000) books entered the Kingdom. The Media Commission reviewed (271) titles, of which (245) were approved. The Commission did not prohibit the entry of any books; rather, Article (30) of the Press and Publications Law was applied. Accordingly, the applicants seeking to import (26) books were notified of legal violations, such as offending religions and the presence of pornographic material, and were asked whether they wished to re-export or import the books, thereby enabling the Commission to refer the matter to the judiciary for a determination as to whether their entry into the Kingdom should be permitted.

Seventh: No warnings were issued to any radio or satellite broadcasting station or electronic publication.

Eighth: No programs broadcast on radio or satellite stations were suspended during 2025 .

Ninth: No books printed in the Kingdom were referred to the judiciary during 2025 .

Tenth: No violations were referred to the judiciary during 2025

Eleventh: The Media Commission circulated (5) judicial decisions prohibiting publication. In this regard, the Media Commission does not issue publication-ban decisions; such decisions are issued exclusively by the judiciary, and the Commission is required to circulate the substance of the judicial decision by notifying licensed entities of the relevant judicial decision.

⁹⁷ Media Commission Letter No. (Q.N/536), dated 25/02/2026

Right of Access to Information

The number of complaints received by the Information Council during 2025 amounted to (24) complaints⁹⁸, compared with (6) complaints in 2024, three complaints in 2023 ⁹⁹, one complaint in 2022, three complaints in 2021, and (14) complaints in 2020

With regard to the number of requests for access to information, (2,667) requests were submitted in 2025, of which (164) were rejected¹⁰⁰. In 2024, the number of requests stood at (3,062), of which (171) were rejected. The total number of requests for access to information in 2023 amounted to (3,930), of which (135) were rejected¹⁰¹. In 2021, the number of requests stood at (3,834), of which (284) were rejected, compared with (2,300) requests in 2020, of which (165) were rejected. In 2019, (8,534) requests were submitted, of which (99) were rejected. The following table sets out the number of requests for access to information:

Table (32): Number of Complaints Received by the Information Council During 2025

2025	2024	2023
2669	3062	3930

With regard to the status of the applicants for information, (92) requests were submitted by journalists in 2025, compared with (35) requests in 2024

Within this framework, and for the purposes of raising awareness of the right of access to information,

a National Training Team for the Right of Access to Information was established, with the Center serving as a member. The Team commenced training relevant entities on institutionalizing the right of access to information through the development of a training program entitled “Institutionalizing Procedures for the Enforcement of the Law Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Information / Records Management and Archiving”. By the end of 2025, a total of (20) training courses had been conducted, compared with (64) training courses during 2024. It should be noted that these training courses commenced in 2022

During 2025, (20) training courses were held, distributed as follows¹⁰²:

(10) training courses were held for the Jordanian Armed Forces, with a total of (180) male and female trainees.

(10) training courses were held for public-sector institutions, with a total of (245) male and female trainees from various ministries, institutions, authorities, and government departments.

The total number of male and female trainees during 2025 reached (425).

It is worth noting in this regard that the National Center for Human Rights, represented by the Commissioner-General, is a member of the Information Council and also a member of the Personal Data Protection Council. The Center plays a prominent role in ensuring that decisions and procedures are adopted in accordance with international human rights standards and best practices, thereby safeguarding the right of access to information and the protection of individuals’ personal data.

⁹⁸ Information Council Letter dated 15/03/2025
⁹⁹Report on the Activities of the Right of Access to Information for 2023
¹⁰⁰ Information Council Letter dated 15/03/2025
¹⁰¹ Information Council Letter No. (M.M/T/13), dated 20/03/2023
¹⁰² Information Council Letter dated 15/03/2025

Recommendations

Following the reaffirmation of the recommendations set out in the 2024 Report, the Center recommends the following:

1. The need to develop a National Media Strategy aimed at advancing the state of media freedoms and providing a legislative environment that safeguards freedom of the press and media.
2. Continuing and expanding the activities of the Government Communication Forum, given its role in facilitating the flow of information from reliable sources to individuals. The Forum constitutes a form of proactive disclosure of information and enhances trust between individuals and government entities.
3. Developing an implementation plan for the National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Charter 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 other related matters.
4. Continuing to implement the objectives and vision of the Media and Information Literacy Strategy, and expanding its integration into school curricula and extracurricular activities, given its role in strengthening individuals' capacities to engage with information in all its forms.
5. Continuing the current efforts aimed at raising awareness among relevant entities of the right of access to information and expanding such efforts, particularly following the enactment of the Amending Law to the Law Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Information. It is also necessary to limit the classification of information to only two categories: Secret and Accessible, in line with international standards and best practices.
6. Raising awareness among all groups of the substance of the right to freedom of expression, particularly with regard to the limits of freedom of expression and acts that constitute criminal offences.
7. Expanding school curricula to include education on the substance of the right to freedom of expression and acts that constitute criminal offences, particularly in the context of the digital environment, and raising children's awareness in general of the risks associated with this environment in order to prevent their exploitation, particularly by certain terrorist groups and ideologically extremist groups.
8. The Telecommunications Regulatory Commission should continue monitoring any platforms that may contain content harmful to children and blocking such platforms, as appropriate, to protect children in the digital environment, and should impose restrictions on children's use of social media platforms.

Right to Peaceful Assembly

The right to freedom of peaceful assembly is one of the fundamental rights and encompasses the right to hold meetings, sit-ins, strikes, gatherings, events, demonstrations, and other forms of peaceful assembly.

The Jordanian Constitution guarantees this right under Article (16)(1)¹⁰³, which provides that “Jordanians have the right to assemble within the limits of the law.” The international covenants, treaties, and conventions to which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has acceded also recognize the right to peaceful assembly¹⁰⁴. This right is closely interconnected with other rights, including the right to form associations, establish political parties, and freedom of expression.

At the legislative level, 2025 witnessed no developments concerning this right, as no amendments were made to the Public Meetings Law No. (7) of 2004, as amended. In this regard, the Center reaffirms its previous recommendations concerning the amendment of the Public Meetings Law No. (7) of 2004, as amended¹⁰⁵.

At the Level of Practices:

In 2025, a number of sit-ins, marches, work stoppages, solidarity demonstrations, public speech rallies, gatherings, and protests took place, totaling (2,869)¹⁰⁶. This compares with (4,190) in 2024¹⁰⁷.

Table (33): Number of Meetings, Sit-Ins, Strikes, Gatherings, Events, and Protests During 2025

Sit-ins	Marches	Work stoppages and solidarity demonstrations	Public speech rallies	Political party activities	Gatherings and protests
369	173	1006	188	738	395

Throughout 2025, the Center continued its field monitoring of demonstrations, sit-ins, and marches through the formation of a specialized field monitoring team. The team monitored a number of demonstrations, which were held mainly in the Downtown area, near Al-Husseini Mosque, and in the Al-Rabieh area, adjacent to Al-Kalouti Mosque. Through its monitoring of these demonstrations, the Center observed that individuals were generally enabled to exercise their right to peaceful assembly. The most prominent manifestations of peaceful assembly monitored by the Center were as follows:

1. On 23/05/2025, the Center monitored a popular march in the Downtown area organized by a number of political forces and civil society organizations under the slogan “National Unity Strengthens Our Independence and Supports the Resilience of Our People.” The male and female participants exercised their right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and delivered speeches without any obstruction or harassment. The Center’s team, as well as journalists and media professionals, were also able to carry out their work freely and without difficulty.

¹⁰³ Article (16)(1)

¹⁰⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Arab Charter on Human Rights.

¹⁰⁵ Twenty-First Annual Report, p. 44, Recommendations.

¹⁰⁶ Public Security Directorate Judiciary Directorate Letter No. (13/2026/Q. Transparency/7727), dated 19/02/2026

¹⁰⁷ Ministry of Interior Letter No. (30/670/8321), dated 08/02/2024

2. On 15/06/2025, the Center monitored a protest demonstration held by water tanker owners in the Petra Region, due to the lack of licensed water wells in the region from which water could be sold as potable water, pursuant to the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008, as amended. The Center followed up on the matter with the relevant authorities, and the tanker owners were subsequently supplied with water from wells operated by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.
3. On 11/08/2025, the Center monitored the protest demonstration organized by the Jordanian Labor Party in front of the Jordan Press Association headquarters, calling for an end to the killing of journalists and for the prosecution of war criminals of the Israeli entity before the International Criminal Court, as well as for the deployment of international forces to protect the Palestinian people under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The participants exercised their right to peaceful assembly under security protection.
4. On 23/09/2025, the Center monitored the call issued by the “We Are All Gaza – We Are All Palestine” Network for a global hunger strike in solidarity with the Palestinian people, who are being subjected to extermination, displacement, and starvation. Part of the action was carried out at the headquarters of the Jordanian Labor Party for two and a half hours, after which the participants proceeded to the United Nations building in Shmeisani, where the protest demonstration was held and speeches were delivered addressing the catastrophic situation endured by the people of Gaza as a result of starvation, killing, destruction, and displacement, and calling for an immediate end to the Israeli aggression against Gaza. The Center observed that the participants and media outlets were able to carry out their activities without any obstruction.
5. On 01/10/2025, a number of Jordanian political parties called for a protest demonstration in support of the participants in the Global Sumud Flotilla, which seeks to break the blockade imposed on Gaza, coinciding with global calls for similar demonstrations in several countries. All participants in the event exercised their right to peaceful assembly, with media outlets also present.
6. On 17/10/2025, the Center monitored the open-ended strike carried out by employees of the Greater Ma'an Municipality in protest against administrative policies and measures affecting their financial rights, including reductions in bonuses and overtime allowances. The strike continued for approximately five days. Following the intervention of the Minister of Local Administration and the disbursement of the financial amounts that were the subject of the strike, the employees decided to end the strike and return to work on 22/10/2025.
7. On 05/11/2025, the Center monitored a demonstration held by relatives of inmates of Correction and Rehabilitation Centers who had received final and conclusive judicial judgments, in front of the Jordanian House of Representatives, calling for the enactment of a general amnesty law. The demonstration lasted for three hours, and the participants were able to convey their demands to the National Assembly, with a number of Members of Parliament listening to their demands.
8. On 28/11/2025, the Center monitored a solidarity demonstration with the Gaza Strip called for by the National Forum for Supporting the Resistance and Protecting the Homeland. The Center observed that participants were enabled to exercise their right to peaceful assembly and that the demonstration received media coverage.
9. On 29/04/2025, the Center monitored the publication issued by Human Rights Watch concerning the forced eviction and demolition by the Jordanian authorities of homes and commercial premises in an informal Palestinian refugee camp in Amman¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁸ Al Jazeera Net website and Human Rights Watch, dated 29/04/2025

In this regard, and for the purpose of verifying the accuracy and validity of this information, the Center established a specialized team to examine and monitor the matters contained in the announcement. The team met with the relevant authorities and corresponded with the Greater Amman Municipality¹⁰⁹, which provided the following response¹¹⁰:

“...As part of the Amman Neighborhood Development Project, the Greater Amman Municipality seeks to provide a better quality of life for citizens by establishing parks as recreational spaces, widening roads, and removing unlawful encroachments in the public interest, so that all children and their families may benefit from the recreational space established on this land, which has been expropriated for the benefit of the Greater Amman Municipality since 1967 pursuant to Expropriation Plan No. (15/1821), dated 17/09/1967. At the time, the owners were compensated for the structures existing on the plot. Construction had subsequently encroached upon areas expropriated for the public road. Due to the circumstances prevailing at the time, these encroachments were not removed and remained in place until their demolition. It should be noted that the structures were unlicensed, more than 50 years old, and constituted informal buildings whose existence posed a risk to their occupants and to public safety in the area. Nevertheless, prior to commencing the eviction and demolition operations, the Greater Amman Municipality prepared numbered identification cards for each structure and communicated with residents through the Mukhtar of the Al-Mahatta area. The site is a residential neighborhood and not a camp accommodating refugee. Before commencing the demolition and removal process, residents, occupants, and tenants of the properties were notified. Their living conditions were taken into consideration, and the deadline for demolition and removal was extended so that the process could be carried out in separate phases. In view of the humanitarian circumstances of the occupants and tenants, the Greater Amman Municipality compensated them once again. The compensation granted to certain families was also increased following an assessment of their humanitarian circumstances. It should be noted that no planning authority anywhere in the world compensates twice for an expropriated property”.

¹⁰⁹ Center Letter No. (H.R./354/18), dated 05/05/2025

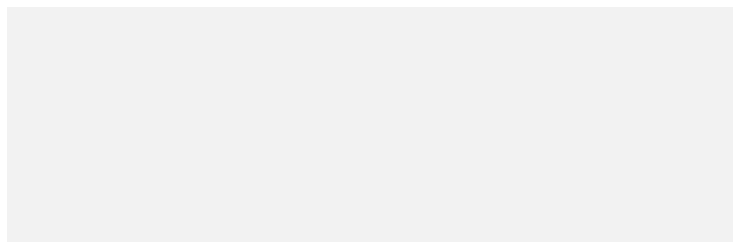
¹¹⁰ Greater Amman Municipality Letter No. (6932/1/7), dated 29/05/2025

Recommendations:

The Center reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports, particularly the following:

- Reviewing the Public Meetings Law, including the definition of a “meeting” provided for in Article (2) of the Law, with a distinction made between public and private meetings. The review should also establish safeguards governing the authorities’ powers to disperse meetings under the same Law, in addition to other amendments addressed in detail in the Center’s previous reports.
- Raising awareness among individuals and all relevant entities of the substance of the right to peaceful assembly, in a manner that ensures the exercise and enjoyment of this right in accordance with international human rights standards and the Jordanian Constitution.

Based on the verification conducted by the Center, it was found that the information contained in the Human Rights Watch report was inaccurate and that the Jordanian authorities had followed the necessary legal procedures in this regard, within a human rights framework that did not prejudice the rights of the individuals concerned.



Right to Establish and Join Political Parties

The Jordanian Constitution¹¹¹, together with the Arab¹¹² and international¹¹³ human rights instruments ratified by Jordan, guarantees the right to establish and join political parties as one of the fundamental pillars of political participation and democratic pluralism. The Jordanian legislator has regulated the exercise of this right through a package of national legislation, most recently the Political Parties Law No. (7) of 2022, which established the legal framework governing the establishment of political parties, the regulation of their activities, the safeguarding of their independence, and the promotion of the principles of internal democracy, transparency, and non-discrimination.

Legislation and Policies

Article (71)(A) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 provides for the gradual strengthening of party representation within the House of Representatives. In the election of the Twenty-First House of Representatives, political parties and party alliances were allocated no less than 50% of the total seats in the House. Pursuant to Article (71)(C) of the Law, this percentage will increase to 65% in the election of the Twenty-Second House of Representatives. This provision reflects a clear legislative approach towards a gradual transition to a parliament based on party blocs and party programs. However, the Center considers that this gradual approach raises a legal issue concerning the mechanism for calculating these percentages,

The National Center considers that the decision to amend the Rules of Procedure is consistent with the phase of transformation brought about by the political modernization framework, as the current Rules of

as neither the Law nor the regulations issued pursuant thereto have clarified whether the increase in the percentage of party representation will be made at the expense of the local lists or through an expansion of the scope of the general party list. This creates legislative ambiguity that requires clarification.

General Governance Standards within Political Parties

During 2025, the Independent Election Commission adopted the General Governance Standards¹¹⁴ within political parties as part of its monitoring of political parties' compliance with the provisions of the Political Parties Law and the instructions issued pursuant thereto. These standards aim to establish the principles upon which political parties must base their statutes and internal regulations. They provide for the democratic election of all organizational structures, while specifying nomination mechanisms, the number of members, and terms of office. They also prohibit holding more than one membership position in order to prevent conflicts of interest, while ensuring fair representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in decision-making positions.

The Center considers the adoption of these standards to be a positive step towards strengthening party governance in accordance with the provisions of the Law. Their effective implementation in practice would contribute to enhancing transparency and accountability within political parties, thereby increasing citizens' confidence in party life and political practices.

The year 2025 also witnessed the formation of a temporary committee¹¹⁵ by the Permanent Office of the House of Representatives to amend the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, with the aim of keeping pace with the modernization of the political process.

Practices

The year 2025 witnessed a notable development in the structure of party life, reflected in the merger of a number of political parties as part of their efforts to consolidate their

¹¹¹ Article (16)(2) of the Jordanian Constitution provides that: "Jordanians shall have the right to form associations, trade unions, and political parties, provided that their objectives are lawful, their means are peaceful, and their regulations do not contravene the provisions of the Constitution".

¹¹² Article (24)(5) of the Arab Charter on Human Rights provides that: "Every citizen shall have the right to: ... 5. Freedom to form associations with others and to join associations."

¹¹³ See Article (20) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article (22) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

¹¹⁴ The General Governance Standards were issued by the Board of Commissioners of the Independent Election Commission under Letter No. (A.H./3/29/637), dated 16/06/2025

¹¹⁵ The Committee was formed on 12/03/2025 to ensure alignment with the political modernization process and the participation of political parties. See: Al-Rai Newspaper website, dated 13/03/2025, at the following link: <https://alrai.com>

Procedure are no longer suited to a political phase characterized by collective and party-based action rather than individual action. Maintaining the existing Rules would deepen the gap between reform discourse and parliamentary practice and limit the ability of Members of Parliament, both individually and collectively, to exercise genuine influence over legislation and oversight. The most significant amendments expected to be considered by the Committee include:

1. Integrating the party landscape into the Rules of Procedure by strengthening the role of party blocs in the legislative and oversight work of the House and ensuring the representation of such blocs in decision-making mechanisms.
2. Regulating the mechanism for electing committees and their chairpersons, and determining whether committee meetings are to be open or closed.
3. Strengthening the institutional role of the Executive Office by enhancing coordination between the Executive Office and parliamentary committees and establishing clear rules of procedure for the Office that reinforce the House's oversight and accountability to citizens.

efforts and strengthen their organizational and political capacities. The Blessed Land Party merged with the Youth Party and the Jordanian National Union Party under the name Jordanian National Union Party. The Namaa Party and the Ansar Party also merged under the name Namaa Party, while the Irada Party and Taqaddom Party merged under the name Mubadara Party. This trend reflects the strengthening of political blocs capable of institutional action and effective political competition¹¹⁶.

By the end of 2025, the number of licensed political parties stood at (34)¹¹⁷, with (85,371) members distributed across the Kingdom's governorates at varying rates. The highest membership rates were recorded in Amman Governorate, at 29.77%, followed by Irbid Governorate at 20.77%, while Tafilah Governorate recorded the lowest membership rate, at 1.72%. The Center considers that this geographical disparity in membership rates reflects existing challenges relating to equitable political representation and the spread of party activity across the governorates, and calls for public policies and legislative measures that encourage broadening the base of political participation beyond the main urban Centers.

¹¹⁶ For the political parties database, see the website of the Independent Election Commission at the following link: [/https://parties.iec.jo](https://parties.iec.jo)

¹¹⁷ For the political parties register, see the website of the Independent Election Commission at the following link: [/https://parties.iec.jo](https://parties.iec.jo)

Empowering Women and Youth within Political Parties

Throughout 2025, continued emphasis was placed on enhancing the participation of women and youth in political parties, not only at the membership level, but also in decision-making positions within party structures and in the representation of political parties in the House of Representatives and parliamentary committees. The National Center considers that the participation of women and youth continues to face challenges relating to genuine empowerment, particularly in leadership positions, despite the existence of legal provisions requiring parties to meet specified quotas. This calls for a shift from formal representation to meaningful and effective participation and influence. It is worth noting that, by the end of 2025, the number of youth members of political parties aged 18–35 stood at (30,652), while the number of female members of political parties stood at (36,581)¹¹⁸.

In this context, throughout 2025, the National Center conducted a series of awareness-raising and educational sessions¹¹⁹ at public and private universities targeting university students. These sessions aimed to raise awareness of the Political Parties Law and the Regulation Governing the Practice of Party Activities in Higher Education Institutions, and to enhance university students' understanding of their rights and obligations in engaging in party activities, in line with the constitutional and legislative guarantees of freedom of political activity.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt effective legislative and executive measures to ensure the genuine empowerment of women and youth within political parties, particularly in leadership positions, going beyond 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 policies, thereby contributing to the establishment of strong political parties with broad social bases and enhancing the cohesion and stability of party life.

¹¹⁸ Pursuant to the Independent Election Commission Letter No. (T.H./4/85), dated 26/01/2026

¹¹⁹ The National Center for Human Rights conducted awareness-raising sessions at seven public and private universities across various governorates of the Kingdom.

Right to Establish and Join Trade Unions

The right to establish and join trade unions is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Jordanian Constitution¹²⁰, particularly Article (23) thereof. It is also affirmed by the international human rights conventions¹²¹ and international labor standards ratified by the Kingdom, particularly International Labor Organization Convention No. (87) concerning Freedom of Association and Convention No. (98) concerning the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining. This right constitutes one of the essential safeguards for protecting the labor and professional rights of workers, enhancing participation in public affairs, and strengthening social dialogue. It is guaranteed under the Jordanian Constitution.

The National Center for Human Rights considers that labor and professional trade unions constitute an essential organizational mechanism for defending the economic and social interests of workers. They also contribute to regulating labor relations and achieving a balance among the parties to production, thereby promoting employment and social stability.

Policies and Legislation

The year 2025 witnessed no legislative amendments affecting the constitutional or legal framework governing the right to establish and join trade unions. The Professional Associations Laws and the Labor Law No. (8) of 1996, as amended remained in force,

without the introduction of any direct amendments that would either broaden or restrict the scope of trade union freedoms.

The Center notes that, throughout 2025, public policies did not move towards adopting a comprehensive national vision for developing the legislative and institutional environment governing trade union activity. Instead, trade union affairs continued to be managed within the existing regulatory frameworks, with reliance on formal social dialogue mechanisms, without addressing the structural constraints repeatedly highlighted by the Center in its previous reports. The year 2025 witnessed the introduction of draft amendments¹²² to both the Labor Law and the Social Security Law. Labor unions, political parties, and civil society organizations expressed legal positions¹²³ on these drafts, emphasizing the need for comprehensive national dialogue before adopting any amendments, given the direct connection between this legislation and the economic and social rights of workers.

The Center considers that some of the proposed amendments included positive aspects, particularly:

- Increasing the duration of maternity leave to 90 days.
- Introducing bereavement leave upon the death of a relative.
- Strengthening the legal protection of working women against dismissal during pregnancy.

¹²⁰ Article (16)(2) of the Jordanian Constitution provides that: "Jordanians shall have the right to form associations, trade unions, and political parties, provided that their objectives are lawful, their means are peaceful, and their regulations do not contravene the provisions of the Constitution." Article (23)2 thereof further provides that: "The State shall protect labor and enact legislation therefor based on the following principles: ... Free trade union organization within the limits of the law".

¹²¹ Article (23)(4) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that: "Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests." Article (8) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides for the right of everyone to form trade unions with others and to join the trade union of their choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of their economic and social interests, and so forth. Article (22) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that everyone has the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of their interests, and so forth.

¹²² For the draft Labor Law and Social Security Law, see the website of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau at the following link: <https://lob.gov.jo>

¹²³ For the legal position issued by the trade unions and political parties, see the following link: <https://wihdaparty.com>

In contrast, the Center expressed concerns regarding a number of the proposed amendments to the Labor Law, most notably:

- The proposed amendment to Article (31), which would permit the termination of services of 15% of workers annually, without adequate supervisory or judicial safeguards, thereby undermining the principle of balance in labor relations.
- The proposed amendment to Article (108), which would abolish the legal protection afforded to representatives of labor unions against dismissal, thereby directly undermining freedom of trade union activity.

The Center emphasizes the importance of the position taken by the Parliamentary Labor Committee in rejecting these two amendments, as well as the withdrawal of the proposed amendment to Article (25), as this would protect the role of the judiciary and the stability of labor relations.

Labor Unions

The Center notes the persistence of structural challenges relating to the right to organize in labor unions, as the Labor Law continues to restrict trade union organization to the umbrella of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, limits trade union pluralism, and prohibits the establishment of independent trade unions, in contravention of international labor standards.

The Center notes that the number of labor unions has remained fixed at 17 unions since 1976, which limits the representation of workers in emerging economic and professional sectors, affects the effectiveness of trade union representation, and constitutes a violation of International Labor Organization standards concerning trade union pluralism, thereby necessitating legislative intervention.

In contrast, the Center notes 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 labor agreements.

During 2025, 29 collective labor agreements were concluded, benefiting 218,011 male and female workers¹²⁴, reflecting the role of collective bargaining as a legal mechanism for improving working conditions.

The Center considers that the effectiveness of this role remains dependent on broadening the representative base of trade unions, renewing their leadership, and strengthening workers' confidence in trade union activity, particularly among young people and women.

Professional Trade Unions

The Center notes that professional trade unions in Jordan continue to lack one of the elements of freedom of association, namely voluntary membership, as membership is a prerequisite for practicing a profession, and trade unions are established under specific laws, making them more akin to entities of an administrative and regulatory nature.

With regard to professional pension funds, the Center notes the growing financial and administrative challenges, as exemplified by the dissolution of the pension fund of the Jordanian Geologists Association and the challenges facing the pension funds of other trade unions. This necessitates legislative and regulatory intervention to ensure their sustainability and protect the rights of their members.

Trade Union Board Elections

In 2025, nine new professional trade union boards were elected to select the heads of the unions and members of their respective boards, as follows:

1. Jordan Engineers Association Elections¹²⁵

¹²⁴ For the collective labor agreements concluded during 2025, see the website of the Jordanian Ministry of Labor at the following link: <https://mol.gov.jo>

¹²⁵ The elections were held on 09/05/2025, with a voter turnout of 15% of those eligible to vote, as 9,554 male and female engineers cast their votes. It should be noted that the number of engineers who had paid their annual membership fees and were therefore eligible to participate in the General Assembly meeting amounted to 63,000 male and female engineers.

2. Jordan Bar Association Elections¹²⁶.
3. Jordanian Veterinarians Association Elections¹²⁷.
4. Jordan Medical Association Elections¹²⁸.
5. Jordan Dental Association Elections¹²⁹.
6. Jordan Nurses and Midwives Association Elections¹³⁰.
7. Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association Elections¹³¹.
8. Jordan Pharmacists Association Elections¹³².
9. Jordan Press Association Elections¹³³.

The National Center considers that the role of trade unions in enhancing participation in public affairs, through periodic elections, engagement with public issues, and participation in tripartite dialogue, reflects democratic trade union practice. The Center notes variations in voter turnout, in addition to the low percentage of members who pay their annual membership fees compared with the total number of registered members, according to data provided by the professional trade unions.

Recommendations:

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

1. Review the legislative framework governing labor trade union activity, particularly the provisions of Chapter Eleven of the Labor Law, to ensure its alignment with International Labor Organization Convention No. (87) concerning Freedom of Association and Convention No. (98) concerning the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining. This should guarantee trade union pluralism and workers' right to establish their own independent organizations, and eliminate the administrative and regulatory restrictions that hinder the registration of labor unions and facilitate 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 labor unions to specify the terms of office for leadership positions, limit the tenure of Union and Federation Presidents to two consecutive terms, and ensure an effective role for General Assemblies in managing trade union affairs.
3. Strengthen legal protection for freedom of association, particularly by protecting representatives of labor unions from any form of dismissal or pressure on account of their trade union activities, and ensuring the enforcement of such protection through the competent courts, thereby promoting stability in labor relations and safeguarding the right to organize.
4. Reconsider the legal framework governing professional trade unions and their pension funds in a manner that balances professional regulation with the requirements

¹²⁶ The elections were held on 30/05/2025. The number of lawyers eligible to vote amounted to 17,650 male and female lawyers.

¹²⁷ The elections were held on 16/05/2025. The number of veterinarians who had paid their annual membership fees and were therefore eligible to participate in the General Assembly meeting amounted to 4,407 veterinarians.

¹²⁸ The elections were held on 18/04/2025, with a voter turnout of 47% of those eligible to vote, as 8,036 male and female doctors cast their votes. It should be noted that the number of doctors eligible to vote was 17,200 members, out of a total of 46,000 members of the Association.

¹²⁹ The 35th Board Elections for the 2025–2028 term were held on 16/05/2025.

¹³⁰ The elections were held on 18/04/2025, with 2,152 male and female nurses casting their votes.

¹³¹ On 20/05/2025, the Election Committee of the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association announced that the Agricultural Engineer List had won all seats on the Association's Board for the 2025–2028 term by acclamation, following the withdrawal of all other candidates.

¹³² On 16/05/2025, the Election Committee of the Jordan Pharmacists Association announced that the Association's Board had been elected by acclamation for the 2025–2028 term, after the number of candidates became equal to the number of seats allocated to the position of President and the Board members, thereby rendering a ballot unnecessary.

¹³³ The elections were held on 25/04/2025, with a voter turnout of 84% of those eligible to vote, as 905 journalists cast their votes. It should be noted that the number of journalists eligible to vote amounted to 1,075 male and female journalists.

of freedom of association, limits mandatory membership, and strengthens oversight of professional pension funds through periodic actuarial studies and regulatory measures that ensure their sustainability and protect the rights of members and retirees, while adopting social dialogue as a mandatory mechanism when considering any amendments affecting labor and social security legislation.

Right to Establish and Join Associations

The right to establish and join associations is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by regional and international instruments and national legislation, given its pivotal role in promoting community participation and civil organization. The Jordanian Constitution expressly guarantees this right, as Article 16(2) thereof provides that: “Jordanians shall have the right to form associations, provided that their objectives are lawful, their means are peaceful, and their regulations do not contravene the provisions of the Constitution. The law shall regulate the manner of forming associations and the supervision of their resources”.

The international human rights instruments also affirm this right¹³⁴, particularly Article (22) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which emphasizes that no restrictions may be imposed on the exercise of the right to freedom of association other than those that are necessary in a democratic society and prescribed for specific purposes. The Arab Charter on Human Rights likewise guarantees this right through the obligations of States Parties to ensure freedom of association and civil society activity.

The legal framework governing the right to establish and join associations in 2025 encompasses individuals’ right to form associations for various lawful purposes; clear and transparent procedural safeguards during the establishment and licensing stages; the right of associations to adopt their statutes and organize their meetings and activities freely; the freedom of associations to access lawful financial resources, including domestic and international funding; and the ability to build alliances and coalitions with their counterparts.

Legislation and Policies

At the legislative and policy level, the year 2025 witnessed no amendments to the body of legislation governing the work of associations. The legislation currently in force continues to show that civil society organizations are subject to multiple legal authorities overseeing their activities, divided into eight categories of entities: associations; professional and labor unions; sports clubs; youth organizations; employers’ associations; chambers of commerce; chambers of industry; and non-profit companies. The most notable developments monitored during 2025 with regard to the Associations Law were as follows:

1. During the last four months of 2025, the committee responsible for reviewing the draft Associations Law completed its preliminary draft, as announced by the Minister of Social Development. The preliminary draft remains open to comments and proposals from research bodies and relevant stakeholders, aiming to refine its language and ensure the regulation of the associations sector without prejudice to constitutionally guaranteed rights. The Ministry repeatedly affirmed that the new draft law would be aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy and the implementation plan of the Economic Modernization Vision, while some segments of civil society regarded the review of the Law itself as a reformative step towards strengthening governance in this sector.
2. On 28/10/2025, the Ministry of Social Development announced (8) eight basic criteria that would constitute the framework for classifying associations, in a step aimed at strengthening governance and sound management and assessing the extent to which associations comply with the principles of transparency and accountability, as well as applicable laws and regulations and their internal bylaws.

¹³⁴ Article (20) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Articles (21) and (22) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and Article (28) of the Arab Charter on Human Rights.

The Ministry explained that the key principles underpinning the draft amended Associations Law, the preliminary draft of which had been completed by a specialized committee, include governance and sound management; strategic planning; financial management and transparency; monitoring, evaluation, and impact measurement; institutional and organizational capacities; partnerships and community accountability; legal and regulatory compliance; and financial and program sustainability. The Ministry further explained that the classification process would result in associations being divided into four categories according to their performance levels: exemplary, advanced, intermediate, and emerging. A development plan would be prepared for each category, including technical support and capacity building, with the results of the classification to be used as a tool for determining priorities for future support and funding.

Participation in International Mechanisms

The year 2025 witnessed the continued expansion of civil society organizations' participation in the preparation of joint submissions and shadow reports within international human rights mechanisms, particularly the Universal Periodic Review, building on the notable progress achieved in previous years. This expansion reflects the evolving role of civil society as an active partner in monitoring the human rights situation and formulating recommendations, and indicates a relative expansion of the space available to civil society, despite the persistence of certain procedural challenges.

Establishment and Formation¹³⁵

By the end of 2025, the number of licensed associations had reached 6,024, distributed among the following ministries:

Number of Licensed Associations as at the End of 2025

Table (34): Number of Associations by Competent Ministry During 2025

Competent Ministry	Number
Ministry of Interior	889
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	1
Ministry of Culture	752
Ministry of Environment	196
Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs	153
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	91
Ministry of Social Development	3659
Ministry of Health	119
Ministry of Agriculture	74
Ministry of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs, and Holy Places	28
Ministry of Justice	6
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply	37
Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship	15
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	4
Total	6024

- Number of Associations Dissolved in 2025¹³⁶: Pursuant to Article (20) of the Associations Law in force, the actual number of dissolved associations stood at 330, as most cases of dissolution were either by operation of law due to the associations ceasing to operate for more than one year, for violations of the provisions of the Law, upon voluntary request, or due to obtaining foreign funding without the required approvals.

¹³⁵ Ministry of Social Development Letter No. (S.Q./3/3140), dated 17/02/2026

¹³⁶ Ministry of Social Development Letter No. (S.Q./3/3140), dated 17/02/2026

- The number of associations that received domestic funding in 2025 amounted to 463.
- The Center noted the following grounds for the dissolution of certain associations:
- Some associations ceased to carry out their activities for a period of one year.
- It was not possible to elect an administrative body for certain associations in accordance with their bylaws and the provisions of the Law, regulations, and instructions issued pursuant thereto, after the competent Minister had exhausted the procedures set out in Article (19) of the Law.
- Certain associations retained or used donations or funding from non-Jordanian persons in violation of Article (17) of the Law.
- Certain associations committed, for a second time, the violation for which they had previously been warned and failed to remedy the violation, pursuant to Article (19) of the Law.

Associations Registered under the Umbrella of the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs¹³⁷:

- The number of licensed associations as at the end of 2025 amounted to 143 associations.
- The number of associations dissolved in 2025 amounted to 13 associations voluntarily and 13 associations by operation of law, on the grounds that they had not carried out their activities for more than one year, pursuant to Article 20(a)(1) of Associations Law No. (51) of 2008, as amended.

In Practice

The Center monitored a number of internal challenges and obstacles faced by associations during 2025, including:

1. Non-compliance by many associations with the principles of democracy and good governance.
2. Limited General Assembly membership across numerous associations.
3. Failure of many associations to adhere to the geographical scope of their activities specified

- The number of associations that had received both foreign and domestic funding as at the end of 2025 amounted to one association.

Associations Registered under the Umbrella of the Ministry of Culture¹³⁸

- The number of registered cultural associations as at the end of 2025 amounted to 746 associations.
- The number of cultural associations dissolved as at the end of 2025 amounted to 31 associations, for reasons related to a decision of the General Assembly or because they had ceased operating.
- The number of associations that received domestic funding amounted to 460 associations.
- The number of associations that received foreign funding amounted to 32 associations.
- The number of associations with cases pending before the courts amounted to two associations.

Associations Registered under the Umbrella of the Ministry of Environment¹³⁹

- The number of licensed environmental associations as at the end of 2025 amounted to 186 associations.
- The number of projects (financed through foreign funding) received by environmental associations as at the end of 2025 amounted to 40 projects.
- The number of associations that received foreign funding amounted to 10 associations.
- The number of associations with cases pending before the courts amounted to two associations.

Recommendations:

1. Continue the participatory approach to discussing the amended Associations Law of 2025, with a view to improving its provisions and enacting it in a manner consistent with the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards.
2. Mandate associations by law to maintain proper records and publish their financial and administrative reports on their websites.

¹³⁷ Minister of Political and Parliamentary Affairs Letter No. (1/58/1357), dated 04/03/2026

¹³⁸ Minister of Culture Letter No. (Th/835/15/3), dated 05/02/2026

¹³⁹ Secretary-General of the Ministry of Environment Letter to the Minister of Culture No. (9/1/1027), dated 02/08/2026

in their internal bylaws, and their undertaking activities and pursuing objectives that differ from the purposes for which they were licensed.

4. Failure of a number of associations to publish financial reports relating to their activities.

3. Intensify monitoring and follow-up of local voluntary initiatives and associations that undertake activities outside the scope of their mandates and areas of competence.
4. Require associations to 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 social responsibility and their role in the field of human rights.

The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Pillar

Right to Development and an Adequate Standard of Living

The right to development¹⁴⁰ and the right to an adequate standard of living are two fundamental pillars for upholding human dignity and achieving social justice. Both rights have been recognized in international human rights instruments, foremost among them the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration on the Right to Development (1986), and the Sustainable Development Goals (2030) and their corresponding action plan, particularly Goal 1 concerning the eradication of poverty and Goal 10 concerning the reduction of inequalities. These two rights are grounded in ensuring that all individuals have opportunities to participate effectively in development processes and to benefit equally from their outcomes, thereby contributing to improved living conditions, reducing poverty and unemployment, strengthening food and water security, providing decent employment opportunities, and supporting sustainable, equitable, and inclusive economic growth.

This right is closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations¹⁴¹, particularly those relating to the eradication of poverty and hunger, the promotion of food security, ensuring the availability of water, achieving economic growth and decent work, reducing inequalities, and building inclusive, safe, and sustainable cities and communities.

Accordingly, it is important to monitor the extent to which these two rights are being realized in order to measure national progress towards achieving these goals and to assess the impact of economic, social, and environmental policies on the lives of individuals and different groups, in a manner consistent with the Kingdom's international obligations. The right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living have been addressed in an interconnected manner, on the basis that development indicators, employment and unemployment opportunities, food and water security, and social protection are used as practical tools for measuring the extent to which development is being achieved and its impact, without prejudice to their status as rights in their own right, within the broader development context.

First: Implementation of National Development Plans and Programs

2025:

During 2025, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made tangible progress in implementing the comprehensive national reform tracks, with a clear transition in certain sectors from the planning stage to implementation. This reflects the State's commitment to linking public policies to the economic and social rights of citizens and ensuring their direct impact on the quality of their lives.

¹⁴⁰ Article (22) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Article (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Human Rights Commission resolutions No. (D-4/33), dated 21 February 1977, No. (D-5), dated 2 March 1979, and No. (174/35), dated 15 December 1980; and the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly pursuant to Resolution No. (128/41) in January 1986.

¹⁴¹ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1 (2015).

The three modernization tracks—political system modernization, public-sector modernization, and the Economic Modernization Vision—established an integrated framework for the work of government institutions, ensuring the coordination of government efforts and the sustainability of reforms in the long term¹⁴².

Investment Sector

The investment sector recorded positive performance during 2025, with net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows reaching approximately USD 1.05 billion during the first half of the year, reflecting a 36.4% growth compared with the same period in 2024, representing approximately 4% of gross domestic product (GDP)¹⁴³. This reflects investors' confidence in the Jordanian economy despite the regional challenges. The Economic Activity Confidence Index also recorded a notable increase of 34.9% during the second quarter of 2025, reaching 174.2 points, compared with 129 points in the first quarter of the same year¹⁴⁴. The increase in foreign investments in the securities market by 32% contributed to enhancing liquidity and supporting the growth of the financial markets¹⁴⁵. These developments contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly economic growth and decent work (SDG 8), the eradication of poverty (SDG 1), the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10), and the promotion of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11).

Follow-up by the National Center for Human Rights on the Recommendations of its 2024 Annual Report.

It was noted that the Plan could be further enhanced through of formulating more specific and measurable performance indicators, which would contribute to comprehensively assessing its socio-economic impact. The current indicators, which are linked to the number and size of

In this context, the Ministry of Investment submitted an Executive Implementation Plan (2026–2028)¹⁴⁶ in response to the recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights in its 2024 Annual Report¹⁴⁷. The Plan aims to enhance the role of investment in economic and social development and to link it to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The framework of the Plan submitted to the Center states: “The Ministry of Investment is implementing the Investment Promotion Strategy (2026–2028), which focuses on attracting investment in priority sectors under the Economic Modernization Vision, while supporting, empowering, and expanding existing investments. The Strategy focuses on the food industries sector and the agriculture and agri-technology sector, while attracting high-value, quality investments with high added value to maximize their economic and social impact¹⁴⁸, enhance food security, and provide decent employment opportunities. Pursuant to the Investment Environment Law No. (21) of 2022, the Ministry provides customs and tax incentives for economic and strategic activities, in addition to incentives for activities aimed at developing and serving local communities and export markets, thereby enhancing their social and economic impact.

The Ministry also conducts promotional campaigns in coordination with the relevant entities to open new markets and enhance the competitiveness of national exports, thereby supporting local value chains and promoting sustainable economic growth¹⁴⁹.

Agriculture and Food Security Sector

During 2025, the agricultural sector in Jordan continued to play a pivotal role in supporting the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, within the framework of the Economic Modernization Vision and the

¹⁴² Executive Program for the Economic Modernization Vision 2023–2025 <https://bit.ly/4pNv4D2>

¹⁴³ Statement issued by the Central Bank of Jordan and published in Arabic by Reuters. <https://bit.ly/3L2GJP1>

¹⁴⁴ Jordanian Investor Confidence Index, issued by the Jordan Strategy Forum. <https://url-shortener.me/3ZLD>

¹⁴⁵ Ministry of Investment website / Jordan Strategy Forum. <https://bit.ly/3XUPFZG>

¹⁴⁶ Letter issued by the Ministry of Investment, enclosing the Ministry of Investment's Action Plan, under Letter No. (Business Development/10502), dated 19/11/2025

¹⁴⁷ National Center for Human Rights. (2025). The Twenty-First Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024 Human Rights – Jordan, p. 68.

¹⁴⁸ Ministry of Investment Letter No. (Business Development/9213), dated 16/10/2025, in response to the letter of the Prime Minister No. (1/11/1/2247), dated 07/10/2025, concerning the 2024 Annual Human Rights Report in the Kingdom issued by the National Center for Human Rights.

¹⁴⁹ Ministry of Investment Letter No. (Business Development/10502), dated 19/11/2025, addressed to the National Center for Human Rights.

projects benefiting from the Investment Environment Law, may not adequately reflect the overall performance of local sectors or the extent of their contribution to job creation. Further aligning these indicators with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains essential.

Industrial Sector

The Jordanian industrial sector continued its positive performance throughout 2025, accounting approximately 40% of economic growth during the first half of the year. Industrial exports increased by 8.5%, generating over 250 job opportunities, alongside enhanced participation by women and youth. The Government supported the sector by reducing production costs in industrial cities and providing financing of JOD 65 million to 630 industrial companies, in addition to promoting medium- and high-technology industries and fostering innovation and technology.

The Jordanian industrial sector expanded to more than 150 global markets, with a focus on the pharmaceutical, chemical, food, and garment sectors. At the same time, the sector significantly reduced its reliance on foreign labor, which accounts for 20% of the workforce¹⁵⁰, and investment shifted towards smart manufacturing, green transformation, and renewable energy to support sustainable production and reduce reliance on imported energy by 20% by 2030¹⁵¹

During 2025, investment in healthy food industries linked to the agricultural sector also expanded, particularly projects based on locally produced goods with high nutritional value¹⁶⁰. These projects targeted groups more vulnerable to food insecurity, including persons living with chronic condition¹⁶¹. Such investments were supported through incentives granted

National Food Security Strategy (2021–2030)¹⁵². The sector witnessed a clear expansion in efforts to link agricultural production with healthy, value-added food industries¹⁵³. This approach contributed to strengthening food security indicators and generating employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas¹⁵⁴. This performance was consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 1 on ending poverty, Goal 2 on ending hunger, and Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth¹⁵⁵. In this context, the Higher Council for Food Security continued implementing its programs aimed at improving the management of food supply chains and strengthening institutional coordination among the relevant entities¹⁵⁶. In parallel, a national food security survey was conducted in cooperation with the Department of Statistics¹⁵⁷. The survey contributed to strengthening the national food security database and supporting the development of agricultural and food policies that are more effectively targeted towards the Groups Most in Need of Protection¹⁵⁸. These efforts were also consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 10 on reducing inequalities¹⁵⁹.

1. Increasing Storage Capacity: Increasing the storage capacity for wheat and barley to reach 2.2 million tons.
2. Al-Qatraneh Silos: Finalizing the construction of grain silos in the Al-Qatraneh area with a capacity of 500,000 tons, to support strategic storage.
3. Strategic Reserves: Maintaining sufficient wheat reserves for 10 months and barley reserves for 8 months, to ensure the stability of the local market.

¹⁵⁰ According to a reference paper on the demographic situation in 2024, the percentage of non-Jordanian workers registered with the Ministry of Labor amounted to approximately 20.9% of the total labor force in Jordan registered with the Ministry.

¹⁵¹ Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply / Statement by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply, Eng. Yarub Al-Qudah, at the celebration of Jordanian Industry Day. <https://2u.pw/fhM3RD>

¹⁵² Prime Ministry, Economic Modernization Vision; Higher Council for Food Security, National Food Security Strategy 2021–2030.

¹⁵³ Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural plans and policies; Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, policies supporting food industries, 2025

¹⁵⁴ Ministry of Agriculture; Higher Council for Food Security; Department of Statistics, labor market and agricultural sector indicators, 2025

¹⁵⁵ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, national reports on monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, 2025

¹⁵⁶ Higher Council for Food Security, progress reports on the implementation of the National Food Security Strategy, 2025

¹⁵⁷ Department of Statistics, National Statistical Plan and specialized surveys, 2025

¹⁵⁸ Higher Council for Food Security; Department of Statistics, analytical reports on food security data, 2025

¹⁵⁹ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, progress reports on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, 2025

¹⁶⁰ Ministry of Investment; Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, reports on investment and the food manufacturing sector, 2025

¹⁶¹ National Food Security Strategy 2021–2030; Ministry of Health, national nutrition and public health policies.

under the Investment Environment Law¹⁶², fostering stronger agri-industrial integration and supporting the transition towards healthier and more sustainable food production patterns¹⁶³. This approach was consistent with the achievement of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)¹⁶⁴. The scaling up of climate-smart agricultural practices also continued, including improvements to irrigation systems, increased use of protected and hydroponic agriculture, and their integration with food processing value chains¹⁶⁵. This contributes to improving the efficiency of limited water resources and building resilience against climate change impacts¹⁶⁶, thereby supporting Sustainable Development Goal 6 on clean water and Sustainable Development Goal 13 on climate action.

Based on data issued by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, the Ministry adopted the 2025 Plan for Strengthening Food Security, which included the following initiatives:

4. Procurement: Purchasing one million tons of wheat and 920,000 tonnes of barley to meet the needs of the local market and maintain strategic reserves.
5. Export Controls: Banning the re-export of key essential commodities to ensure that the needs of the local market are met first.
6. Demand Management: Implementing a plan to enhance the availability of commodities during peak periods and times of increased consumption.
7. Supply Chains: Maintaining the regularity of supply chains and ensuring the continuous flow of commodities¹⁶⁷.

Nevertheless, there remains a need to strengthen the assessment of the social and health impacts of these policies, particularly on smallholder farmers and vulnerable rural households, in order to ensure the equitable and sustainable distribution of development gains.

¹⁶² Investment Environment Law No. (21); Ministry of Investment, 2025

¹⁶³ Economic Modernization Vision; National Food Security Strategy (2021–2030).

¹⁶⁴ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, national reports on the Sustainable Development Goals, 2025

¹⁶⁵ Ministry of Agriculture, national plans and programs for sustainable agriculture; National Food Security Strategy 2021–2030.

¹⁶⁶ Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Agriculture; National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

¹⁶⁷ Issued by the official website of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply.

Jordan achieved relative progress in food self-sufficiency during 2025, with domestic food production meeting approximately 63% of total consumption¹⁶⁸. Self-sufficiency was achieved in certain vegetables, poultry, and eggs, while deficits remained in essential cereals such as wheat and fodder crops¹⁶⁹. This progress reflects the agricultural sector's capacity to adapt to limited water resources and agricultural land, while strengthening the link between agricultural production and healthy, value-added food industries in a manner that supports the Groups Most in Need of Protection and persons with chronic diseases. To promote food self-sufficiency on a sustainable basis, it is recommended to support smallholder farmers, expand the use of smart agriculture and modern irrigation technologies, encourage contract farming, establish sovereign or cooperative funds to support deficit crops, and restructure fertilizer and water subsidies to direct production towards greater efficiency and effectiveness.

According to the results of the national studies officially announced in 2025, three national studies revealed, for the first time at the national level, the scale of food waste in Jordan across households, restaurants, hotels, and hospitals. The findings showed that the household sector accounted for the largest share of food waste, at an average rate of 81.3 kg per person annually, largely due to consumption patterns, purchasing habits, and inadequate food management within households. Restaurants recorded approximately 12,291 tons of food waste, most of which occurred during the preparation and handling stages as a result of poor planning and the behavior of customers and staff. Hotels generated approximately 3,739 tons of food waste, with the highest proportion occurring at the serving stage (44.4%), followed by the preparation stage (37.3%). These findings highlight the urgent need to move from estimates towards data-driven policies aimed at reducing food loss and waste and improving resource management, thereby contributing to strengthening national food security and reducing economic and environmental impacts¹⁷⁰.

Water Security

During 2025, Jordan continued to face persistent challenges in the area of water security, as the Kingdom remains among the most water-stressed countries in the world, with annual per capita water availability falling drastically below the water poverty line¹⁷¹. This necessitates intensified efforts to ensure the sustainable provision of essential water resources for citizens, farmers, and small-scale agricultural producers. In this context, the relevant 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 proportion of regular irrigation water supply increased to approximately 87.5%, with regular water supply services provided for approximately 12 hours per week, according to official data under the Executive Program for the Economic Modernization Vision 2023–2025. The Center monitored and received several complaints from governorates affected by water scarcity due to a number of factors, most notably the failure to rehabilitate and maintain ageing water networks, illegal tapping and encroachments on water infrastructure, the regularizing of unlicensed wells, and the absence of a clear mechanism and publicly announced criteria for determining the number of days and hours allocated for water pumping and distribution in different areas.

Contracts were also signed for the implementation of the National Water Carrier Project for Desalination and Conveyance between Aqaba and Amman, with construction works expected to commence before the end of 2025, with a view to providing sustainable water sources to all areas of the Kingdom. With regard to financing and infrastructure, the value of ongoing and financed projects in the water and wastewater sector amounted to approximately JOD 2.4 billion, comprising 29 projects across various governorates¹⁷².

¹⁶⁸ Media monitoring / statements by Minister of Agriculture Khaled Hneifat and agricultural experts, Al-Ghad Jordanian newspaper, 2025

¹⁶⁹ Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, food and commodity balance data, 2025

¹⁷⁰ Ministry of Agriculture of Jordan / United Nations Office – Launch of the results of three national studies on food loss and waste in Jordan, 16 December 2025 <https://jordan.un.org/ar/307184>

¹⁷¹ Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Strategic Plan (2025–2027).

¹⁷² Ministry of Water and Irrigation, annual reports and capital plan for the water and wastewater sector.

These efforts contribute to enhancing access to services and improving the efficiency of operational networks. Jordan also continues to implement major projects, such as the Aqaba–Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance Project, which is expected to provide approximately 300 million cubic meters of potable water annually to nearly half of the population, in cooperation with international partners and through securing the necessary financing. This will contribute to strengthening the resilience of the water sector to the impacts of climate change.

Despite the progress made and the solutions developed through infrastructure projects and improvements to water services, which will provide solutions for future generations, and in reaffirming the recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights for 2024, Jordan remains in need of strengthening integrated water resources management, improving monitoring systems, and measuring social impact, in order to guarantee sustainable access to safe drinking water for all citizens. The Center received a complaint on behalf of the residents of the Jerash District, stating that they were subjected to prolonged water rationing cycles lasting between (22–27) days, with water supplied only once during the evening for a period of (12) hours. They reported having experienced this problem for approximately (7) years. A monitoring visit was conducted to verify the substance of the complaint, and the outcomes of the monitoring visit were communicated to the Prime Minister.

Field Monitoring by the Center

Monitoring Water Infrastructure in Aqaba Governorate

Through dialogue sessions with citizens, relevant authorities, and local activists, the National Center for Human Rights monitored problems relating to the deterioration of water infrastructure in Aqaba Governorate, particularly in the Al-Mahdood District. The sessions revealed weaknesses in water distribution networks and drainage systems, affecting the efficiency of water supply and the quality of services provided to citizens.

9. Strengthen legal oversight of attacks on water networks and take action against unauthorized wells.

The monitoring highlighted the urgent need to rehabilitate ageing networks in Jerash and Madaba, upgrade outdated drainage systems in the governorates, including Aqaba Governorate, and strengthen regular maintenance, in order to ensure the sustainability of water resources and meet the essential water needs of all residents in a manner consistent with human rights standards and in alignment with the international obligations regarding the right to an adequate standard of living¹⁷³.

During 2025, the National Center for Human Rights also monitored the problem of water supply interruptions, with particular focus on Jerash Governorate, and published a specialized report¹⁷⁴ containing recommendations¹⁷⁵ addressed to the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, and Yarmouk Water Company, as follows:

1. Establish a specialized committee comprising representatives of the Ministry, Yarmouk Water Company, and Jerash Governorate to address the root causes of the crisis and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations.
2. Establish a transparent mechanism and publicly announced criteria for determining the days and hours of water supply and publish them periodically to ensure transparency and fairness.
3. Improve the efficiency of water delivery to the worst-affected areas, particularly elevated and peripheral areas.
4. Adopt a unified distribution system and assign water distribution officers from outside the target localities to ensure fairness and impartiality.
5. Update water supply schedules and announce them accurately, and notify citizens immediately of any changes.
6. Rehabilitate and maintain the water network in Jerash to reduce water losses and improve services.
7. Implement water development projects, such as drilling wells and rehabilitating existing water sources, to keep pace with population growth.
8. Launch awareness-raising campaigns in cooperation with municipalities and civil society organizations on the importance of reporting faults and installing “air valves” upstream of water meters.

Infrastructure and Digital Transformation

¹⁷³ Center Letter to Aqaba Water Company following the recommendations of the dialogue session, No. (77), dated 26/02/2025

¹⁷⁴ Report on the Problem of Water Supply Interruptions and Delays in Certain Areas of Jerash Governorate, date of monitoring visit: 29/09/2025
, National Center for Human Rights.

¹⁷⁵ National Center for Human Rights Letter No. (H.A./18/826), dated 04/11/2025

10. Enhance cooperation with the national media to raise citizens' awareness of water conservation and reporting violations.
11. Engage local and international organizations and the private sector in developing sustainable and integrated solutions to ensure the sustainability of water resources and improve service quality.

Energy Sector

During 2025, Jordan continued to strengthen energy security and transition towards clean energy sources, within the framework of its national commitments to sustainable development and climate action. The sector witnessed the following reforms:

Legislative and Regulatory Framework

- The General Electricity Law of 2025¹⁷⁶ entered into force, replacing Law No. (64) of 2002. The Law permits the installation of energy storage systems and private generators and promotes investment in green hydrogen projects¹⁷⁷. New regulations were adopted for connecting renewable energy projects to the national grid, replacing the Net Metering system with Net Billing systems and Wheel-in/Zero Export mechanisms.
- The Government was empowered to set capacity and tariff ceilings for large-scale projects, thereby striking a balance between encouraging investment and protecting the grid.

- Expanding the installation of energy storage systems (batteries) for homes, commercial facilities, and companies¹⁷⁸.
- Strengthening natural gas infrastructure, including supplying gas from the Risha Gas Field to the electricity grid and upgrading the liquefied natural gas terminal in Aqaba¹⁷⁹.
- Smart meters covered more than 90% of subscribers by mid-2025, with time-of-use tariffs being implemented to improve the integration of renewable energy¹⁸⁰.

Renewable Energy and Outlook

- Renewable energy (solar and wind) accounted for approximately 28.5% of electricity generation in 2024¹⁸¹.
- The Government has set a target of reaching 50% by 2030 through increasing solar and wind power capacity and expanding energy storage¹⁸².

Expected Impact

- Improving national energy security and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

¹⁷⁶ General Electricity Law of 2025

¹⁷⁷ Local News, Ammon News, "Smart Meter Coverage to Reach 91% by Mid-2025," 25/11/2025 ; Jordan News, "Council of Ministers Approves Draft Electricity Law and Draft Gas Law," 18/02/2025

¹⁷⁸ New Regulations for Connecting Renewable Energy: Net Billing and Wheeling, Arab Energy and Policy Observatory, 24/08/2025

¹⁷⁹ Natural Gas Supply Agreement from the Risha Gas Field, Decisions of the Jordanian Council of Ministers, 22/10/2025

¹⁸⁰ Smart Meter Coverage to Reach 91% by Mid-2025, Ammon News, 25/11/2025

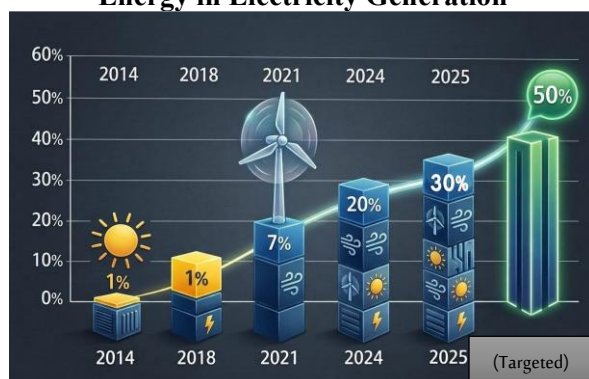
¹⁸¹ Jordan NDC Report 2025, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

¹⁸² Ammon News, "Smart Meter Coverage to Reach 91% by Mid-2025," dated 25/11/2025 , en.ammonnews.net.

"Renewable Energy Accounted for 28.5% of Electricity Generation in 2024," Jordan NDC Report 2025 – UNFCCC, unfccc.int.

- Advancing the transition towards a low-carbon and sustainable economy.
- Promoting the right to development and the right to a healthy environment, in line with national and global Sustainable Development Goals.

Chart (3): Evolution of the Share of Renewable Energy in Electricity Generation



Tourism Sector

During 2025, Jordan's tourism sector witnessed a notable recovery following the decline recorded in 2024, with an increase in the number of arrivals and tourism revenues, despite the ongoing 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 authorities also continued to develop diverse tourism products, including cultural, environmental, and medical tourism, and to expand entertainment programs at archaeological sites such as Petra, Wadi Rum, and the Dead Sea, in addition to developing the "Petra by Night" project and launching 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% decrease in the hotel occupancy rate, and a 44% decline in tourist stays. In addition, certain negative practices, such as financial extortion and verbal harassment at tourist sites, continue to occur and have also become prevalent in the digital sphere.

At the level of the third quarter of 2025, official data indicated a decline in the overall unemployment rate

National studies on the scale of food waste in hotels and restaurants have also highlighted that poor planning and management, as well as limited recycling capacity, have contributed to significant quantities of food being wasted, underscoring the need to improve management systems and invest in tourism training and awareness.

Protection of Archaeological Sites and Security Challenges – Tourism Sector 2025

Despite the positive results achieved by Jordan's tourism sector during 2025, the protection of archaeological sites continues to pose a major challenge for the relevant authorities. The National Center for Human Rights monitored repeated incidents involving certain citizens encroaching upon archaeological sites and using them for accommodation or for selling products. Such practices adversely affect Jordan's image as a safe tourist destination and have negative implications for the preservation of cultural heritage.

These encroachments cause direct damage to archaeological remains and result in the loss of valuable historical information, representing a cultural and economic loss and affecting the confidence of potential visitors. Furthermore, the media accounts depicting heritage sites as susceptible to vandalism creates a negative perception of cultural and heritage security in comparison with regional competitors, which may influence tourists' decisions and limit tourism revenues.

Unemployment Sector

During 2025, Jordan's labor 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 stood at approximately 21.3% in the first quarter of 2025, representing a slight decrease from 21.4% during the same period in 2024. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate among women stood at 31.2%, compared with 18.6% among men, underscoring persistent gender-based disparities in the labor market¹⁸³.

Report on the Progress of the Sustainable Development Goals – Jordan 2025

¹⁸³ Department of Statistics, Jordan. (2025). Annual Labor Market Report 2025 Amman: Department of Statistics. The report includes detailed data on overall unemployment rates by sex and age group, as well as information on the labor force and annual changes.

among the total population to 16.2%, with a relative improvement among men, at 13.6%, while the unemployment rate among women increased to 27%. Among Jordanians, the unemployment rate stood at approximately 21.4%, with the unemployment rate among Jordanian women rising to approximately 33.9%¹⁸⁴. These indicators reflect a structural challenge hindering the realization of the right to decent work for all groups, with an urgent need to strengthen the alignment between the skills of the labor force and labor market requirements.

Key Challenges

- High unemployment rates among women, young people, and recent graduates.
- Limited structured employment opportunities that are aligned with local skills and qualifications.
- The continued gap between the size of the labor force and the number of available jobs, particularly in rural areas.

These measures seek to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 1 on ending poverty, SDG 10 on reducing inequalities, and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities.

By 2025, Jordan continued its efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the framework of national and development commitments aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda, with progress achieved in some areas and slower progress or relative stagnation in others. National and regional assessments revealed varied indicators reflecting this combination of progress and challenges. The Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation began preparing the Third Voluntary National Review (VNR) for 2026 to track progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the 2025 Sustainable Development Report, Jordan was ranked 71st globally on the SDG Index. The assessments evaluate progress across key targets, including poverty reduction, health, education, and gender equality, and quality. This ranking reflects ongoing efforts, but also indicates the need to accelerate action to achieve the 2030 Agenda¹⁸⁵.

The Voluntary National Review (VNR), which assesses progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, indicated that approximately 62.7% of national indicators showed positive trends or significant improvement towards achieving specific goals.

¹⁸⁴ <https://url-shortener.me/5IUJ>

¹⁸⁵ Sustainable Development Report 2025 – Sustainable Development Report (SDG Index), Assessment of Jordan's Performance in the Sustainable Development Index for 2025 (Ranked 71st Globally).

Among these indicators, Jordan demonstrated good progress towards SDG 2 on Zero Hunger, SDG 4 on Quality Education, SDG 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production, and SDG 14 on Life Below Water. By contrast, the indicators relating to SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 10 on Reduced Inequalities recorded relatively slower progress, indicating the need to focus policy and implementation efforts on these areas¹⁸⁶.

At the institutional level, Jordan has made progress in preparing and publishing specialized national reports related to the Sustainable Development Goals. Jordan became the first Arab country to publish its second national report on monitoring the implementation of the “New Urban Agenda 2025” on the United Nations platform, reflecting its commitment to improving the measurement of progress towards SDG 11 on inclusive and sustainable cities and communities¹⁸⁷.

Human Rights Assessment of the National Strategy for Digital Transformation and AI (2026–2028) from a Human Rights Perspective

As part of the National Center for Human Rights’ monitoring of public policies that have a direct impact on the system of rights and freedoms, the Center attaches particular importance to the Human Rights Assessment of the National Strategy for Digital Transformation and AI (2026–2028), as one of the modern national tools supporting the advancement 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. The Center views digital transformation as an opportunity to promote justice and equality in access to public services, provided that the principles of digital inclusion and non-discrimination are fully upheld, thereby ensuring that no group is excluded, particularly older persons, persons with disabilities, populations in

amid the expansion of the digitization of government services and the use of artificial intelligence technologies, through the application of relevant legislation and the enhancement of information security.

In this context, the Center attaches particular importance to data governance and the use of artificial intelligence in the delivery of public services and decision-making, in a manner that ensures transparency, mitigates algorithmic bias, and guarantees accountability and the possibility of challenging automated decisions, while emphasizing the need for these technologies to be used ethically and responsibly, with due respect for human dignity and fundamental rights.

The Strategy also contributes, through supporting the digital economy, innovation, and entrepreneurship, to enhancing employment opportunities and improving quality of life, particularly by empowering small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs, facilitating the transfer and localization of technology, and integrating advanced technologies into various economic sectors, in a manner consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Center concludes that the Human Rights Assessment of the National Strategy for Digital Transformation and AI (2026–2028) reflects an advanced national direction towards building a modern digital state and constitutes a promising framework for promoting human rights. However, the realization of its human rights impact remains contingent upon the ability of the relevant authorities to translate these commitments into practical measures that take the digital divide into account, safeguard rights and freedoms in the digital sphere, and enhance transparency, accountability, and trust between citizens and public institutions.

Within this framework, the National Center for Human Rights held a dialogue session entitled “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 and protecting users, identifying and remedying legislative gaps.

¹⁸⁶ Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) – Jordan: Analysis of Jordan’s Progress towards the SDGs, highlighting that 62.7% of the indicators showed significant improvement.

¹⁸⁷ Follow-up Report on the “New Urban Agenda 2025” – Jordan’s Second National Report was included on the United Nations platform as the first Arab country, reflecting its commitment to achieving SDG 11.

marginalized and underserved geographical areas, and persons with limited digital skills.

The Center also monitors the extent to which the relevant authorities comply with requirements for the protection of privacy and personal data and the establishment of digital trust,

2. Establishing a national digital platform for reporting cases of technology-facilitated violence, or updating existing platforms, to provide a rapid response and protection for those affected.
3. Adopting policies and procedures that AI governance and its responsible, rights-based, and ethical application by companies and service providers.
4. Strengthening national digital infrastructure, including high-performance telecommunications
13. Ensuring inclusive digital accessibility and participation for persons with disabilities and older persons, 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 preparing guidance on digital privacy, cybersecurity,

networks, secure data Centers, and integrated cybersecurity systems to support the efficient operation of artificial intelligence.

5. Operationalizing the implementation plan for the AI Ethics Charter and activating relevant national plans, with 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 labor market requirements.
8. Fostering public-private partnerships to empower youth with market-aligned digital skills.
9. Enhancing children's digital awareness through school- and family-based programs to protect them from online risks and harmful content.
10. Providing safe, accessible reporting channels for children deprived of parental care regarding online abuse in complete confidentiality, with continuous supervision by care institutions.
11. Providing parents and teachers with training courses on digital risks facing children and enhancing their capacity for early intervention and psychosocial support.
12. Raising awareness of digital violence and cyberbullying by incorporating these concepts into school curricula.

mechanisms for reporting digital violence, and applicable legal procedures.

This integration of digital transformation, artificial intelligence, emerging technologies, and the Center's dialogues constitutes a key pillar for promoting sustainable development, protecting human rights, transparency, and accountability, and empowering citizens and targeted groups to participate effectively in the national digital transformation process, thereby contributing positively to the quality of life of all members of society.

Despite this progress, several key challenges continue to hinder the acceleration required, most notably:

- The need to improve data quality and expand the coverage of national indicators to ensure a greater capacity to accurately monitor progress.
- Continued efforts to address poverty and inequality, particularly among the Groups Most in Need of Protection.
- Improving the implementation of economic policies to achieve inclusive economic growth and provide decent work.

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan is viewed as a comprehensive process requiring concerted government and community efforts and international partnerships, adopting a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to ensure that no one is left behind¹⁸⁸.

¹⁸⁸ United Nations in Jordan – Sustainable Development Goals: Strategic Framework and Cooperation with the Jordanian Government in Implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Recommendations

Recommendations on Human Rights-Based Investment Governance

The Center recommends strengthening human rights impact assessment (HRIA) mechanisms for investments targeting marginalized and vulnerable populations and local sectors and assessing its contribution to job creation, through the development of detailed performance indicators and their alignment with social and economic objectives, thereby ensuring the equitable distribution of the benefits of investment and advancing sustainable development in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Recommendations Concerning the Industrial Sector

1. Encourage innovation and the transition towards healthy food industries and high-technology industries to enhance local and international competitiveness.
2. Expand training programs and enhance the skills of the national workforce to ensure sustainable employment and reduce unemployment.
3. Strengthen the use of the National Food Security Information Management System in planning and monitoring, and expand the disaggregated database to support decision-making¹⁸⁹.
4. Continue supporting smart agriculture and linking agricultural production to healthy food industry value chains to maximize added value and improve nutrition.
5. Prioritizing socio-economic impact assessments for smallholder farmers and Groups Most in Need of Protection, while ensuring the sustainability of water resources.

Water Security Recommendations 2025

- Reaffirm the recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights for 2024
- Continue financing and implementing water and wastewater projects and monitoring progress across all governorates.
- Support the completion of the National Water Carrier Project and the financial and technical measures necessary to ensure its sustainability.
- Mitigating non-revenue water (NRW) losses, optimizing operational efficiency, and scaling up renewable energy integration.
- Promote the use of treated water and non-conventional water sources, saltwater agriculture, and the application of digital technologies and artificial intelligence.
- Continue the construction of new dams and the maintenance of existing dams to ensure the sustainability of water resources.

Recommendations Concerning the Tourism Sector for 2025

1. Develop a clear national plan to address the developmental and security challenges facing the tourism sector.
2. "Positioning Jordan as a resilient, safe, and sustainable tourism destination, at both the regional and international levels, despite regional challenges and instability, through active participation in various tourism forums and events in which Jordan is represented".

¹⁸⁹ Recommendations Concerning the Agricultural Sector and Climate Change under the Pillar of the Right to Development in the National Center for Human Rights' 2024 Annual Report, pursuant to Letter No. (H.A./20/776), dated 08/10/2025

3. Elevating the quality and accessibility of tourism infrastructure to enrich the overall visitor experience.
4. Strengthen air connectivity with target markets and support international tourism marketing programs.
5. Promoting community-based awareness and heritage education on the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
6. Intensify monitoring and security measures at archaeological and tourist sites, in cooperation with local authorities, to ensure the safety of visitors and facilities and protect cultural resources.

Recommendations Concerning Unemployment

1. Fostering education-to-market alignment by modernizing technical and vocational education and training (TVET) curricula to equip graduates with the skills required, thereby helping to reduce the gap between jobseekers and available jobs.
2. Strengthen targeted training and employment programs: Scaling up targeted capacity-building programs for unemployed youth and women through public-private-community partnerships (PPCPs).
3. Support entrepreneurship and small enterprises: Fostering inclusive entrepreneurship and MSMEs as catalysts for sustainable job creation in high-potential economic sectors such as agriculture, technology, and food industries.

Right to Work

The right to work is one of the fundamental rights recognized by international human rights instruments and affirmed by the Jordanian Constitution. This right entails empowering individuals to access decent work under just and favourable conditions of employment, in a manner that ensures equal opportunities and non-discrimination¹⁹⁰.

The concept of decent work is derived from the conventions adopted by the International Labor Organization. It guarantees fair remuneration ensuring a decent living for workers and their families; access to social protection, including social security and health insurance; safe and healthy working conditions; as well as respect for the right to organize in trade unions and engage in collective bargaining.

The realization of the right to work is guided by its core dimensions: availability, accessibility, acceptability, and adaptability¹⁹¹.

At the Legislative Level

1. The year 2025 witnessed the enactment of the Cooperatives Law No. (13) of 2025¹⁹², which aims to modernize the legislative framework governing the cooperative movement in the Kingdom by empowering cooperatives, enhancing their administrative and financial efficiency, and strengthening their role in economic and social development. The Law provides for the establishment of a Cooperative Development Fund to provide financing and support in accordance with transparent principles and criteria that ensure the sustainability of projects and the equitable distribution of resources.

The Law further requires that women be represented on the board of directors of the cooperative institution by three seats and broadens the scope of community participation by enabling young people, women, persons with disabilities, and residents of remote areas to establish or join cooperatives, thereby promoting the principle of inclusiveness and enhancing participation in local development. This is consistent with decent work standards and the directives of His Majesty the King concerning the empowerment of women and young people and their participation in development and decision-making processes.

2. In 2025, an Amending Regulation to the Regulation on the Mandatory Employment of Jordanian Workers from the Governorate in Construction Projects No. (8) of 2025 was issued¹⁹³. This amendment grants the Council of Ministers, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and Housing, the authority to exempt certain construction projects from the application of the provisions of this Regulation.
3. In 2025, the Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours Instructions¹⁹⁴ were adopted pursuant to paragraph (e) of Article (46) of the Human Resources Management in the Public Sector Regulation No. (33) of 2024. These Instructions introduced three forms of flexible working arrangements: flexible working hours, remote working, and shift-based working. The Instructions aim to establish a legal and regulatory framework enabling government departments to provide their services outside official working hours, thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of performance by allowing greater flexibility in working hours.

¹⁹⁰ The right to work is guaranteed under Article (6) of the Jordanian Constitution, Article (23) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles (6), (7), and (8) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Labor Law No. (8) of 1996, as amended.

¹⁹¹ For more information, see Convention No. (100) concerning Equal Remuneration, Convention No. (111) concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, Convention No. (155) concerning Occupational Safety and Health, and Convention No. (87) concerning Freedom of Association.

¹⁹³ Published in Official Gazette No. (5972), pp. (31–32), dated 16/04/2025

¹⁹⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5984), pp. (1864–1867), dated 03/04/2025

The Instructions also focus on increasing productivity through measuring achievements and performance indicators, ensuring the continuity of services, and reducing operational costs. They grant government entities flexibility in applying the flexible working system in accordance with their needs.

The Center emphasizes the importance of expressly providing in the Instructions for the inclusion of pregnant employees, employees with disabilities, and employees responsible for caring for a family member or a parent within the scope of these Instructions, and enabling them to benefit from one of the forms of flexible working even while they are on probation.

The Center also emphasizes the importance of leveraging technology in implementing the provisions of these Instructions by enabling employees to submit electronic applications to be covered by the provisions of the Instructions and benefit from one of the forms of flexible working, in addition to enabling working hours to be monitored through electronic means.

4. The year 2025 witnessed the adoption of the draft Regulation on the Licensing of House-Cleaning Companies for 2025, pursuant to Article (10)(c) of the Labor Law No. (8) of 1996, as amended, and its publication on the website of the Bureau of Legislation and Opinion. The draft Regulation aims to regulate this vital sector, regulate the labor market, and strengthen the rights of domestic workers and service recipients alike. Under the draft Regulation, companies are prohibited from recruiting domestic workers except through licensed entities in countries with which agreements or memoranda of understanding have been concluded. The draft Regulation also imposes a number of obligations on companies, including enrolling domestic workers in social security, maintaining organized records containing information on domestic workers and service recipients, and ensuring the confidentiality of such data.
5. The 2025 also witnessed the adoption of the Criteria for the Recruitment and Appointment of Humanitarian Cases in the Public Sector for 2025. The Criteria provide that humanitarian cases shall be approved through a specialized committee established within the Ministry of Social Development, with representatives of the relevant

The Criteria limit humanitarian cases to five categories, subject to specified conditions: poor families; persons with disabilities; families with multiple disabilities or severe disabilities; families with four or more children who have attained the required educational qualifications; and urgent needs and extreme hardship. The latter category requires at least two of the four specified criteria to be met for the case to qualify, including that the applicant's place of residence be located in areas designated as having particular development needs.

The Center considers that an exhaustive legal definition of humanitarian cases based on objective criteria guarantees meritocracy, transparency, and non-discrimination in public appointments. Referring humanitarian cases to a specialized committee also contributes to increasing the accuracy of the results issued by the committee and ensuring fairness in the selection process. The Center further considers that the adoption of criteria for the appointment of humanitarian cases is consistent with decent work standards, particularly the right to work and the free choice of employment. The Center also considers it necessary to establish the criteria or standards for determining whether an area qualifies as an area with particular development needs.

Furthermore, Article (6)(c) of the Criteria provides that where the total number of vacancies ranges from (5–9), only one vacancy shall be allocated to humanitarian cases, whereas where the number of vacancies is fewer than (5), no vacancy shall be allocated to humanitarian cases. The Center considers it necessary to adopt positive measures to empower humanitarian cases and allow them to compete with other applicants where the number of vacancies is fewer than (5). It has been observed that the number of vacancies specified in most job advertisements is fewer than (5). Furthermore, the absence of an administrative appeal or grievance mechanism compromises procedural justice; hence, an independent grievance committee must be instituted to ensure effective legal remedy. Accordingly, an independent grievance committee should be established to ensure fairness and transparency, and the grievance mechanism should be clearly set out in the Criteria.

¹⁹⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5984), pp. (1864–1867), dated 03/04/2025

entities serving as members. Public sector entities are required to integrate affirmative action quotas for humanitarian cases within their annual recruitment plans, at specified percentages approved by the Public Service and Administration Commission.

Practices and Policies:

1. The Tripartite Labor Affairs Committee issued a decision to increase the minimum wage pursuant to Article (52) of the Labor Law No. (8) of 1996 , as amended¹⁹⁵. Accordingly, the minimum wage for all workers subject to the provisions of the Labor Law was set at JOD 290 per month, regardless of the method by which their wages are
3. Launching a digital recruitment platform for migrant workers to ensure transparent recruitment and prevent human exploitation and trafficking by certain individuals.
4. In 2025, a Data Unit was established in each ministry to assess employee performance and contribute to developing productivity- based performance measurement mechanisms.

¹⁹⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5971), p. (7566), dated 31/12/2025

paid, effective from 01/01/2025 until 31/12/2027. The decision excluded workers in the garment sector in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, given the sector's particular nature, its heavy reliance on both Jordanian and foreign labor, and the nature of the contractual relationships of garment companies in the domestic and international markets.

2. During 2025, the Minister of Labor issued a regulatory decision concerning work during heatwaves. The decision prohibited workers in the agricultural sector and workers whose jobs require them to work in open areas and be directly exposed to sunlight from working between 12:00 noon and 4:00 p.m. during heatwaves announced by the Meteorological Department. This heatwave lasted from 11/08/2025 to 14/08/2025.

To verify the implementation of this decision, the Ministry of Labor conducted several inspection campaigns to assess the extent to which employers were complying with the decision, in addition to taking legal action against violators by issuing warnings or recording violations.

5. With regard to vocational training, 2025 witnessed the commencement of procedures for establishing a regional Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Center in western Irbid Governorate, at a cost of approximately JOD 10 million. This represents an important step towards developing young people's capacities and skills and increasing their opportunities to obtain sustainable employment. It also embodies the concept of sustainable development through investment in human capital.
6. The year 2025 also witnessed the Vocational Training Corporation announcing a new initiative to operate equipped food trucks for vocational training graduates specializing in culinary arts at (15) strategic locations, including tourist and commercial areas across various governorates of the Kingdom. Applicants seeking to benefit from this initiative are required to submit an idea for a distinctive food product representing the identity of the food truck. The initiative aims to support young people and encourage them to launch their own businesses, thereby reducing unemployment rates and promoting a culture of self-employment.

7. In 2025, the Ministry of Labor continued to conduct inspection campaigns aimed at regulating the labor market and controlling the movement of labor between productive and service sectors. These campaigns resulted in the apprehension of (3,185) foreign workers in violation of either the Labor Law or the Residence Law, and decisions were issued for their deportation, including administrative deportation decisions. The campaigns also resulted in the deportation of (6,322) foreign workers¹⁹⁶.

Through its inspection directorates, the Ministry of Labor conducted (31,069) inspection visits to industrial, commercial, and service institutions and establishments during the year. These visits resulted in a total of (8,646) labor violations related to inspection and the issuance of (6,062) warnings. The Ministry of Labor's directorates also dealt with (11,188) complaints submitted through the Himaya Platform, of which (1,469) were resolved amicably with the employer, with legal action taken in the remaining cases in the interests of workers¹⁹⁷.

Protests and Sit-Ins:

In 2025 , the Ministry of Labor dealt with (35) labor disputes, compared with (35) disputes in 2024 Of these, (32) disputes were resolved through direct negotiations between workers and employers in 2025 , compared with (29) disputes resolved through the same method in 2024 No dispute was referred to the Conciliation Council for resolution in 2025 , compared with one labor dispute referred to the Conciliation Council in 2024 Two labor disputes were resolved through direct intervention by the Minister in 2025 , compared with one labor dispute resolved through ministerial intervention in 2024 In addition, one labor dispute was referred to the court in each of 2025 and 2024¹⁹⁸.

Table (35): Number of Labor Disputes and Measures Taken During 2021–2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Number of labor disputes	35	35	50	50	45
Number of labor disputes resolved through direct negotiations	32	29	41	40	40
Number of labor disputes resolved through referral to the Conciliation Council	0	1	1	3	2
Number of labor disputes resolved through intervention by the Minister	2	1	1	5	2
Number of labor disputes referred to the courts	1	1	0	1	1

The number of labor strikes resolved in 2025 amounted to (17)¹⁹⁹, which was the same number recorded in 2024

¹⁹⁶ Ministry of Labor Letter No. (Legal/1/7636), dated 25/02/2025

¹⁹⁷ Ministry of Labor Letter No. (Legal/1/7636), dated 25/02/2025

¹⁹⁸ According to the annual reports of the Ministry of Labor for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023.

¹⁹⁹ Ministry of Labor Letter No. (Legal/1/7636), dated 25/02/2025

Table (36): Number of Labor Strikes Resolved During 2021–2025

Years	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Number of Labor Strikes	17	17	22	18	20

The number of collective labor agreements deposited in 2025 amounted to (33) collective agreements, benefiting (223,576) workers²⁰⁰, compared with (31) collective agreements concluded in 2024 , which benefited (50,151) workers at the time.

Table (37): Number of Collective Labor Agreements and Beneficiaries During 2021–2025

Years	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Number of collective labor agreements deposited	33	31	46	47	45
Number of beneficiaries of collective labor agreements	223576	50151	267195	263123	115231

Child Labor:

In 2025, the Ministry of Labor continued to conduct inspection campaigns aimed at reducing child labor. These visits covered all governorates of the Kingdom and numerous workplaces varying in the nature of the work performed. The visits identified (186) cases of child labor. Field visits conducted by the inspection committees and the Child Labor Combating Section at the Ministry of Labor also revealed that some factories and workplaces were in violation of applicable national legislation and international human rights standards, as many of them continue to employ children. As a result, (55) warnings were issued and (105) violations were recorded against employers²⁰¹. In this regard, it is worth noting that the Ministry of Labor reported that with the assistance of their employers, some children fled their workplaces upon learning that inspection teams had arrived, in an attempt to evade monitoring.

Table (38): Number of Child Labor Cases Addressed and Measures Taken During 2021–2025

13

Number of Cases Years	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Number of child labor cases	186	294	371	520	1187
Number of warnings	55	201	172	142	433
Number of violations recorded against employers	105	181	156	160	104

²⁰⁰ Ministry of Labor Letter No. (Legal/1/7636), dated 25/02/2025

²⁰¹ Ministry of Labor Letter No. (Legal/1/7636), dated 25/02/2025

In the context of monitoring the phenomenon of child labor, the National Center for Human Rights issued a statement on the occasion of World Day Against Child Labor, observed annually on 12 June. In the statement, the Center reaffirmed its previous recommendations set out in its annual reports concerning combating child labor. The statement included a number of recommendations, including the need to strengthen oversight of places where child labor is prevalent, enforce legislation prohibiting child labor and penalize violators, take the necessary measures to reduce school dropout rates, and enhance the role of the media in implementing awareness-raising campaigns on the negative effects of child labor²⁰².

The lack of national data from child labor surveys and the failure to update available information constitute major challenges to combating child labor. Relying on outdated statistics from 2016 impairs the efficacy of national strategies and interventions adopted, owing to the absence of accurate and reliable data that reflects the situation on the ground.

Human Trafficking:

Human trafficking is considered one of the most serious crimes in society. Emerging technological threats, including the dark web and cryptocurrencies, complicate human trafficking detection and investigation, the methods used to commit them, and the pursuit of perpetrators. It has therefore become necessary to develop mechanisms for monitoring and pursuing those who commit such crimes.

In 2025, (33) cases were classified as human trafficking cases, compared with (63) cases in 2024. The number of victims of human trafficking offences in 2025 stood at (43), compared with (104) victims in 2024, while the number of perpetrators of human trafficking offences in 2025 stood at (67), compared with (151) perpetrators in 2024²⁰³. This indicates a marked decrease in human trafficking cases in terms of the number of cases recorded.

Table (39): Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases in 2025

Type of Offence	Number of Cases	Victims		Perpetrators	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Sexual Exploitation	9	0	11	16	4
Sexual Exploitation of Children	2	0	3	4	3
Organ Removal	17	21	0	33	0
Forced Labor (Domestic Workers)	3	0	5	3	0
Forced Labor (Child Labor)	1	0	3	1	0
Sale of Children	1	0	0	0	3
Total		21	22	57	10
Grand Total	33	43		67	

²⁰² "Statement Issued by the National Center for Human Rights on the Occasion of World Day Against Child Labor," dated 12/06/2025 , published on the website of the National Center for Human Rights.

²⁰³ Response from the Public Security Directorate in Letter No. (80/2025/Q. Transparency/54313), dated 30/12/2025

In the context of monitoring the crime of human trafficking, the National Center for Human Rights issued a statement on the occasion of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons²⁰⁴, observed annually on 30 July. The Center affirmed that the Jordanian Constitution of 1952, as amended guarantee numerous rights and freedoms that contribute to combating the crime of human trafficking, in addition to the numerous international conventions ratified by the Kingdom that provide protection against this crime, particularly the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Moreover, a number of national laws, foremost among them the Human Trafficking Prevention Law, regulate matters relating to this crime, including its definition and the mechanisms for dealing with victims or persons affected by this crime. In the statement, the Center recommended continuing to raise awareness of this crime and emphasized the need for all relevant entities to work together in this regard.

In this context, the Center confirms that it remains a member of the National Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking²⁰⁵, pursuant to Article (4) of the Human Trafficking Law No. (9) of 2009, as amended. With regard to the Fund for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking and the number of beneficiaries thereof, the purchase of (7) travel tickets was financed from the Fund's funds for victims of human trafficking during 2024 and through the end of 2025, for the purpose of facilitating their safe and voluntary repatriation, at their request. An advance payment was also disbursed to the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit for the purpose of covering emergency relief advances stipulated under the Fund Regulation No. (6) of 2023. In 2025, (16) victims of human trafficking, including potential victims, benefited from the advance payment²⁰⁶.

The test is conducted electronically, and its results are displayed to the applicant immediately. The results of the top (7) applicants are then forwarded for an

Work, Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation

The right to work in Jordan has witnessed increasing interaction with digital transformation and artificial intelligence applications, along with the opportunities and challenges they entail. The Public Service and Administration Commission in Jordan has begun implementing a new recruitment system based on artificial intelligence and a E-recruitment platform, replacing manual screening, with the aim of developing recruitment mechanisms in the public sector, expediting screening and selection procedures, and ensuring transparency and fairness among all applicants.

Applications are submitted through the smart recruitment platform, after which algorithms match the required criteria against the information contained in the applications within a short period, based on specific criteria and instructions for each position. To ensure that the algorithms do not contain any bias or discrimination on any grounds, human-in-the-loop (HITL) oversight throughout all stages of the process to ensure the proper use of technology and ensure algorithmic transparency and compliance with approved professional and administrative standards²⁰⁷.

The Public Service and Administration Commission has also opened the Competency Assessment Center. This Center is fully automated and has a capacity of approximately (2,500) applicants per day. It administers standardized, merit-based examinations that vary according to the position and are conducted with a high degree of transparency and without human intervention.

1. Insufficient provision of occupational health and safety requirements in many workplaces, including, for example, the expiry of some fire extinguishers, which

²⁰⁴ "Statement Issued by the National Center for Human Rights on the Occasion of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons," dated 30/07/2025, published on the website of the National Center for Human Rights.

²⁰⁵ A committee called the "National Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking" shall be established, chaired by the Minister and comprising, inter alia: 4. The Commissioner-General of the National Center for Human Rights.

²⁰⁶ Response from the Ministry of Justice in Letter No. (17/5/B/218), dated 07/01/2026

²⁰⁷ Public Service and Administration Commission website, "Public Service and Administration Commission Adopts Artificial Intelligence to Accelerate and Improve Appointment Procedures," published on 04/06/2025

interview that is audio- and video-recorded, a copy of which is sent to the Commission for review. If any violation of the interview requirements is established, the entire process is repeated²⁰⁸.

The Center considers the use of advanced technology and artificial intelligence technologies to be a necessary step in light of the modernization process taking place in the Jordanian State, including the development and modernization of public administration. The Center emphasizes the need to adopt the principles of transparency and integrity in announcing vacancies and the requirements for each position, and to provide an opportunity to review and challenge decisions issued by algorithms. This requires the development of legislation or the adoption of specific Instructions regulating the use of artificial intelligence in the fields of work and recruitment, and establishing institutional accountability and legal liability for algorithmic bias and discrimination.

Qualified Industrial Zones:

In 2025, the National Center for Human Rights conducted a number of field visits to Qualified Industrial Zones to assess the conditions of workers and the extent to which they enjoy their labor rights, as well as the extent to which an appropriate working environment is provided for them²⁰⁹. Based on the Center's observations during its visits to the factories it inspected, the following was noted:

constitutes a serious violation that poses a threat to workers' safety.

2. Weak oversight by the authorities concerned with occupational health and safety.
3. The absence of a specific approach to industrial waste management in the industrial zone.
4. The absence of a sewage network and inadequate infrastructure in the industrial zones.
5. The absence of a clear and systematic policy to ensure respect for human rights in industrial zones in alignment with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).
6. Failure to comply with the decision concerning medical first-aid means and equipment for workers in establishments for 2024²¹⁰
7. Failure to comply with the Instructions on Types of Occupational Hazards in the Workplace and the Necessary Precautions and Measures for Preventing Them for 2023, issued pursuant to Article (79) of the Jordanian Labor Law. There is also non-compliance with the Regulation on Occupational Safety and Health and the Prevention of Occupational Hazards in Establishments No. (31) of 2023²¹¹
8. Inadequate operational effectiveness of worker grievance mechanisms in industrial cities.

²⁰⁸ Public Service and Administration Commission website, "Al-Nahar: Promoting a Culture of Competency and Fairness in Recruitment through an Integrated Oversight System," published on 18/06/2025

²⁰⁹ The Center visited Dfaf Al-Nahrain Food Industries Company and the Saudi-Jordanian Industrial Development Company/Limited Liability Company (Jordina Food Industries).

²¹⁰ Pursuant to the provisions of item (4) of paragraph (a) of Article (78) of the Jordanian Labor Law No. (8) of 1996, as amended, published in Official Gazette No. (5925), dated 01/05/2024, which entered into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

²¹¹ Regulation on Occupational Safety and Health and the Prevention of Occupational Hazards in Establishments No. (31) of 2003, issued pursuant to paragraph (c) of Article (85) of the Labor Law No. (8) of 1996, and published in Official Gazette No. (5868), dated 15/06/2023, which shall enter into force sixty (60) days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

9. The age and dilapidated condition of the medical clinic at one of the food industries companies²¹², and its lack of readiness to receive patients.
10. Weak communication with training institutions, particularly the Ministry of Labor, to provide skilled workers to meet the needs of factories in general, particularly for certain positions such as design and human resources.
11. The lack of adequate ventilation in some workplaces, which causes environmental and health problems and requires improved ventilation and the use of air-extraction systems.

Follow-up on the Center's Recommendations

As part of its follow-up on the observations and recommendations concerning the Right to Work identified by the National Center for Human Rights, with regard to the conditions of workers and the extent to which they enjoy their labor rights, as well as the extent to which an appropriate working environment is provided for them, the Center held a meeting with the relevant officials at the Ministry of Labor to discuss mechanisms for following up on the implementation of the recommendations set out in the 2024 annual report.

These recommendations focused on promoting the realization of the Right to Work, particularly for groups most in need of protection, based on monitoring activities, complaints, and legislative follow-up. The Center identified three main priorities, namely: ensuring the employment of persons with disabilities in accordance with national legislation; establishing an effective system for monitoring child labor; and improving working conditions in the agricultural sector, particularly for women workers. The meeting resulted in confirmation of the need to adopt a clear implementation plan supported by measurement indicators to ensure follow-up on the recommendations and enhance institutional coordination among the relevant entities, thereby achieving a practical and sustainable impact in protecting workers' rights.

Recommendations:

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

1. Assess the impact of implementing the Instructions on Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours on the efficiency and effectiveness of institutional performance in the public sector, and
5. Conduct a periodic national survey on child labor to determine the scale, causes, and forms of the phenomenon, and integrate data into an inter-agency centralized Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS).
6. Formulate a national strategy for the reintegration of child laborers into formal education systems, while providing support programs for low-income families to reduce their reliance on children's income.

²¹² One of the factories operating in Madaba Industrial City; the Ministry was provided with the visit report dated 24/12/2025

the extent to which this is reflected in the quality of services provided to citizens.

2. Work towards establishing the criteria or standards for determining whether an area qualifies as an area with particular development needs in relation to the application of the Criteria for the Recruitment and Appointment of Humanitarian Cases in the Public Sector for 2025, as well as allocating a vacancy to humanitarian cases even where the number of advertised vacancies is fewer than (5). In addition, a clear mechanism should be provided for challenging decisions concerning the approval or rejection of humanitarian cases.
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 labor 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 them to cover other fields, such as mobile maintenance workshops.
7. Work to address the observations and violations in the Qualified Industrial Zones identified in this report.
8. Improve sewage infrastructure in the industrial zones and expand the capacity of wastewater treatment plants to address challenges associated with wastewater.
9. Strengthen labor inspection frameworks to enforce strict compliance with Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) standards across all industrial facilities operating in industrial zones across the Kingdom comply with public health and safety requirements and to protect workers' rights.
10. Continue the digital transformation process and the use of artificial intelligence in relation to the Right to Work, ensuring strict adherence to human rights-based AI ethics and international standards on technology.

Right to Education

The Right to Education is constitutionally entrenched under Article 6(3) of the Jordanian Constitution²¹³. This right is strictly safeguarded by key international human rights treaties, given its great importance within the human rights framework, foremost among them Article (26) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article (13) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Article (28) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. General Comment No. (13) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) establishes the core 4A framework governing the Right to Education, namely: availability, accessibility, acceptability, and adaptability.

This right is also governed by a comprehensive legislative framework, primarily the Education Law No. (3) of 1994, as amended, in addition to the regulations and Instructions issued thereunder, and the Child Rights Law No. (17) of 2022²¹⁴

First: Legislative Developments

- No amendments or legislative developments were made to the Education Law No. (3) of 1994, as amended, which remained in force.
- In 2025, a number of laws, regulations, and Instructions related to the Right to Education were issued or amended, the most notable of which were:

1. Instructions No. (6) of 2025 – Instructions on the King Abdullah II Award for Physical Fitness²¹⁵, issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (6) of the Education Law No. (3) of 1994
2. Instructions on the Equivalency of Non-Jordanian Certificates at the Level of the General Secondary Education Certificate No. (5) of 2025²¹⁶, issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (1) and Articles (9) and (15) of the Regulation on the Equivalency of Certificates at the Level of the General Secondary Education Certificate No. (69) of 2013
3. Instructions on School Sports Activities No. (2) of 2025
4. Instructions on Cultural Centers No. (1) of 2025

Within its monitoring mandate, the National Center for Human Rights (NCHR) tracked the cabinet's approval of the statement of reasons for the draft Regulation on Professional Teaching Licensing 2025²¹⁷, in preparation for its referral to the Bureau of Legislation and Opinion to complete the procedures for its issuance in accordance with the applicable procedures.

Under the Regulation, every teacher currently working in educational institutions in the public and private sectors shall be deemed to hold a license to practice the teaching profession by operation of law. Mandatory licensing standards will apply prospectively to prospective teaching appointees commencing from the 2027–2028 academic year.

²¹³ Article (6)(3) of the Jordanian Constitution provides that: "The State shall guarantee work and education within the limits of its possibilities and shall guarantee tranquility and equal opportunities for all Jordanians".

²¹⁴ Articles (15), (16), (17), and (25) of the Child Rights Law No. (17) of 2022

²¹⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (6024), p. (6792), dated 16/12/2025. It aims to promote a culture of physical activity and health among students and forms part of a broader vision to integrate physical fitness and health education into school curricula and encourage students to adopt healthy lifestyles. It includes sports and awareness-raising activities and competitions held throughout the academic year, culminating in the awarding of prizes to the winners, as announced by the Ministry as part of national efforts to improve the health of future generations.

²¹⁶ Published in Official Gazette No. (6024), p. (6792), dated 16/12/2025

²¹⁷ The website of Al Mamlaka TV: <https://www.almamlakatv.com/news/181622>, accessed on 24/12/2025

The draft Regulation is intended to regulate the practice of the teaching profession in the Kingdom by establishing an official license issued by the Ministry of Education as a requirement for practicing the profession in all educational institutions. It also seeks to ensure that teaching is undertaken by persons who possess the necessary academic and professional qualifications, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the educational system and safeguarding students' right to quality education.

Under the draft Regulation, a unified legal framework will be established for granting licenses to practice the teaching profession by setting clear criteria for obtaining and renewing such licenses. These provisions will apply to employees in the public and private sectors, educational institutions administered by the Jordanian Armed Forces, and educational institutions operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The draft also aims to strengthen teachers' professional capacities and competencies through the successful completion of examinations for practicing the teaching profession, thereby raising the standard of educational performance and enhancing both students' educational attainment and teachers' capabilities.

It further seeks to align the legislation governing the teaching profession with national priorities and development plans, in line with the National Human Resources Development Strategy, the Public Sector Modernization Roadmap, and in support of the strategic objectives of the Economic Modernization Vision.

A mechanism incorporating clear governance arrangements will also be established through the formation of a specialized committee responsible for granting licenses to practice the teaching profession and approving the necessary policies, standards, and tools, thereby enabling the Ministry to continuously monitor the quality of education and professional development processes.

The Center welcomes these legislative reforms for reinforcing the Right to Education, advancing educational equity, and aligning standards with future labor market demands.

Second: Monitoring Policies, Digital Transformation, and the Use of Artificial Intelligence

The National Artificial Intelligence Strategy and its Implementation Plan, and the National Digital Transformation Strategy and its Implementation Plan during 2025

- During 2025, the Ministry of Education continued implementing the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy Implementation Plan, in line with the Economic Modernization Vision, through the following projects: the student AI literacy programs Project, under which Digital Skills curricula incorporating artificial intelligence concepts were issued; the Student Population Forecasting Project by gender and geographical distribution; and the Teacher and Student Performance Assessment Project through the Ajyal Platform.
- Within the framework of implementing the National Digital Transformation Strategy Implementation Plan, the following projects were implemented: Project No. (11), concerning key performance indicators for the existing platform for educational information management and e-learning; Project No. (16), concerning the establishment of a dedicated education-sector Cybersecurity Monitoring Center; Project No. (38), concerning indicators related to curriculum and textbook management; and Project No. (33), concerning the development of digital skills.
- In 2025, the Ministry of Education piloted, on a pilot basis, the smart educational assistant "Siraj," one of the initiatives of the National Council for Future Technology. It is an artificial intelligence-powered educational tool that enables students and teachers to access accurate answers and interactions based on the official school curricula, with clear source references provided for each answer.

It is worth noting that the smart assistant will support teachers and enhance their productivity rather than replace them, as it contributes to saving time in preparing educational content, in addition to developing teaching strategies based on students' needs. This, in turn, enhances interaction within the classroom through questions, examples, and additional activities appropriate to students' age groups. It will also enable teachers to prepare lessons, explain difficult concepts in a simplified manner, generate questions and examinations, and prepare worksheets and educational materials. It does not require any technical expertise; rather, it is similar to using search engines, relying on clear Arabic language and a simple, user-friendly interface.

During 2025, the Darsel educational platform²¹⁸ also continued operating. The platform leverages an AI-powered conversational chatbot to facilitate accessible learning and remedial mathematics instruction via low-bandwidth messaging applications such as Facebook Messenger and WhatsApp. These platforms can be used at all internet speeds, as they require only a small amount of data. Darsel was designed as an official supplementary educational tool in cooperation with schools and mathematics teachers. Students can access it from home using any mobile phone or computer. The chatbot sends curriculum-aligned questions tailored to each student, in addition to hints and explanations specifically designed to help students strengthen their mathematics skills and address any learning loss. It is worth noting that the target group currently consists of seventh-grade students, with the possibility of expanding the platform to other grades (subject to the availability of the necessary financial resources). The smart educational assistant “Siraj” and the “Darsel” initiative are two platforms that use artificial intelligence to enhance the educational process. They also reduce the need for other commercial educational platforms, as both are free of charge and available to students and teachers, provided that internet access is available.

In this regard, the National Center recommends the continued development of the educational process through the provision of free educational platforms for students and teachers across all educational levels.

The Educational Process and Its Environment

Table (40): Number of Schools in the Kingdom During the Period from 2023 to 2025²¹⁹

Education Sector	2024	2025
Government Schools	4,083	4,094
Private Schools	3354	3,393
Other government-affiliated Schools	51	55
UNRWA Schools	161	161

The number of schools in the Kingdom as of the end of 2025 amounted to approximately (7,703) schools, compared with (6,497) schools in 2024, distributed as follows: (4,094) government schools, (3,393) other government-affiliated schools, (55) private schools, and (161) schools affiliated with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)²²⁰.

It is worth noting that the total number of government schools owned by the Ministry of Education amounted to (5,115) schools, while the total number of rented schools amounted to (2,588) schools²²¹.

²¹⁸ The Darsel educational platform was founded by Abdul Hamid Haidar in response to the educational challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The platform began as a tool to support distance learning in resource-limited areas and later evolved into an artificial intelligence-based platform that teaches mathematics through messaging applications such as WhatsApp and Messenger.

²¹⁹ According to the statistical reports of the Ministry of Education for the years 2024 and 2025

²²⁰ Response from the Ministry of Education through the National Center’s official email correspondence system (NCHR Mail), Incoming No. (12341/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

²²¹ Response from the Ministry of Education, Incoming No. (12341/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

During the 2024–2025 academic year, capital expenditure on educational infrastructure yielded the delivery of 34 new school facilities valued at approximately JOD 42 million. Infrastructure expansion efforts further delivered 37 classroom extension projects, at a cost of JOD 15 million, in addition to (89) kindergarten classrooms within schools and classroom additions at a cost of JOD 6 million. Furthermore, (700) schools underwent maintenance, at a total cost of JOD 21 million, while the Ministry’s plan targets the maintenance of (700) schools at a total cost of JOD 30 million²²².

The total number of students in all schools across the Kingdom during the 2024/2025 academic year amounted to (2,309,874) male and female students. The number of Jordanian students across all authorities amounted to (1,905,967) male and female students, including (1,614,896) male and female students at the basic education level and (291,071) male and female students at the secondary education level. The number of Syrian students in various schools across the Kingdom amounted to (148,048) male and female students, including (134,413) male and female students at the basic education level and (13,635) male and female students at the secondary education level. The number of students of other nationalities in various schools across the Kingdom amounted to (93,773) male and female students, including (80,734) male and female students at the basic education level and (13,039) male and female students at the secondary education level. The total number of classes in all schools across the Kingdom amounted to (93,951) classes²²³.

On the other hand, the total number of teachers working in all schools across the Kingdom during the 2024/2025 academic year amounted to (85,499) male and female teachers, including (31,566) males and (53,933) females. The total number of administrative staff in schools across the Kingdom amounted to (13,929), including (5,076) males and (8,853) females²²⁴.

Table (41): Statistics on the Number of Students for the 2024/2025 Academic Year

Supervisory Authority Data	Ministry of Education	Private Education	Other Government Schools	UNRWA Schools	Total
Total Number of Students	1582757	601713	21847	103557	2,309,874
Total Number of Basic Education Students	1250994	458188	16825	17304	1,743,311
Total Number of Kindergarten Students	67555	94206	325	0	162,086
Jordanian Students	1326623	471542	21282	86520	1,905,967
Syrian Students	135877	11438	133	600	148,048
Students of Other Nationalities	52702	24527	107	16437	93,773
Total Number of Teachers	98991	45672	2319	3771	150,753

²²² Al Mamlaka TV website: <https://almamlakatv.com/news/170393>, accessed on 24/12/2025

²²³ Response from the Ministry of Education in its Letter No. (1234/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

²²⁴ Response from the Ministry of Education in its Letter No. (1234/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

Male Teachers	36250	5037	1964	1784	45,035
Female Teachers	62741	40635	355	1987	105,718
Number of Schools	4094	3393	55	161	7,703
Total Number of Classes	59487	30858	768	2838	93,951
Total Number of Kindergarten Classes	3263	5701	9	0	8,973

Inclusive Education²²⁵:

The year 2025 witnessed the convening of the Global Disability Summit 2025 (GDS 2025)²²⁶ in Berlin, co-hosted by the Governments of Germany and Jordan, alongside the permanent host, the International Disability Alliance. As part of Jordan's concrete commitments to mainstream disability inclusion in global development and humanitarian action, with a focus on training educational personnel, adapting curricula, providing accessible environments to ensure equality and challenge stereotypes, and working to involve organizations of persons with disabilities in decision-making to ensure genuine inclusion, the Regulation on the National Academy for Inclusive Education was adopted. This represents a landmark development in the education system by providing an equitable and inclusive environment that enables students with disabilities to realize their potential and participate actively in society. It is also one of the outcomes of Jordan's commitments made at the Third Global Disability Summit.

In the same context, the number of inclusive schools amounted to (1,520) schools, while the number of schools equipped to receive students with all types of disabilities amounted to (250) schools, distributed as follows: (86) schools in the Northern Region, (86) schools in the Central Region, and (78) schools in the Southern Region. It should be noted that schools established during the past (10) years have been constructed in accordance with building codes for persons with disabilities, while a number of older government schools are being retrofitted to become inclusive schools pursuant to plans developed jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The total number of students enrolled in the two kindergarten stages, KG1 and KG2, during the 2024/2025 academic year amounted to (171,059) male and female children, including (70,818) male and female children in government classes, (99,907) children in classes operated by the private sector,

The number of government schools equipped with all reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities amounted to (250) schools. The total number of employees with disabilities working in government schools amounted to (933) male and female teachers, including: (348) male and female teachers with visual disabilities; (119) male and female teachers with hearing disabilities; (409) male and female teachers with physical disabilities; two with hearing and visual disabilities; two with physical and speech disabilities; two with hearing and speech disabilities; two with speech and communication disabilities; and (47) male and female teachers with unspecified disabilities. The total number of students with disabilities enrolled in basic and secondary education during the 2024/2025 academic year amounted to (30,200) male and female students²²⁷.

Status of Kindergartens

Kindergartens continue to face numerous challenges and problems²²⁸ that prevent all children in this age group from enrolling in them. The number of kindergarten classes for the two stages, KG1 and KG2, in the Kingdom during the 2024/2025 academic year amounted to (8,973) classes, including (3,263) classes in government schools, (9) classes in other government schools, and (5,701) classes in the private sector, compared with (8,757) classes in the 2023/2024 academic year, including (3,144) classes in government schools, (5) classes in other government schools, and (5,608) classes in the private sector²²⁹.

²²⁵ Inclusive education refers to the enrollment of children with disabilities in educational institutions and their full participation in classroom activities and academic achievement within an environment free from physical and attitudinal barriers, which meets their needs without any discrimination or exclusion.

²²⁶ The Summit was established in 2017 with the aim of bringing together relevant stakeholders at the global, regional, and local levels.

²²⁷ Response from the Ministry of Education in its Letter No. (12341/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

²²⁸ These include the limited number of schools that have kindergartens, in addition to the limited number of children permitted in each kindergarten class. Up to (25) male and female students are permitted in each classroom, with an area of one square metre allocated per student, as well as the lack of safe transportation for them.

²²⁹ Response from the Ministry of Education in its Letter No. (12341/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

and (334) male and female children in classes in other government schools, compared with (163,861) male and female children in the 2023/2024 academic year.

Table (42): Statistics on the Number of Students in KG1 and KG2 in the Kingdom During the 2024/2025 Academic Year

Subject \ Year	2024/2025
Number of Children Enrolled in Kindergartens in the Government Sector	70818
Number of Children Enrolled in Kindergartens in the Private Sector	99907
Number of Children Enrolled in Kindergartens in Other Government Sectors	334
Grand Total	171059

Table (43): Statistics on the Number of Kindergarten Classes for KG1 and KG2 in the Kingdom During the 2024/2025 Academic Year

Year \ Subject	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Number of Kindergarten Classes in Government Schools	2,992	3,144	3,263
Number of Kindergarten Classes in Other Government Schools	5	5	9
Number of Kindergarten Classes in the Private Sector	5,558	5,608	5,701
Grand Total	8,555	8,757	8,973

School Dropout:

School dropout continues to pose a challenge to the Ministry of Education, despite the implementation of numerous preventive and awareness-raising programs aimed at reducing it. During the 2024–2025 academic year, student attrition escalated to 12,247 learners across basic and secondary levels (0.67%), up from 11,720 learners (0.60%) in 2023–2024., representing 0.60% of the total number of students in the basic and secondary education stages²³⁰. This calls for the Ministry of Education to reconsider the programs and plans currently in place and for concerted efforts by all relevant authorities²³¹.

In this context, the Center recommends strengthening programs aimed at reducing school dropout in all schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education.

²³⁰ Response from the Ministry of Education in its Letter No. (12341/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

²³¹ Response from the Ministry of Education in its Letter No. (12341/2/26), dated 03/03/2026

Regional Forum on the Future of Education in Jordan

During 2025, the Regional Forum on “Futures of Education in Jordan: Reimagining a New Social Contract” was held²³². The Forum sought to provide a dialogue platform bringing together various actors in the educational field, including the government sector, civil society, the private sector, and relevant stakeholders, to discuss the current challenges facing Jordan’s education system, explore the potential to transform these challenges into opportunities for sustainable development, and consider prospects for the advancement of the education system. The discussions focused in particular on curriculum development, infrastructure modernization, and equal opportunities. The Forum concluded with recommendations aimed at establishing a new social contract for education that integrates human rights and sustainable development. The Forum also witnessed the launch of the “Amman Declaration”, which 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.

It is worth noting that the Amman Declaration included a number of key pillars underpinning the establishment of the new social contract for education, including:

- The need for serious investment in the quality of education through curriculum development, the modernization of teaching and assessment methods, and enhancing teacher competency, within a framework of good governance and sustainable financing.
- Embedding educational equity by ensuring equal opportunities to access quality education, with a strategic priority on vulnerable and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, refugees, girls, and disadvantaged communities.
- Elevate Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a strategic pathway complementary to academic education, thereby contributing to strengthening the alignment of education with the requirements of the national economy and the labor market.

- Invest in digital infrastructure, build the digital capacities of educational personnel, and develop digital learning tools to enhance interaction and broaden access to education.
- Adopt lifelong learning as a comprehensive strategic approach that keeps pace with rapid changes in knowledge and the labor market and provides educational opportunities for all age groups.
- Strengthen community partnership by involving local communities, the private sector, and international organizations in supporting the educational process, contributing to the formulation of educational policies, and ensuring their sustainability and relevance to the national context.
- Call for the adoption of the Amman Declaration as a national reference document to help guide future educational policies and serve as a basis for comprehensive national dialogue on education, linking schools with society and promoting human development as the nation’s most important asset.

The Forum’s recommendations relating to the issuance of the Amman Declaration also emphasized the importance of promoting awareness of the report of the International Commission on the Futures of Education, which calls for the formulation of a new social contract for education, with a focus on developing a national educational vision that responds to global transformations while taking the Jordanian context into account. The recommendations further stressed the importance of embedding Human Rights Education (HRE) and democratic citizenship values into national curricula and pedagogical practices in a manner that supports the values of citizenship and peaceful coexistence and advances rights-based approaches. The Forum’s proceedings culminated in the preparation of a final report containing strategic visions and recommendations for the development of education in Jordan and the region, while highlighting the challenges associated with achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 concerning quality education.

²³² The Regional Forum was organized by the Arab Network of National Human Rights Institutions, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the National Center for Human Rights, the Arab Institute for Human Rights in Tunisia, and the Human Rights Unit at the Prime Ministry, during the period 14–15/05/2025

The Status of Educational Services in Schools as Monitored by the Center:

Despite the efforts made by the Ministry of Education to develop and improve the educational services provided to students, the National Center for Human Rights team, following a number of field visits to basic and secondary schools across various governorates of the Kingdom during 2025, with a view to examining the conditions of schools in terms of the level of services and care available and assessing their readiness to fulfil the intended educational mission, observed that some schools continue to face a number of problems that hinder the achievement of their objectives. The most prominent of these concerns relate to school infrastructure, particularly the deterioration of infrastructure in older schools. Despite maintenance works having been carried out at a number of these schools, several problems persist. These schools include:

- Al-Shaheed Mansour Krishan First Basic School for Boys, Amman Governorate, where the Center's team recorded the following observations:
 - 1) Strengthen internal oversight and inspection mechanisms by the Ministry over schools operated by the Ministry of Education.
 - 2) Carry out urgent maintenance of all sanitary facilities, toilets, and drinking-water fountains to provide students with a healthy environment.
 - 3) Ensure a permanent source of safe drinking water.
 - 4) Upgrade classroom thermal comfort infrastructure to enforce safety and environmental readiness standards during winter.
 - 5) Equip teachers' rooms by providing suitable tables and chairs for all teachers.
 - 6) Increase operational budgetary allocations to guarantee sustained facility maintenance, sanitation, and essential educational supplies.

- 7) Provide safe and comfortable seating for students in classrooms.
- 8) Develop a regular school maintenance plan to preserve the school's facilities.

The Center also recorded a number of other detailed observations, which were communicated to the Ministry of Education.

- Rajeb Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls, Ajloun Governorate: The Center's team recorded the following observations concerning the school's health services:

- 1) The school has 27 classrooms, and one of its buildings suffers from ageing and deterioration, as well as a lack of adequate sanitary facilities and heating and air-conditioning systems. It should be noted that the area is considered relatively hot due to its geographical proximity to the Central Jordan Valley.
- 2) The school lacks an interactive whiteboard, and many classrooms do not have a teacher's chair and desk. The condition of the student desks is generally good, although they vary in size. The school also lacks suitable indoor and outdoor drinking-water fountains providing safe drinking water.
- 3) The school has a shortage of permanent teachers, with 11 teachers employed under the additional education program.
- 4) The school needs to appoint a specialist Arabic language teacher and a specialist English language teacher to address the low level of students' proficiency in both languages. There is also overcrowding in the resource room and learning support facilities, in addition to the need to appoint a librarian and a secretary.
- 5) Provide safe drinking water through suitable indoor and/or outdoor drinking-water fountains.

- 6) Install safe weather-protected shading structures in school courtyards to mitigate climate and thermal risks during summer.
- 7) Provide safe seating for female students in the school's internal courtyards.
- 8) Address the teachers' request for the provision of a childcare facility.

The Center also recorded a number of other detailed observations, which were communicated to the Ministry of Education.

- Shajarat Al-Durr Second Mixed Basic School, Amman Governorate: The Center's team recorded the following observations concerning the school's health services:
 - 1) Take prompt action to address the frequent power outages and the repeated tripping of electrical circuit breakers resulting from excessive loads on the electricity network.
 - 2) The school has 35 classrooms, and some classrooms suffer from dampness. The buildings require wall repairs and moisture-resistant paint. The student desks in the classrooms are generally in good condition, although they vary in size.
 - 3) Provide safe and adequate shaded areas in the school's internal courtyards, given the high temperatures during the summer and rainfall during the winter.
 - 4) The school lacks indoor and outdoor drinking-water fountains providing safe drinking water.
 - 5) The school lacks a designated safe place for storing the heating equipment available at the school (gas heaters).
 - 6) There are no permanent teachers, with 11 teachers employed under the additional education program.

The Center also recorded a number of other detailed observations, which were communicated to the Ministry of Education.

- On 9 March 2025, the NCHR deployed a fact-finding team to investigate an incident involving the burning of a child at a school. The team found that the school had been without a school psychologist for more than a year, and identified administrative challenges within the school and its educational environment, weaknesses in the Ministry's oversight and inspection mechanisms, and allegations of the exploitation of students by a school support worker. The Center's team recorded the following recommendations:
 - 1) Institutionalize Psycho-Social Support (PSS) and school mental health services by appointing qualified counselors and building capacity.
 - 2) Strengthen internal oversight of schools and school administration by the Ministry.
 - 3) Provide safe heating systems that effectively serve their intended purpose, including phasing out kerosene heaters in Ministry of Education schools, particularly basic schools, and replacing them with air-conditioning units or central heating systems.
 - 4) Examine mechanisms for maintaining discipline in the classroom environment, particularly in boys' schools.
 - 5) Review the models used to evaluate teachers, school principals, and all other school personnel.
 - 6) Include teachers and all school personnel in training programs on children's rights under the Jordanian Constitution, international human rights standards, and national legislation.

- 7) Integrate Juvenile Justice principles and legal literacy regarding the 2014 Juveniles Law into school curricula.
- 8) Develop clear mechanisms and action programs to address bullying among students and its consequences.
- 9) Provide training for teaching staff, all school personnel, and students on the use of fire extinguishers.
- 10) Make it mandatory for Ministry of Education schools to have a first-aid kit containing all medical supplies necessary for providing first aid at all times.

- On 22 April 2025, the National Center for Human Rights formed a fact-finding committee to investigate an incident in which 19 students at Saad bin Ubadah Basic School in the Al-Muqabalain area of Amman suffered from breathing difficulties (suffocation) as a result of a gas leak from an industrial facility near the school. The students were evacuated and taken to hospital, where their condition was reported to be stable. The Center's team recorded the following recommendations:

- 1) Ensure concerted efforts to safeguard the environment surrounding schools and protect the health and safety of students.
- 2) Enforce strict environmental safety buffer zones and regulatory oversight around industrial facilities adjacent to educational zones.
- 3) Strengthen oversight of industrial facilities and workshops located near schools to ensure their compliance with safety standards and prevent any potential gas leaks.

- 4) Continue implementing awareness-raising and training programs for school personnel and students on how to respond to emergencies and gas leaks.
- 5) Take appropriate measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future once the official findings of the investigations conducted by the relevant authorities have been issued.

The National Center for Human Rights team also conducted monitoring visits to Shajarat Al-Durr Second Mixed Basic School in Amman Governorate on 23 April 2025 and Aqaba Secondary School for Girls in Aqaba Governorate on 4 May 2025

In the same context, the Center monitored the problem of recurrent power outages in Ministry of Education schools ("BTEC") resulting from increased electrical loads following the installation of computers and air-conditioning units. This may result in damage to electrical equipment and adversely affect the performance of assignments and tasks by male and female students enrolled in vocational and technical education programs. It may also result in the loss of important school files, thereby disrupting the educational process.

A communication on this matter was sent on 14 May 2025²³³, to which the Ministry responded by taking a package of practical measures to address these issues, as follows²³⁴:

- 1) Coordination was undertaken with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to increase the electrical capacity of a number of schools.
- 2) Electrical capacity enhancement works were carried out at 195 schools, and work is currently under way to complete the necessary measures to increase capacity at the remaining schools. Tenders were also implemented to replace the main cables at a number of schools, thereby improving the efficiency and stability of their electrical networks.

²³³ National Center for Human Rights Letter No. (H.A/18/327), dated 29/04/2025

²³⁴ Ministry of Education Letter No. (26/2/13845), dated 11/03/2026

- 3) The relevant electricity distribution companies were contacted and coordination was undertaken with them to expedite the implementation of the required works in accordance with the applicable technical requirements.

In the same context, (7) seven official communications were sent to the Ministry of Education, setting out the findings of the monitoring visits and fact-finding activities conducted during 2025 concerning a number of basic and secondary schools in the Southern Region (Aqaba Governorate) and the Central Region (Amman and Zarqa Governorates). The Ministry of Education addressed 4 communications, implementing remedial measures within maximum available resources to enhance service delivery, with a view to improving the level of educational services and care provided at these schools. The most notable measures referred to in the Ministry's responses were as follows:

- 1) An inspection was conducted at Al-Shaheed Krishan First Basic School for Boys in Amman Governorate, following which the following measures were taken: maintenance of the sanitary facilities; maintenance of the heating system within the school's authority and under the supervision of the Buildings Department; consideration will be given to filling vacant school guard positions, subject to the availability of financial allocations, upon request to the Public Service and Administration Commission, or through open recruitment. School support worker deficits were addressed via daily-wage arrangements, with their entitlements paid from the Ministry's budget. Financial allocations of JOD 90,000 were also assigned to the Directorate for minor maintenance works in all Marka schools, noting that the Directorate has a maintenance committee. In addition, the school was supplied with 12 teachers' desks, 20 multipurpose chairs, 68 armchairs, 40 student desks for Grades 4–7, 44 student desks for Grades 8–12, and 8 kerosene heaters.
- 2) Ajloun Governorate Directorate of Education was contacted regarding Rajeb Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls in Ajloun Governorate to carry out the necessary maintenance works in accordance with priorities and subject to the availability of financial allocations. Coordination was also undertaken with the Buildings Section to install an air-conditioning unit in the laboratory at the earliest opportunity.

The school was provided with student desks of different sizes, according to its needs and in accordance with the applicable procedures. A refrigerator and a first-aid kit were also provided, and the municipality was contacted to provide benches for the school garden as part of community cooperation. With regard to staffing, candidates were nominated for appointment to the required positions. Consideration will also be given to filling vacant school guard positions, subject to the availability of financial allocations, upon request to the Public Service and Administration Commission or through open recruitment.

- 3) An inspection was conducted at Shajarat Al-Durr Second Mixed Basic School by the Buildings Section of the Ministry of Education. It was found that a transformer in an internal lighting unit had burnt out, resulting in a burning smell. The issue was rectified, and the condition of the building remains excellent to date, with no electrical faults having occurred. The building continues to be monitored by the Buildings Section of the Directorate of Education and Schooling for Al-Qweismeh District. In addition, the Ministry has issued a tender for comprehensive maintenance works, and the site is currently pending handover.
- 4) The Center received a response from the Ministry of Education, pursuant to Letter No. (26/2/39675), dated 13/08/2025, concerning the incident involving the burning of a child at one of the schools referred to above. The response indicated that counselling services were available at the school and that measures had been taken to strengthen a safe school environment, provide training for counsellors and teachers on child protection, implement disciplinary instructions, conduct awareness-raising programs to combat violence and bullying, and require schools to maintain first-aid kits. It was also recommended that the National Center for Curriculum Development be contacted to incorporate concepts relating to criminal liability and the Jordanian Juveniles Law of 2014 into the curricula.

Follow-up on NCHRR Recommendations:

As part of the follow-up on the observations and recommendations concerning the Right to Education, particularly with regard to the level of services and care

Recommendations

The National Center for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports under the Right to Education Pillar, with a view to ensuring the

available and the extent to which schools are equipped to fulfil the intended educational mission, the National Center for Human Rights held a meeting with the relevant officials of the Ministry of Education to discuss mechanisms for following up on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Center's 2024 annual report. The meeting resulted in the adoption of an Implementation Action Plan to ensure follow-up on the recommendations and the realization of their practical impact at the level of educational policies and programs, as well as the identification of a number of priorities, most notably providing students with safe means of transport.

effective enjoyment of this right by individuals, in addition to the following:

- 1) Upgrade electrical power capacity and infrastructure across Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET/BTEC) institutions.
- 2) Democratize digital learning by providing open-access, fee-free e-learning platforms for learners and educators across all academic levels.
- 3) Scale up programs aimed at reducing school dropout in all schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education.
- 4) Institutionalize robust internal oversight and inspection mechanisms over 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 providing first aid at all times.
- 6) Address the observations set out in the body of the report concerning the Center's monitoring of a number of schools.
- 7) Harness Artificial Intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies in a manner that contributes to improving the educational process and enhancing its quality.

Right to Health

The Right to Health is one of the fundamental human rights and an indispensable pillar for the effective enjoyment of all other human rights. At the international level, it is expressly recognized under Article (12) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and its implementation is grounded in the principles of Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality (AAAQ). At the national level, this right is regulated by a number of laws, foremost among them the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008, as amended, in addition to the regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

The normative content of the Right to Health is founded on the integrated legal protection of its various components and on the practical implementation and strengthening of the safeguards afforded to it. Accordingly, the Center monitored and followed up on a number of relevant issues, including developments in the legislative framework governing the right; measures undertaken to improve services provided to citizens; preventive health; health insurance coverage for cancer patients; mental health; assaults against medical personnel; the status of healthcare services in hospitals and comprehensive and primary health centers; and food and medicines.

As part of the Center's mandate to monitor, receive, and follow up on complaints with a view to bringing cases of violations to an end, the Center received 38 complaints concerning the Right to Health during 2025, compared with 26 complaints in 2024

The Center also issued a statement on 7 April 2025 to mark World Health Day²³⁵, coinciding with the launch of the "Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures" campaign, which will run for a full year and focus on maternal and newborn health. The campaign will call on governments and the health sector to intensify efforts to eliminate preventable maternal and newborn deaths and to prioritize women's health and well-being over the long term.

On 31 May 2025, on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day, [the Center issued a statement] aimed at highlighting the health risks associated with tobacco use and urging States to adopt effective policies to reduce its consumption. This year's World No Tobacco Day campaign seeks to expose the strategies employed by tobacco companies to promote their harmful products and raise global awareness of these practices. In this regard, the Center emphasizes that combating tobacco use and smoking in all their forms constitutes an integral part of the Right to Health in its comprehensive sense, as guaranteed by international human rights standards, foremost among them the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which affirms that everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

First: Monitoring Developments in the Legislative Framework Governing the Right

No amendments or legislative developments were introduced to the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008, as amended. During 2025, however, a number of related laws, regulations, and instructions were issued and amended, including:

- Regulation No. (77) of 2025 on the Practice of the Embryologist Profession was issued pursuant to Articles (5), (6), and (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008, as amended²³⁶. The Regulation sets out specific requirements for obtaining a professional practice license, including academic qualifications and practical experience. It also prescribes licensing fees of JOD 20 for a professional practice license for Embryology Technicians and JOD 30 for a professional practice license for Embryology Specialists. The Regulation further provides for mechanisms for revoking a license in specified cases.

²³⁵ For further information, please refer to the website of the National Center for Human Rights: <https://nchr.org.jo>

²³⁶ Published in Official Gazette No. (6014), p. (5182), dated 16/10/2025

- Regulation No. (76) of 2025 Regulating Health Cosmetology Practice was issued pursuant to Articles (5), (6), and (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008²³⁷. The Regulation aims to regulate the practice of the Health Cosmetology Practice in Jordan and protect citizens from improper practices. It sets out the requirements for licensing practitioners, their duties, and the activities prohibited to them, such as cosmetic injections, as well as requirements for training personnel working in the field and ensuring that they work under medical supervision. Under the Regulation, a specialized committee comprising representatives of the institutions concerned with the sector will be established to license practitioners and determine its functions. The Regulation also specifies the activities that licensed practitioners are prohibited from carrying out and regulates all matters relating to the profession, including the granting of accreditation for training purposes.
- Regulation No. (48) of 2025 Governing Statutory Medical Committees was issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008²³⁸. The Regulation governs the composition, functions, and procedures of medical committees in Jordan, including district medical committees, the Central Medical Committee, and the Higher Medical Committee. It also relies on the provisions of the Labor Law in implementing its requirements.
- Regulation No. (47) of 2025 Licensing Anesthesia Technicians was issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of Article (6) and Article (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008²³⁹. The Regulation aims to establish the requirements for licensing anesthesia technicians, in addition to defining the duties that technicians are permitted to perform within healthcare facilities, with a view to enhancing operational efficiency and ensuring the quality of services provided in operating theatres.
- The National Center for Human Rights monitored the issuance of Regulation No. (25) of 2025 Licensing of Forensic Medicine Clinics and

Under the Regulation, no person may practice the anesthesia profession unless duly licensed in accordance with its provisions. An applicant for a license must be a Jordanian national or hold a valid residence permit and work permit, must not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving dishonor or public morals, and must hold at least a General Secondary Education Certificate or its equivalent.

- Amending Regulation No. (46) of 2025 Regulating Clinical Nutrition Practice was issued²⁴⁰. The Amending Regulation aims to regulate the practice of the nutrition profession, enhance the quality and efficiency of the services provided, and contribute to their development and improvement. It specifies the requirements to be met by the person responsible for managing a Center licensed to practice the nutrition profession and contributes to reducing the burdens and costs associated with the practice of the nutrition specialist profession by qualified personnel.
- The National Center for Human Rights monitored the issuance of Regulation No. (43) of 2025 Vital Statistics and Surveillance (Births & Deaths), issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of Article (4) and Article (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008²⁴¹. The Regulation aims to improve the comprehensiveness of data relating to births and deaths by requiring the relevant authorities to report any birth or death within 24 hours. It seeks to document births and deaths electronically and link them to the national system, establish accurate indicators for maternal, neonatal, and foetal mortality, and other related cases based on internationally recognized methodologies and best practices and protocols. It also seeks to establish, on a scientific and statistical basis, the causes of such deaths and analyze them, while accelerating and facilitating the provision of early preventive and curative care to newborns.
- Amending the Instructions on the Collection of Treatment Fees and the Prices of Medicines from Holders of Civil Health Insurance Cards for 2025²⁴⁴

²³⁷ Published in Official Gazette No. (6014), p. (5177), dated 16/10/2025

²³⁸ Published in Official Gazette No. (6002), p. (3641), dated 31/07/2025

²³⁹ Published in Official Gazette No. (6002), p. (3637), dated 31/07/2025

²⁴⁰ Published in Official Gazette No. (6000), p. (3497), dated 16/07/2025

²⁴¹ Published in Official Gazette No. (6000), p. (3479), dated 16/07/2025

²⁴⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5982), p. (1500), dated 16/03/2025

Centers, issued pursuant to Article (7) and paragraph (a) of Article (72) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008²⁴² The Regulation requires the fulfilment of a number of conditions, including the availability of adequate space and the necessary facilities, compliance with public health and safety requirements, and the applicant being a qualified physician. In the case of a partnership, the applicant must also own a share of not less than 51% of the center's capital. A number of documents must be submitted, including a copy of the professional practice license, a no-objection letter from the Jordan Medical Association, a lease or title deed for the premises, and a site plan. The licensing of clinics and centers is undertaken by a specialized committee, which conducts an on-site inspection of the facility both before and after licensing.

- The National Center for Human Rights also monitored the issuance by the Ministry of Health of Promulgation of Hazardous Chemical Control Lists²⁴³. This was based on the provisions of Article (43) of the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008

were issued pursuant to paragraph (b) of Article (15) of the Civil Health Insurance Regulation No. (83) of 2004 These Instructions amend the provisions governing the collection of treatment fees and the prices of medicines from holders of civil health insurance cards for 2025 They were issued on the recommendation of the Services, Infrastructure and Social Affairs Committee, which met on 24 February 2025

- JFDA Drug Testing and Registration Instructions (2025) issued pursuant to Article (13) of the Drug Testing Regulation No. (40) of 2024²⁴⁵ These are legal instructions issued by the Jordan Food and Drug Administration to regulate the procedures for testing and registering medicines in accordance with the Drug Testing Regulation No. (40) of 2024 Pursuant to Article (13) of the Regulation, the Instructions establish the criteria and requirements for evaluating medicines, including priorities for the registration of new and therapeutically innovative medicines, as well as the applicable testing standards and requirements. They also aim to regulate the testing of medicines to verify their quality, safety, and efficacy before they are placed on the market, including testing procedures designed to ensure consumer safety.

²⁴² Published in Official Gazette No. (5988), p. (2043), dated 16/04/2025

²⁴³ Published in Official Gazette No. (5980), p. (1263), dated 02/03/2025

²⁴⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5988), p. (2075), dated 16/04/2025

- Instructions (2025) for Testing Medical Supplies, Antiseptics, Disinfectants, and Cosmetics, issued pursuant to Article (16) of the Regulation on the Testing of Medical Supplies, Antiseptics, Disinfectants, and Cosmetic Products No. (41) of 2024²⁴⁶, aim to regulate the testing of medical supplies, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetic products and to ensure their safety, efficacy, and quality before they are authorized for circulation. The Instructions set out testing procedures based on the product dossier and establish a mechanism for testing initial batches, allowing subsequent batches to be placed on the market without testing provided that the initial batches have passed the required tests.

The Center welcomes these amendments, which are expected to have a positive impact on citizens' enjoyment of the Right to Health, as they will govern the work of healthcare service providers and regulate the quality of the services they provide in the interests of citizens.

Second: Policy & Operational Governance

At the policy level, 2025 witnessed the launch by the Ministry of Health of the National Policy and Strategy for Quality and Patient Safety for 2024–2030. The Strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers in February 2025, aims to enhance the quality of healthcare, ensure patient safety, and reduce medical errors and complications, thereby contributing to strengthening public confidence in the healthcare system, achieving universal health coverage, and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. The Strategy also addresses a number of key areas, including strengthening quality and patient safety systems; standardizing and integrating quality data to support informed decision-making; developing the health workforce's capabilities, skills, and practices; improving the reporting and management of adverse events; ensuring compliance with evidence-based standards of care; and strengthening patient and community participation in healthcare.

²⁴⁶ Published in Official Gazette No. (5988), p. (2083), dated 16/04/2025

²⁴⁷ Official email of the Center's liaison officer at the Ministry of Health, dated 27/01/2026

• **Government Hospitals and Health Centers:**

During 2025, a number of new primary and comprehensive health Centers were opened, including Abeen and Ablin Primary Health Center in Ajloun Governorate; Dhiban Comprehensive Health Center in Madaba Governorate; Al-Qadisiyah Comprehensive Health Center in Tafilah Governorate; Al-Petra Comprehensive Health Center in Wadi Musa; and Al-Areen Primary Health Center in Al-Ameriya Sub-District, Al-Jizah District, Amman Governorate. These openings formed part of efforts to improve primary healthcare services and prepare the infrastructure of health Centers ahead of the implementation of the first phase of the Universal Health Coverage Plan. In addition, the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department was opened at Al-Faisaliyah Comprehensive Health Center in Madaba Governorate, as was a Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department at Abu Ubaidah Hospital in the Northern Jordan Valley, Irbid Governorate. The radiation therapy and nuclear medicine departments at Al-Bashir Hospitals were also expanded and modernized. Moreover, an advanced PET/CT scanner was commissioned at the Oncology Hospital affiliated with Al-Bashir Hospitals, and cardiology and specialized surgery clinics were opened at Al-Bashir Hospital, representing a significant advancement in diagnostic and therapeutic services²⁴⁷.

• **Preventive Health:**

The National Center for Human Rights conducted a number of monitoring visits to the Ministry of Health and recorded a range of measures undertaken by the Ministry during 2025 to curb the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases, most notably:

- Continued oversight of the implementation of infection prevention and control policies and procedures required to be followed at the national level in hospitals and health Centers in both the public and private sectors.

At the level of Operational Measures, 2025 witnessed 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, through:

- Continue epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases and take the necessary preventive measures to limit their spread.
- Launch the Clinical Research Project with the aim of developing innovative treatments and improving patients' quality of life. The year also saw the release of the findings of the National Survey on Tobacco Use among Adults Aged 15 Years and Above, the National Assessment Report on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Measures in Dental Clinics and Centers in the Public and Private Sectors, and the Mental Health Awareness Support Program for Adolescents, implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth. In addition, the National Policy and Strategy for Quality and Patient Safety for 2025–2030 was adopted, alongside the National Haemophilia Report, which aims to strengthen specialized healthcare for hemophilia patients.

Table (44): Number of Persons Infected with Communicable Diseases, 2024–2025

Disease	Number of Cases in 2024	Number of Cases in 2025
Hepatitis A	344	77
Hepatitis B	1	2
Food Poisoning	549	523
Brucellosis	460	388
Malaria	64	72
Schistosomiasis	25	6
Chickenpox	27,434	13,677
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	96	94
Suspected Measles	473	276
Epidemic Meningitis	5	7
Non-epidemic Meningitis	409	626
Seasonal Influenza (H1N1)	422	376
HIV/AIDS	168	125

Nevertheless, 2025 witnessed an increase in the number of persons infected with certain communicable diseases. The number of cases of Hepatitis B increased to two cases, compared with one case in 2024 ; the number of malaria cases increased to 72 cases, compared with 64 cases in 2024 ; and the number of epidemic meningitis cases increased in 2025 , compared with 5 cases in 2024 The number of non-epidemic meningitis cases increased to 626 cases, compared with 409 cases in 2024 The number of chickenpox cases increased to 13,677 cases, compared with 27,434 cases in 2024 The number of Hepatitis A cases decreased to 77 cases, compared with 344 cases in 2024 The number of food poisoning cases decreased to 523 cases, compared with 549 cases in 2024 The number of brucellosis cases decreased to 388 cases, compared with 460 cases in 2024 The number of schistosomiasis cases decreased to 6 cases, compared with 25 cases in 2024 The number of cutaneous leishmaniasis cases decreased to 94 cases, compared with 96 cases in 2024 The number of suspected measles cases decreased to 276 cases, compared with 473 cases in 2024 The number of H1N1 influenza cases decreased to 376 cases, compared with 422 cases in 2024 In addition, the number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased to 125 cases, including 76 cases among Jordanians and 49 cases among non-Jordanians, compared with 165 cases in 2024 , including 88 cases among Jordanians and 77 cases among non-Jordanians.

Table (45): Number of Patients and Detected Cases of Tuberculosis

Reviewers	Number of Reviewers	Number of Detected Tuberculosis Cases	
		Pulmonary	Extrapulmonary
Tuberculosis Department	22,557	148	118
Foreign Workers Department	329,376	118	77

The number of persons attending the Foreign Workers Department during 2025 totaled 329,376, while the number of persons attending the Tuberculosis Department was 22,557, including 148 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, comprising 82 cases among Jordanians and 66 cases among non-Jordanians, and 118 cases of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, comprising 77 cases among Jordanians and 41 cases among non-Jordanians²⁴⁸.

The National Center for Human Rights emphasizes that, in all cases, all necessary preventive and curative measures must be taken to prevent any increase in the spread of these communicable diseases. In this regard, the Center recommends intensifying preventive and awareness-raising measures by the Ministry of Health, in addition to providing patients with free and repeated medical examinations, particularly in remote areas, in order to prevent the transmission of infections and the spread of communicable diseases.

- **Cancer Patient Insurance:**

During 2025, an agreement was signed between the Government and the Hussein Cancer Foundation and Center to commence implementation of the new insurance program at the Center. The new Government “Ri'aya” Insurance Program covers the treatment of persons aged 60 years and above at the King Hussein Cancer Center, as they are the group most susceptible to cancer according to specialized studies. It also provides coverage for all Jordanian children and persons aged 19 years and below for treatment at the King Hussein Cancer Center, in addition to covering all beneficiaries of the National Aid Fund for treatment at the King Hussein Cancer Center, regardless of age. The insurance coverage will take effect on 01/01/2026 through the “Sanad” application, to verify eligibility for coverage and activate the insurance card.

Under the agreement, persons covered by military or civil health insurance who fall outside the specified age groups remain insured through their respective institutions and may be referred to the King Hussein Cancer Center in accordance with the applicable medical protocols and within the budgetary allocations provided for this purpose. The Government will also cover the treatment of all uninsured cancer patients aged 20 to 60 years at public-sector hospitals, with cases for which treatment is unavailable at those hospitals eligible for referral to the King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) Center, using allocations from the Ministry of Health and medical exemption funds. With regard to patients who were already undergoing treatment at the King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) and had been referred by official authorities before 1 January 2026, the Government will bear the costs of their treatment until recovery, at an estimated cost of approximately JOD 200 million.

²⁴⁸ Based on information provided by the Ministry of Health to the Center .

It is worth noting that the cost of the program amounts to approximately JOD 132.5 million, of which the Government will bear approximately JOD 124 million from the general budget to provide insurance coverage for 4.1 million Jordanians at the King Hussein Cancer Center under the “Ri'aya” Program for cancer treatment, while the King Hussein Cancer Foundation will bear the remaining amount of approximately JOD 8.5 million. In addition, there is the private “Ri'aya” insurance program (non-profit solidarity-based insurance), which covers individuals and companies and guarantees immediate and comprehensive treatment at the Center, with additional benefits for its subscribers. Both programs provide for treatment exclusively at the Center²⁴⁹.

The National Center for Human Rights emphasizes that the cancer insurance agreement constitutes a first, essential, and significant step towards comprehensive health insurance coverage for citizens.

• Assaults Against Medical Personnel

During 2025, there was a marked decline in assaults against medical personnel in hospitals and health Centers. The Jordan Medical Association recorded 28 cases of verbal and physical assault during 2025²⁵⁰, including 12 cases involving assaults against medical personnel in Karak Governorate, compared with 43 cases of verbal and physical assault in 2024²⁵¹.

The decline in the number of assaults against medical personnel and medical equipment may be attributed to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of medical personnel, improvements in the level of healthcare services, and increased financial support. The budget of the Ministry of Health increased in 2025 to JOD 833 million, compared with JOD 590 million prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This contributed to the development of infrastructure, equipping hospitals, and opening new healthcare facilities, in addition to introducing new medical specialties.

As part of the development of the digital infrastructure of the health sector, the Paxera Ultima AI radiology

These developments had a positive impact on the quality of healthcare services provided to patients and their accompanying persons.

In this context, the National Center for Human Rights prioritize triage training, de-escalation protocols, and staffing allocation in high-density emergency departments²⁵². Providing such personnel with training on patient management, reception procedures, and the prioritization of patients in these departments is among the important measures for preventing the recurrence of incidents of assault against medical personnel.

Digital Transformation and Digital Health

The year 2025 represented a pivotal stage in the development of health informatics, which continued to strengthen its role as a national driver of digital transformation in Jordan's health sector, in line with the Economic Modernization Vision 2023–2033. This reflects a practical commitment to developing healthcare services, improving the patient experience, and enhancing the efficiency of health-resource and health-data management across the Kingdom.

During 2025, the implementation of the “Hakeem” Digital Transformation Program in the health sector continued to expand 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. These included hospitals, comprehensive, primary, and specialized health Centers, as well as certain health clinics located within rehabilitation and correction Centers, in a step that contributed to improving the quality and efficiency of healthcare services.

First: Al-Jubeiha Comprehensive Health Center: The National Center for Human Rights team recorded the

²⁴⁹ For further information, please refer to the website of the King Hussein Cancer Foundation and Center : <https://www.khcc.jo/ar/news/the-government-provides-cancer-care-insurance-to-41-million-jordanians-at-the-king-hussein-cancer-center>

²⁵⁰ It should be noted that there were cases of assault that were not reported to the Association.

²⁵¹ Jordan Medical Association Letter No. (10/37/843), dated 08/03/2025

²⁵² Assaults against medical personnel frequently occur in emergency departments in hospitals overcrowded with patients and emergency cases, and are often committed by patients' relatives and persons attending the hospitals. Such assaults are more prevalent in government hospitals than in private-sector hospitals, owing to the heavy pressure on their emergency departments.

image management system was launched. The system relies on artificial intelligence technologies to process images, support diagnosis, and prepare medical reports, thereby contributing to enhancing the integration of healthcare systems and facilitating data exchange.

In the same context, the Jordanian Digital Health Center was inaugurated in Al-Salt Central District to provide telemedicine services and connect it with a number of hospitals and health Centers, as well as to monitor the capacity of healthcare facilities and pharmaceutical warehouses. The National Telemedicine System and the instructions governing it were also developed, the infrastructure for the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) system was established, and 64 electronic services were launched for issuing professional practice permits and licenses for health professions during 2025²⁵³

It is worth noting that the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy and its Implementation Plan include projects related to integrating and deploying artificial intelligence in a manner that ensures the enhancement and improvement of services under the Right to Health.

- Status of Healthcare Services in Hospitals and Comprehensive and Primary Health Centers:

Despite the efforts made by the Ministry of Health to develop and improve the healthcare and medical services provided to citizens, the National Center for Human Rights team, following a number of field visits conducted in 2025 to hospitals and comprehensive and primary health centers affiliated with the Ministry of Health across various governorates of the Kingdom,²⁵⁴ with a view to assessing the healthcare, therapeutic, and preventive services provided to citizens, observed that some hospitals and comprehensive and primary health centers affiliated with the Ministry of Health continue to face a number of problems that hinder the achievement of their objectives. The findings were as follows:

2. The health Center is housed in a rented building that is more than fifty years old. Due to its age and deterioration, the building suffers from structural cracks and rainwater accumulation in some sections, particularly the Maternal and Child Health Department. It also lacks a main entrance door, its external boundary walls require rehabilitation, and dampness is present throughout

following observations concerning the healthcare services provided at this Center:

1. The absence of an ophthalmology clinic at the Center.
2. A shortage of medical records personnel and male nursing staff, in addition to a shortage of pharmacy personnel.
3. The need to provide certain clinics with medical devices and equipment.
4. The need to develop the Family Medicine Clinic's facilities and ensure that the general facilities are fit for use.
5. Replace the developing machine in the Radiology Department and maintain the radiology technician's room, which was used for developing films.
6. Develop the laboratory's capabilities to enable it to perform all necessary laboratory tests.
7. Develop the services of the Center's dental clinic and further develop the facilities of the Family Medicine Clinic.
8. Increase the medical staffing of the Emergency Department.

The Center also recorded a number of other detailed observations, which were communicated to the Ministry of Health.

Second: Al-Lubban Primary Health Center: The National Center for Human Rights team recorded a number of observations concerning the healthcare services provided at this Center, most notably:

1. The health Center is located 20 kilometers from the nearest hospital, namely Jameel Al-Totangi Government Hospital, and 15 kilometers from the nearest comprehensive health center, namely Khirbet Al-Souq Comprehensive Health Center. This underscores the need to provide the necessary requirements for the center's various clinics to ensure the provision of adequate healthcare services to patients and persons attending the center.
2. The health Center lacks the "Hakeem" electronic connectivity system.
3. The staff office is too small and lacks adequate ventilation.
4. There is an urgent need to install an air-conditioning unit in the medical waste collection room.
5. The health Center requires a number of medical devices and equipment.

²⁵³ For further information, please refer to the website of the Ministry of Health: <https://www.moh.gov.jo/Ar/NewsDetails>

²⁵⁴ Field visits were conducted to a number of hospitals and comprehensive and primary health Centers in the Southern Region (Karak, Ma'an, and Aqaba Governorates) and the Central Region, and the Ministry of Health was provided with detailed reports on the findings of these visits.

various parts of the building. The Center requires the necessary maintenance works, including maintenance of all windows and the installation of screens and curtains to preserve the privacy of both staff and patients and persons attending the Center.

3. There is no sewage network, and signs of overflow from the soak away pit were observed.
4. Not all reasonable accommodation required for older persons and persons with disabilities are available.
5. The “Hakeem” electronic connectivity system is not available.
6. There is a shortage of nursing staff, in particular.
7. A dedicated storage facility is needed for the collection of medical waste.

The Center also recorded a number of other detailed observations, the substance of which was communicated to the Ministry of Health, and the Center received a detailed response in this regard.

Third: Al-Karamah Primary Health Center: The National Center for Human Rights team recorded the following observations and recommendations concerning the healthcare services provided at the health Center:

1. The health Center was found to have all reasonable accommodation required for older persons and persons with disabilities throughout its facilities, ensuring that all older persons and persons with disabilities can access healthcare services and receive adequate healthcare.

Mental Health

During 2025, tangible progress was made in the field of mental health at the National Center for Mental Health Hospital and its affiliated departments, in line with the Jordanian Ministry of Health’s Mental Health Strategy and the National Mental Health Action Plan 2022–2026. This included improving the availability of services and reducing financial and geographical barriers to accessing comprehensive mental healthcare. These services were provided through 75 psychiatric clinics distributed across all governorates of the Kingdom, 9 inpatient treatment departments with a capacity of 161 beds, in addition to a forensic department with a capacity of 142 beds, of which 100 beds are operational, Al-Karamah Psychiatric Rehabilitation Department with a capacity of 157 beds, and an addiction treatment unit with a capacity of 44 beds. In addition, almost free treatment was provided to holders of a national number, thereby ensuring inclusive access to mental healthcare for all citizens.

In the same context, the number of persons attending the outpatient clinics of the National Center for Mental Health Hospital stood at 24,630 during 2025, compared with 24,795 in 2024. The number of patients admitted to the hospital’s inpatient departments was 3,017 in 2025, compared with 2,839 in 2024.

In addition, pediatric mental health services were provided to children under 16 across specialized psychiatric clinics in comprehensive health entrées, at an average of 60 visits per month, reflecting increased public awareness of the importance of mental health among children and adolescents²⁵⁵.

It is worth noting the range of challenges that mental health continues to face, as follows:

1. A shortage of healthcare personnel, particularly multidisciplinary mental health personnel, including specialist physicians, mental health specialists, occupational therapists, social workers, and others, as well as a shortage of staff within the Directorate of Mental Health and Disabilities.
2. The absence of dedicated child and adolescent mental health inpatient and outpatient units, as there is currently no dedicated department providing mental health services to children and adolescents.
3. Insufficient capacity to accommodate cases.
4. Social stigma and discrimination against persons with mental health disorders and their families constitute a barrier to seeking mental health services.
5. The high consultation fees charged by private psychiatric clinics, compared with those charged by public-sector clinics, constitute a factor discouraging patients from seeking services at such clinics. According to Ministry of Health statistics, there are 76 private psychiatric clinics, distributed as follows: 8 clinics in Irbid Governorate; 1 clinic in Madaba Governorate; 4 clinics in Jerash Governorate; 1 clinic in Ajloun Governorate; 31 clinics in Amman Governorate; 6 clinics in Balqa Governorate; 9 clinics in Zarqa Governorate; 4 clinics in Mafraq Governorate; 3 clinics in Karak Governorate; 3 clinics in Ma'an Governorate; 3 clinics in Tafilah Governorate; and 3 clinics in Aqaba Governorate²⁵⁶.

In this regard, the National Center for Human Rights recommends continuing efforts to introduce specialized community mental health clinics in hospitals and comprehensive health Centers.

In this context, the Center monitored the following:

1. National Center for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Addictions: The Center recorded a number of observations concerning the healthcare services provided at this Center and made a number of recommendations, most notably:
 - 1) Establishing a specialized unit for treating persons under the age of 18.
 - 2) Providing the necessary infrastructure at the National Center for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Addictions to implement non-pharmacological and recreational therapeutic activities supporting treatment plans.
 - 3) Ensuring reasonable accommodations and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons at the National Center for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Addictions.
 - 4) Increasing the capacity of the National Center for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Addictions.
 - 5) Providing certain essential and vital medicines used in the treatment of addiction cases.
 - 6) Expanding the provision of therapeutic and recreational activities supporting treatment plans at the National Center for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Addictions.
 - 7) Institutionalizing capacity-building and specialized training aligned with evidence-based mental health standards, thereby enhancing the competence of all personnel working at the Center.

²⁵⁵ According to statistics provided via email by the National Center for Mental Health Hospital.

²⁵⁶ According to statistics provided via email by the National Center for Mental Health Hospital.

In addition, Mandating continuous capacity-building and specialized human-rights-based training for healthcare personnel and frontline responders in the fields of mental health treatment, addiction, and therapeutic and recreational activities supporting treatment plans, with a view to equipping them to interact with service recipients with a high level of competence.

- 8) Scaling up budgetary allocations for evidence-based substance abuse prevention, harm reduction, and rehabilitation programs.
The Center also systematically documented field observations and submitted formal monitoring findings to the Ministry of Health, and the Center received a detailed response in this regard.
2. The “Al-Karamah” Psychiatric Rehabilitation Department, affiliated with the National Center for Mental Health Hospital, where the Center’s team recorded the following observations and recommendations concerning the healthcare services provided in this department, with a view to ensuring the provision of comprehensive and sustainable care for beneficiaries of the “Al-Karamah” Department:
 - Upgrading institutional infrastructure and facilities and increasing medical staffing:
 - 1) Increase financial allocations: Include the “Al-Karamah” Department among the priorities of the budget allocated by the Ministry of Health, and provide the necessary financial support to meet its urgent needs.
 - 2) Comprehensive maintenance and renovation: Carry out comprehensive maintenance of the buildings, internal facilities, and other components in accordance with public safety standards and World Health Organization standards for residential care facilities and psychiatric hospitals.

- 3) Improve lighting and ventilation and enlarge the windows in the second building (formerly the forensic department) to increase the amount of sunlight entering the building and improve ventilation, while using shatter-resistant glass and safe opening mechanisms to prevent patients from harming themselves or others.
- 4) Allocate outdoor areas: Designate outdoor areas for ventilation and sun exposure for patients in the formerly forensic department.
- 5) Develop the outdoor spaces: Improve and develop the gardens, establish outdoor play areas and sunshades, and pave the pathways around the department and the outdoor courtyard.
- 6) Install surveillance cameras: Install a comprehensive surveillance camera system in the main facilities, corridors, and departments to reduce potential incidents.
- 7) Recruit and increase staffing: Significantly increase the nursing staff to address the current shortage and ensure adequate healthcare.
- Developing Services and Rehabilitation and Providing the Necessary Reasonable Accommodation:
 - 1) Increase capacity and classification: Work to increase the Center’s capacity and implement a systematic medical patient classification system to ensure that patients are directed to the appropriate care.
 - 2) Reasonable accommodation: Adapt the Center to provide the necessary reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and older persons, ensuring that they can easily access and use the facilities.
 - 3) Develop therapeutic and recreational activities: Provide additional effective therapeutic and recreational tools and activities that support treatment plans, and develop the existing activities in the education room to suit the rehabilitative nature of the department.

- **Partnership with the Business Sector and Corporate Social Responsibility:**

Mobilizing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) partnerships to support and fund the rehabilitation of the “Al-Karamah” Psychiatric Rehabilitation Department.

The Center also conducted systematic field monitoring and submitted formal reporting to the Ministry of Health, receiving official institutional feedback.

In the same context, (5) five official communications were sent to the Ministry of Health, setting out the findings of the monitoring visits conducted during 2025 to a number of comprehensive and primary health Centers in the Southern Region (Aqaba Governorate) and the Central Region (Amman Governorate). The Ministry of Health responded to the Center’s communications by taking a number of measures within the human and financial resources available to it, with a view to improving the level of healthcare, therapeutic, and preventive services provided to citizens. The most notable measures, as set out in the responses received by the Center from the Ministry of Health, were as follows:

- 1) Immediate follow-up was undertaken on the findings of the field visit to the “Al-Karamah” Psychiatric Rehabilitation Department affiliated with the National Center for Mental Health. Work was completed on a number of immediate observations, including:
 1. Provision and installation of filtered drinking water systems across patient living quarters, dining halls, and outpatient units.
 2. Joint committees from the Buildings and Maintenance Directorate and the Hotel Services Directorate, comprising specialized engineers, visited the site. Following an inspection of the cooking equipment in the main kitchen, it was decided to undertake its rehabilitation and comprehensive expansion and equip it with new equipment. The preliminary cost was determined for the launch of a tender for the supply of all items required for this purpose.
 3. A tender was launched for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the building’s exterior, including the establishment of a sun-exposure area for patients in the third department, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the external retaining wall surrounding the building, repainting of an emergency exit suitable for patients, repainting patients’ rooms, rehabilitating the internal

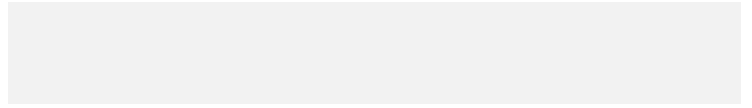
4. The fire alarm and firefighting systems and emergency lighting for the department’s facilities and patients’ rooms have been completed.

5. The department was provided with the necessary furniture by the Supply Directorate, and work is under way to provide other necessary requirements, such as footwear and clothing, under close follow-up by the departments responsible for these matters.

6. The number of cameras connected to the internal and external surveillance system was increased by 42 cameras. Work is also under way to increase the number of air-conditioning units in the food-supplies warehouses to ensure optimal operation, following an on-site inspection conducted by a specialized engineer.

- 2) An inspection was conducted at Al-Lubban Comprehensive Health Center, and work is under way to rent an alternative building with adequate space, which would allow for the establishment of additional clinics and a laboratory and the provision of the necessary requirements and reasonable accommodation for older persons and persons with disabilities. The current building is old and has been rented for a long period, and the necessary modifications cannot be carried out on it. It should be noted that a plot of land was donated by a decentralization council member in the area, and an allocation has been made for the studies required for the construction of the new Center. The Ministry is also working under a plan and strategy to connect all facilities affiliated with the Ministry of Health to the “Hakeem” electronic connectivity system before the end of 2026. In addition, the health Center will be provided with the necessary medical and service personnel. The Center has also been supplied with medical materials, medicines, and other necessary supplies within the available resources and in accordance with the Ministry’s applicable procedures and protocols.

walls and ceilings of all corridors, and carrying out any additional maintenance works that may arise. The work is still ongoing and is currently under implementation.



Follow-up on the Center's Recommendations

As part of the follow-up on the observations and recommendations concerning the conditions of hospitals and comprehensive and primary health Centers, particularly with regard to the healthcare, therapeutic, and preventive services provided to citizens, and to review the improvement measures being undertaken by the Ministry of Health in hospitals and comprehensive health Centers, the National Center for Human Rights held several meetings with the relevant officials of the Ministry of Health to discuss mechanisms for following up on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2024 annual report. The outcome of these meetings focused on prioritizing the recommendations and working towards their implementation under an action plan for 2026, incorporating clear performance indicators for each recommendation. The priorities include:

(a) Addressing challenges relating to infrastructure, medical personnel, equipment, and the provision of medicines. (b) Adopting comprehensive legislative and policy measures to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). (c) Institutionalizing and expanding the electronic connectivity process. (d) Expanding the National Immunization Program and providing the necessary vaccines. (e) Activating and implementing the National Strategy for Combating Tobacco Use and Smoking. (f) Strengthening the capacity of medical and nursing personnel to deal with persons with disabilities. (g) Ensuring universal accessibility and reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and older persons. (h) Developing public policies to expand the production of healthy food products targeting persons living with chronic conditions. (i) Activating the implementation of the objectives of the National Mental Health and Addiction Action Plan.

In the same context, the National Center for Human Rights held a discussion session entitled “Combating Tobacco Use and Smoking in All Its Forms in Jordan: The Current Situation and the Way Forward”²⁵⁷.

The National Center for Human Rights also held a specialized dialogue session entitled “The State of

The session resulted in comprehensive and actionable recommendations that would contribute to improving the current situation with regard to combating tobacco use and smoking and promoting the right to the highest attainable standard of health. The most notable recommendations were as follows:

- 1) Ensure compliance with the Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008, as amended, as well as all legislation governing tobacco control and smoking, particularly the prohibition of smoking in public and enclosed places.
- 2) Adopt a comprehensive national approach modelled on the Jordan Breast Cancer Program, with a focus on community awareness, providing support to smokers to quit smoking, implementing preventive policies, and providing integrated healthcare services.
- 3) Build and strengthen genuine partnerships with all relevant stakeholders to combat tobacco use and smoking in all its forms.
- 4) Intensify efforts to protect students from the scourge of smoking and passive smoking through regular meetings with parents at schools.
- 5) Raise public awareness of the harmful effects of smoking and provide smoking cessation services, in addition to enforcing penalties against violators.
- 6) Allocate a portion of the taxes imposed on tobacco products, such as cigarettes, to the treatment of smoking-related diseases, with the remaining portion allocated to prevention.
- 7) Strengthen the role of civil society organizations in implementing the National Strategy for Combating Tobacco Use by providing specialized expertise, reaching target communities, and establishing networks with governmental and non-governmental entities.
- 8) Emphasize the importance of attending smoking cessation clinics and encourage participation in physical activities.

During 2025, the Jordan Food and Drug Administration referred 180 food establishments, food factories, and pharmacies to the judiciary, including 43 factories and 137 establishments and pharmacies. It also referred 17

²⁵⁷ The session was held on 01/06/2025 at the premises of the National Center for Human Rights, on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day, which fell on Saturday, 31/05/2025.

Health and the Environment”²⁵⁸. The session addressed the key challenges and problems affecting the Right to Health in the governorates of the Southern Region and concluded with the following: 1. Prioritizing the establishment of a public referral hospital in Aqaba Governorate. 2. Deploying specialized neurology clinical staff across Southern regional medical facilities. 3. The difficulty of attracting specialized medical and nursing personnel to the governorates of the Southern Region. 4. Long waiting times for receiving treatment or obtaining medicines, in addition to severe overcrowding outside clinics, the pharmacy, the billing office, the laboratory, and the radiology department, placing an additional burden on patients, particularly persons with disabilities and older persons.

- **Food and Medicines:**

During 2025, the Jordan Food and Drug Administration (JFDA) continued health inspections of food establishments and food factories. It conducted approximately 4,909 inspection visits to food establishments and factories and 2,833 inspection visits to pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical establishments, with a view to ensuring that food establishments, factories, and restaurants across the Kingdom complied with public health and safety requirements. These inspection visits resulted in the imposition of a notice penalty on 4 factories, a warning penalty on 2 factories, and the suspension of production at 5 factories. In addition, 25 notices and 76 warnings were issued to pharmaceutical establishments and pharmacies, and 82 establishments and pharmacies were closed.

establishments to the Disciplinary Council and destroyed 1,712 tons of spoiled food products²⁵⁹.

In this regard, the National Center for Human Rights recommends continuing efforts to ensure effective inspection and oversight by the Ministry of Health and the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, so as to ensure that all food establishments, factories, and restaurants operating throughout the Kingdom comply with public health and safety requirements.

Food Waste

In the same context, the National Center for Human Rights monitored the release of the findings of three national studies measuring food waste in Jordan, which, for the first time, provided accurate figures at the national level across key sectors, including households, restaurants, hotels, and hospitals. The findings of the study, which covered a sample of four hospitals from the public and private sectors, showed that the total annual food waste generated by hospitals amounted to approximately 1,302 tons per year. Public sector facilities accounted for the largest share, representing 81% of the total amount of food waste, compared with 19% generated by private-sector hospitals. The study attributed this difference to the higher occupancy rates in public-sector hospitals. The findings also confirmed the need for interventions to improve food planning, portion control, and the development of digital pre-ordering systems, thereby helping to reduce food waste and achieve greater efficiency in resource management²⁶⁰.

²⁵⁸ The session was held on 27/02/2025 in Aqaba Governorate. It forms part of a series of dialogue sessions previously announced by the National Center for Human Rights as part of the development of the methodology used to prepare the annual report on the state of human rights, which the Center publishes annually pursuant to Article (12) of its Law.

²⁵⁹ Jordan Food and Drug Administration Letter No. (1/1/14/9694), dated 18/03/2026

²⁶⁰ United Nations (Jordan) website: <https://jordan.un.org/ar/307184>, accessed on 22/12/2025

Recommendations

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

- 1) Intensify rigorous on-site monitoring visits to healthcare facilities to independently evaluate service quality personnel to improve performance and enhance work efficiency.
- 2) Intensify preventive and awareness-raising measures by the Ministry of Health, in addition to conducting free and repeated examinations for patients, particularly in remote areas, to prevent the transmission of infections and the spread of communicable diseases.
- 3) Institutionalizing community-based mental health clinics in hospitals and comprehensive health Centers.
- 4) Augmenting emergency department staffing levels and delivering specialized training on clinical triage, patient flow management, and prioritization protocols.
- 5) Strengthening rigorous regulatory enforcement and sanitary oversight mechanisms by the Ministry of Health and the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, so as to ensure that all food establishments, factories, and restaurants operating throughout the Kingdom comply with public health and safety requirements.
- 6) Address the observations and violations set out in this report concerning the Center's monitoring visits.

Right to a Healthy Environment

The Right to a Healthy Environment internationally recognized human right anchored in core regional and international instruments²⁶¹ and national legislation. It is regulated under the Environmental Protection Law No. (6) of 2017, together with a number of regulations and instructions, with the aim of protecting ecosystems that provide for human health and well-being, despite the Jordanian Constitution not expressly recognizing this right²⁶².

The normative content of the Right to a Healthy Environment is founded on the integrated legal protection of its various components, as well as on the policy and practical levels, through enforcing and strengthening the safeguards for its protection by monitoring and following up on a number of issues, including developments in the legislative framework, policy developments, and monitoring practices on the ground.

Legislation and Policies

During 2025, a number of important national environmental strategies and plans were launched, most notably:

- The National Biodiversity Strategy 2025–2050, launched by the Ministry of Environment, aims to strengthen the long-term protection of ecosystems and wildlife. The Strategy represents a pivotal milestone and a practical roadmap for managing natural resources, strengthening resilience to climate challenges, and investing in nature as a national priority for sustainable development. It seeks to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities by promoting green sectors and ecotourism, protecting water resources, and empowering young people and the private sector as partners in conserving natural resources.

It adopts a multi-sectoral participatory framework representing a pivotal milestone in preserving Jordan's biological diversity²⁶³.

- The Ministry of Environment announced the launch of the Roadmap for Sustainable Transport in the Tourism Sector for 2026–2030. The Roadmap projects that more than half of the tourist buses will be electric by 2030, alongside increased reliance on renewable energy sources, thereby contributing to improved air quality, the creation of new green jobs, and strengthening Jordan's competitive position as a sustainable tourism destination at both the regional and international levels. It aims to promote low-emission transport and support green growth within the Kingdom's vital tourism sector. The roadmap includes key areas such as introducing electric buses for tourist transport, expanding the renewable energy-powered charging network, mobilizing innovative financing to accelerate the transition to electric transport, as well as promoting local innovation, developing national human resources, improving the tourist experience, and creating sustainable green jobs²⁶⁴. It also aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tourist buses by 31% by 2030, equivalent to approximately 9,591 tons of carbon dioxide, compared with conventional operations.
- The Ministry also launched the National Strategy and Plan for Sustainable Cooling and Air Conditioning in Jordan, with the aim of promoting highly efficient and climate-friendly cooling and air-conditioning solutions. It represents an important national milestone in the Kingdom's efforts to address climate change, achieve sustainable development, and fulfil Jordan's international commitments. The Strategy is based on the use of natural refrigerants and is aligned with the Economic Modernization Vision²⁶⁵.

In fulfillment of its statutory mandate to receive, investigate, and remediate human rights grievances, the Center received 4 complaints concerning the Right to a Healthy Environment during 2025. The Center followed up on these complaints and took the necessary monitoring, verification, and follow-up measures with the relevant authorities, as follows:

- The Center received a complaint concerning the presence of construction and household waste near residential areas in Al-Russeifa District. A monitoring visit was conducted to the area, and the relevant authorities were contacted in this regard. The complaint remains under follow-up.
- The Center received a complaint concerning the presence of farms near a residential area in Mafraq Governorate that were causing disturbance and noise to residents of the area. The relevant authorities were contacted, and the Ministry of Interior responded that the area had been inspected and that coordination would take place between Mafraq Governorate and the Royal Department for Environment Protection. The complaint was closed after a satisfactory outcome was reached.
- The Center received a complaint concerning farmers in Falha Village, Dhiban District, cultivating vegetables and applying organic fertiliser (animal waste) to crops located near the homes of residents in the area, resulting in the spread of insects and unpleasant odours. The relevant authorities were contacted in this regard.
- The Center received a complaint concerning the presence of an environmental health nuisances inside a shopping mall in the Tabarbour area of Amman Governorate, caused by food waste, which resulted in the spread of unpleasant odours and the

Improvement in Environmental and Sustainability Indicators

Jordan demonstrated commendable advancement within the Environment pillar of the Global Knowledge Index, achieving advanced rankings in sustainability and environmental management despite challenges relating to renewable energy²⁶⁶. This reflects a degree of institutional maturity accumulated over years of legislative and regulatory work. Jordan currently has an advanced knowledge and legislative base, as well as an institutional framework capable of guiding development efforts. Accordingly, translating these plans and policies into tangible projects is important for strengthening the national role in sustainability and enhancing the Kingdom's ability to influence global indicators, particularly in the areas of clean energy, the circular economy, and environmental knowledge production.

Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence in the Kingdom and Their Relationship to the Right to a Healthy Environment

- The Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship launched the Jordanian Digital Transformation Strategy and its Implementation Plan for 2026–2028, which includes a number of pioneering projects, such as the “Transition towards a Green Digital Economy and Sustainability” project. The project is scheduled to be implemented during the upcoming year, 2026, in cooperation with the Global Green Growth Institute, with a view to achieving the following objectives:

²⁶¹ The most important of these conventions include: the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1993); the Convention on Biological Diversity (1994); the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1996); the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004); the World Charter for Nature (1982); the Nairobi Declaration (1982); and the Rio Declaration (1992).

²⁶² The United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution No. 76/300 (2022), recognized the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a human right.

²⁶³ Al-Wakeel News website, Monday, 15/12/2025

²⁶⁴ Jordanian Ministry of Environment website, Monday, 02/02/2006

²⁶⁵ Jordanian Ministry of Environment website, Monday, 02/02/2006

²⁶⁶ Facebook page of the Jordanian Ministry of Environment, 27/11/2025

presence of rats and insects. The relevant authorities were contacted in this regard, and a visit was conducted by specialized committees from the relevant authorities, which confirmed the presence of the reported conditions.

- 1) Fostering a comprehensive national framework embedding green digital economy concepts to drive sustainable growth and business competitiveness at both the regional and international levels.
 - 2) Empowering individuals, start-ups, entrepreneurs, and institutions to adopt environmentally friendly digital practices that are consistent with the highest standards of the green economy, and support digital transformation and the transition towards a green digital economy.
 - 3) Contribute to improving the ranking of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in global sustainability indicators.
 - 4) Advancing transparency and accountability through accurate and objective measurement of environmental, social, and governance performance.
 - 5) Support strategic decision-making based on accurate and comprehensive data in the field of sustainability.
- The Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship also launched the Jordanian Artificial Intelligence Strategy and its Implementation Plan for 2023–2027, which included a number of pioneering projects, such as the “Water Quality Monitoring” project, which aims to provide decision-makers with the necessary guidance to reduce pollution and predict patterns of increases in water pollution and its spread.

Outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) Held in Brazil in November 2025
The participation of the Jordanian delegation in COP2025 and the commitments made by Jordan²⁶⁷.

Jordan actively participated in the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the UNFCCC, convened in the city of Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025. The Jordanian delegation was headed by the Minister of Environment, representing His Majesty the King.

Key Commitments/Messages Presented by Jordan at the Conference

- 1) Advancing national mitigation and adaptation pathway: The delegation highlighted national progress in climate action. Renewable energy accounted for approximately 27% of the electricity energy mix, while electric and hybrid vehicles represented approximately 21% of new vehicle sales. Jordan also achieved a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 23% compared with the baseline, alongside continued efforts to develop and update its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- 2) Emphasizing that climate adaptation remains an urgent national imperative for Jordan—ranked among the most water-scarce nations globally, advocating for the international climate finance system to reflect the needs of the most vulnerable countries, particularly refugee-hosting countries facing additional burdens on their infrastructure and natural resources.
- 3) On climate finance, the delegation highlighted the importance of accelerating access to climate finance and simplifying the related procedures, strengthening adaptation finance, and activating mechanisms to support countries affected by the impacts of climate change. The national efforts to develop major water-sector and adaptation projects, with the support of international partners, were also highlighted, with total financing of approximately USD 295 million allocated to a number of programs related to water, biodiversity, and resilience.

²⁶⁷ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

- 4) Jordan's participation also emphasized the close interrelationship between climate action, human security, and development, noting that climate issues cannot be separated from the challenges of poverty, conflict, and displacement, and that achieving climate justice constitutes a fundamental pillar for achieving sustainable and inclusive development.
- 5) The national negotiations were also aligned with the negotiating track of the Arab Group, through emphasizing the importance of adaptation finance beyond 2025, flexible and non-binding indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation, and activating the Loss and Damage Fund through accessible access procedures.
- 6) At the overall conference level, the Brazilian Presidency pursued a course aimed at translating commitments into implementation and linking climate action to people's lives and the real economy. The deliberations concluded with the adoption of the Belém Package as a decision of the Brazilian Presidency, which represents the most significant outcome of the Conference.

The Center's Monitoring Visits to Environmentally Affected Areas

The National Center for Human Rights conducted a number of monitoring visits to identify the key problems affecting the Right to a Healthy Environment, as follows:

First: On 04/02/2025, the Center conducted a monitoring visit to the Central Jordan Valley and recorded the following:

Challenges and needs relating to the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector in the Central Jordan Valley:

- A decrease in the area of cultivated land and the emergence of fungal diseases in some crops due to low rainfall and fluctuations in temperature.
- Deterioration in the quality of fertilizers and pesticides and a lack of awareness regarding their use.

- The absence of clear adaptation strategies, which has led to the excessive use of inorganic fertilizers, increased irrigation, and the reduction of certain types of cultivation.
- Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns have affected the distribution of vegetation cover and the ability of certain species to survive.
- Increased threats from soil pollution caused by plastic waste, overexploitation of natural resources, overgrazing, and tree cutting.
- The need to enhance farmers' awareness of the impacts of climate change and appropriate adaptation measures.
- Support the sustainability of production in the Central Jordan Valley, which is considered Jordan's food basket, to ensure the continuity of agricultural production in the face of climate-related challenges.

As part of the follow-up on these observations, the Center contacted both the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the observations and recommendations set out below. The Ministry of Agriculture responded as follows: "Following the review by members of the Ministry's Initiatives and Studies Committee of the findings of the monitoring visit, all the observations contained therein were taken into consideration"²⁶⁸.

Second: On 04/02/2025, the Center conducted a monitoring visit to the solid waste disposal site in the Central Jordan Valley and recorded the following observations:

1. The disposal site is located in a separate and enclosed area, away from farms and within the boundaries of the Central Jordan Valley area. It is managed and supervised by the Joint Services Council.
2. It was observed that the workers did not wear protective clothing designated for carrying out waste-sorting activities, such as vests, gloves, and masks, leaving them exposed to various diseases.
3. The presence of stray dogs at the disposal site was observed.

²⁶⁸ Ministry of Agriculture Letter No. (12316), dated 31/08/2025

Third: On 11/02/2025 , the Center executed an on-site field monitoring visit to the Jordan Petroleum Refinery and recorded the following observations:

1. A specialized team of the Refinery's personnel conducts weekly periodic tests using monitoring stations located within the Refinery's premises in seven different areas, as well as along its perimeter fence, with the aim of assessing air quality in the surrounding environment and determining the concentrations of certain gases present in the surrounding air.
2. Noise levels within the Refinery's premises are measured on a weekly basis.
3. Operation of a dedicated Sulphur Recovery Unit (SRU) designed to capture and repurpose industrial sulphur emissions for commercial fertilizer production by selling it to fertilizer production plants.
4. During the production of petroleum derivatives, a substance known as "oil sludge" is generated. In line with the environmental policy adopted by the Refinery concerning the need to reduce hazardous waste resulting from its activities and to treat such waste in accordance with the applicable procedures, instructions, and regulations, the administration treats this substance and subsequently sells it to licensed plants for use in the production of lubricants.
5. Ensure that gas cylinders are of an appropriate condition in terms of shape and cleanliness.

Dialogue Sessions Related to the Right to a Healthy Environment

The Center conducted specialized dialogue sessions entitled "The State of Health and the Environment" during the period 26–27/02/2025 in Aqaba Governorate. As part of the follow-up on these observations, the Center contacted the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority regarding the observations and recommendations arising from these sessions, as presented by the participants:

- **Public Safety:**

A shortage of pedestrian walkways and pedestrian bridges, particularly near schools.

A shortage of shaded areas to protect citizens from exposure to sunlight.

- **Solid Waste Management:**

- Increasing quantities of waste and the lack of sufficient recycling projects.
- Disposal of waste at non-engineered disposal sites, including hazardous waste.

- **Sewage:**

- Deterioration of infrastructure in some areas, resulting in stagnant water and unpleasant odors in the Al-Mahdouda area of Aqaba Governorate.
- Failure to update the infrastructure in a manner commensurate with tourism development.

- **Climate Change:**

- Aqaba has been affected by the impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures and the lack of sufficient green spaces.
- Recurring floods and flash floods due to the absence of an effective drainage system in several areas, including Al-Mahdouda.

- **Marine Environment:**

- Marine pollution caused by waste and sewage, and its impact on marine life.
- The impact of commercial shipping and cruise ship traffic on the marine environment.
- The impact of climate change on the marine environment, and the lack of measures to mitigate the associated effects and diseases, such as coral bleaching.

For several years, the Authority and entities concerned with environmental protection in Aqaba have also been carrying out seabed-cleaning campaigns, with a year-round contract in place for seabed cleaning. As a result, the quantity of waste in the sea has become limited, and any remaining waste is dealt with and removed.

The Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) provided a detailed response to this communication, which included the following²⁶⁹:

With regard to solid waste management, this issue is addressed in accordance with strict environmental and engineering standards, in cooperation with the Joint Services Council.

Climate Change

Although climate change is a global phenomenon, the Authority, in cooperation with the entities concerned with environmental affairs in Aqaba, monitors the condition of coral reefs through continuous monitoring programs to assess the extent to which they are affected by climate change. The Authority also works to mitigate the impact of activities and uses related to coral reefs by strengthening oversight and closely monitoring all such activities and uses, thereby enhancing the reefs' capacity to withstand the adverse impacts of the phenomenon. In addition, a number of pioneering projects have been established in the field of coral cultivation and propagation, aimed at enhancing coral resilience and its capacity to adapt to global warming, ultimately with a view to identifying coral species capable of adapting to it.

Marine Environment

- **Marine pollution caused by waste and sewage**

With regard to waste, fines for waste-related violations were recently enforced in cooperation with the Environmental Police. The positive impact of these measures has begun to emerge in the behavior of beachgoers. In addition, the cleaning company has been instructed to intensify its efforts to collect waste from beaches before it reaches the sea.

As for marine pollution caused by sewage, since its establishment, the Authority has followed a policy of preventing any pollutants or waste from reaching the sea. Legislation was adopted and the necessary measures were taken to implement this policy from the outset of the Authority's establishment. In addition, continuous programs are in place to monitor seawater quality, conducted by the Authority's departments and laboratories throughout the year. The results have been reassuring, and water quality has remained within the approved specifications and standards, with no pollutants detected except in very limited cases. Such cases involve emergency incidents that are addressed individually, with the necessary legal measures taken against those responsible.

- **Impact of commercial shipping and vessels on the marine environment**

The shipping lanes in Aqaba are relatively far from environmentally sensitive areas, particularly following the relocation of the main port to the southern area of Aqaba. Vessel movements and their monitoring while transiting or remaining in Aqaba are also subject to strict oversight by the Authority's departments and the Aqaba Maritime Authority, particularly with regard to practices that may harm the environment in general and the marine environment in particular.

²⁶⁹ Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority Letter No. (MB/10303), dated 21/07/2025

- With regard to the recommendations issued by the Center, the measures taken in response thereto, according to the response of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority, are as follows:

Recommendation 1: Activate the role of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority in environmental protection through:

1. Requiring medium- and high-risk projects to conduct preliminary and comprehensive environmental impact assessment studies.
2. Requiring environmental approval for all activities within the Aqaba Special Economic Zone as a prerequisite before commencing construction.
3. Monitoring and following up on environmental incidents, complaints, and violations of the Environmental Protection Regulation of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority No. (21) of 2001
4. Developing a program for monitoring the condition of various environmental components and environmental performance in the Zone, and preventing any harm to the surrounding environment.
5. Implementing environmental monitoring and control programs with a view to ensuring their sustainability and establishing a database fed by the environmental monitoring programs.
6. Analyzing environmental data, determining the state of the environment in the Zone, and providing the information generated through monitoring and analysis for the preparation of environmental reports.
7. Proposing and preparing environmental studies related to environmental components with a view to improving the environmental conditions of the city of Aqaba.
8. Receiving and investigating complaints and reports concerning pollution of all types.
9. Preparing periodic reports to assess the state of the environment in the city of Aqaba.

Recommendation 2: Activate the laws relating to penalties for littering through:

1. Issuing violations against entities and establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority Law and the Environmental Protection Regulation.
2. Requiring the violating party to rectify and remove the violation and direct the waste to the proper place for disposal or recycling.
3. Following up with and cooperating with the Royal Department for Environment Protection in taking enforcement measures against all violators.

Recommendation 3: Increase green spaces in the city through:

More than 35,000 trees have been planted in the Southern Industrial Area over the past three years with the aim of reducing temperatures and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in the area through the “Towards a Green Industrial City” Initiative. There are also a number of plans aimed at expanding afforestation efforts and increasing green spaces throughout the area.

Recommendation 4: Strengthen oversight of sources of marine pollution through:

Reviewing and following up on the implementation of monthly self-monitoring programs conducted for tourism establishments, including programs for monitoring water quality in artificial lakes, and preparing monthly reports indicating the environmental status of the industrial water basins belonging to the institutions.

1. Monitor the cooling water used by industrial establishments, review the periodic reports to ensure their compliance with the applicable specifications and instructions, and prepare the relevant reports.

2. Monitoring marine pollution and coordinate with the relevant authorities to collect samples.
3. Mitigating sources of land-based pollution affecting coastal areas and all related operations and activities, whether industrial or tourism activities, handling operations, or otherwise.
4. Prepare instructions that contribute to preserving seawater quality, particularly those relating to artificial lakes, and reducing pollution.
5. Executing periodic quality monitoring of recreational beaches, carry out the necessary laboratory tests, apply Jordanian Standard No. (1563/2004), and prepare a semi-annual report on the test results to assess beach water quality.
6. Follow up on the implementation of national environmental quality monitoring programs for the Gulf of Aqaba, and review the monthly and annual reports on the results of tests conducted on seawater quality (chemical, physical, and bacteriological), fish biodiversity and coral reefs, and sediment quality, and monitor any changes resulting from activities arising from tourism and industrial projects.
7. Monitor acts of encroachment on or discharges of pollutants into the marine environment, take deterrent legal measures and stop such acts immediately, and refer them to the relevant department and to the Environmental Damage Assessment Committee.

Fifth: On 22/09/2025, the Center conducted a monitoring visit to Al-Jubeiha Comprehensive Health Center and recorded a number of observations concerning the environment surrounding the Center, including:

- The area is populated and easily accessible.
- There is an abandoned plot of land adjacent to the Center's building, which causes waste to accumulate and insects and reptiles to proliferate, some of which occasionally enter the Center.

The Center also contacted the Ministry of Environment regarding these observations, which in turn contacted the Ministry of Local Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Greater Amman

- The ventilation system in the medical waste room is inadequate.

Sixth: On 12/11/2025, the National Center for Human Rights team conducted a follow-up monitoring visit to the site of the former Pepsi Pond site in Russeifa, Zarqa Governorate, following the visit conducted on 17 December 2024, with the aim of assessing the extent to which government authorities had responded to the recommendations previously submitted by the Center (attached below) and monitoring the developments and field improvements that had taken place at the site. The visit demonstrated a response to the Center's communications and to some of the observations set out in the previous report. These observations were taken into consideration by the Greater Amman Municipality, which communicated them to the Al-Russeifa Municipality and requested that the municipality take the necessary measures in relation thereto²⁷⁰. The Greater Amman Municipality also contacted the Public Security Directorate and highlighted certain challenges requiring the Directorate's cooperation to prevent the continued vandalism and damage caused by some citizens, which negatively affects the sustainability of projects and facilities. This necessitates the permanent provision of personnel by the Public Security Directorate due to the sensitivity of the site²⁷¹.

The Center also contacted the Ministry of Local Administration in this regard, which in turn contacted the Al-Russeifa Municipality to conduct a campaign to remove debris and waste from the areas surrounding the pond, increase the number of waste containers serving the surrounding residential areas and buildings, and install cameras to monitor the dumping of debris on vacant plots²⁷².

²⁷⁰ Greater Amman Municipality Letter No. (10238/1/2), dated 13/08/2025

²⁷¹ Greater Amman Municipality Letter No. (10239/1/2), dated 13/08/2025

²⁷² Ministry of Local Administration Letters Nos. (R/3/27536), dated 24/07/2025, and (R/3/28235), dated 03/07/2025

Municipality to review the matter and instruct the relevant parties to take the necessary measures within their respective areas of competence²⁷³.

The main observations arising from the monitoring visit were as follows:

1. The site and the adjacent residential area lack adequate general cleanliness, for several reasons, including the insufficient number of waste containers compared with the number of residents in the area, according to residents, as well as the dumping and burning of household waste within the site, whether by residents of the area or residents of neighboring areas.
2. Encroachment on forest resources at the site, as the trees planted there are subject to tampering and breakage.
3. Technical and financial challenges continue to hinder the completion of the second phase of the site rehabilitation project.
4. Large numbers of stray dogs are present at the site.

Waste and Waste Management

During 2025, the Ministry of Environment and the relevant authorities implemented a number of measures in the field of waste and hazardous materials management, the most important of which were as follows²⁷⁴:

- A total of 520 applications for the disposal of hazardous waste were processed at the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center in Swaqa. In addition, a number of workers engaged in hazardous waste recycling and workers involved in collecting hazardous waste for export outside the Kingdom were licensed in accordance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. A total of 20,480 tons of hazardous waste were exported outside the Kingdom. The figure below illustrates the numbers of hazardous waste transporters, tankers transporting used mineral oils, and companies duly licensed to handle hazardous waste.

Medical Waste	Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Batteries	Lead-Acid Batteries	Medical Waste	Electronic and Electrical Waste	Tyres	Transporters
Recycling	Collection	Recycling	Incineration Treatment	Collection and Dismantling	Recycling to produce industrial fuel and rubber granules	Hazardous Waste Transporters
8		2	2			
Collection		Collection	Autoclave Treatment			
10		4	4			
Transport Tankers	2			9	11	16
52						

²⁷³ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (14/7/684), dated 03/02/2025

²⁷⁴ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

- The installation of the poles on the road leading to the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center/Swaqa site has been completed.
- The consulting company delivered the final documents for the tender for implementing infrastructure improvements at the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center/Swaqa to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, stamped by the Civil Defense Directorate and the Jordan Engineers Association, in order to proceed with the tendering procedures. The tender includes the construction of two buildings; maintenance, construction, and paving of internal roads covering all hazardous waste storage areas at the Center; installation of a camera surveillance system and lighting; construction of a landfill cell with a capacity of 12,500 m³; and installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system covering all operational areas, storage areas, and buildings at the Center²⁷⁵.
- Financial allocations amounting to JOD 3,740,000 were earmarked for the tender for implementing infrastructure improvements at the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center/Swaqa, in addition to JOD 374,000 for the tender for supervising the implementation.
- A warehouse was equipped at the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center/Swaqa to receive mercury-containing waste.
- A warehouse was equipped at the Hazardous Waste Treatment Center/Swaqa to receive spent batteries from hybrid and electric vehicles and spent solar panels.
- The Ministry, in coordination with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), organized an official ceremony to announce the commencement of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Program in Jordan, during which the project's achievements were presented and the implementation phase was launched under the patronage of H.E. the Minister of Environment.

During 2025, the Center also received 227,955 tons of hazardous waste, as follows²⁷⁶:

Table (46): Quantities of Hazardous Waste

Waste Classification	Waste Type	Quantity (tonnes)
Hazardous Waste	Spent Mineral Oils	32,104
	Spent Vehicle Batteries	14,679
	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	69,000
	Industrial Sector (excluding WEEE and mineral oil waste)	35,290
	Medical and Pharmaceutical Waste (from healthcare establishments)	16,657
	Hazardous Waste from Demolition and Construction Activities	11,344
	Hazardous Waste from Research Establishments	30
	Household Hazardous Waste (excluding WEEE)	14,893
	Spent Tyres	33,958
	Total	227,955

²⁷⁵ Response of the Ministry of Environment pursuant to its Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

²⁷⁶ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

Monitoring and Inspection:

The regulatory bodies, represented by the Ministry of Environment, the Royal Department for Environment Protection, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, the Greater Amman Municipality, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority, the Natural Resources Authority, and the Water Authority, work to monitor the environmental situation in the Kingdom by enforcing the laws, regulations, and instructions relating to environmental protection with respect to establishments whose activities may have an impact on the environment. The main monitoring mechanisms employed include the following:

a) Licensing:

In 2025, the Ministry of Environment received 2,058 licensing applications for various development projects. A total of 1,825 applications that met the requirements of the Environmental Classification and Licensing Regulation No. (69) of 2020, as amended were approved, representing an approval rate of 88.7%. The Ministry also reviewed 73 environmental impact assessment studies for high- and medium-risk development projects, and these studies were approved after fulfilling all the prescribed requirements in accordance with the Environmental Classification and Licensing Regulation No. (69) of 2020. The Ministry also held 30 consultation sessions, attended by specialists and members of the local community, for each project according to its location²⁷⁷.

Table (47): Environmental Licenses and Their Numbers

Result of Licensing Applications	2025	2024
Approved	1825	1763
Not Approved	233	352
Total	2058	2115

b) Complaints and Closures

During 2025, 1,402 environmental complaints were handled, and 83 establishments were closed and suspended from operation, compared with 87 establishments closed in 2024, as shown in Table No. (48)²⁷⁸.

Table (48): Number of Complaints and Closures		
Measure	2024	2025
Complaints	403	1402
Closures	87	83

c) Cases

During 2025, 98 violating establishments were referred to the Public Prosecutor for taking the necessary legal action and subsequently referred to the competent courts for violations of the provisions of the Environmental Protection Law No. (6) of 2017, compared with 80 establishments referred in 2024, as shown in Table No. (49)²⁷⁹.

Table (49): Number of Cases		
Measure	2024	2025
Cases	80	98

²⁷⁷ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

²⁷⁸ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

²⁷⁹ Ministry of Environment Letter No. (13/4/1118), dated 12/02/2026

Recommendations:

In light of the foregoing, the National Center for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports and recommends taking a number of measures that would provide protection for the Right to a Healthy Environment, most notably:

1. Commence the application of the legally prescribed penalties against anyone proven to have committed a violation involving the dumping of waste, in order to reinforce the principle of accountability and general deterrence.
2. Develop a comprehensive and sustainable awareness-raising strategy targeting citizens and enhancing environmental awareness among residents regarding the importance of public cleanliness and refraining from dumping waste. The strategy should focus on the health and environmental impacts resulting from such behaviors and encourage community cooperation towards achieving this objective. It should also aim to reduce the use of plastic bags, which pose an increasing threat to the environment, and take the necessary measures in this regard.
3. Address and maintain the damage to the water network and pipes currently in use, as they are old and deteriorated, resulting in increased water loss and wastage.
4. Work to implement projects to rehabilitate 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 facts and raise public awareness regarding the importance of rationalizing water consumption and reporting violations.
6. Study the impacts arising from climate change and establish the necessary mechanisms to address them in a comprehensive and integrated manner.
7. Expand the use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies to ensure effective responses to environmental challenges, including climate change.
8. Study the observations and recommendations monitored by the Center and set out in the Right to a Healthy Environment section, and work to follow up on them.

Cultural Rights

Cultural rights are guaranteed by the Jordanian Constitution²⁸⁰, as well as by international human rights standards, particularly Articles (19), (26), and (27) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²⁸¹, and Articles (13) and (15) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁸². They are also guaranteed under the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies, and others, in addition to numerous provisions of national legislation, such as the Culture Care Law, the Copyright Protection Law, the Trade Names Law, the Architectural Heritage Protection Law, and the Arabic Language Protection Law, among other laws aimed at protecting cultural rights.

The normative content of these rights is based on the right to participate in or contribute to cultural life; the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications; the right of individuals to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary, or artistic production created by them; freedom of scientific research and creative activity; the right to education; and the preservation of cultural heritage.

In general, the Center followed up on the most significant developments during 2025 related to cultural rights, as follows:

1. Tangible Cultural Heritage

In the academic context, and according to the definition provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), tangible cultural heritage refers to the “collection of cultural property that has a tangible physical existence and can be identified in time and space”²⁸³. Accordingly, it is one form of cultural heritage used to refer generally to all physical manifestations.

It is worth noting that the Ministry of Tourism received a number of complaints relating to the tourism sector, totaling 58 complaints, distributed as follows: 35

It includes heritage buildings, archaeological sites, historical monuments, museums, and tangible artefacts that are created, restored, and passed down through generations, such as artistic works and other tangible materials, in addition to the majority of significant physical manifestations of a particular community, a specific nation, or humanity as a whole.

During 2025, the Directorate for Combating Smuggling and Trafficking in Antiquities at the Department of Antiquities dealt with 156 cases involving incidents of assault and illegal excavation across the Kingdom²⁸⁴.

1.1 – Tourism Sector

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities launched the National Tourism Strategy for Jordan (2021–2025) in December 2021, and subsequently launched the **National Tourism Strategy for 2026–2030²⁸⁵

The latter includes a clear component for the management and protection of cultural heritage, integrating concepts of community participation and sustainability and linking programs and projects to performance indicators to measure cultural and social impact. The Ministry also adopts an integrated approach through direct coordination with the Ministry of Culture and relevant institutions, for the purposes of coordinating policies, exchanging data, and regulating licenses to preserve and protect the value of tourism sites.

Among the achievements of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities are the preparation of archaeological sites to receive persons with disabilities, including the Qasr Amra Visitor Center, Qasr Al-Kharanah Visitor Center, and others, the provision of electric vehicles at the Jabal Al-Qal'a and Umm Al-Rasas Centers, and the exemption of persons with disabilities and group tours from entrance fees²⁸⁶.

- The Center observed that some subsidiary areas within the archaeological site lack entrances designated for persons with mobility disabilities.

²⁸⁰ The Jordanian Constitution of 1952 and its amendments, Articles (6/3) and (15/1,2,3,4,5).

²⁸¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1949.

²⁸² International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966

²⁸³ <https://khalieah.com/tangibleheritage>

²⁸⁴ Department of Antiquities Letter No. (4/1/1003), dated 02/03/2026

²⁸⁵ Website of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

²⁸⁶ Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities Letter No. (4/1/1003), dated 02/03/2026

complaints against tourist hotels, 10 complaints against tourist guides, 6 complaints against tourist sites, and 7 complaints against tourist transport companies²⁸⁷.

During 2025, the Department of Antiquities worked to exempt the following from entrance fees: visitors who are persons with disabilities; group trips organized by schools, community colleges, and universities in Jordan; and children accompanying their parents or guardians who are no more than 15 years of age²⁸⁸.

Inclusive Tourism

Inclusive tourism is a form of sustainable and human-Centered tourism based on the principle of enabling all persons to benefit from tourism services and cultural and recreational activities without exception, including persons with disabilities, on an equal footing with other visitors and without any barriers preventing them from accessing or exercising this right.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities launched the tender for inclusive tourism at the Jerash Archaeological Site and also adopted measures relating to inclusive tourism at the Jabal Al-Qal'a Archaeological Site. The Center monitored the inclusive tourism measures at the Jabal Al-Qal'a Archaeological Site through a site visit and recorded the following observations:

- Availability of dedicated ramps for persons with mobility disabilities and tactile flooring for persons with visual disabilities at the entrance to the Visitor Center.
- Availability of designated parking spaces for persons with disabilities near the entrance.

- The directional signage does not incorporate Braille or auditory aids for persons with visual disabilities.

The Center also recommends training staff on how to interact with visitors who are persons with disabilities and enhancing their capacities in this regard, including raising awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities under international human rights standards, the Jordanian Constitution, and national legislation.

2. Intangible Cultural Heritage

Intangible cultural heritage plays a pivotal role in shaping the cultural identity of society and strengthening social cohesion. It serves as the living memory of peoples and provides a shared frame of reference that enables generations to communicate with one another and understand their roots, thereby contributing to building a future founded on a strong cultural foundation.

Intangible cultural heritage includes oral traditions and language as a vehicle for heritage; performing arts (music, dance, and folk theatre); customs, traditions, rituals, and celebrations; knowledge and practices relating to nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship skills. It is a living heritage transmitted from one generation to another and constitutes a fundamental part of cultural identity and human dignity.

²⁸⁷ Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities Letter No. (13/3/2433), dated 23/02/2026

²⁸⁸ Department of Antiquities Letter No. (4/1/1003), dated 02/03/2026

During 2025, buildings and museums in several governorates were prepared and developed, alongside initiatives aimed at strengthening the presence of Jordanian cultural identity and national heritage. It was also announced that a number of elements of Jordanian heritage had been inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Most notably, the "Al-Mihras Tree" was inscribed as Jordanian heritage associated with cultural practices, representing a historic achievement and the culmination of sustained national efforts, as well as a testament to the depth and beauty of intangible cultural heritage that shapes national identity and the pulse of everyday life²⁸⁹.

2.1 – Arabic Language

The Arabic language is one of the most important tools of expression and communication in Arab societies and plays a pivotal role across various fields. Language is undoubtedly one of the most significant manifestations of human civilization and one of the strongest ties connecting a nation's present with its heritage and glorious past. It serves as a means of expressing cultural heritage and constitutes an important part of the cultural and intellectual property of indigenous peoples, as also recognized by the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted in October 2003.

The Arabic language holds particular importance for cultural heritage and Arab civilization, as one of the fundamental components of Arab identity. Throughout the ages, it has played a leading role in preserving the civilizational foundations and identity of the Arab nation. It is also one of the most effective means of preserving Arab cultural heritage from extinction and disappearance, as well as a tool for transmitting and disseminating it and passing it on to future generations. This section seeks to examine the role that the Arabic language should play in protecting cultural heritage and civilizational identity, as well as to determine the extent to which the Arabic language can meet the challenges and demands imposed by globalization without compromising our identity and language.

Role of the Arabic Language Academy in Addressing the Challenges Facing the Arabic Language

Article (3/A) of the Arabic Language Protection Law provides as follows: "Ministries, government departments, official public institutions, public and private institutions, municipalities, professional associations, societies, clubs, political parties, civil society organizations, and companies shall use the Arabic language in their official activities. This includes their names, documents, transactions, records, registers, and the documents, contracts, treaties, agreements, and tenders to which they are parties; the correspondence issued by them; their publications, lists, and price lists; and the statements and information relating to Jordanian manufactured goods and products, including products manufactured in the Kingdom under license from foreign companies; the internal work regulations of any company, institution, or official, civil, or private body; employment contracts; instructions issued pursuant to laws and regulations; their procedures and operations manuals; and any visual, audio, or written advertisements addressed to the public, as well as any promotional or non-promotional publications and media campaigns". However, compliance with the aforementioned provision has not been at the required level among some of the entities covered by the law.

Article (4/A) of the same Law further provides: "Any advertisement broadcast, published, or displayed on a public road, in any public place, or on public transport shall be in the Arabic language. A translation into a foreign language may be added, provided that the Arabic language is larger in size and more prominent in placement". Nevertheless, full compliance with this statutory provision has not been observed.

Article (5/A/1) of the same Law also provides: "The names of institutions covered by the provisions of this Law and their correspondence addresses shall be written in the Arabic language". However, the Center observed that the above-mentioned statutory provisions are not being fully complied with, underscoring the need to strengthen oversight and monitoring in this regard.

The Jordanian Arabic Language Academy has therefore assumed the role of defending Arabic in the face of these challenges and bringing its speakers together under a common banner of pride and appreciation, with the aim of

²⁸⁹ <https://alwakaai.com/article/689069>

Since its establishment in 1976, the Jordanian Arabic Language Academy has sought to advance the Arabic language, facilitate its adaptation to contemporary developments, and strengthen its presence in various aspects of daily life through its permanent and temporary committees. The Arabic Language Protection Law, prepared by the Academy in 2015, constituted a cornerstone for the protection of the Arabic language. The implementation of the Arabic Language Proficiency Examination represented the enforcement of Article (10) of the Law. The examination was first administered in early 2018 and has continued to date using high-level linguistic tests assessing examinees' proficiency in various Arabic language skills. The examination forms part of efforts to regulate the general level of linguistic proficiency among all categories subject to it in accordance with the Civil Service Law applicable to government departments.

Amid the crises and challenges facing the Arabic language, including the dominance of foreign languages and their control over fields of knowledge, the lack of modern linguistic and terminology dictionaries, and the delay in developing the technological tools necessary for the computerization of the Arabic language, the language also faces the challenge of linguistic gloss diversity, which has made correct written Arabic increasingly detached from everyday reality, particularly with regard to what children read today and the declining presence of Arabic in what they read and write. The Arabic language is also experiencing a form of alienation among its own speakers, as the correct pronunciation of certain letters (ث، ض، ظ، ق، ذ) is often absent, with these letters being pronounced, respectively, as (س، ز، ز، أ، هـ). This alienation extends to written language as well, with spelling errors becoming increasingly common and prevailing over correct usage in the digital, media, and even cultural spheres. The danger lies in the linguistic pollution observed today through social media platforms and the ways in which they are used, particularly following the integration of artificial intelligence into everyday life.

- Visual Arts: drawing, sculpture, ceramics, and Arabic calligraphy.
- Music: playing various musical instruments.
- Performing and Theatre Arts: acting and basic theatrical skills.

restoring the Arabic language to its rightful place among the world's great languages, enabling it to keep pace with the times and write a new chapter in its history for future generations.

Accordingly, the Media Monitoring Project was developed with the aim of assessing the level of Arabic language use in the Jordanian media, monitoring linguistic problems and the most common errors, such as agreement errors, errors in the grammatical inflection of dual forms and masculine sound plurals, and phonetic errors resulting from the use of colloquial language, and taking corrective measures to safeguard the linguistic integrity of Jordanian media outlets. The Academy also supports authorship and publishing in Arabic, seeking to enrich the Arabic library with valuable and authentic publications. It recently published the book "Fatwas and Linguistic Subtleties", the first volume in a series addressing key linguistic questions in a precise, modern, and scientific manner, to serve as a reliable scholarly reference on disputed linguistic issues²⁹⁰.

Cultural Sector:

The Center monitored a number of positive developments relating to the Right to Culture in 2025 across the areas set out below, most notably:

Training Programs

1. The opening of four arts training centers in four governorates, namely Balqa, Jerash, Tafilah, and Mafraq. In 2024, five arts training centers were also opened in five governorates, namely Madaba, Ajloun, Aqaba, Ma'an, and Karak. In addition to the centers in Amman, Zarqa, and Ma'an, the total number of teachers at the Institute of Arts across all centers stands at 68 male and female teachers. The centers offer training courses in:

The forms were sorted and classified in preparation for entering the collected data into the platform, with a view to raising cultural awareness among local communities regarding intangible cultural heritage and the importance of preserving it, updating and developing the national inventory lists, determining the current status of each

²⁹⁰ Report of the Jordanian Arabic Language Academy submitted to the National Center for Human Rights.

Publishing Programs

- Providing partial financial support for printing manuscripts, covering approximately 74 titles.
- Providing support to authors by purchasing their printed works, published at their own expense, covering approximately 75 titles, at a rate of 15 copies per title.
- Providing full financial support for printing manuscripts, covering approximately 16 titles.
- Providing more than 62,000 copies of publications and books issued by the Ministry of Culture as complimentary copies.
- Printing 30 titles from the Ministry's publishing series.
- Publishing 54 titles under the Jordanian Family Library Project.
- Publishing 12 titles under the Cultural Districts Project.
- Publishing 37 issues of the Ministry's periodicals, including the monthly magazines Afkar and Wisam, the quarterly magazines Al-Funoon and Al-Funoon Al-Sha'biyyah, and the semi-annual magazine Sawt Al-Jeel.

Heritage Inventory Programs

A total of 60 elements were collected based on 135 forms received from the governorates covered by the field survey, in accordance with the five fields adopted in the National Inventory List.

element—"existing," "at risk of disappearing," or "no longer existing"—and identifying heritage elements that may be nominated for inclusion on UNESCO's Representative List.

Festivals and Activities

- Organizing the Amman Youth Theatre Festival, the Jordanian Children's Theatre Festival, the Amateurs' Festival, the Jordan Theatre Festival, and other festivals.
- Launching the activities of the 10th Dana Creative Camp.
- Organizing more than 3,698 activities during 2025 in partnership with cultural bodies and local community institutions.
- Launching the Turathy Platform.
- Launching the Documenting the National Narrative Project in the governorates, addressing the stories of people and places.
- Enabling and supporting 453 cultural projects during 2025, with funding of approximately JOD 1 million.
- Organizing 296 activities at the Royal Cultural Center in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, distributed across a range of cultural programs and activities, comprising 148 activities, 62 conferences, 63 theatrical performances, and 23 art exhibitions.
- Organizing the Children's Creativity Competition – Eighth Edition.
- Organizing the Nabati Poetry Competition.
- Providing annual financial support to 450 cultural associations registered with the Ministry of Culture, in an amount exceeding JOD 320,000.

- Opening of the Jerash Cultural Center, to serve as an integrated cultural platform for Jerash Governorate.
- Opening of the Amman International Book Fair 2025, under the Royal patronage, with the participation of 400 publishing houses from 22 Arab and foreign countries.
- Unveiling of a memorial monument in Tafilah Governorate.
- Launching the Mobile Parliamentary Life Museum in three governorates: Ma'an, Ajloun, and Zarqa.
- Implementing 284 cultural projects and activities under the three Cultural Districts, namely Al-Maarad District, Southern Shouneh District, and Al-Shobak District, as part of the Jordanian Cultural Districts Projects 2025.
- Restoration of Arar Cultural House in Irbid and rehabilitation of the site to serve as a cultural hub through the creation of a museum narrative and furnishing it in a manner reflecting the period in which the poet Mustafa Wahbi Al-Tal (Arar) lived.

Murals

- Implementing a distinguished collection of 180 murals distributed across various areas of the Kingdom, featuring diverse designs that reflect national identity and embody the values and cultural and heritage traditions of society.

Libraries

- Opening 5 cultural libraries in various areas, located in Southern Shouneh District, Al-Shobak District, Al-Maarad District, Al-Jafr, and Umm Al-Rasas, with the aim of promoting culture and knowledge and fostering a culture of reading among members of society.

Printing and Publishing Sector:

The Center tracked the core systemic challenges facing the printing and publishing sector, which continues to face multiple challenges²⁹¹, most notably the increasing tendency among writers and intellectuals to turn to digital platforms due to the rising costs of printing and distribution.

This has been reflected in book prices, while the global increase in the prices of paper, printing, and shipping has also led to a significant rise in book prices, reducing individuals' purchasing power, encouraging them to resort to digital alternatives, and resulting in declining demand for printed publications. This adversely affects the cultural landscape by disrupting publishing activity and access to knowledge, constituting a significant obstacle to the exercise of the right to culture and knowledge. Accordingly, the Government should mitigate rising prices through tax exemptions and support for publishing and libraries to stimulate production and reduce the financial burden, thereby enhancing economic sustainability and competitiveness. The widespread circulation of counterfeit and pirated books also causes substantial financial losses to publishers and authors, threatening the future of the entire Jordanian book industry and limiting its growth, despite the fact that Jordanian legislation places considerable emphasis on protecting intellectual property rights in the publishing sector and provides a relatively strong and advanced legal framework.

Right to Moral and Material Protection of Literary and Cultural Works

The National Library Department affords legal protection to cultural activities through both legal deposit of works and copyright protection. With regard to legal deposit, the National Library Department assigns a deposit number to works subject to the Works Deposit Regulation No. (4) of 1994, as amended, regardless of their format, and physically deposits them with the National Library. Such deposit constitutes evidence of ownership of the literary or artistic work in the event of infringement, and also contributes to preserving the national intellectual output and making it available to future generations.

²⁹¹ Monitoring Visit Report of the Former President of the Jordanian Publishers Association.

The number of works that were assigned a deposit number during 2025 totaled 7,418 works, of which 3,930 works were physically deposited. During 2025, 13 cases of copyright infringement were referred to the competent court²⁹².

With regard to copyright, the scope of moral and material protection relating to cultural activity in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been expanded, benefiting a broad segment of intellectuals in securing their financial and moral rights. Through the Copyright Protection Office, rights holders are protected in their cultural works by receiving complaints and conducting inspection campaigns pursuant to the provisions of the Copyright Protection and Neighboring Rights Law No. (22) of 1992, as amended. This has contributed to increased creativity and cultural activity in Jordan, in addition to Jordan's accession to and ratification of numerous international conventions governing copyright and neighboring rights.

In 2025, the Copyright Protection Office at the Department referred 13 cases of infringement involving various types of works, including dossiers, books, and software. It also hosted 416 events, including 30 events specifically for children²⁹³.

- The number of cultural bodies registered under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture reached 746 associations, enriching the overall cultural landscape with a notable diversity, including artistic groups and associations concerned with literature, criticism, tangible and intangible heritage, and specialized scientific bodies²⁹⁴.

- Launching the “Al-Kutba” digital library, a digital platform that provides free books and aims to disseminate knowledge and promote reading among all segments of society, thereby contributing to raising cultural awareness and strengthening cultural education within society.

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 uses, or any practices that may cause harm to them.
3. Monitor the enforcement of the Arabic Language Protection Law by the relevant authorities and strengthen oversight in this regard.
4. Reduce the costs of inputs for the printing and publishing industry.
5. Ensure equitable geographical distribution when implementing cultural activities across all regions of the Kingdom.

²⁹² National Library Department Letter No. (M/7/488), dated 23/02/2026

²⁹³ National Library Department Letter No. (M/7/488), dated 23/02/2026

²⁹⁴ Ministry of Culture Letter No. (Th/3/15/835), dated 05/02/2026

Rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection

Of 2025

Rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection Pillar

Women's Rights

Women's rights constitute fundamental human rights enshrined in both general and specialized international instruments²⁹⁵. They are also guaranteed by the Jordanian Constitution²⁹⁶. In the same context, these rights are grounded in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its general recommendations, in addition to General Recommendation No. (35) concerning gender-based violence. The Center evaluates progress through robust quantitative and qualitative indicators, including women's representation in decision-making positions, the gender pay gap, women's employment rates, the system for protection against violence, and relevant national legislation, with a view to achieving equality at all stages of life²⁹⁷.

Developments in the Legislative Framework:

During 2025, a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework, including the following:

1. Jordanian National Commission for Women Law²⁹⁸.

The Law was enacted to reinforce the institutional role of the Jordanian National Commission for Women in protecting and promoting women's rights. It constitutes a significant development in this regard and also responds to the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) addressed to Jordan to enact a specific law governing the Commission that would strengthen its independence. It should be noted that the National Center for Human Rights had previously sent a letter to the Jordanian National Commission for Women in support of the draft law at the time²⁹⁹.

The Law contains several notable provisions, including the establishment of a legal entity known as the "Jordanian National Commission for Women", which enjoys independent legal personality and financial and administrative autonomy³⁰⁰. The Law also grants the Commission several functions and powers to achieve its objectives, most notably the establishment of an observatory responsible for monitoring and compiling quantitative and qualitative information and data on the situation of women and their participation in various fields³⁰¹.

2. Agricultural Risk Mitigation Solidarity Fund Law No. (5) of 2025³⁰²

²⁹⁵ All provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as Article (3) of each of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and other international conventions.

²⁹⁶ Article (6) of the Jordanian Constitution.

²⁹⁷ Articles (2), (3), and (9) of the Nationality Law, as amended; Articles (2), (15), (20), (34), (45), (61), etc. of the Labor Law, as amended; the Penal Code, as amended of 1960; and other relevant legislation.

²⁹⁸ Published in Official Gazette No. (5993), dated 15/05/2025

²⁹⁹ Letter No. (H.A./1-4/704), dated 08/08/2024

³⁰⁰ These functions include promoting and empowering women's rights in the political, economic, and social spheres; protecting women from all forms of violence and discrimination; and enabling their effective participation in achieving sustainable national development, in cooperation and coordination with government entities, civil society institutions, and other relevant bodies.

³⁰¹ Article (4/B/5) of the Jordanian National Commission for Women Law.

³⁰² Published in Official Gazette No. (5991), dated 30/04/2025

The Law defines agricultural risks as hazards affecting property, crops, livestock, and their products. These include natural hazards, such as drought, snow, heavy rainfall, hail, storms, floods, and frost, as well as epidemic diseases and insect pests. The Law provides for the establishment within the Ministry of Agriculture of a fund called the Agricultural Risk Mitigation Solidarity Fund, which aims to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among subscribers exposed to any agricultural risks, mitigate their impacts, and compensate subscribers in the event of damage resulting from any agricultural risk. It also provides for compensation to a non-subscribing farmer in the event of damage caused solely by frost, at a rate not exceeding 25% of the value of the damage.

The Center considers that the enactment of the Law promotes solidarity and cooperation among farmers and Fund subscribers in addressing agricultural risks and mitigating their impacts, which would have a positive effect on the rights of women working in the agricultural sector.

3. Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours Instructions for 2025 ³⁰³

These Instructions aim to enable government departments to provide their services to citizens and service recipients outside the usual official working hours, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of employees' performance by providing flexibility in working hours, focus on results, achievements, and performance indicators, and ensure the continuity of service delivery in emergency situations. Article (8) of the Instructions sets out the forms of flexible working, namely flexible working hours, remote work, and rotational work. The provisions governing flexible working do not apply to an employee under probation, with the exception of a pregnant employee.

The Center considers that the issuance of these Instructions, particularly the provisions of Article (9), contributes to protecting the health of pregnant women and their unborn children and provides a flexible option in such circumstances.

4. Maternal Birth and Death Monitoring and Response Regulation for 2025 ³⁰⁴

The Regulation was issued pursuant to Articles (4/D) and (72) of the Public Health Law. It provides for the repeal of the Regulation on Monitoring Cases of Women's Deaths During Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Postpartum Period of 2016. Under its current form, the Regulation provides for the establishment of several registers at the Ministry of Health, including a dedicated Maternal Deaths Register, in which all deaths of women of reproductive age associated with pregnancy, childbirth, or the postpartum period are recorded. It also provides for the formation of a technical committee of specialized experts to examine cases of death and submit recommendations for taking immediate response measures aimed at preventing their recurrence.

The Center highlights the importance of this Regulation in obtaining accurate and comprehensive data that constitute a national database, thereby enabling the production of accurate indicators and analysis of the causes of death and birth, including determining whether a death was associated with pregnancy, childbirth, a specific disease, or other causes. This, in turn, facilitates the adoption of preventive and therapeutic measures and contributes to improving the quality of healthcare. The Regulation also contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the health-related Goal and its targets.

5. Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 ³⁰⁵

³⁰³ Published in Official Gazette No. (5984), dated 03/04/2025

³⁰⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (6000), dated 16/07/2025

³⁰⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

These Instructions were promulgated pursuant to Article (22) of the Regulation on the Practice of the Social Work Profession of 2024, to effectively regulate the practice of the social work profession.

The Center considers that the issuance of these Instructions constitutes a legislative and regulatory framework aimed at advancing the regulation of the social work profession, thereby contributing to its proper regulation and development. The Center also emphasizes that regulating this profession has a positive impact on protecting the groups most in need of protection, including enhancing the rights of beneficiaries in social care homes, which, in turn, contributes comprehensively to the social protection system in the Kingdom.

In the same context, the Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025³⁰⁶, the Instructions for Accrediting Training Entities, Training Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025³⁰⁷, and the Instructions on Moving from One Professional Classification to Another for 2025³⁰⁸ were issued.

The Center considers that the issuance of this set of Instructions governing the practice of the social work profession is intended to ensure the provision of training in accordance with approved professional standards, ensure the quality and relevance of training to the profession, regulate those authorized to provide training, support professional licensing procedures, and strengthen professionalism, governance, and oversight, thereby contributing to the protection of beneficiaries. In this regard, the Center notes the Government's response to its recommendation calling for the issuance of the regulations and instructions governing the implementation of the Social Development Law of 2024.

Policies

During 2025, several strategies were issued aimed at strengthening and activating the system for the protection and promotion of women's rights. A number of studies were also issued that may contribute to shaping public policies in the future:

- National Social Protection Strategy (2025–2033)³⁰⁹.

The Strategy was issued to enhance the inclusiveness and sustainability of the social protection system through four core pillars, which together constitute an integrated social protection framework, as follows:

First: “Dignity” Pillar: concerned with social assistance, including cash and in-kind assistance.

Second: “Empowerment” Pillar: concerned with social services, including primary healthcare services, social health insurance, educational services, and other related services.

Third: “Opportunity” Pillar: concerned with decent work and social security, including labor market and employment programs and work-related social insurance schemes.

Fourth: “Resilience” Pillar: focused on absorbing shocks and managing crises, including those stemming from climate change challenges.

The Center notes that this Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for social protection and calls for its implementation, given its potential to promote social justice, address the economic gender gap, protect women from poverty, strengthen protection against violence, improve access to healthcare and education, and integrate women into development policies, among other objectives.

³⁰⁶ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

³⁰⁷ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

³⁰⁸ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

³⁰⁹ https://mosd.gov.jo/EBV4.0/Root_Storage/AR/EB

- **National Center for Human Rights Strategic Plan (2026–2030)**

The National Center for Human Rights issued its Strategic Plan to proactively keep pace with national, regional, and international developments while effectively addressing emerging human rights challenges in the field of human rights, including challenges associated with emerging and evolving human rights issues that have increasingly become part of the global agenda and require new and innovative human rights responses, such as climate change, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, cybersecurity threats, business and human rights. Women's issues constitute a fundamental component of the Strategy, ensuring that women's rights are monitored and that recommendations are followed up with the relevant authorities.

- **Study on the Roadmap for Legal Aid Service Providers**

The Jordanian National Commission for Women issued a Roadmap for Legal Aid Service Providers with the overarching objective of augmenting women's access to legal aid services and raising their institutional awareness of service-providing institutions, their geographical distribution, the types of services provided, and the groups benefiting from such services. The roadmap identified several entities that provide legal advice, representation before courts, assistance in dealing with institutions and government departments, mediation, and self-representation, including the Ministry of Justice, Jordan Bar Association, Jordanian Association of Sharia Lawyers, Jordanian Women's Union, Tamkeen for Legal Aid, the Jordanian Women's Solidarity Institute, and others³¹⁰.

Practices:

The Center monitored the status of women's rights across various fields as part of its continued implementation of its monitoring mandate, as follows:

- **Women's Participation in Trade Union Elections:**

The Center monitored women's participation in the trade union councils that held elections in 2025, as follows:

- Elections of the Council of the Jordan Pharmacists Association for its 32nd term: Two women won 2 out of 11 seats on the Association's Council, representing 18%³¹¹.
- Elections of the Council of the Jordanian Geologists Association for its 23rd term: One woman won 1 out of 9 seats on the Association's Council, representing 11%³¹².
- Elections of the Council of the Jordan Bar Association: The Center monitored the candidacy of 7 women, one of whom officially ran for the position of President of the Jordan Bar Association, thereby becoming the first woman in the Association's history to run for this position. No woman won a seat on the Council of the Jordan Bar Association³¹³.
- Elections of the Council of the Jordan Medical Association: One woman won 1 out of 13 seats, representing 8%.
- Elections of the Council of the Jordan Dental Association: A woman was elected as President of the Jordan Dental Association, becoming the first woman to hold this position since the establishment of the professional associations, setting an unprecedented historic milestone across Jordan's professional associations. She received 1,678 votes.

³¹⁰ <https://women.jo/sites/default>

³¹¹ Jordan Pharmacists Association – 32nd Council Term.

³¹² Published in Official Gazette No. (5993), dated 15/05/2025

³¹³ Trade Union Councils – Jordan Bar Association.

- Elections of the Council of the Jordan Press Association: One woman ran for the position of President of the Jordan Press Association, but was not elected. Meanwhile, only one woman was elected to the Association's Council out of 11 members, representing 9%.

Table (50): Percentage of Women in Elections of the Administrative Councils of Professional Associations

No.	Name of Professional Association	Council Members – Male	Council Members – Female	Total Council Members	Percentage of Women
1	Jordan Pharmacists Association	9	2	11	18.2%
2	Jordanian Geologists Association	8	1	9	11.1%
3	Jordan Bar Association	11	-	11	-
4	Jordan Medical Association	12	1	13	7.7%
5	Jordan Dental Association	9	2	11	18.2%
6	Jordan Press Association	10	1	11	9.1%

It should be noted that the Center issued a statement calling for the launch of media plans supportive of women's rights, including the rights of women with disabilities, through the adoption of policies aimed at raising public awareness of the importance of women's participation in public life and professional associations, facilitating their access to leadership positions, and strengthening their role as a key partner in decision-making³¹⁴.

In light of the low representation of women in professional associations, ranging between 8% and 11%, the Center recommends adopting qualitative empowerment indicators alongside quantitative indicators.

- The Jordan National Report of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) for 2024/2025³¹⁵ showed notable progress by the Kingdom across a number of entrepreneurship indicators. Jordan ranked second among Arab countries in the Total Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) indicator, among the seven participating Arab countries. The report also noted a significant reduction in the gender gap in entrepreneurship, from 9.2% to 3%, reflecting improved empowerment of women entrepreneurs and increased participation in the national economy. Jordan also ranked second among Arab countries in the Established Business Ownership (EBO) indicator, indicating greater sustainability of entrepreneurial ventures³¹⁶.

- **Field Visits to Social Care Homes:**

³¹⁴ Statements issued by the National Center for Human Rights.

³¹⁵ As part of ongoing efforts to support the entrepreneurship ecosystem in the Kingdom, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, in cooperation with the German Jordanian University, the Jordan Strategy Forum, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), prepared the Jordan National Report for 2024/2025. The report highlights the key characteristics of Jordan's entrepreneurship ecosystem and serves as a key reference contributing to policy development and the enhancement of an enabling environment for innovation and growth by presenting the current state of entrepreneurship. It is also aligned with the National Entrepreneurship Policy (2021–2027), which aims to build capacities and promote a culture of entrepreneurship in the Kingdom.

³¹⁶ <https://www.mod.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root>

- The Center monitored Dar Al-Mahabba, affiliated with the Princess Taghreed Foundation in Aqaba Governorate, on 04/05/2025. The monitoring team recorded several observations, and the Center communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development³¹⁷.

³¹⁷ Letter No. (H.A./18/416), dated 29/05/2025

- The Center monitored Dar Al-Wifaq Al-Usari (Family Reconciliation Home) in Aqaba Governorate on 07/05/2025. The Center highlights key institutional developments that reflect the protection and promotion of beneficiaries' rights, including the return of 110 beneficiaries to their families, with employment opportunities provided to some of them; the installation of a fire alarm system; training of staff and beneficiaries in first aid; the preparation of an emergency plan by the Civil Defense Directorate in Aqaba; the implementation of a number of projects within the Home, including food production, candle-making, farming, and the establishment of plastic greenhouses; the implementation of various extracurricular activities, including mosaic work, recycling, candle-making, and farming; and the provision of reasonable accommodations for persons with mobility disabilities.

In the same context, the Center submitted its recommendations to the Ministry of Social Development through a communication calling for all Home staff to undergo advanced training courses in human rights and the national legislation governing their work. It also recommended reconsidering the specialized mandate of Family Reconciliation Homes to ensure that they are designated for women subjected to violence and children accompanying their mothers, while juvenile girls are placed in juvenile care homes or appropriate institutions providing care suited to their needs and circumstances according to their age, while ensuring the protection of their physical, psychological, and mental well-being. The Center further recommended establishing an activities and training room, equipping it with the necessary facilities for conducting activities, providing it with computers, and contacting the Ministry of Education to establish an adult literacy class at the Home³¹⁸.

In the same context, during 2024 and through the end of 2025, the purchase of seven travel tickets was funded from the Fund to facilitate the safe and voluntary

- The Center monitored "Amina" Home for the Reception and Rehabilitation of Women at Risk. The Center notes the Ministry of Social Development's response to the implementation of its recommendations set out in the Center's communication and annual report, including the expansion of Amina Home to increase its accommodation capacity. Work commenced on expanding the Home to increase its capacity to 40 beneficiaries, up from 28, in order to reduce the temporary referral of cases falling within the Home's mandate to the emergency sections of Family Reconciliation Homes until a vacancy becomes available at Amina Home once it reaches its capacity. The Ministry also implemented the Center's recommendation to equip the computer laboratory with nine computers and increase the Home's staffing levels.

As part of its subsequent follow-up, the Center made several further recommendations, including providing the Home with a medical bed and an adapted medical mattress for persons with disabilities in the adapted apartment; allocating a room for the psychologist, equipping it with the tools necessary to support her work, and increasing the number of psychologists; and equipping the online store to display beneficiaries' products³¹⁹. The Center received positive responses from the Ministry, which expressed its readiness to implement these recommendations³²⁰.

- The Center monitored Dar Karamah for Victims of Human Trafficking. The Center notes several positive developments, including the operationalization of the Assistance Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking and improvements to the Home's physical environment, including the establishment of an isolation room, installation of a telephone exchange with international dialing capability, creation of a display area for beneficiaries' products, and provision of reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

Dialogue Sessions:

- Protecting and Promoting Women's Rights ... Between Reality and Aspiration

³¹⁸ Letter No. (H.A./18/409), dated 22/05/2025. The Center received a response from the Ministry of Social Development pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/9854), dated 19/06/2025, stating that the Ministry had nominated the Home's female employees to participate in specialized training courses. The response also noted that the Home has legal personality enabling it to communicate and follow up with the competent authorities.

³¹⁹ Letter No. (H.A./18/195), dated 06/03/2025.

³²⁰ Letter No. (S.Q./3/8447), dated 22/05/2025.

repatriation of victims to their countries of origin, at their request. A financial advance was also provided to the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit to cover urgent and necessary expenses stipulated under the Fund Regulation No. (6) of 2023. A total of 16 victims of human trafficking, including potential victims, benefited from the advance in 2025³²¹

Rural Women

The Center monitors the situation of the rights of women working in the agricultural sector and notes the national efforts reflected in the enactment of the Agricultural Risk Mitigation Solidarity Fund Law for 2025, which aims to promote solidarity and cooperation among farmers and Fund subscribers in addressing agricultural risks and mitigating their impacts. This has a positive bearing on the rights of women working in the agricultural sector. The Center also notes the amendments to the Regulation on Agricultural Workers.

The Center identified several challenges affecting rural women, including restricted access to agricultural resources, weak representation in decision-making positions, disparities in access to education and training opportunities, the impacts of climate change and shortages of basic services, weak compliance with occupational safety and health requirements, and weak implementation of the Regulation on Agricultural Workers and its 2021 amendments, particularly with regard to granting annual leave, sick leave, and maternity leave, enrolling women in Social Security, complying with the minimum wage, and strengthening inspection of agricultural employers to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Regulation on Agricultural Workers.

The Center identified several challenges affecting rural women, including limited access to agricultural resources, weak representation in decision-making positions, disparities in access to education and training opportunities, the impacts of climate change and shortages of basic services, weak compliance with occupational safety and health requirements, and weak implementation of the Regulation on Agricultural Workers and its 2021 amendments, particularly with regard to granting annual leave, sick leave, and

The Center conducted a dialogue session entitled “Protecting and Promoting Women’s Rights ... Reality and Aspiration” in Aqaba Governorate on 05/05/2025. The session brought together representatives of civil society institutions and representatives of the public and private sectors, with the aim of gaining insight into the status of the rights of this group. The Center recorded a number of observations raised by the participants, including the need to increase financial support for economic empowerment projects and productive projects designed for women, such as small-scale productive kitchens.

The Center contacted the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority in this regard³²². The Center received a response from the Authority stating that, several years ago, it had established a revolving micro-credit fund backed by an initial capital of JOD 10, which had been increased over the preceding years to reach a current capital of JOD 200,000. The Fund is allocated to supporting small-scale projects generally, with a focus on licensed women-led and home-based projects. The number of financed projects reached 233, including 59 projects in villages, while 580 direct and indirect employment opportunities were created, and the Fund’s capital was revolved four times³²³.

- The Impact of Stray Dogs on Human Rights

The National Center for Human Rights conducted a dialogue session on “Stray Dogs and Their Impact on Human Rights” in October 2025, with representatives of ministries, professional associations, civil society organizations, and relevant authorities, with the aim of assessing the impact of stray dogs on human rights, particularly the rights of groups most in need of protection. The dialogue session resulted in a number of recommendations, which were submitted to the Prime Minister. The most notable recommendations included the need to integrate the protection of groups most in need of protection into all national plans addressing this phenomenon, and to intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational campaigns and training programs to highlight the risks associated with the phenomenon and safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals³²⁴.

³²¹ Ministry of Justice Letter No. (5/17/B/218), received by the National Center for Human Rights, dated 07/01/2026

³²² Center Letter No. (H.A./474/18), dated 24/07/2025

³²³ Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority Letter No. (M.B./10303), dated 21/07/2025

³²⁴ Letter No. (H.A./1-3/825), dated 03/11/2025

maternity leave, enrolling women in Social Security, complying with the minimum wage, and insufficient inspection of agricultural employers to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Regulation on Agricultural Workers. In addition, transportation that meets general safety requirements is not available for transporting women workers to and from farms.

The Center's recommendations were formally transmitted by the Prime Minister to the Minister of Local Administration and Municipalities³²⁵. The Ministry expressed its support and willingness to participate in developing a comprehensive and integrated national plan in cooperation with all ministries and relevant and oversight authorities, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior. It further stated that 19 sites had been designated for the establishment of shelters, which are currently under implementation as part of the program for controlling stray dogs. It also noted the need to develop a training program for personnel tasked with capturing and handling stray dogs, in cooperation with the Greater Amman Municipality and the Princess Alia Foundation³²⁶.

- Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence.

The National Center for Human Rights conducted a dialogue meeting entitled "Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence" on 18–19/11/2025, attended by representatives of ministries and national institutions, civil society organizations, the media, the business sector, and human rights experts.

The meeting concluded with a set of recommendations relating to the protection and promotion of human rights in the context of emerging technologies, particularly with regard to women's rights, the most notable of which was:

The need to expand and develop safe and rapid reporting channels for all forms of violence, including digital violence, to support survivors by providing specialized legal and psychological counselling services, enhancing women's awareness and capacity to use emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, and addressing the associated risks and challenges. It also called for reviewing national legislation to ensure that all forms of cyber violence are criminalized, and strengthening cooperation among the relevant authorities to develop protection programs³²⁷.

Statements

The Center issued a number of statements relating to women's rights:

- The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, calling for the dissemination of awareness-raising programs on the Protection from Family Violence Law of 2017, and for the provision of free counselling and psychological treatment programs for victims of violence in all governorates. It also called for training and intensifying programs for persons preparing for marriage, active measures to curb family breakdown, and rigorous actions to address child marriage involving individuals under 18 years of age³²⁸.

The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the International Day of Rural Women, calling on all relevant stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental institutions, the business sector, and local communities, to intensify efforts to support and empower rural women in Jordan.

³²⁵ Letter No. (25107/18/11/1), dated 08/11/2025

³²⁶ Letter No. (R/46900), dated 03/12/2025

³²⁷ <https://nchr.org.jo>

³²⁸ <https://nchr.org.jo>

The statement called, in particular, for encouraging the participation of rural women in local committees, community councils, and decision-making at the governorate and village levels; facilitating access to productive resources; and ensuring that women farmers have access to interest-free concessional loans on flexible terms suited to rural conditions. It also called for providing women with training programs and capacity-building opportunities through specialized programs in sustainable agriculture, small business management, marketing, home-based food processing, and traditional crafts, as well as supporting technologies that improve productivity and reduce operating costs, such as hydroponic farming, precision agriculture technology, and renewable energy. The Center further called for the implementation of the Regulation on Agricultural Workers and its 2021 amendments, and for the adoption of appropriate employment contracts for women agricultural workers that take account of their working conditions and safeguard their rights with regard to working hours, wages, leave, social and health insurance, and their rights during pregnancy and breastfeeding periods. The statement also called for providing flexible agricultural insurance programs for women working in agriculture to address losses resulting from drought, climate change, and other risks; strengthening measures to address water scarcity; and adopting public policies suited to the climate-related challenges facing rural communities.

In addition, it called for strengthening oversight by the relevant authorities of workplaces employing women in the agricultural sector, particularly with regard to compliance with occupational safety and health requirements, provision of first-aid services, footwear, masks, and gloves to protect women workers from harsh working conditions, thereby ensuring their right to physical safety³²⁹.

The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, commending the national efforts undertaken, including the establishment of Dar Karamah for Victims of Human Trafficking, which the Center conducts monitoring visits to. The Center also highlighted the positive developments witnessed at the Home, as well as the launch of the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Human Trafficking, which sets out the roles of the entities concerned with combating human trafficking. It further highlighted the activation of the Assistance Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking and the implementation of awareness-raising programs on the Anti-Human Trafficking Law targeting all segments of society. The Center called for the continued dissemination of awareness-raising programs on the provisions of the Anti-Human Trafficking Law among all groups and segments of society³³⁰.

³²⁹ <https://nchr.org.jo>

³³⁰ <https://nchr.org.jo>

Recommendations:

1. Continue implementing the National Social Protection Strategy to promote social justice, address the economic gender gap, protect women from poverty, strengthen protection against violence, improve access to healthcare and education, and integrate women into development policies, among other objectives.
2. Expand and develop safe and rapid reporting channels for all forms of violence, including digital violence, to support survivors by providing specialized legal and psychological counselling services, enhancing women's awareness and capacity to deal with emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, and the risks and challenges associated therewith. National legislation should also be reviewed to ensure the criminalization of all forms of cyber violence, and cooperation among relevant authorities should be strengthened to develop protection programs.
3. Integrate the perspective of protecting groups most in need of protection into all national plans addressing the phenomenon of stray dogs, and intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational training campaigns to highlight the risks associated with the phenomenon and safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals.
4. Strengthen oversight by the relevant authorities of workplaces employing women in the agricultural sector, particularly with regard to compliance with occupational safety and health requirements, and the provision of first-aid services, footwear, masks, and gloves to protect women workers from harsh working conditions, thereby ensuring their right to physical safety.
5. Continue disseminating awareness-raising programs on the provisions of the Anti-Human Trafficking Law to all groups and segments of society.
6. Disseminate awareness-raising programs on the Protection from Family Violence Law of 2017, provide free counselling and psychological treatment programs for victims of violence in all governorates, and provide training and intensify programs for persons preparing for marriage, while working to reduce cases of family breakdown and marriage involving persons under 18 years of age³³¹.
7. Adopt appropriate employment contracts for women agricultural workers that are consistent with their working conditions and safeguard their rights with regard to working hours, wages, leave, social and health insurance, and their rights during pregnancy and breastfeeding periods.
8. Develop a national plan to ensure increased participation of women in the councils of professional and labor associations, and consider the possibility of amending the laws governing labor and professional associations to expressly provide for reserved seats for women on association councils.
9. Implement all recommendations relating to the monitoring of social care homes set out in the body of the report.
10. Establish an accurate and comprehensive national database covering all cases of birth and death, and produce indicators and analyze the causes of death and birth, including whether a death was associated with pregnancy, childbirth, a particular disease, or other causes, and take preventive and therapeutic measures accordingly, thereby improving the quality of healthcare.

³³¹ <https://nchr.org.jo>

Children's Rights

Children's rights constitute fundamental human rights enshrined in general and specialized international instruments³³². They are also guaranteed by the Jordanian Constitution³³³ and relevant national legislation, with a view to achieving equality at all stages of life³³⁴. Children's rights are based on the four core principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely: non-discrimination; the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival, and development; and due weight given to the views of the child.

The above-mentioned international and national standards constitute the normative content of children's rights. Their implementation is monitored by following developments in the legislative framework, developments at the policy level, and practices on the ground, and assessing them in light of the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards.

Developments in the Legislative Framework

During 2025, a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework, including the following:

- Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025³³⁵

The Regulation represents a pivotal milestone towards enhancing transparency and accountability in the management of financial resources allocated for social purposes³³⁶, including programs and services intended for children.

The Regulation focuses on protecting donors' funds, ensuring that they are used for their designated purposes³³⁷, and preventing any unlawful exploitation. It requires licensed entities to comply with the designated purposes of the funds and subjects them to the oversight and audit of the Audit Bureau³³⁸. The Regulation also prohibits the transfer of funds to external entities except with the approval of the Council of Ministers³³⁹. It permits electronic and non-electronic fundraising methods subject to clear controls³⁴⁰, in addition to establishing a unified electronic portal to facilitate licensing and follow-up procedures³⁴¹, thereby enhancing the secure and effective delivery of financial support to beneficiary children.

The Center emphasizes the importance of responding to its relevant observations and recommendations³⁴², including the issuance of the regulations³⁴³ governing the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024³⁴⁴, which would contribute to enhancing and protecting children's rights and strengthening their social protection. The Center considers this Regulation to be one of the safeguards for enhancing the protection of children, as it limits the exploitation of their humanitarian causes in unlicensed campaigns and encourages the continuation of the financial support necessary to provide safe and comprehensive care programs that safeguard and uphold the paramount best interests of the child.

³³² Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and other international conventions.

³³³ Article (6) of the Jordanian Constitution.

³³⁴ Children's Rights Law, Labor Law, as amended, Penal Code and its amendments of 1960, and other relevant legislation.

³³⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5988), dated 16/04/2025, p. 2030.

³³⁶ Pursuant to Article (3/A) of the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025.

³³⁷ Pursuant to Article (15/A) of the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025.

³³⁸ Pursuant to Article (17/A) of the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025.

³³⁹ Pursuant to Article (16) of the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025.

³⁴⁰ Pursuant to Article (7/A) of the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025.

³⁴¹ Pursuant to Article (5/A) of the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025.

³⁴² See the Twenty-First Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024.

³⁴³ The regulations pursuant to Articles (5/A), (8), (12/B), (13/B), (14/B), (15/B), and (26) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

³⁴⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5916), p. 1651, dated 24/03/2024.

- Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 ³⁴⁵

The Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession regulate the provision of social services in a professional and qualified manner, thereby ensuring the protection of children from all forms of abuse and neglect. The Instructions require license applicants to demonstrate the necessary practical experience as a fundamental condition for practicing the profession³⁴⁶, thereby ensuring the quality of services provided and safeguarding the rights of beneficiary groups. They also require applicants to complete specialized training programs of no less than 100 hours³⁴⁷, and specify a two-year license validity period³⁴⁸, thereby ensuring continuous oversight and professional accountability of personnel working in the field of child care. The provisions governing license renewal further contribute to enhancing the professional competence of workers through continuous training, thereby improving the quality of social care provided to children and ensuring that such care is delivered in a safe and reliable manner.

- Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 ³⁴⁹

The issuance of the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession is important for enhancing the professional competence of workers in this sector by requiring them to undertake continuous training plans and professional development programs³⁵⁰, thereby contributing to the regulation of professional practice and ensuring that social services are provided to children in accordance with uniform professional standards and under close supervision and oversight.

Compliance with these standards contributes to the protection of children's rights, as it ensures that services are provided by qualified and specialized personnel³⁵¹, thereby enhancing the quality of care, reducing the risk of abuse or exploitation, and providing a safe environment that enables children to develop properly and participate effectively in society.

The Center emphasizes the importance of responding to its relevant observations and recommendations³⁵², including the issuance of the regulations governing the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024³⁵³, which would contribute to enhancing and protecting children's rights and strengthening their social protection³⁵⁴.

³⁴⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3252, dated 01/07/2025.

³⁴⁶ Pursuant to Article (8/A) of the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025.

³⁴⁷ Pursuant to Article (8/B) of the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025.

³⁴⁸ Pursuant to Article (13) of the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025.

³⁴⁹ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3257, dated 01/07/2025.

³⁵⁰ Pursuant to Article (4) of the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025.

³⁵¹ Article (6/B) of the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 provides, under paragraph (B), that renewal of the license requires: "Evidence that the licensee has completed 40 training hours, or submitted a specialized research paper, or participated in a specialized conference, or submitted a peer-reviewed scholarly publication."

³⁵² See the Twenty-First Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024.

³⁵³ The regulations pursuant to Articles (5/A), (8), (12/B), (13/B), (14/B), (15/B), and (26) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

³⁵⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5916), p. 1651, dated 24/03/2024.

- Instructions on the Accreditation of Training Entities, Training Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025³⁵⁵

The Instructions on the Accreditation of Training Entities, Training Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025³⁵⁶ constitute a robust regulatory framework designed to elevate the quality and rigor of professional training in the field of social work and has a direct and indirect impact on promoting children's rights in society through a range of interconnected measures. Most notably, they enhance the competence of training entities and trainers working in this field, as the Instructions require the requisite academic and practical qualifications and field experience³⁵⁷, ensuring that those dealing with issues relating to children and their rights possess the professional knowledge and skills necessary to handle cases involving children with sensitivity and responsibility.

In this regard, the National Center for Human Rights emphasizes the importance of responding to its relevant observations and recommendations³⁵⁸, particularly through the issuance of the regulations and instructions governing the provisions of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024³⁵⁹. The Center further emphasizes that these Instructions establish a structured professional framework for the preparation and training of personnel working in the social work profession,

Policies

- Launch of the National Social Protection Strategy for 2025–2033³⁶⁰

The launch of the National Social Protection Strategy for 2025–2033 constitutes a pivotal step towards strengthening the social protection system in Jordan. It establishes a comprehensive strategic vision aimed at advancing living standards and ensuring access to basic social services for groups most in need of protection, particularly children, through four core pillars³⁶¹ that constitute the overall framework for social interventions and policies.

The Center considers that implementing this Strategy contributes directly to promoting children's rights by reducing poverty, protecting children from neglect and violence, improving access to education and healthcare services, and ensuring their development in a safe and equitable environment.

- National Center for Human Rights Strategic Plan (2026–2030)

The National Center for Human Rights issued its Strategic Plan for 2026–2030 to keep pace with national, regional, and international developments and respond to emerging challenges in the field of human rights, including emerging and evolving issues placed on the global agenda, such as climate change, digital transformation, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity threats, and business and human rights.

³⁵⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3258, dated 01/07/2025.

³⁵⁶ Issued pursuant to Article (22) of the Regulation on the Practice of the Profession No. (72) of 2024.

³⁵⁷ As provided for in Article (5) of the Instructions on the Accreditation of Training Entities, Training Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025.

³⁵⁸ See the Twenty-First Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024.

³⁵⁹ Published in Official Gazette No. (5916), p. 1651, dated 24/03/2024.

³⁶⁰ For further information, see the website of the Ministry of Social Development: www.mosd.gov.jo, where the Strategy was issued.

³⁶¹ The National Social Protection Strategy for 2025–2033 is based on four main pillars:

Dignity: Regulating and developing the social assistance system and enhancing targeting efficiency and program integration, thereby ensuring equitable distribution of support and its delivery to those entitled to it.

Empowerment: Institutionalizing social work, developing social, educational, and health services that are inclusive, and establishing national digital databases to enhance coordination and the efficiency of service delivery.

Opportunity: Expanding social security coverage and improving the working environment, including for workers engaged in flexible and non-traditional forms of employment, promoting the transition to the formal economy, and increasing productivity.

Resilience: Strengthening the capacity of the social protection system to respond to crises and emergencies through the development of early warning systems and flexible and sustainable financing mechanisms.

thereby contributing to improving the quality of services provided to children and their families, strengthening compliance with human rights standards in dealing with them, and supporting national efforts to safeguard children's rights and development in a safe and equitable environment.

Children's rights issues constitute a fundamental component of the Strategy, ensuring that children's rights are monitored and that relevant recommendations are followed up with the competent authorities. This contributes to strengthening children's protection against emerging risks and ensuring their enjoyment of their fundamental rights to health, education, and protection from violence and exploitation, while contributing to the provision of a safe and equitable environment for their growth and development. The Plan also focuses on strengthening the right of children with disabilities to inclusive education, thereby providing them with equal opportunities for learning and development within an inclusive and supportive environment.

Child Labor

According to statistics issued by the Child Labor Reduction Inspection Section of the Central Inspection Directorate at the Ministry of Labor³⁶², inspection teams conducted visits during the period from 01/01/2025 to 31/11/2025 to 26,071 establishments, including 6,041 establishments in connection with cases involving child labor. These visits resulted in the detection of 154 cases of child labor, distributed by sex into 148 males and 6 females, and by nationality into 79 Jordanians, 62 Syrians, and 12 persons of other nationalities.

The Ministry issued 85 violation notices and 37 warnings against the violating establishments. It also received 26 reports through the designated link for reporting child labor cases³⁶³ and 92 complaints through the "Hemayah" complaints platform. Of these complaints, 78 were settled, while the remainder remained under consideration.

- Child Labor in the Agricultural Sector in Mafraq and Jordan Valley Governorates:

The findings of the field study conducted by Save the Children Jordan on the situation of child labor in the agricultural sector in Mafraq and the Jordan Valley Governorates³⁶⁴ revealed a range of complex economic, social, and educational challenges contributing to the prevalence of child labor. The most significant include poverty, family instability, school dropout, and limited livelihood opportunities for caregivers, in addition to reliance on informal employment and the "shawish" system, as well as insufficient awareness of the provisions of the Labor Law. The study also showed that children are exposed to serious risks, including long working hours, the absence of safety equipment, and workplace injuries, in addition to manifestations of abuse and exploitation, low wages, and concerning psychological and behavioral effects. In this regard, the Center communicated the findings of the study to the Ministry of Labor³⁶⁵, stressing the urgent need for comprehensive interventions, including strengthening enforcement of legislation, expanding social protection programs and economic support, ensuring access to education, improving working conditions, regulating labor intermediaries, and intensifying community awareness, in a manner that protects children's rights and reduces child labor in the agricultural sector.

Field Monitoring:

The Center conducted a number of field visits to social care homes for children, as follows:

First: Homes for Children Deprived of Family Support

1. The Center conducted a monitoring visit to the SOS Children's Villages Association of Jordan (SOS) in Aqaba Governorate and recorded a number of positive developments³⁶⁶.

³⁶² Published on the official website of the Ministry of Labor: www.mol.gov.jo

³⁶³ Childlabor.mol.gov.jo

³⁶⁴ For further information, see the website of Save the Children Jordan: www.savethechildren.org.jo

³⁶⁵ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Ministry of Justice No. (H.A./829/18), dated 05/11/2025

³⁶⁶ Field Monitoring Visit Report to the SOS Children's Villages Association of Jordan (SOS) in Aqaba Governorate, dated 04/05/2025

These developments included: (a) The village secured the Gold Excellence Certificate conferred upon the SOS Children’s Villages Association of Jordan – Aqaba Village for providing integrated care services to children deprived of family support for 2025–2026³⁶⁷. The staffing complement was also increased to include caregivers, a psychologist, and coordinators for educational, local, and family-care programs, among others. In the same context, the Center identified a number of challenges³⁶⁸, most notably:

- Limited psychological support for children, and the absence of a psychiatrist available on a regular basis to visit the villages and assess cases when needed.
 - Limited employment opportunities for boys and girls and care-leavers, in both the private and public sectors.
 - Insufficient awareness-raising programs for children concerning the Juveniles Law and their legal rights within the villages and youth homes.
 - Failure to incorporate the rights of children deprived of family support and mechanisms for dealing with them into school curricula.
2. The Center conducted a monitoring visit to the SOS Children’s Villages Association of Jordan (SOS) in Amman. It recorded several positive developments during the recent period³⁶⁹, most notably the creation of a Grievance Coordinator position to receive complaints from children benefiting from the Association’s services and address them fairly and effectively, thereby enhancing transparency and ensuring the protection of children’s rights in a safe environment.

In the same context, the Center identified a number of ongoing challenges³⁷⁰, most notably the failure to ensure that children are accompanied during medical treatment and hospital stays, which remains a persistent challenge due to the insufficient number of caregivers. In addition, the village’s physical environment is not fully accessible to children with disabilities across all its facilities.

The National Center for Human Rights confirms the Association’s response³⁷¹ to its recommendations concerning the appointment of a psychologist, referral of cases when necessary, ensuring a sufficient number of caregivers, and providing training to staff, thereby safeguarding the rights of the target groups, meeting their needs, and strengthening their protection.

Second: Care and Rehabilitation Centers for Beggars

The National Center for Human Rights highlights the positive developments reflected in the Ministry of Social Development’s response to the recommendations and observations submitted by the Center in its reports³⁷², including the recommendation to urgently relocate the male Beggars’ Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman, Tabrbour, which had been established in an external annex of the Amman Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Center, to a separate independent building. The Center also recommended relocating the male Beggars’ Care and Rehabilitation Center in Madaba Governorate to another location, with the aim of strengthening the human rights protection system in the Kingdom and improving the services provided to this group.

³⁶⁷ In accordance with the accreditation and quality-control standards for residential social care homes adopted by the National Council for Family Affairs.

³⁶⁸ The Center communicated with the National Director of the SOS Children’s Villages Association of Jordan in Aqaba Governorate pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/415), dated 29/05/2025

³⁶⁹ Field Monitoring Visit Report to the SOS Children’s Villages Association of Jordan (SOS) in Amman, dated 07/07/2025

³⁷⁰ The Center communicated with the National Director of the SOS Children’s Villages Association of Jordan (SOS) in Amman pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/551), dated 17/07/2025

³⁷¹ Pursuant to a letter issued by the SOS Children’s Villages Association of Jordan, No. (140/SOS/2025), dated 30/01/2025

³⁷² Specifically, the Twenty-First Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024.

The Ministry of Social Development also relocated the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Madaba, decommissioned the temporary Center in Amman, and opened the new Center in Amman, fully equipped, effective 01/01/2025. This addresses all observations concerning the former building and reflects the Ministry's commitment to improving the care environment and protecting the rights of groups most in need of protection³⁷³.

In the same context, the Center conducted a number of monitoring visits to the care and rehabilitation centers for child beggars affiliated with the Ministry of Social Development. The Center monitored the following:

1. Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman Governorate: During its monitoring, the Center made the following recommendations³⁷⁴, including: (a) The need to provide the Center with a visiting physician once a week, in coordination with the Ministry of Health. (b) The need to equip a suitable study room (literacy class) in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. (c) The need to establish training and recreational programs and courses for children and appoint an employee responsible for activities. (d) Operationalize and reinforce the institutional role of the Aftercare Department within the Ministry of Social Development to ensure the success of efforts to combat begging and provide social protection.

The Ministry of Social Development responded to the Center's Letter No. (S.Q./3/17744), dated 21/10/2025, affirming its commitment to the Center's recommendations and its response by relocating the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center to a separate, fully equipped site in Amman and discontinuing operation of the temporary Center effective 01/10/2025, thereby addressing the observations concerning the former building and its facilities.

4. The location of the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center, adjacent to Al-Dhaleel Secondary School for Boys, severely restricts

- Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman Governorate

During the visit, the Center recorded a number of observations concerning infrastructure, the provision of an environment suitable for children, and the level of services provided. Accordingly, it communicated these observations to the Ministry of Social Development³⁷⁵, together with a set of recommendations aimed at strengthening the protection and best care of the beneficiaries' children.

- The National Center for Human Rights conducted a monitoring visit to the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Zarqa Governorate and recorded a number of positive developments, most notably greater attention to the cleanliness of the Center and its facilities; improvement of the classroom and provision of educational aids; establishment of a room equipped with a screen for displaying educational films; and activation of the isolation room to receive cases during the first 24 hours and isolate cases of illness, with the general practitioner following up on cases suffering from skin diseases.

In the same context, the Center recorded a number of observations³⁷⁶, most notably:

1. The need to develop the Center's infrastructure.
2. Insufficient staffing at the Center in relation to the number of beneficiaries.
3. The Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center shares the kitchen and dining room with the Al-Dhaleel Care and Rehabilitation Center for Women with Disabilities. Meals are prepared according to standards that take into account the dietary needs of beneficiaries with disabilities in terms of the type of food served. However, this arrangement may not adequately meet the nutritional needs of the female child beneficiaries at the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center.

- The Center monitored the Child Behavior Modification and Rehabilitation Center in Zarqa Governorate. The Center recorded its recommendations and

³⁷³ Ministry of Social Development Letter to the National Center for Human Rights No. (S.Q./3/17744), dated 21/10/2025

³⁷⁴ The Ministry of Social Development was notified of the observations identified pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/465), dated 17/06/2025

³⁷⁵ The Ministry of Social Development was notified of the observations identified pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/520), dated 06/07/2025

³⁷⁶ The Ministry of Social Development was notified of the observations pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/795), dated 16/10/2025; however, the Center did not receive a response.

outdoor access and recreational excursions for female residents during morning hours so that they can play.

5. Vocational training and empowerment programs are limited in duration and dependent on funding. Programs such as sewing instruction were discontinued after only one month due to the lack of funding, while a beautician (hairstylist) provides limited services.

Third: Children in Conflict with the Law

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to the Boys' Care Center in Madaba Governorate. The Center recorded its recommendations and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development³⁷⁷. The most notable recommendations include:

1. The need to adapt the building to enable persons with different types of disabilities to access and use its facilities, in compliance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law of 2017.
2. The need to provide the Center with all necessary furniture and beds, carry out maintenance works, provide air-conditioning units, and address other related needs.
3. The need to appoint qualified personnel holding specialized university degrees to work with this group, particularly social workers and protection officers.
4. The need to build the capacity of male and female staff at the Boys' Care Center in the areas of psychological support, anger management, dealing with children deprived of family support, and their legal status, in addition to other relevant training courses.

communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development³⁷⁸. The most notable recommendations include:

1. The need to provide the Center with a male or female general practitioner to monitor the children's health during the stages of addiction treatment and ensure that treatment plans are implemented on a regular basis.
2. Develop a comprehensive plan for extracurricular and recreational activities, equip the activities room with the necessary equipment, and establish an outdoor playground, with a particular focus on the children's mental health.
3. Coordinate with the Ministry of Education to provide flexible educational programs and equip a study room suited to the children's educational needs.

The National Center for Human Rights received a response from the Ministry of Social Development to its Letter No. (S.Q./1401/3), dated 23/01/2025, formulating an affirmative response outlining that the Ministry had coordinated with the Ministry of Health to second a physician to the Center; prepared a plan for extracurricular programs and recreational activities and provided the necessary equipment; established a computer room; and provided doctors and psychologists. Agreements were also concluded with the Ministry of Education, the Justice Center, local associations, and the Public Security Directorate to provide therapeutic, legal, and awareness-raising services. With regard to the infrastructure, no funds were available for the construction of the outdoor playground. In addition, the access road leading to the Center could not be improved because the land is privately owned; however, there is an alternative paved bypass road.

³⁷⁷ The Ministry of Social Development was notified of the observations pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/569), dated 23/07/2025; however, the Center did not receive a response.

³⁷⁸ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./603/15), dated 18/01/2025

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit on 03/04/2025 to the juvenile detention facility for boys and the juvenile detention facility for girls in Aqaba Governorate.

a) Juvenile Detention Facility for Boys

The Center confirms the Public Security Directorate's response to the recommendations issued by the Center and set out in its monitoring and annual reports and official correspondence³⁷⁹, which have contributed to improving and developing the services provided to children in conflict with the law at juvenile detention centers. The most notable positive developments include:

1. The provision of five beds equipped with mattresses, together with neat, clean, and comfortable bedding, as well as the establishment of an indoor shower facility that ensures the privacy of juveniles.
2. Improved standards of care and maintenance of the facility, with the walls painted in psychologically soothing colors, and adequate ventilation and lighting provided.

b) Juvenile Detention Facility for Girls

- The provision of two beds with mattresses and neat, clean, and comfortable bedding.

The Center also recorded the following recommendation and communicated it to the Public Security Directorate³⁸⁰:

- Adapt the sanitary facilities at the juvenile detention facility for boys to accommodate persons with disabilities, while confirming that the wheelchair currently available can be used.

- The Center monitored the Madaba Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home on 02/07/2025 and recorded a number of observations, which it communicated to the Ministry of Social Development³⁸¹, together with the following recommendations:

1. Designate suitable areas for family visits that ensure privacy and take into account the humanitarian considerations of juveniles and their families, while providing a safe and supportive environment for maintaining family contact.
2. Enhance privacy in the internal facilities by installing suitable doors or partitions for the sanitary facilities within the rooms, particularly given that each room accommodates two to three juveniles.
3. Adapt the Home's facilities for use by persons with disabilities, in accordance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law No. (20) of 2025, by providing reasonable accommodations and accessible formats and ensuring universal accessibility to all facilities and services.
4. Cooperate with the Ministry of Education to take the necessary measures to enable juveniles to complete their vocational education and avoid limiting them to academic education alone, in addition to enabling them to enroll in licensed electronic educational platforms, in accordance with Article (4/E) of the Juveniles Law.

Fourth: The Child's Right to Education

- The Center monitored the conditions and rights of children with disabilities in education through a monitoring visit to Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum Secondary Mixed School for the Blind in Marka District.

³⁷⁹ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Public Security Directorate No. (H.A./18/496), dated 02/06/2024

³⁸⁰ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Public Security Directorate No. (H.A./18/410), dated 22/05/2025

³⁸¹ The Ministry of Social Development was notified of the observations identified pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/570), dated 23/07/2025

The monitoring team recorded a number of positive developments, as follows:

1. The decommissioning of the residential boarding facility for non-resident students in Amman, aimed at preserving and strengthening family bonds³⁸².
2. Opening of an inclusive kindergarten section at the beginning of the 2025–2026 academic year, with the establishment of two classrooms, an activities room, a dedicated entrance, an indoor playroom, and an outdoor playground containing sand only.
3. Implementation of an innovative reverse inclusion model between kindergarten and first-grade students³⁸³, whereby sighted students are admitted alongside blind students. The section has 38 students, including two students with visual disabilities.

On the other hand, the Center recorded a number of recommendations³⁸⁴, most notably:

1. The need to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the school, strengthen oversight of teacher and student discipline, and prevent unsupervised movement.
2. Provide advanced assistive tools and technologies for blind students, such as Braille printers and text-to-speech software.
3. Develop the infrastructure and facilities, including maintaining the buildings, classrooms, and sanitary facilities; improving lighting, flooring, and sound insulation; and providing gardens and educational materials for the kindergarten section.
4. Strengthen psychological and social support and counselling through specialized professionals, hold regular sessions with parents and guardians, and train teachers in communication skills for interacting with students with disabilities.
5. Address the school transportation issue by providing modern buses or contracting transportation companies and arranging flexible schedules.

The Child's Right to Participation

A number of children from the Zaha Cultural Center participated in the launch ceremony of the Twenty-First

The National Center for Human Rights received a response from the Ministry of Education to its recommendations pursuant to Letter No. (68/13/59196), dated 28/10/2025. The recommendations included providing a hotline for complaints; organizing school transportation through designated buses or private transportation companies; and implementing teacher training programs covering Braille, mobility and orientation skills, in addition to general professional development programs.

- The Center monitored an incident involving the burning of a child and formed a fact-finding team. On the basis of its findings, the Center communicated with the Ministry of Education and submitted its recommendations³⁸⁵, which included strengthening psychological support and educational counselling by appointing a psychological counsellor and expanding relevant programs; activating internal oversight and school administration; ensuring the safety of the school environment through the provision of safe heating equipment; improving discipline and mechanisms for staff assessment; and enhancing awareness of children's rights under the Jordanian Constitution and national and international legislation. The recommendations also called for raising students' awareness of criminal liability, including incorporating provisions relating to the Jordanian Juveniles Law of 2014 into educational curricula.

The Center received a response from the Ministry of Education pursuant to Letter No. (39675/2/26), dated 13/08/2025, stating that the school provides counselling services and promotes a safe school environment, that counsellors and teachers are trained in child protection, that discipline instructions are implemented, and that awareness-raising programs to combat violence and bullying are carried out. It further stated that schools are required to maintain first-aid kits. The Ministry also proposed communicating with the Center regarding the development of curricula to incorporate concepts of criminal liability and the Jordanian Juveniles Law of 2014.

1. Develop a comprehensive national plan to combat stray dogs, and establish a national committee to

³⁸² The number of students residing in the boarding accommodation before its closure was 15 male and female students.

³⁸³ This is a new educational approach implemented at Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum School, aimed at integrating mainstream students with students with disabilities.

³⁸⁴ The Ministry of Education was notified of these observations pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/796), dated 19/10/2025

³⁸⁵ The Ministry of Education was notified by the National Center for Human Rights pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/206), dated 13/03/2025 ; subsequently, the Center communicated with the Ministry pursuant to Letter No. (H.A./18/562), dated 21/07/2025

Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Kingdom for 2024. A selection of their drawings was displayed, reflecting the fostering children's agency to articulate their perspectives, showcase their talents, and meaningfully engage in public life. This participation is consistent with the child's right to participation, a fundamental principle enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guarantees children the opportunity to contribute to matters affecting their lives and to participate in decision-making, thereby promoting respect for their views and initiatives.

Stray Dogs and the Impact of Their Spread on Children's Rights and the Rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection

The National Center for Human Rights held a dialogue session on 22/10/2025 entitled "Stray Dogs and Their Impact on Human Rights", with the participation of representatives of ministries and relevant authorities, civil society organizations, and experts, to assess the impact of the spread of stray dogs on fundamental rights, with a particular focus on children and groups most in need of protection. The discussion addressed the impact of stray dogs on the right to life and personal safety, community security, and children's psychological and physical health, as well as their ability to access schools. It also addressed the exposure of many children to attacks by stray dogs. The session concluded with a set of recommendations³⁸⁶.

coordinate efforts among ministries and relevant authorities.

2. Institutionalizing the scientifically backed and humane 'catch-neuter-vaccinate-return' (CNVR) paradigm, and allocate a budget to support municipalities in establishing shelters and veterinary clinics.
3. Establish a unified national database covering stray dog cases and dog-bite incidents, and activate a rapid electronic reporting system.
4. Integrate the protection of groups most in need of protection, including children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, into all plans, and ensure coordination among the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Development.

The National Center for Human Rights received a response from the Prime Minister's Office to its letter regarding the outcomes of the dialogue session on stray dogs³⁸⁷. The response, set out in Ministry of Local Administration Letter No. (R/46900/1), dated 03/12/2025, stated the following: the Ministry and municipalities were prepared to participate in developing a comprehensive national plan in cooperation with the relevant authorities and oversight bodies; 19 sites had been designated for the establishment of shelters, which were under implementation; a national database was being established; and a training program for personnel responsible for capturing and caring for stray dogs had been implemented, with 22 workers from four municipalities having received training. The Ministry also reported the use of the two electronic systems of the Ministry of Agriculture for disease monitoring and interactive reporting, while municipalities continued to manage waste within their respective jurisdictions.

³⁸⁶ Pursuant to a letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Prime Minister's Office No. (H.A./1-3/825), dated 13/11/2025; a response was subsequently received from the Prime Minister's Office.

³⁸⁷ Response of the Prime Minister's Office pursuant to Letter No. (2/7528/18/11/1), dated 08/12/2025

Impact of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence on Children's Rights

The National Center for Human Rights held a specialized dialogue session on the impact of emerging technologies and artificial intelligence on children's rights. The session addressed the protection of privacy and personal data, prevention of digital violence, bullying, and online exploitation, and the provision of safe and equitable education. Its outcomes emphasized the need to develop national policies and legislation in line with international standards, criminalize forms of digital violence, protect the confidentiality of children's data, launch awareness-raising campaigns, and incorporate media and digital literacy concepts into educational curricula to ensure the best interests of the child.

Statements Issued by the Center

1. The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the International Day of Families, on 15/05/2025 ³⁸⁸

The statement emphasized the need to strengthen children's rights and protection within the family by reaffirming their fundamental entitlements to care, protection, education, and health, and ensuring that they live in a secure environment free from violence and ill-treatment. This includes strengthening the family's role in raising children in accordance with humanitarian values and human rights, and empowering families to fulfil their responsibilities by supporting low-income families, implementing awareness-raising programs for mothers, fathers, and female-headed households, and applying national and international legislation relating to children's rights, including the Children's Rights Law of 2022 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The statement also called for providing counselling and psychological support programs for children affected by domestic violence, preventing early marriage, and working to reduce family breakdown, thereby ensuring that children are raised in a stable and safe environment that promotes their holistic development.

The Center recommended activating social defense programs for child beggars, increasing the number of

2. The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the World Day Against Child Labor, on 12/06/2025 ³⁸⁹

The statement emphasized the need to take measures at the level of social and economic policies to combat child labor and begging, improve family living conditions, and provide social and psychological support to children and their families. It also called for strengthening oversight of workplaces employing children, enforcing the relevant legislation, imposing penalties on violators, enhancing the role of the media in awareness-raising campaigns, and creating a child-friendly environment through continuous training and awareness-raising programs for families and communities.

3. The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the International Day of the Girl Child, on 11/10/2025 ³⁹⁰

The statement emphasized the protection of children's rights, particularly the rights of girls, strengthening their empowerment, and safeguarding their dignity. It recommended reducing cases of marriage among girls aged 16–18, taking measures to curb child begging, activating aftercare programs for children in need of protection, developing a national system for monitoring violence and abuse, and disseminating legal awareness to protect girls from cybercrime.

4. The National Center for Human Rights issued a statement on the occasion of World Children's Day, on 20/11/2025 ³⁹¹

The Center reaffirmed the Kingdom's steadfast commitment to upholding and advancing children's rights in accordance with the Jordanian Constitution and international conventions, and highlighted the progress achieved in the field of social protection.

³⁸⁸ See www.nchr.org.jo

³⁸⁹ See www.nchr.org.jo

³⁹⁰ See www.nchr.org.jo

³⁹¹ See www.nchr.org.jo

psychologists and social workers in schools and care homes, improving the educational environment, reducing overcrowding, enabling children to participate in matters affecting their lives, and strengthening coordination among the relevant authorities to protect them from multiple risks. It also recommended strengthening oversight of child labor, supporting low-income families, promoting inclusive education, and protecting children from digital violence and cyberbullying through legislation, awareness-raising, and digital literacy education in school curricula.

Recommendations:

The National Center 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 with regard to forms of digital violence, the protection of the confidentiality of children's data, and the launch of awareness-raising campaigns, and expand the incorporation of media and digital literacy concepts into educational curricula to ensure the best interests of the child.
2. Develop reporting and support mechanisms to ensure a safe digital environment that protects children's rights and strengthens their ability to use technology in an informed and responsible manner.
3. Reduce child labor 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 deprived of family support by strengthening psychological care, providing training for personnel, adapting buildings and facilities, and increasing the number of caregivers within a safe environment.
5. Develop the Boys' Care Center in Madaba by improving its building and facilities, providing essential needs, and appointing qualified personnel.
6. Improve the Madaba Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home by providing facilities that ensure privacy and accessibility for persons with disabilities, and enabling juveniles to complete their academic and vocational education.
7. Strengthen the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman by providing a visiting physician, a study room, training and recreational programs, and activating aftercare services.
8. Prepare the environment of the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman by maintaining its facilities, establishing an activities room, strengthening oversight, and reviewing the mechanism for separating children under six years of age.
9. Develop the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Zarqa by increasing its staffing, separating the kitchen and dining facilities, providing safe spaces, and ensuring the continuity of empowerment programs.
10. Develop Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum School for the Blind through a comprehensive assessment, provision of assistive tools and technologies, improvement of infrastructure, provision of psychological and social support, and safe transportation.
11. Implement a national plan to combat stray dogs through the establishment of shelters and veterinary clinics, creation of a national database, and training of personnel.
12. Enhance safety and the educational environment in schools through safe heating, effective oversight, psychological support, and increased awareness of children's rights.
13. Activate medical protocols for children through accurate examinations and ensuring the child's right to undergo a repeat examination when necessary.
14. Strengthen children's psychological and social health through continuous rehabilitation programs, increasing the number of psychologists, and training personnel.
15. Develop vocational training and rehabilitation programs for children and care-leavers through partnerships with training institutions and the private sector.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Jordanian Constitution guarantees the rights of persons with disabilities, as do general and specialized international standards, foremost among them the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to which the Kingdom is a party. The Convention enshrines a robust human rights-based approach, including ensuring the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. At the national legislative level, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law constitutes the legislative framework governing their rights in all areas, including the regulations and instructions issued pursuant thereto³⁹².

The normative content of the rights of persons with disabilities is based on the above-mentioned standards. Their implementation is monitored by following developments in the legislative framework, developments at the policy level, and practices on the ground, and assessing them against the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards.

Legislative Developments

During 2025, a number of legislative developments relating to the rights of persons with disabilities took place within the national legal framework, including the following:

- Royal Academy for Inclusive Education for Persons with Disabilities Regulation for 2025³⁹³

The Regulation was issued pursuant to Article (120) of the Jordanian Constitution and sets out the functions and powers of the Academy, including formulating comprehensive policies, strategies, and specialized educational programs pertaining to inclusive education and early intervention for persons with disabilities; establishing and developing a classified and detailed database of persons with disabilities enrolled in educational institutions in the Kingdom; building the capacities of civil society institutions, including organizations of persons with disabilities working in the field of inclusive education and the education of persons with disabilities; and providing technical support to the National Center for Curriculum Development, ministries, and educational institutions to develop curricula for persons with disabilities, among other functions.

The Center considers that the issuance of the Regulation constitutes a positive step towards promoting the right of persons with disabilities to education and ensuring equal opportunities for them, in line with the Jordanian Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- Tourist Restaurants Regulation No. (49) of 2025³⁹⁴

The Regulation was issued pursuant to Articles (3) and (23) of the Tourism Law. The Center emphasizes the importance of issuing this Regulation, which codifies the parameters of inclusive tourism, obligating tourist establishments to uphold cultural diversity and human dignity, and to provide and make their services available without discrimination, including on the basis of sex or disability, and to work towards meeting inclusive tourism standards.

³⁹² Article (3/A) and (B) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law of 2017 defines a person with a disability as “any person who has a long-term impairment in physical, sensory, intellectual, psychological, or neurological functions which, as a result of its interaction with physical and attitudinal barriers, prevents the person from independently performing a major life activity or exercising a right or fundamental freedom.” Under paragraph (A) of the same Article, an impairment is considered long-term where it is not expected to cease within a period of no less than 24 months from the date treatment or rehabilitation commences.

³⁹³ Published in Official Gazette No. (5993), dated 15/05/2025

³⁹⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (6002), dated 31/07/2025

The Center considers that the issuance of the Regulation constitutes a positive step towards promoting the rights of persons with disabilities to equality, accessibility, and inclusion in the tourism and services sectors, in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in the Constitution and international human rights standards. Inclusive tourism also constitutes a right to participate in cultural and social life.

The Center calls for the adoption of mechanisms to monitor the extent to which these establishments comply with the above-mentioned provisions, as well as the development of training programs for restaurant staff on the rights of persons with disabilities.

- Hotels and Tourist Establishments Regulation for 2025³⁹⁵

Pursuant to Article (8), the Regulation requires establishments to respect cultural diversity, human values, and the dignity of visitors or tourists, and to provide and make their services available without discrimination on any ground, including race, sex, language, belief, age, or disability, and to work towards meeting the standards of inclusive tourism and sustainable tourism.

The Center considers that the issuance of the Regulation is consistent with the Jordanian Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to participate in cultural and recreational life. The Regulation also contributes to transforming tourism from a recreational activity intended for a particular group into a service accessible to all without exception, and promotes the right to tourism and tourism services as part of social and cultural rights.

In this regard, the Center calls for monitoring and following up on the enforcement and implementation of the provisions of this Regulation, in addition to implementing awareness-raising programs for workers in the sector on the rights of persons with disabilities.

The National Center for Human Rights urges the establishment of a national registry of accredited

- Instructions on Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours for 2025³⁹⁶

These Instructions provide that flexible working may take one of the following forms: flexible working hours, remote work, or rotational work. The provisions governing flexible working do not apply to an employee under probation, except for an employee with a disability³⁹⁷. The Instructions also require the relevant department to provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities to enable them to perform their work³⁹⁸. These Instructions constitute a positive step towards promoting the right of persons with disabilities to work.

- Instructions on the Qualification and Licensing of Accredited Experts to Facilitate Communication with Persons with Disabilities During the Investigation and Litigation Stages for 2025³⁹⁹

These Instructions were issued pursuant to Article (31/B) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law of 2017. They define an accredited expert as a person holding a license to facilitate communication during the investigation and litigation stages, as well as in other relevant fields determined by the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with persons who are deaf, blind, or have intellectual, neurological, speech, or other disabilities as determined by the Council.

The Center considers that the issuance of these Instructions strengthens fair-trial guarantees for persons with disabilities and enables them to access justice.

These partnerships will be based on mutual learning and knowledge exchange, with the aim of encouraging further

³⁹⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (6002), dated 31/07/2025

³⁹⁶ Published in Official Gazette No. (5984), dated 03/04/2025

³⁹⁷ Article (9) of the Instructions on Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours for 2025.

³⁹⁸ Article (7) of the Instructions on Official Working Hours and Flexible Working Hours for 2025.

³⁹⁹ Published in Official Gazette No. (6017), dated 30/10/2025

experts across all governorates of the Kingdom, with a view to ensuring the availability of sign-language interpreters and accredited communication-facilitation experts, enabling institutions to refer to trusted specialists, and improving the quality of services provided to persons with disabilities.

Public Policies

During 2025, several strategies and initiatives were launched aimed at strengthening and operationalizing the protection framework and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including:

- Amman–Berlin Declaration on the Global Inclusion of Disability Rights and Issues
Jordan chaired the Third Global Disability Summit, in partnership with Germany, which resulted in the “Amman–Berlin Declaration”. The Declaration included a number of provisions underscoring the paramount importance of mainstreaming and actively advancing the rights of persons with disabilities and calling on the international community to take concrete steps in this regard. The Declaration also included a number of commitments, including: (a) Seeking to ensure that at least 15% of international development programs implemented at country level pursue disability inclusion as an objective. Achieving the 15% target requires joint action to intensify efforts by directing existing resources towards disability inclusion and allocating additional resources for this purpose, with a view to achieving the target by 2028, when the Fourth Global Disability Summit is scheduled to be held. (b) Ensuring full and effective participation and establishing partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including national actors, the private sector, trade unions, academia, and civil society, to advance disability inclusion.

Practices

The Center monitored the status of the rights of persons with disabilities across various fields as part of its continued exercise of its monitoring mandate, as follows:

1. The Center monitored the Al-Sawsana Special Education Center and recorded a number of recommendations, which it submitted to the

research and bilateral and multilateral financing for the purposes of promoting disability inclusion and related matters, including assistive technology and artificial intelligence⁴⁰⁰.

In the same context, the Prime Minister’s Office issued a circular to all ministries, government departments, institutions, public authorities, public universities, municipalities, joint services councils, the Greater Amman Municipality, and companies wholly owned by the Government, mandating the prompt initiation of all necessary measures to operationalize and fulfill the national commitments arising from the 2025 Global Disability Summit⁴⁰¹. The Center also issued a report on its commitment to the Global Disability Summit, including its monitoring of legislation and policies and field monitoring of the right of persons with disabilities to access public schools and universities⁴⁰².

The Center calls for the mainstreaming of disability issues into national plans and strategies, particularly in the areas of education, health, employment, and social protection, and for ensuring the allocation of adequate and sustainable budgets to implement these commitments, while taking into account equity in the distribution of resources.

The Council of Ministers issued a decision approving the exemption of persons with disabilities participating in the “Urdunna Jannah” program from the cost of the trip, effective until 13 December 2025⁴⁰³.

- The Center also monitored the Government’s response to its recommendation to provide accessible public transportation for persons with disabilities. The Ministry responded by providing passenger transport buses under the “Bus Rapid Transit” project on the Amman–Madaba route, thereby serving persons with disabilities and older persons, as the buses are equipped to accommodate persons with disabilities.
- Comply with the provisions of the Instructions on the Regulation and Licensing of Special Education Institutions and Centers No. (4) of 2022, particularly with regard to providing the necessary administrative staff to perform secretarial, typing, and record-keeping duties, in addition to attendants and messengers, and to pay greater attention to the cleanliness of the Center and the personal hygiene of students.

⁴⁰⁰ <https://www.globaldisabilitysummit.org>

⁴⁰¹ Letter No. (11404/1/11/21), dated 19/05/2025

⁴⁰² Letter submitted to the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. (H.A./6-4/821), dated 03/11/2025

⁴⁰³ Prime Minister’s Office website; the decision was issued on 20/04/2025

Ministry of Education⁴⁰⁴. These recommendations included:

Intensifying oversight of special education Centers subject to the Ministry's supervision and oversight, and benefiting from the expertise and experience of the Ministry of Social Development in managing and supervising special education Centers. Fulfilling the purpose for which responsibility for supervising and licensing educational institutions for persons with disabilities was transferred from the Ministry of Social Development to the Ministry of Education, by adopting unified educational and academic programs and curricula for special education Centers throughout the Kingdom, rather than limiting the Ministry's role to providing guidance, and by training Center staff on such programs and curricula.

The Center also recommended regularizing the status of the Al-Sawsana Special Education Center, as follows:

- Expediting the issuance of a license for the Center, as its license expired on 15/05/2025
- Amend the name of the Al-Sawsana Center by its administration to "Al-Sawsana Special Education Center" instead of "Al-Sawsana Care and Rehabilitation Center", following the permanent closure of the Center's residential care section and withdrawal of its license effective 31/12/2024

- Appoint male and female teachers with academic specializations, such as science and mathematics, in implementation of the provisions of the Instructions on the Regulation and Licensing of Special Education Institutions and Centers No. (4) of 2022.
- Reinstall surveillance cameras in areas where their use is legally permitted, and consider benefiting from the experience of the Ministry of Social Development with regard to centralized electronic monitoring by linking surveillance cameras at special education Centers and educational institutions for persons with disabilities, in cooperation with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship.
- Organize the retention of student files and records in accordance with the Instructions on the Regulation and Licensing of Special Education Institutions and Centers No. (4) of 2022, which emphasize that: "The institution shall maintain records of its work, activities, students, and teachers in accordance with established administrative procedures, as applied in the Ministry's schools".

The Center received a response from the Ministry of Education to its recommendations, stating that the Center's administration had contacted the Directorate of Private Education to work on implementing the Center's recommendations⁴⁰⁵.

⁴⁰⁴ Center Letter to the Ministry of Education No. (H.A./18/434), dated 22/06/2025

⁴⁰⁵ Ministry Letter No. (29085/13/68), dated 19/06/2025

2. The Center monitored Dar Al-Wifaq Al-Usari (Family Reconciliation Home) in Aqaba Governorate on 04/05/2025 and verified that the facility's physical infrastructure fully accommodates women with mobility disabilities. It should be noted that Article (27/E) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law of 2017 requires the provision of reasonable accommodations, accessible formats, and accessibility at homes for victims of domestic violence⁴⁰⁶.
3. The Center monitored the juvenile detention Centers for boys and girls in Aqaba Governorate and noted that the buildings of both facilities had been adapted for persons with disabilities. The Center recorded a recommendation concerning the adaptation of the sanitary facilities at those facilities⁴⁰⁷.
4. The Center monitored the conditions of beneficiaries at "Amina" Home for the Reception and Rehabilitation of Women at Risk and found that a dedicated residential unit within the Home had been comprehensively retrofitted for use by beneficiaries with disabilities through mandatory of reasonable accommodations, accessible formats, and accessibility. In the same context, the Center called for providing the Home with a medical bed and an adapted medical mattress for persons with disabilities in the adapted apartment, in addition to providing the Home with a wheelchair and mobility aids, such as a walker and walking canes⁴⁰⁸.
5. The National Center for Human Rights monitored the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman Governorate and noted the Government's response to the Center's recommendation to relocate the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Madaba to Amman Governorate and adapt some of the building's facilities in Amman for persons with disabilities. The Center calls for adapting the remainder of the building.
6. The Center monitored the Al-Dhaleel Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center and found that it is not accessible to persons with disabilities⁴⁰⁹.
7. The Center monitored the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman Governorate and recorded an observation concerning the lack of environmental accessibility measures for children with disabilities, both outside and inside the Center building⁴¹⁰.
8. The Center monitored Dar Karamah for Victims of Human Trafficking in Amman and found that it is accessible to persons with disabilities.
9. The Center monitored Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum School for the Blind and noted the efforts made by the Ministry and the school administration to improve and develop the services provided to students. The most notable positive developments observed by the Center included an increase in extracurricular activities for students; students receiving awards at the Kingdom level in sports and reading competitions; closure of the student boarding accommodation for boys and girls; and the opening of a kindergarten class and a first-grade class and their inclusion alongside their sighted peers.

On the other hand, the Center recorded the following observations and recommendations during its monitoring: (a) The need to take further measures to ensure student discipline in classrooms. (b) Insufficient cleanliness at the school and in its sanitary facilities. (c) The school building and its facilities require further general maintenance works.

10. The Center monitored the Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home in Madaba Governorate and recorded a recommendation calling for adapting the Home for juveniles with disabilities by providing reasonable accommodations, accessibility, and accessible formats, pursuant to the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law⁴¹¹.

⁴⁰⁶ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/409), dated 22/05/2025

⁴⁰⁷ Letter issued by the Center to the Public Security Directorate No. (H.A./18/410), dated 22/05/2025

⁴⁰⁸ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/195), dated 06/03/2025

⁴⁰⁹ The National Center for Human Rights notified the Ministry of Social Development pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/514), dated 05/06/2024 ; however, no response was received.

⁴¹⁰ Center Letter No. (H.A./18/520), dated 06/07/2025 The Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman was closed while the report was being prepared.

⁴¹¹ Center Letter No. (H.A./18/570), dated 23/07/2025

11. The Center monitored the Boys' Care Center in Madaba Governorate and recorded a recommendation calling for adapting the building to accommodate juveniles with different types of disabilities⁴¹².
12. The Center monitored the Specialized Vocational Training Institute for the Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities in Zarqa on 08/12/2025

The Center observed enhancements in and the development of services provided to this group, as well as a response to the Center's recommendations set out in its previous reports and correspondence concerning the need to provide vocational training programs in remote areas underserved by such services, through the implementation of mobile workshop programs that meet the needs of residents of these areas. The Institute provides various training programs in Al-Azraq⁴¹³, thereby enabling trainees to acquire practical skills aligned with the needs of the local labor market and enhancing their opportunities for employment and professional and social inclusion.

In the same context, the Center recorded a number of recommendations, including:

- a) Strengthen the training staff at vocational workshops by increasing the number of trainers in accordance with vocational training standards for persons with disabilities, thereby ensuring that trainees receive individualized and personalized follow-up.
 - b) Require the Institute to develop a clear operational plan linked to training outcomes, including aligning training programs with the needs of the labor market.
 - c) Institutionalizing a dedicated "Job Coach" position entrusted with post-training follow-up and vocational guidance, accompanying trainees at workplaces, and providing psychological and vocational support, thereby contributing to actual employment and sustainable vocational inclusion, particularly for trainees with disabilities.
- Progressively scale up the establishment of specialized Centers for children with autism spectrum disorder across the various governorates of the Kingdom, and strengthen the capacity of the existing Center in a manner that ensures the fulfilment of the right to rehabilitation and early intervention as provided for under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.

- d) Establish formal partnerships with factories, production institutions, and private-sector enterprises with a view to providing practical training opportunities and direct employment for graduates, thereby ensuring sustainable vocational inclusion and enhancing the effectiveness of training programs.
- e) Provide qualified personnel, including psychologists, counsellors, and specialized trainers, to enable the Institute to accommodate a broader range of persons with moderate psychosocial disabilities, while providing them with appropriate support in accordance with the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity⁴¹⁴.
13. The Center monitored Dar Al-Zahra and the Princess Muna Al-Hussein Center for Older Women and found that reasonable accommodations, environmental accessibility measures, and accessible formats were available for older persons with disabilities.
14. On 22/12/2025, the Center monitored the National Autism Center in Zarqa Governorate, which was opened in July 2025. It is the first specialized Center providing services to children with autism spectrum disorder from four to nine years of age.

The Center views the inauguration of this facility as a pivotal milestone advancing the rights to education and substantive social inclusion through early intervention services, school-readiness programs, and the implementation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination. The Center submitted a number of recommendations to the Ministry of Social Development⁴¹⁵, summarized as follows:

- Increase the number of employees appointed at the Ministry's expense, and regulate service-procurement contracts to ensure the sustainability of services and the efficiency of personnel.
- Intensify family, community, and professional awareness-raising programs on the right of girls with disabilities to education and rehabilitation, and promote a culture of

⁴¹² Center Letter No. (H.A./18/569), dated 23/07/2025

⁴¹³ The programs include a beauty and hairdressing course, an agriculture and irrigation networks course, and a food-processing course covering products such as pickles and pastries.

⁴¹⁴ Center Letter No. (H.A./18/944), dated 21/12/2025

⁴¹⁵ Center Letter No. (H.A./18/41), dated 11/01/2026

- Assess the current communication and information materials and mechanisms of the National Autism Center, enhance public awareness of its services, and expand referral channels in coordination with the relevant authorities, with a view to bridging the operational gap between the Center's nominal capacity of 80 children and its actual beneficiary intake, which stands at 42 children. A clear communication plan should also be developed, including updated informational materials, and referral mechanisms should be activated through public hospitals, education directorates, and health Centers, thereby improving equitable and effective access to the Center's services and ensuring optimal utilization of its available capacity.
- Consider raising the upper age limit for eligibility or establishing parallel programs for older children to ensure continuity of intervention and rehabilitation, in accordance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law, which affirms the right of persons with disabilities to receive appropriate rehabilitation services at different stages of life, thereby enhancing their opportunities for educational and social inclusion.
- Consider expanding the transportation service to include children benefiting from individual sessions, or adopting alternative or subsidized transportation arrangements, to ensure equal opportunities for access to rehabilitation services and precluding any form of indirect discrimination across the spectrum of delivered services, in accordance with the principles of accessibility and non-discrimination enshrined in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.

Dialogue Sessions

- Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ... Between Reality and Aspiration

The Center conducted a dialogue session entitled "Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ... Between Reality and Aspiration" in Aqaba Governorate on 06/05/2025. The session brought together representatives of civil society institutions and representatives of the public and

recognition and awareness of their rights to ensure their full benefit from specialized services.

- Consider developing specialized programs or pathways for dealing with severe cases, such as autism spectrum disorder, or strengthening coordination with the competent authorities to ensure that this group receives appropriate rehabilitation services without exclusion.
- Ensure the continued provision of the Center's services free of charge and without fees, and ensure the allocation of adequate budgets within the budget of the Ministry of Social Development, so as to prevent families from being burdened with any financial costs in the future.
- The Center noted a marked decline in the issuance of fee exemptions for domestic worker permits⁴¹⁶. Following the issuance of the Instructions for Issuing the Identification Card by the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their amendments for 2022, the provisions of the aforementioned Article (12) of the Labor Law may only be applied after a person with a severe disability obtains an identification card issued by the Higher Council, stating that the cardholder is a person with a severe disability. Based on its reading of Article (12/G) of the Labor Law, as amended, the Center considers that the provision should be amended to give effect to the principles of equality and non-discrimination. The Center also considers it necessary to amend Article (12) of the Labor Law so as to ensure that exemptions are granted to persons with disabilities regardless of the type of disability.

The Center also received a response from the Ministry of Culture stating that the Ministry had completed the engineering designs and bills of quantities for the cultural Center in Aqaba Governorate and was awaiting the necessary financial allocations to commence implementation. The design of the Center took into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities and older persons⁴²¹.

As for the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, its response stated that the Council conducts

⁴¹⁶ Exemptions from permit fees are granted pursuant to Article (12/G) of the Labor Law, which provides that: "The Minister, or a person authorized by him, may, upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Social Development, exempt a person with a severe disability, or his or her guardian or trustee, from paying the fees and amounts referred to in paragraph (C) of this Article in respect of one non-Jordanian worker, where the person with a disability is in urgent need of assistance from others to perform activities of daily living and his or her income, or that of his or her guardian or trustee, warrants such exemption, provided that the duties of the non-Jordanian worker are limited to assisting the person with a disability, and that the conditions for such recommendation and the procedures for issuing it shall be determined by instructions issued by the Minister of Social Development for this purpose".

⁴²¹ Ministry of Culture Letter received by the Center No. (Th./3/15/4884), dated 11/08/2025

private sectors, with the aim of gaining insight into the status of the rights of this group.

The Center recorded a number of observations raised by the participants, including the need to provide environmental accessibility measures, accessible formats, and accessibility for persons with disabilities at tourist sites in Aqaba, and to provide and adapt a number of sanitary facilities for persons with disabilities⁴¹⁷. The participants also called for the establishment of an inclusive cultural Center for persons with disabilities, the appointment of trained and qualified personnel to work with them⁴¹⁸, the provision of accessible transportation, and measures to facilitate procedures for persons with disabilities to obtain the identification card⁴¹⁹.

The Center received a response from the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority stating that most areas of Aqaba provide safe pathways for persons with disabilities. With regard to the beaches, locations for such pathways had been identified and were to be implemented⁴²⁰.

field committees in the governorates once an adequate number of committee members has been mobilized. In Aqaba Governorate, this was carried out over a period of three weeks, during which 537 identification cards were issued. A similar three-week program was implemented in Ma'an Governorate, covering all types of disabilities, with one week allocated to each committee, during which 486 identification cards were issued⁴²².

Impact of Stray Dogs on Human Rights

The National Center for Human Rights conducted a dialogue session on "Stray Dogs and Their Impact on Human Rights" with the aim of assessing the impact of stray dogs on human rights, particularly the rights of groups most in need of protection. The dialogue session resulted in a number of recommendations, which were submitted to the Prime Minister, the most notable of which were:

⁴¹⁷ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority No. (H.A./18/547), dated 24/07/2025

⁴¹⁸ Letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Ministry of Culture No. (H.A./18/576), dated 24/07/2025

⁴¹⁹ Center Letter to the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. (H.A./18/577), dated 24/07/2025

⁴²⁰ Letter received by the Center from the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority No. (M.S./113800), dated 07/08/2025

⁴²² Letter received by the Center from the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. (1573/2025), dated 11/08/2025

The Center recommended mainstreaming a comprehensive protection lens for Groups Most in Need of Protection across all national strategic frameworks addressing this phenomenon, and intensifying awareness-raising, media, and educational training campaigns to highlight the risks associated with the phenomenon and safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals⁴²³.

The Center's recommendations were submitted by the Prime Minister to the Minister of Local Administration and Municipalities⁴²⁴. The Ministry expressed its support and willingness to participate in developing a comprehensive and integrated national plan in cooperation with all ministries and relevant authorities and oversight bodies, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior. It further stated that 19 sites had been designated for the establishment of shelters, which were under implementation as part of the program for controlling stray dogs, and that a training program for personnel responsible for capturing and caring for stray dogs should be developed in cooperation with the Greater Amman Municipality and the Princess Alia Foundation⁴²⁵.

- Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence.

The National Center for Human Rights conducted a dialogue meeting entitled "Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence" on 18–19/11/2025, attended by representatives of ministries and national institutions, civil society organizations, the media, the business sector, and human rights experts.

The meeting concluded with a set of recommendations relating to the protection and promotion of human rights in the context of emerging technologies, particularly with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities.

The most notable recommendations included enabling persons with disabilities and older persons to participate effectively in the digital environment, while providing the necessary protection and support tools to ensure safe and accessible use; involving them in the development of digital policies and plans to ensure that their actual needs are heard and that their views are incorporated into the design and implementation processes; and reviewing national legislation to ensure the criminalization of all forms of cyber violence, as well as strengthening cooperation among relevant authorities to develop protection programs⁴²⁶.

Statements

- The Center issued a statement on the occasion of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, calling for the empowerment of persons with disabilities and their inclusion in the digital environment, and for the provision of protection and support tools and universal design to ensure their full participation. The Center also emphasized the need to implement its recommendations set out in its annual reports, including ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities in the development and implementation of inclusive policies in the fields of education and participation in political and public life; providing environmental accessibility measures and reasonable accommodations in the health and education sectors, workplaces, the judiciary, places of worship, tourist, recreational, and sports venues, and other settings; establishing a national media plan to combat violence against persons with disabilities, promote their rights and societal roles, and strengthen the capacity of the media in this regard.

⁴²³ Center Letter No. (H.A./1-3/825), dated 03/11/2025

⁴²⁴ Letter No. (25107/18/11/1), dated 08/11/2025

⁴²⁵ Letter No. (R/46900), dated 03/12/2025

⁴²⁶ <https://nchr.org.jo>

Recommendations:

1. Institutionalizing robust compliance-monitoring mechanisms to track and ensure tourist establishments' adherence to the provisions of the Tourist Restaurants Regulation No. (49) of 2025, and implement training programs for restaurant staff on the rights of persons with disabilities.
2. Follow up on and monitor the enforcement and implementation of the provisions of the Hotels and Tourist Establishments Regulation for 2025, and implement awareness-raising programs for workers in this sector on the rights of persons with disabilities and communication skills for interacting with them.
3. Integrate the perspective of protecting groups most in need of protection into all national plans addressing the phenomenon of stray dogs, and intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational training campaigns to highlight the risks associated with the phenomenon and safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals.
4. Implement the recommendations relating to the National Autism Center set out in the body of the report, including gradually expanding the establishment of specialized Centers for children with autism spectrum disorder across the various governorates of the Kingdom, and strengthening the capacity of the existing Center in a manner that ensures the fulfilment of the right to rehabilitation and early intervention provided for under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.
5. Expand the provision of rapid transit buses connecting the governorates to address the public transportation challenges in Jordan and improve the level of services provided to persons with disabilities.
6. Mandating that the Greater Amman Municipality and all municipal authorities withhold the issuance or renewal of building and facility licenses absent strict compliance with mandatory reasonable accommodation standards for persons with disabilities, thereby safeguarding their rights 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 ensure the availability of sign-language interpreters and accredited communication-facilitation experts, enable institutions to refer to trusted specialists, and improve the quality of services provided to persons with disabilities.
9. Provide environmental accessibility measures and reasonable accommodations in the public and private sectors, tourist and recreational venues, and social care homes for persons with disabilities of different types and across different age groups and geographical areas.
10. Enable persons with disabilities and older persons to participate effectively in the digital environment, while providing the necessary protection and support tools to ensure safe and accessible use, and involving them in the development of digital policies and plans to ensure that their actual needs are taken into account and their views incorporated into the design and implementation processes.
11. Implement the recommendations set out in the body of the report concerning the Vocational Training Institute, including establishing a specialized position entitled "Job Coach" at the Institute, responsible for post-training follow-up and vocational guidance, accompanying trainees at workplaces, and providing psychological and vocational support, thereby contributing to actual employment and sustainable vocational inclusion, particularly for trainees with disabilities.
12. Implement the recommendations arising from the monitoring visits set out in the body of the report concerning the rights of persons with disabilities.

Rights of Older Persons

The rights of older persons are among the human rights guaranteed by general international instruments⁴²⁷. They are also guaranteed by the Jordanian Constitution⁴²⁸ and relevant national legislation⁴²⁹, with a view to achieving equality at all stages of life.

The above-mentioned international and national standards constitute the normative content of the rights of older persons. Their implementation is monitored by following developments in the legislative framework, developments at the policy level, and practices on the ground, and assessing them against the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards.

Developments in the Legislative Framework

During 2025, a number of legislative developments took place within the national legal framework, including the following:

- Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025⁴³⁰

The Regulation aims to establish a comprehensive and transparent legal framework governing fundraising, with a primary focus on protecting donors' rights, preventing unlawful exploitation, and ensuring that funds reach their designated purposes.

The Center notes that this Regulation contributes to preventing the exploitation of older persons or their humanitarian causes in unlicensed campaigns.

- Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴³¹

The significance of these Instructions lies in establishing a mandatory minimum standard of professional competence. They require persons working in the profession of “older persons’ companion” to demonstrate actual practice and successfully complete specialized training programs of no less than 100 training hours⁴³². The Instructions also specify a two-year license validity period⁴³³. The Center considers that this requirement ensures that services provided to this Groups Most in Need of Protection are subject to professional supervision and accountability.

The Center considers that the issuance of these Instructions constitutes an important and direct step towards strengthening protection against neglect and abuse and safeguarding the right of older persons to dignified and appropriate care.

- Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴³⁴

⁴²⁷ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights issued General Comment No. (6) on the economic, social and cultural rights of older persons. For further information, see: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arabic/cescr-gc6.html>

⁴²⁸ Article (6) of the Jordanian Constitution. Under paragraph (5), pursuant to the amendment published in Official Gazette No. (5770), dated 31/01/2022, it provides: “The law protects the rights of persons with disabilities and promotes their participation and inclusion in various aspects of life; it also protects motherhood and childhood, old age, and young people, and prevents abuse and exploitation”.

⁴²⁹ Including the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024, Social Security Law, Labor Law, Personal Status Law, Public Health Law, Regulation on the Licensing of Homes for Older Persons and Their Clubs, Instructions on Licensing Residential Care Homes for Older Persons, and Instructions on Day Clubs for Older Persons.

⁴³⁰ Published in Official Gazette No. (5988), dated 16/04/2025, p. 2030.

⁴³¹ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3252, dated 01/07/2025

⁴³² Pursuant to Article (8) of the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025

⁴³³ Pursuant to Article (13/A) of the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025

⁴³⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3257, dated 01/07/2025

The importance of issuing the Instructions⁴³⁵ lies in augmenting the professional competence and proficiency of social work practitioners through mandatory continuous training and professional development requirements⁴³⁶. This contributes to regulating the sector⁴³⁷ and ensuring the quality of social services through standardizing professional practices and strengthening oversight thereof.

The National Center considers that the more stringent professional standards have had a positive impact on the protection of older persons' rights, as they ensure that social services are provided by qualified and specialized personnel.

Policies

- Executive Plan for the Jordanian National Strategy for Older Persons⁴³⁸ for 2025–2027⁴³⁹
- The Executive Plan for the Jordanian National Strategy for Older Persons for 2025–2027 was issued by the National Council for Family Affairs and was developed through a participatory approach⁴⁴⁰ involving members of the National Committee for Older Persons, of which the National Center for Human Rights is a member.

The Center confirms that this Executive Plan establishes a comprehensive national strategic framework designed to advance the rights of older persons and elevate their quality of life, by focusing on social and economic empowerment, ensuring their effective participation in society, providing comprehensive and sustainable healthcare, strengthening social and legal protection, and preventing all forms of abuse and neglect. It also seeks to create a supportive and age-friendly environment, raise public awareness of ageing-related issues, and promote a positive image of older persons.

This step is consistent with national efforts aimed at enhancing community participation and improving the quality of life of older persons, particularly given that Zarqa Governorate is one

The Center expresses its hope that efforts among governmental and non-governmental entities will be strengthened to ensure the effective implementation of this Plan, given its direct impact on promoting and protecting the rights of older persons, safeguarding their dignity, and advancing the State's vision of building a just society that ensures protection and care for all its groups.

- The Greater Amman Municipality provided passenger transport buses to Madaba Governorate under the “Bus Rapid Transit” project on the Amman–Madaba route, as part of efforts to improve public transportation services and facilitate mobility, particularly for persons with disabilities and older persons. The buses are equipped and adapted to ensure ease of use and provide a safe and comfortable transportation environment.
- As part of the approach towards expanding the establishment of day clubs for older persons in the Kingdom, a cooperation agreement was signed on 22/04/2025 between the National Council for Family Affairs and Zarqa Municipality to establish a day club for older persons in Zarqa Governorate, dedicated to providing a secure and enabling environment wherein they can engage in purposeful activities and engage in activities appropriate to their abilities and life experiences.

3. The term “Al-‘Ajazah” (the elderly/infirm) was used in the name of the Home. This is not a rights-based term and may carry negative connotations

⁴³⁵ Issued pursuant to paragraph (B) of Article (14) of the Regulation on the Practice of the Social Work Profession No. (72) of 2024

⁴³⁶ Article (6/B) of the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 provides, under paragraph (B), that renewal of the license requires: “Evidence that the licensee has completed 40 training hours, or submitted a specialized research paper, or participated in a specialized conference, or submitted a peer-reviewed scholarly publication”.

⁴³⁷ Article (4) of the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025 specifies a two-year license period, which shall be renewed upon expiry by the licensee submitting an application for renewal.

⁴³⁸ The Council of Ministers issued a decision approving the Executive Plan for the National Strategy for Older Persons at its session held on Sunday, 19/10/2025

⁴³⁹ For further information, see the Plan: <https://ncfa.org.jo/ar>

⁴⁴⁰ The Executive Plan aims to implement the National Strategy for Older Persons for 2025–2027, which replaced the Jordanian National Strategy for Older Persons for 2018–2022. The key pillars of the Strategy include ensuring security and dignity and promoting the well-being of older persons in Jordan.

of the Kingdom's largest governorates and has a relatively high proportion of older persons⁴⁴¹.

Field Monitoring

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Dar Al-Salam Home for the Elderly on 20/01/2025⁴⁴² and recorded a number of observations concerning the extent to which the Home's building complies with the applicable legal and regulatory standards. The Center subsequently communicated these observations to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁴³. The most notable observations include:
 1. The area in which the Home is located is a commercial area, and the building and its main entrance are located directly on the main road (Wasfi Al-Tal Street). This directly contravenes Article (9/1) of the Licensing Instructions Residential Care Homes for Older Persons for 2014⁴⁴⁴, in addition to the lack of sufficient parking spaces for visitors' vehicles.
 2. The monitoring also revealed several regulatory violations, most notably an insufficient number of sanitary facilities in relation to the number of beneficiaries, in violation of Article (10/3) of the Instructions on Licensing Residential Care Homes for Older Persons for 2014⁴⁴⁵, which requires at least one sanitary facility for every five older persons.
 - The Center recommended relocating the Home to a more suitable location for the group it serves, in accordance with the legislation governing homes for older persons. Pending identification of a new location, the Center recommended regularizing the
- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Al-Amal Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate⁴⁴⁶ on 26/01/2025, during which it recorded a number of observations concerning compliance with the legal and regulatory standards applicable to homes for older persons. The Center subsequently communicated these observations to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁴⁷. It is noteworthy that, on 19/02/2025, the Minister of Social Development issued an administrative decree mandating the permanent closure of Al-Amal Home for Older Persons, taking effect on 28/02/2025⁴⁴⁸.
 - The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Wadi Al-Shta Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate on 02/02/2025⁴⁴⁹. During the visit, the Center recorded a number of recommendations and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵⁰. These recommendations focused on the following:

The Center received a response from the Ministry of Social Development pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7648), dated 11/05/2025, stating that approval had been granted to increase the amount allocated for the purchase of care services for older persons by JOD 50, bringing it to JOD 330

⁴⁴¹ According to data from the Department of Statistics, the highest proportion of older persons (aged 60 and over) resides in Amman Governorate, at 6.2%, followed by Ajloun and Karak Governorates, at 5.3% each. The proportion of older persons in Balqa, Madaba, Irbid, and Ma'an Governorates stood at 5.2% in each governorate, while the proportion in Zarqa Governorate was 4.9%. Ma'raq Governorate recorded the lowest proportion among the governorates, at 4.2%. (Department of Statistics, Statement on the International Day of Older Persons, 01/10/2025) For further information, see the website of the Department of Statistics: www.dosweb.dos.gov.jo

⁴⁴² Field Monitoring Visit Report to Dar Al-Salam Home for the Elderly, dated 20/01/2025

⁴⁴³ The Ministry of Social Development was notified pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/105), dated 28/01/2025

⁴⁴⁴ The provision requires the Home to be located in areas designated for residential use and away from main roads.

⁴⁴⁵ Article (10/3) of the Instructions on Licensing Residential Care Homes for Older Persons for 2014 provides that the building intended to be licensed as a home for the care of older persons, both internally and externally, must meet the following requirements: "Externally: 3. The area of the Home, the number of rooms, and the sanitary facilities shall be proportionate to the minimum number of older persons expected to reside therein (the capacity), with at least one sanitary facility allocated for every five older persons".

⁴⁴⁶ Field Monitoring Visit Report to Al-Amal Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate, dated 26/01/2025

⁴⁴⁷ Pursuant to National Center for Human Rights Letter No. (H.A./18/120), dated 03/02/2025

⁴⁴⁸ Pursuant to Ministry of Social Development Letter to the National Center for Human Rights No. (S.Q./3/3823), dated 27/02/2025, stating that Al-Amal Home for Older Persons was permanently closed effective 28/02/2025, at the request of the Home's director, due to failure to regularise its status within the period granted to the Home, and that its registration certificate was withdrawn.

⁴⁴⁹ Field Monitoring Visit Report to Wadi Al-Shta Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate, dated 02/02/2025

⁴⁵⁰ Pursuant to National Center for Human Rights Letter No. (H.A./18/248), dated 06/04/2025

Home's status by adapting the garden and outdoor area to suit the age group of the beneficiaries, providing shaded areas and appropriate furniture, replacing the Home's furniture, including beds and bedding, improving the cleanliness of the building and its facilities, ensuring the personal hygiene of older persons, increasing the number of staff, particularly supervisors, and providing them with training programs. It also recommended increasing the number of sanitary facilities to match the number of older persons, providing dedicated rooms and sleeping quarters for supervisors, and prohibiting supervisors from sleeping in the corridors.

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Darāt Samir Shamma Association on 09/02/2025⁴⁵¹, recorded its observations, and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development. The most notable observations included:
 1. The need to increase the amount allocated for the purchase of care services for older persons in homes for older persons to cover essential costs.
 2. Explore mechanisms to reduce or exempt care homes from electricity and water bills, which constitute a financial burden on social care homes generally, given the humanitarian services they provide, including considering the possibility of concluding memoranda of understanding or agreements with the Ministry.
 3. Complete the procedures for the transfer of ownership and licensing of the Association's bus with the Jordanian Customs Department, which was purchased using a donation provided by the Ministry of Social Development.

The Center received a response from the Ministry of Social Development to its letter, stating that the Ministry was attentive to and closely following up on all observations raised by the Center. The Ministry concurrently instituted all requisite measures to regularize the operational standing of Al-Zahra Home, and the competent Social Development Directorate followed up with the Home's administration to address all observations set out in the Center's report. The Ministry also contacted Miyahuna to increase the amount of water allocated to the Home.

per month for each older person. This decision applies to all care homes operating under service-purchase agreements with the Ministry, with the aim of reducing basic costs and improving the quality of services. The Ministry noted that the direct contractual relationship is between the association and the service provider, while affirming its continued efforts to explore and adopt programs and mechanisms that encourage the provision of financial, moral, psychological, social, and legal support to the sector of homes for older persons. These efforts form part of the priorities of the Executive Program of the Economic Modernization Vision, through the establishment of a social responsibility system pursuant to Article (4/H) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Al-Zahra Home for Older Persons on 16/02/2025⁴⁵², recorded its observations, and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵³. The most notable observations included:
 1. Increase the number of side handrails to facilitate mobility and ensure safety within the Home.
 2. Increase the number of supervisors so that staffing levels are commensurate with the number and needs of older persons.
 3. Encourage professional associations, particularly the Jordan Medical Association, Jordan Pharmacists Association, and Jordan Dental Association, to participate in voluntary work at the Home.

The Ministry stated in its response⁴⁵⁶ that Bayt Al-Ziyara is designated solely for the accommodation of Association members, and that no external persons are accommodated there. The building is also used as the Association's headquarters for holding its meetings and has a special character limited to the Association's activities and internal affairs.

- The Center monitored the Princess Muna Home for Older Women in Zarqa Governorate on 19/02/2025, recorded its observations, and communicated them to

⁴⁵¹ Field Monitoring Visit Report to Darāt Samir Shamma Association, dated 09/02/2025

⁴⁵² Field Monitoring Visit Report to Al-Zahra Home for Older Persons, dated 16/02/2025

⁴⁵³ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/194), dated 06/03/2025

⁴⁵⁶ Response of the Ministry of Social Development pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7653), dated 11/05/2025

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Bayt Al-Enaya Al-Insaniya for the Care of Older Persons in Fuheis, Balqa Governorate, on 17/02/2025. The Center recorded its observations and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵⁴. The most notable observations included:
 1. The absence of participation by the private sector and professional associations (nursing, medical, and dental associations) in supporting social care homes and providing voluntary services.
 2. The rapid response of Civil Defense to emergency cases, at approximately four minutes, while transportation of older persons is currently limited to Al-Salt Governmental Hospital and King Hussein Medical City.
 3. The Home currently accommodates six male older persons only, stemming from acute recruitment barriers for male personnel driven by prevailing socio-cultural constraints and statutory work-permit prerequisites.
- The National Center for Human Rights conducted a field monitoring visit to Bayt Al-Ziyara (Visitation Home) affiliated with the Rosary Sisters Association in Fuheis, Balqa Governorate, on 17/02/2025, and communicated with the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵⁵ to request information regarding the legal status of Bayt Al-Ziyara and the extent to which it is subject to supervision, oversight, and licensing under the legislation in force.

the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵⁷. The most notable observations included:

1. The building requires general maintenance, including repairing floors and carrying out painting works; replacing old furniture, including bedding, beds, covers, and seating; renovating the sanitary facilities and closed bathrooms; and preparing the outdoor areas for use during the summer, including the provision of shaded areas.
2. The general observations previously communicated by the Center to the Ministry of Social Development concerning all homes for older persons, including:
 - Increasing the amount allocated for the purchase of care services for older persons, as the current amount is insufficient to cover essential costs.
 - Encouraging the private sector and the business sector to provide financial, moral, psychological, social, and legal support to homes for older persons.
 - The Ministry of Social Development responded to the Center's letter pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7645), dated 11/05/2025, confirming that the Center's observations had been taken into consideration and were being followed up for regularization, while continuing to provide appropriate services to beneficiaries. The Ministry instructed the Zarqa Social Development Directorate to notify the Home's administration of the need to address the building's general maintenance issues.

⁴⁵⁴ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/203), dated 12/03/2025

⁴⁵⁵ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/212), dated 18/03/2025

⁴⁵⁷ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/201), dated 11/03/2025

The Ministry also increased the amount allocated for the purchase of care services for older persons from JOD 280 to JOD 330 per month for each older person, covering all care homes operating under agreements with the Ministry, while encouraging the reduction of operating costs in coordination with service providers. The Ministry further confirmed its adoption of programs and mechanisms to support care homes through various forms of assistance, as part of the priorities of the Economic Modernization Vision, including the establishment of a social responsibility system pursuant to Article (4/H) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Dar Al-Birr for Older Persons in Irbid Governorate on 26/02/2025. During the visit, it recorded its observations and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵⁸. The most notable observation was the need to approach the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund) to finance the installation of a solar energy system to meet the Home's energy needs.
- The Center conducted a monitoring visit to Al-Usrah Al-Bayda Association – Dar Al-Diyafah for Older Persons in Al-Jwaideh, Amman Governorate, on 19/03/2025. The Center recorded its observations during the visit and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁵⁹. The most notable observations included:
- Staffing shortages: The necessary staff were not available to meet the beneficiaries' needs in terms of supervisors and caregivers, despite previous correspondence with the Ministry. Ministry Letter No. (R.T./4030/4), dated 16/02/2025, indicated that there was only one employee in the men's section instead of three, and three female employees in the women's section instead of five.

Meanwhile, Association Letter No. (D.D./3/16), dated 26/01/2025, indicated that the required staffing complement had been available prior to the return of the older persons.

- General Safety Measures: The Home's situation had not been regularized despite the observations raised by the Ministry of Social Development pursuant to Letter No. (R.T./4/4386), dated 20/02/2025, which included:
 1. Completion of the automated communication system and its connection with the Public Security Directorate.
 2. Obtaining the necessary approvals concerning the liquefied gas cylinder assembly (4 cylinders, 450 liters each).
 3. Conducting a mock evacuation drill in coordination with Civil Defense.
- Failure to implement the previous observations: According to Ministry of Social Development Letter No. (R.T./4/4022), dated 03/03/2025, the following was agreed:
 1. Complete the maintenance works and classify the older persons in order to determine the appropriate number of caregivers required.
 2. Return 43 older persons, both men and women, to the Home on 29/01/2025, in accordance with the available technical staff.
 3. The second phase involved appointing 24 supervisors, distributed across shifts over a period of 10 days, with the need to classify the older persons.
- Ministry follow-up: A visit by the Directorate on 27/02/2025 showed that there were only 12 employees in the men's section, including employees serving their probationary period who did not meet the applicable requirements. The Home was granted a final deadline to regularize its situation on 05/03/2025

⁴⁵⁸ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/213), dated 18/03/2025

⁴⁵⁹ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/249), dated 06/04/2025

The Center confirms the response to its recommendations and observations through its follow-up of the Home's situation and the granting of a period for it to address the staffing and procedural deficiencies, reflecting the Ministry's commitment to ensuring the provision of safe, quality services to older persons. The Ministry of Social Development responded pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7645), dated 19/05/2025, as follows:

1. All remaining older persons accommodated in other homes were returned to Dar Al-Diyafah on 23/04/2025, under the direct supervision of the Ministry's technical and field directorate.
2. Daily and intensive follow-up, including morning and evening visits, was conducted to ensure the readiness of the facilities, staffing, and meals.
3. The situation of the older persons stabilized under the new administration, which operated with a high degree of professionalism and followed up on operations until late hours, at times staying overnight to ensure a smooth handover between caregivers.

Day Clubs for Older Persons

- On 13/04/2025, the National Center for Human Rights conducted a field monitoring visit to the Day Club for Older Persons at Wadi Al-Hadada Social and Cultural Center in Amman Governorate, and communicated with the Ministry of Social Development⁴⁶⁰ regarding a number of observations, most notably:
 1. Consider the possibility of expanding day clubs for older persons to ensure equitable geographical distribution.
 2. Approach the Greater Amman Municipality to establish a pedestrian walkway in front of the Club's building to facilitate access for older persons.

3. Provide the Club with a male or female nurse to deal with medical emergencies and provide first aid.
4. Organize a variety of recreational programs and activities that meet the needs of older persons.
5. Enable women to use the sports club and sports equipment, and provide a specialized female trainer.
6. Encourage older persons with disabilities to participate in recreational and social activities in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

The Ministry of Social Development responded to the Center's letter pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/8872), dated 01/06/2025, stating that the Ministry was working to expand the establishment of day clubs for older persons while ensuring equitable geographical distribution and providing financial support to associations wishing to operate such clubs. The Ministry also stated that it had contacted the Greater Amman Municipality to consider establishing a pedestrian walkway in front of the Club to facilitate access for beneficiaries, noting that the Municipality had established the Club free of charge. The Ministry clarified that the governing instructions do not mandate the permanent presence of nursing staff, while noting that essential medical first-aid provisions are maintained and that the Club had been provided with the basic medical supplies necessary to deal with emergencies, with coordination with Civil Defense when required.

The Ministry further confirmed that the purpose of day clubs is to provide a supportive environment for recreational and awareness-raising activities, with quarterly reports submitted to monitor the implementation of programs.

⁴⁶⁰ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/328), dated 29/04/2025

Statements Issued by the Center

First: Statement of the National Center for Human Rights on the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons (1 October)⁴⁶¹

The National Center for Human Rights called for the adoption of an international convention on the rights of older persons and the enactment of a dedicated national law on their rights, while emphasizing the need to strengthen healthcare services and provide specialized geriatric care personnel. It also stressed the importance of establishing government-run day clubs for older persons in the various governorates, and developing a disaggregated database and statistics that take into account sex, health, social, and economic status. The Center recommended implementing awareness-raising and media programs to promote the rights of older persons, continuing to provide reasonable accommodations and accessibility measures in public facilities and polling stations, involving older persons in development plans and strategies, promoting a culture of volunteerism, and encouraging the private sector to provide financial and in-kind support to homes for older persons.

Second: Statement of the National Center for Human Rights on the occasion of the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (15 June)⁴⁶²

The National Center for Human Rights called for the establishment of effective mechanisms to detect cases of abuse and ill-treatment in homes and care Centers for older persons, strengthening the capacities of personnel working in these facilities and day clubs, and providing them with qualified staff to develop future home-based care services. It also stressed the need to develop national policies and plans aimed at raising older persons' awareness and educating them, integrating them into the fields of employment, training, and family life, involving them in development processes and decision-making, and strengthening the role of the private sector in supporting their rights.

The Center emphasized the importance of increasing the financial allocations directed towards older persons, implementing protection and awareness-raising programs by all relevant authorities, and strengthening the role of the media in raising awareness of older persons' rights.

⁴⁶¹ See www.nchr.org.jo

⁴⁶² See www.nchr.org.jo

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the field monitoring visits and follow-up activities conducted by the National Center for Human Rights concerning the conditions of homes for older persons and day clubs, and with a view to promoting and protecting the rights of older persons, the Center 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 spheres.
2. Establish government-run day clubs for older persons in all governorates of the Kingdom to ensure the 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 personnel, to serve as a foundation for the future provision of voluntary home-based care services.
5. Adopt programs to encourage the business and private sectors to assume part of their 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, strengthen the role of the media in raising awareness, and protect older persons from all forms of violence and abuse.
7. Improve the physical environment of homes for older persons by developing sanitary facilities and providing safe walkways and side handrails in accordance with the facilities' capacity.
8. Involve older persons in relevant national plans and strategies related to the Sustainable Development Goals.
9. Establish a disaggregated database and statistics taking into account sex, age, disability, and health, social, and economic status, among other factors, and use the findings of such statistics to inform the necessary forms of intervention for the protection of the rights of older persons.
10. Develop national social policies and plans specifically for older persons in the areas of awareness-raising, education, employment, training, family affairs, and other relevant areas, including strengthening the 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 undertaking targeted media outreach.
11. Develop viable alternatives and deinstitutionalization pathways for older persons, supporting community-based care providers, companionship, and nursing services to older persons in their homes, and refrain from placing older persons in care homes except in exceptional circumstances, while ensuring the provision of the same services and the same quality of care.
12. Improve the physical environment of buildings housing homes for older persons, including ensuring that sanitary facilities are commensurate with the facilities' capacity and providing safe walkways and side handrails.
13. Ensure the availability of a sufficient number of qualified social workers, psychologists, and other appropriately qualified support professionals in every home 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 engagement and their mental, physical, and psychological well-being and empowerment.

Annex No. (1)

Analysis of Complaints Received by the National Center for Human Rights of 2025

Complaints Received by the Center During 2025

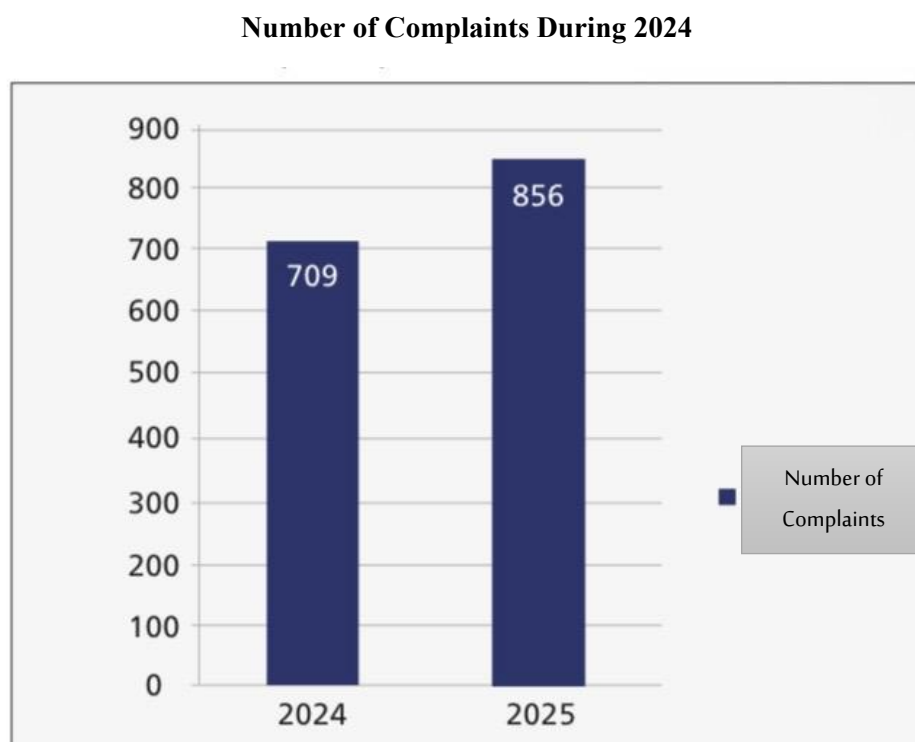
The Center registered 856 complaints in 2025, compared with 709 complaints in 2024. Of this total, 590 grievances pertained to civil and political rights, whereas 219 grievances addressed economic, social, and cultural rights. Meanwhile, a limited subset of 47 complaints specifically addressed the rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection requiring heightened protection, as shown in the table below.

Table No. (51): Complaints Received by the Center During 2025

[illegible]

Right to Establish and Join Associations	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rule of Law	55	9	0	12	15	2	0	0	17	0	0
Right to Peaceful Assembly	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	590	147	19	78	184	22	24	0	116	0	0
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights											
Right to Health	39	2	1	3	10	4	3	0	16	0	0
Right to Work	74	14	2	17	24	0	4	0	13	0	0
Right to an Adequate Standard of Living	35	9	0	8	10	1	0	0	7	0	0
Right to Education	31	11	2	1	7	2	1	0	7	0	0
Right to Hold Public Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Right to Social Security	12	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rights Claims	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Right to Property	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Right to Development	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Right to a Healthy Environment	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Intellectual Property Rights	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Rights	11	1	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	219	38	5	45	64	10	9	0	48	0	0
Rights of Groups Most in Need of Protection											
Women's Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children's Rights	25	7	1	4	6	0	1	0	6	0	0
Juveniles' Rights	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rights of Persons with Disabilities	15	4	0	2	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
Rights of Older Persons	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Rights	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	47	14	1	6	13	1	2	0	10	0	0
Grand Total	856	199	25	129	261	33	35	0	174	0	0
Percentage (%)		23.25	2.92	15.07	30.49	3.86	4.09	0.00	20.33	0.00	0.00

Figure (4): Number of Complaints Received by the National Center for Human Rights During 2025



The Center's Methodology for Following Up on Complaints Received

The Complaints, Follow-up and Redress of Violations Unit is mandated with overseeing and processing all grievances submitted to the Center. The working mechanism consists of a series of sequential stages, as follows:

- **First Stage: Receiving the Complaint**

This stage covers the following elements: all essential elements relating to the subject matter of the complaint, presented in a coherent and comprehensive sequence, including a detailed description of the legal situation existing before and after the alleged violation occurred, and an explanation of the impact of the alleged violation at the legal, social, and economic levels, particularly its impact on the family life of the affected person and/or his or her family members.

- **Second Stage: Preliminary Verification Procedures**

This stage comprises two main procedures, as follows:
First Procedure: Formulating a comprehensive legal analysis of the subject matter grounded in the domestic legal framework and international human rights

Second Procedure: Develop a well-defined action plan linked to a short timeframe for following up on the complaint and proceeding with measures to address it. The action plan shall include practical solutions for following up on the complaint and bringing the violation to an end, such as conducting an urgent field visit to the entity against which the complaint has been filed, sending official correspondence accompanied by a legal analysis of the subject matter of the complaint, establishing a fact-finding team, and requesting documents relating to the complaint from the relevant authority.

- **Third Stage: Processing the Complaint (Concurrent and Mandatory Stages)**

This stage comprises two main concurrent procedures, as follows:

- First Track: Direct communication with the entity against which the complaint has been filed, as appropriate, and/or sending official correspondence setting out the substance of the complaint and supported by a legal analysis, and conducting a field visit, where necessary. The relevant measure shall be determined and implemented within a period not exceeding 48 hours from receipt of the complaint. In urgent complaints,

standards, and enter it into the system within a maximum period of 24 hours from receipt of the complaint.

where time is a critical factor, the relevant measure shall be taken within 24 hours.

- Second Track: Monitoring allegations of recurrent patterns of violations, whether in terms of the entity against which the complaint has been filed or the nature of the alleged violation.

- **Fourth Stage: Assessment of Responses and Follow-up Procedures**

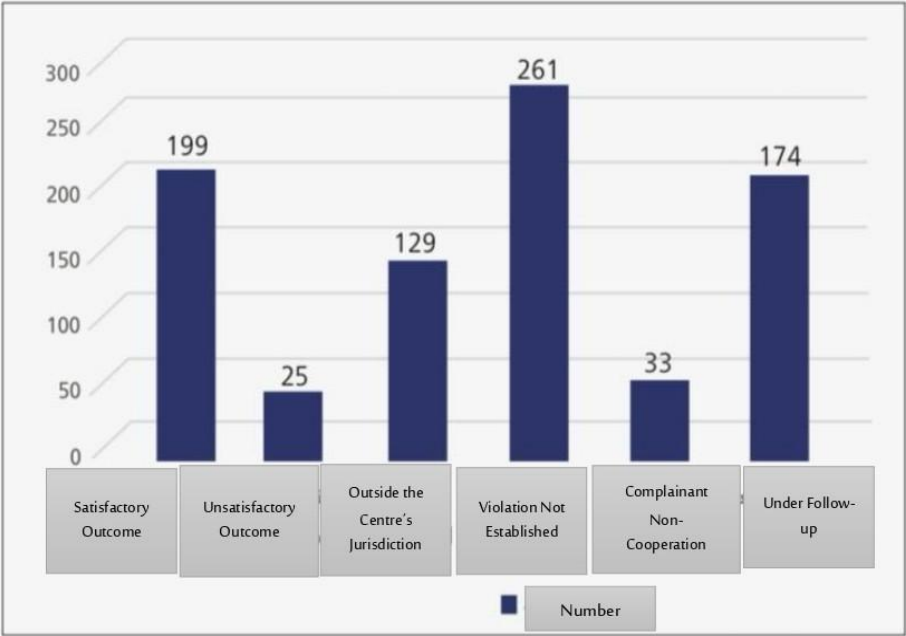
A decision shall be taken to close the complaint by the decision of the Commissioner-General in the following cases: lack of jurisdiction, termination of the violation, or non-cooperation by the complainant.

Results of Following Up on Complaints Received by the National Center for Human Rights in 2025

During 2025, the Complaints, Follow-up and Redress of Violations Unit received 856 complaints. Of these, 199 complaints were resolved with a satisfactory outcome, representing 23.25% of the total number of complaints.

In addition, 25 complaints were closed without a satisfactory outcome, representing 2.92% of the total number of complaints, while 129 complaints were closed as falling outside the Center's jurisdiction, representing 15.07% of the total number of complaints. Furthermore, 261 complaints were closed because no violation of human rights was established, representing 30.49%, and 33 complaints were closed due to the complainant's failure to cooperate, representing 3.86%. Meanwhile, 174 complaints remain under follow-up, representing 20.33% of the total number of complaints.

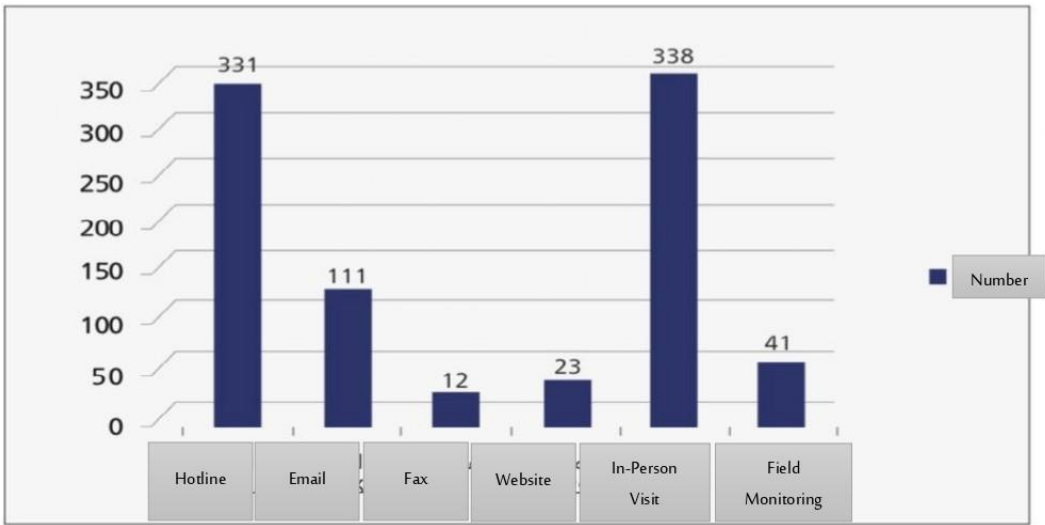
Figure (5): Distribution of Complaints by Outcome Achieved During 2025



The volume of grievances registered by the Center recorded an increase of 147 cases in 2025 compared to 2024. Grievances pertaining to civil and political rights constituted the predominant category, registering an increase of 71 cases compared with 2024. There was also an increase in complaints relating to economic, social, and cultural rights, which rose by 69 complaints, with the Center recording 219 complaints in this category during 2025. Complaints relating to the rights of groups most in need of protection also increased, by 7 complaints compared with 2024.

It should be noted that in-person submissions remain the most common means of receiving complaints, accounting for 38.67% of the total complaints received by the Center. There was also an increase in the proportion of complaints received through the hotline, which accounted for 12.97% of the total complaints. A total of 41 complaints, representing 4.79% of the total complaints received in 2025, were also recorded through this channel. The proportion of complaints received through the Center’s website increased by 2.69%, while complaints received by fax accounted for 1.40%, and those received by email accounted for 12.97%.

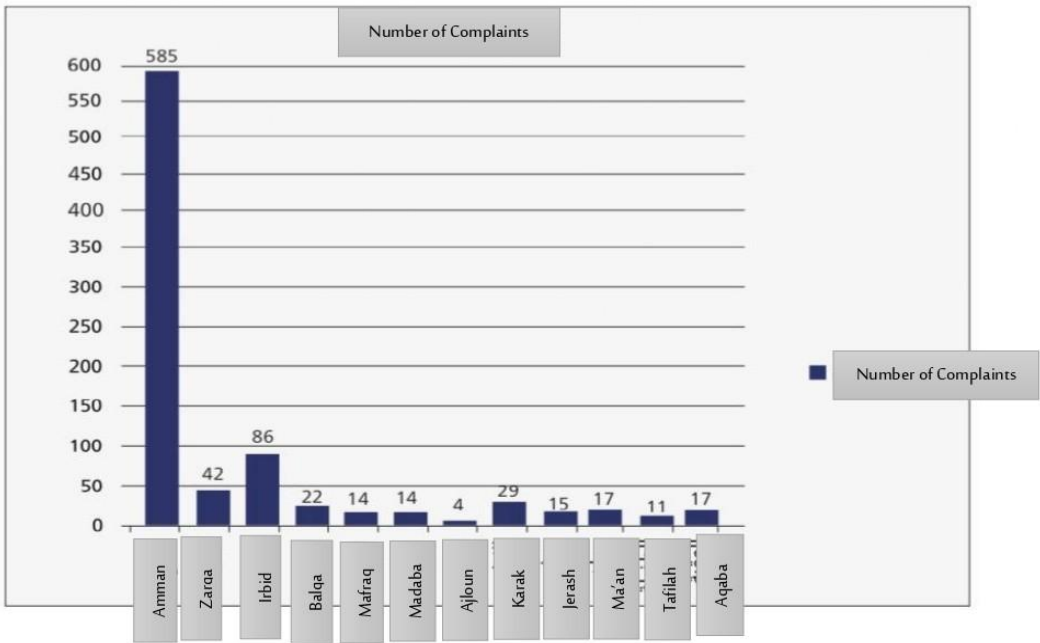
Figure (6): Number of Complaints Received by the Center by Means of Receipt



With regard to the distribution of complaints received by the Center across the governorates of the Kingdom, the chart shows that Amman, Zarqa, and Irbid Governorates have continued to record the highest proportions of complaints received by the Center for several years. Amman Governorate remained the governorate with the highest number of complaints received by the Center, accounting for 68.34%. Irbid Governorate ranked second in 2025, accounting for 10.05% of the total number of complaints,

followed by Zarqa Governorate in third place, at 4.91%. Karak Governorate ranked fourth, at 3.39%, while Balqa Governorate ranked fifth, at 2.57%. Ma’an Governorate ranked sixth, at 1.99%. The Center also recorded an increase in the number of complaints received from the southern governorates for the third consecutive year, namely Aqaba, Tafilah, and Ma’an, which together accounted for 5.25%, compared with 2024.

Figure (7): Complaints Received by the Center by Governorate During 2025



Operating within the statutory mandate of the National Center for Human Rights to monitor and protect the rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, through receiving complaints and/or conducting monitoring activities, the Center followed up on complaints submitted by residents of the Kingdom. Complainants of non-Jordanian nationality represented 16.24% of the aggregate number of registered complainants.

Figure (8): Number of Complainants by Nationality

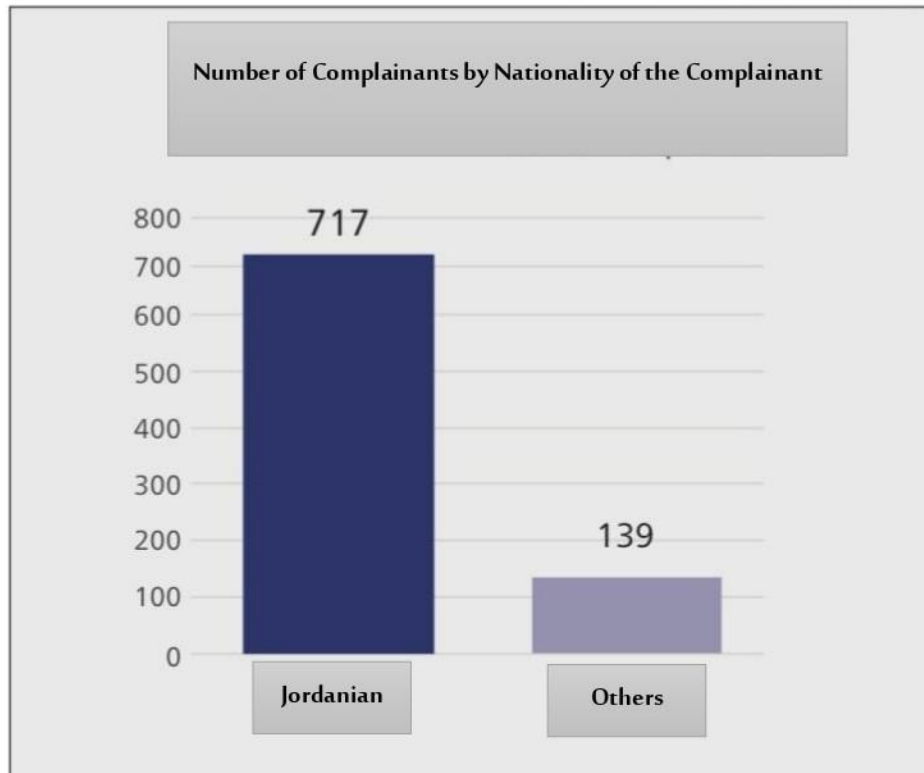
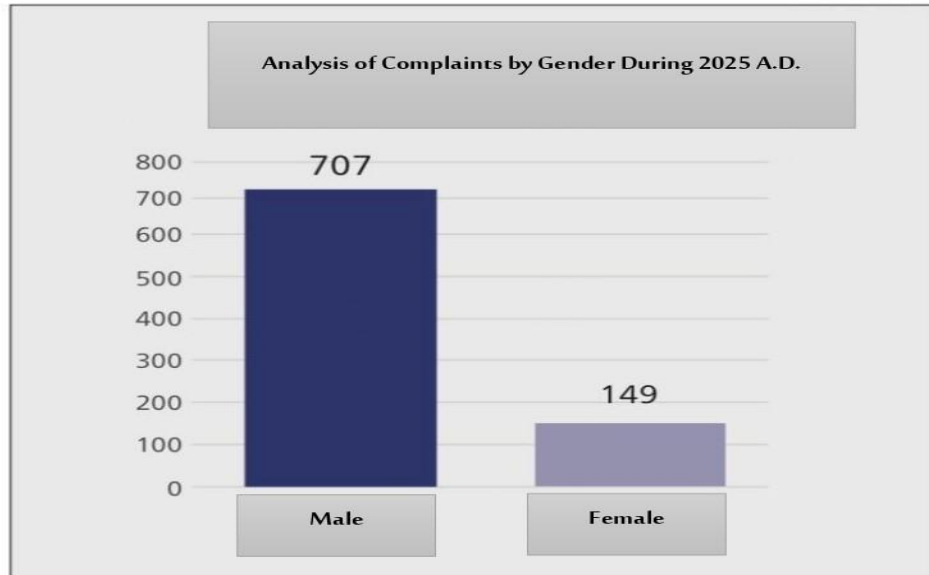


Figure (9): The chart shows that the proportion of complaints submitted by male complainants continues to be higher, accounting for 82.59% of the total number of complaints received by the Center.



Practical Procedures for Receiving, Following Up on, and Redressing Violations Arising from Complaints Received by the Center During 2025

1. The Center dispatched 885 formal communications to relevant competent authorities to investigate and follow up on lodged grievances. The Center also received 560 responses to correspondence relating to complaints.
2. The Center fostered collaborative institutional networks with peer Arab human rights bodies to address grievances submitted by Jordanian nationals abroad.

Challenges:

A number of challenges hinder the effective follow-up of complaints, the most notable of which are:

1. Non-compliance or delayed responsiveness by certain authorities, alongside the submission of perfunctory or purely formal replies to such complaints, or failure to provide the Center with the documents necessary to complete the verification process in certain complaints⁴⁶³.
2. Complainants' unwillingness to pursue their complaints for personal reasons and/or their failure to cooperate in some cases.
3. The imperative to reinforce the institutional and technical capacities of designated liaison officials entrusted with complaint management and public institutions, and equip them with the necessary human rights knowledge and technical skills to deal with the complaints, observations, and inquiries received by the Center.

In this regard, it should be noted that, in order to overcome these challenges, the Center has adopted, as part of its five-year strategic plan, a comprehensive vision that includes conducting training courses to strengthen the capacity of relevant stakeholders to handle complaints received by the Center, in addition to developing an integrated media and outreach plan to raise awareness of the Center, its powers and mandate, and its competence to receive complaints. The Center is also working to expand its outreach to receive complaints directly in different governorates of the Kingdom.

⁴⁶³ It should be noted that a circular issued by the Prime Minister, bearing No. (1/11/18/5820), dated 22/03/2011, specifies a response period of 30 days.

Annex No. (2)

Key Achievements of the Center and the Impact of Implementing Its Recommendations and Field Visits of 2025

The 2025 Achievements Report of the National Center for Human Rights delineates the institution's key milestones realized throughout 2025 pursuant to the powers entrusted to it under the National Center for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended. These achievements constitute one of the inputs to the Twenty-Second Annual Report for 2025

First: Achievements of the Board of Trustees in 2025

The Board of Trustees of the National Center for Human Rights is the Center's highest governing body, responsible for overseeing the management of the Center and following up on its various activities and events in the field of human rights at the local, regional, and international levels⁴⁶⁴.

The Board of Trustees undertakes a number of functions and responsibilities aimed at formulating the Center's general policy in a manner that safeguards its independence, developing its tools and means, and governing its operations⁴⁶⁵. It also issues decisions and recommendations to the Commissioner-General and the General Secretariat on strategic directions and general policies, thereby strengthening the independence of the Center's work, enhancing the administrative efficiency of the General Secretariat, and consolidating the standards of credibility, integrity, and transparency across all the Center's activities. During 2025, the Board of Trustees played a leading role in advancing the work of the Center and developing its tools and means to achieve the objectives set out in the National Center for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended. Its most notable achievements included:

- Approving institutional development documents for the Center's work in support of the work of the Commissioner-General and the General Secretariat.
- Institutionalizing the publication of the Center's monthly achievements magazine, ensuring that it is issued on a quarterly basis and circulated among all partners.
- Reviewing human resources-related matters and taking decisions thereon, including appointments to the Center's staff, approving a policy paper on

- Overseeing the preparation of the Center's Strategic Plan for 2026–2030, working towards its approval and following up on its implementation.
- Approving the executive work plan associated with the Strategic Plan, ensuring alignment with the Center's priorities and achievement of its objectives.
- Developing the methodology for preparing the Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights, following up on its implementation, and placing the implementation of the recommendations arising therefrom among the Center's priorities in accordance with a specialized methodology that contributes to implementing the recommendations in cooperation with all relevant entities and keeping pace with developments in the field of human rights.
- Developing a specialized methodology governing the Center's mechanism for announcing its positions on relevant national legislation, ensuring its alignment with the provisions of the Jordanian Constitution and the relevant international human rights standards, through institutionalizing partnership with the specialized committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and holding intensive meetings in this regard.
- Holding a working retreat for the Board of Trustees aimed at governing the work of the Board and its committees, conducting a self-assessment of its performance, and strengthening the role of the Commissioner-General and the General Secretariat in a manner that ensures transparency, integrity, and sound governance of the Center's work, as well as preparing and approving the relevant documents.
- Participation in the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights: Opportunities, Risks, and Visions for a Better Future.
- Participation in the Tripartite Partnership Meeting (UNDP–OHCHR–KGANHRI).
- Participation in the Arab-African Dialogue on Business and Human Rights.

⁴⁶⁴ Article (13) of the National Center for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended.

⁴⁶⁵ Article (14) of the National Center for Human Rights Law, which provides that the Board of Trustees shall undertake the following functions: formulate the Center's general policy and monitor its implementation; consider and approve the Center's annual work plan; approve means of developing the Center, activating and evaluating its activities; consider and approve the annual report; develop the Center's sources of income; consider matters referred to it by the Commissioner-General and take decisions thereon; strengthen the Center's relations with similar institutions and Centers; approve the draft general budget and final accounts of the Center and appoint a statutory auditor; issue the instructions necessary for the management of the Center, its branches, and committees; supervise its various activities and events in the field of human rights; and manage and invest the Center's movable and immovable funds and property in accordance with the principles approved by the Board of Trustees.

recruitment and appointment criteria, the Instructions on Annual Individual Performance Evaluation for General Secretariat Employees, and the Guidelines for Annual Performance Evaluation.

In a step reflecting its leading role in promoting and protecting human rights at the regional and international levels, the Chairperson and members of the Board of Trustees continued their active engagement within the regional and international human rights system. This was demonstrated by the continued chairmanship of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions by the National Center for Human Rights, represented by the Chairperson of its Board of Trustees, and by the implementation of a number of activities aimed at highlighting the promotion and protection of human rights in the Arab region. The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees also continued to chair the Governance Committee of the Asia Pacific Forum and serve as a member of the Bureau of the Permanent Alliance of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, representing the Board of Trustees and the National Center for Human Rights.

Participation of the Chairperson and Members of the Board of Trustees

At the Regional and International Levels:

- Participation in the annual meeting of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.
- Participation in the Fifth Global Forum on Justice for Children.

- Participation in the Capacity-Building Training Program.
- Participation in the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Forum.
- Organization of a conference in cooperation with the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions entitled “The Future of Education in Jordan for a New Social Contract”.
- Participation in the Ninth Scientific Conference on Protecting Human Rights and Exchanging Best Practices.

At the Local Level

- Participation in the dialogue meeting entitled “The Reality of Partisan Life: Experience, Challenges, and Opportunities”.
- Participation in the National Consultations Session on the General Framework of the National Social Protection Strategy.
- Participation in the national event entitled “No to the Displacement of the Palestinian People from Their Land, Whether in Gaza or the West Bank”.
- Participation in the discussion session entitled “Cybercrime Law: Reviews and Impact Assessment”.
- Participation in the National Conference on Higher Education: From Vision to Implementation – A Roadmap for Modernization, Transformation, and Institutional Resilience in the Higher Education Sector”.

- Active participation in the consultative dialogue session concerning the Draft Amending Labor Law No. (10) of 2024
- Participation in the opening of the building of the Institute for Training and Development of Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers within the Department of Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers.
- Participation in the Arab Initiative for Cancer Control.
- Participation in the opening ceremony of the 2025 Media and Information Literacy Academy, entitled “Media and Information: Media and Information Literacy Empowers Minds and Revives the Truth”.
- Participation in the launch of the Public Opinion Survey on Women’s Political Participation in the 2024 Parliamentary Elections and the Impact of the New Legislation.
- Participation in the opening ceremony of the “Amman – Arab Youth Capital 2025” activities.
- Participation in the dialogue seminar entitled “Human Rights and the Political Party Landscape”.
- Participation in the dialogue seminar entitled “The Future of Political Party Work, Good Governance, and Political Modernization”.
- Participation in the conference entitled “Modernization Visions: Constitutional

Board of Trustees Committees⁴⁶⁶

The standing and ad-hoc committees constituted by the Board of Trustees made substantive contributions to achieving the Center’s objectives and ensuring the effectiveness and transparency of its management, facilitating the Center’s work, and organizing and coordinating its various activities and tasks in a manner that promotes cooperation and achieves integration among the Board of Trustees, the Commissioner-General, the General Secretariat staff, and its partners. The committees are responsible for following up on the implementation of the plans and programs approved by the Board of Trustees. This has enhanced the effectiveness of the Center’s work in promoting and protecting human rights in a more effective and comprehensive manner.

The committees of the Board of Trustees also worked diligently and consistently to supervise and oversee the Center’s work and ensure that activities were implemented appropriately in accordance with the standards and objectives set out in the National Center for Human Rights Law and the instructions in force. They also contributed to directing attention towards vital areas, pressing issues, and challenges facing the Center’s work.

⁴⁶⁶ The Board of Trustees has established several committees to support the Center’s work, as follows:

(A) Permanent Committees, comprising specialized technical and administrative committees, as follows:

- Technical Committees specialized in the Center’s areas and objectives:
 - Legal and Legislative Committee
 - Civil and Political Rights Committee
 - Economic and Social Rights Committee
 - Groups Most in Need of Protection Committee
- Administrative Committees supporting the work of the Commissioner-General and the General Secretariat:
 - Governance, Policies and Risk Management Committee
 - Tenders Committee
 - Staff Selection Committee
 - Financial Committee
 - Funding and International Relations Committee

(B) Temporary Committees, established to consider specific matters whenever necessary:

- Objections and Grievances Committee
- Job Placement Committee

Amendments in Jordan and the Political System to Ensure the Empowerment of Women and Youth”.

- Participation in the High-Level Arab Conference on “Following Up on the Implementation of the Declaration Issued by the Second World Summit for Social Development”.

Second: Achievements of the Protection Commission

The Protection Commission encompasses the following departments: The Department of Groups Most in Need of Protection, the Department of Economic and Social Rights, the Department of Civil and Political Rights, and the Department of International Mechanisms.

First: Monitoring Women

- Conducting field monitoring visits to evaluate the rights and welfare of beneficiaries at Amina Home for Women at Risk in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring the status of the rights of beneficiaries at Al-Mahabba Home, affiliated with the Princess Taghrid Foundation, in Aqaba Governorate.
- Monitoring the status of the rights of beneficiaries at Dar Al-Wifaq Al-Usari (Family Reconciliation Home) in Aqaba Governorate.
- Monitoring the status of the rights of beneficiaries at Dar Karamah for Victims of Human Trafficking in Amman Governorate.

Children

- Monitoring the incident involving the burning of the child Mohammad at Khalid bin Al-Walid Secondary School for Boys, through conducting monitoring visits to the school, Al-Bashir Hospital, and the Amman Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Center.
- Monitoring the conditions of children in conflict with the law at the male and female juvenile detention Centers in Aqaba Governorate.
- Monitoring the conditions of children in conflict with the law at the Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home in Madaba, twice a year.
- Monitoring the conditions of children benefiting from the Jordanian Children's Villages in Amman and Aqaba Governorates.

- Monitoring the conditions of children at the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Centers in Amman and Zarqa Governorates.
- Monitoring the status of the rights of children benefiting from the Boys' Care Center in Madaba Governorate, twice a year.

Persons with Disabilities

- Monitoring the status of the rights of persons with disabilities at the Al-Sawsana Special Education Center in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring the Al-Dhaleel Care and Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities in Zarqa Governorate.
- Monitoring Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum Mixed School for the Blind in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring the National Autism Center in Zarqa Governorate.
- Monitoring the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Center for Persons with Disabilities in Zarqa Governorate.

Older Persons

- Monitoring the status of the rights of older persons at Dar Al-Salam Home for the Care of Older Persons in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring Al-Amal Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring Wadi Al-Shta Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring Darāt Samir Shamma for the Care of Older Persons in Amman Governorate, twice a year.
- Monitoring Al-Zahra Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring Bayt Al-Ziyara for Older Women in Fuheis.
- Monitoring Bayt Al-Enaya Al-Insaniya for the Care of Older Persons in Fuheis.

- Monitoring the Princess Muna Home for Older Women in Zarqa Governorate.
- Monitoring Dar Al-Birr for Older Persons in Irbid Governorate.
- Monitoring Dar Al-Diyafah for Older Persons in Amman Governorate.
- Monitoring the Wadi Al-Hadada Day Club for Older Persons in Amman Governorate.
- Impact Achieved Based on the Center's Recommendations and Field Monitoring Visits Concerning Groups Most in Need of Protection:
 - The National Center monitored the legislation governing women's rights and found that the Government had responded to the implementation of a number of the recommendations set out in its annual reports and official correspondence, including the Jordanian National Commission for Women Law⁴⁶⁷. The Center issued a letter to the Jordanian National Commission for Women supporting the issuance of the draft law at the time⁴⁶⁸. The law was subsequently enacted with the aim of strengthening the role of the National Commission for Women in protecting and promoting women's rights⁴⁶⁹.

The Government also responded to the relevant observations and recommendations⁴⁷⁰ by issuing the regulations governing⁴⁷¹ the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024⁴⁷², which are intended to enhance and protect women's rights.

training staff and beneficiaries in first aid; the preparation of an emergency plan by the Civil Defense Directorate in Aqaba; the implementation of a number of projects within

These included the Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴⁷³, the Instructions for Accrediting Training Entities, Training Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025⁴⁷⁴, and the Instructions on Moving from One Professional Classification to Another for 2025⁴⁷⁵.

- The Center monitored Amina Home for the Reception and Rehabilitation of Women at Risk on 16/02/2025 and noted the response of the Ministry of Social Development to the implementation of its recommendations set out in its correspondence⁴⁷⁶ and annual report, including the expansion of Amina Home's operational capacity from 28 to 40 beneficiaries to mitigate acute placement bottlenecks, with a view to reducing the temporary transfer of cases falling within the Home's mandate to the emergency sections of Dar Al-Wifaq Al-Usari (Family Reconciliation Home) until a vacancy becomes available at Amina Home upon reaching its full capacity. The Home's computer laboratory was also equipped with nine computers, and its staffing levels were increased.
- The Center monitored Dar Al-Wifaq Al-Usari (Family Reconciliation Home) in Aqaba Governorate on 07/05/2025 and noted developments reflecting the protection and promotion of beneficiaries' rights, including the return of 110 beneficiaries to their families, with employment opportunities provided to some of them; the installation of a fire alarm system;

the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴⁸¹, and the Instructions for Accrediting Training Entities, Training

⁴⁶⁷ Published in Official Gazette No. (5993), dated 15/05/2025

⁴⁶⁸ Center Letter No. (H.A./1-4/704), dated 08/08/2024

⁴⁶⁹ The enactment of this Law constitutes a significant development in this regard and also responds to the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women concerning Jordan to enact a dedicated law for the Commission that strengthens its independence.

⁴⁷⁰ See the Twenty-First Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024

⁴⁷¹ The regulations were issued pursuant to Articles (5/A), (8), (12/B), (13/B), (14/B), (15/B), and (26) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

⁴⁷² Published in Official Gazette No. (5916), p. 1651, dated 24/03/2024

⁴⁷³ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁷⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁷⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁷⁶ Pursuant to Center Letter No. (H.A./18/387), dated 29/04/2024

⁴⁸¹ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3257, dated 01/07/2025

the Home, including food production, candle-making, agriculture, and plastic greenhouses; and the implementation of various extracurricular activities, such as mosaic art, recycling, candle-making, and agriculture. The Home likewise ensures the provision of tailored reasonable accommodations specifically designed to facilitate accessibility for persons with mobility impairments.

- The Center monitored Dar Karamah for Victims of Human Trafficking and commended the Government's response to its recommendation to activate the Fund for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking and improve the Home's physical environment. From 2024 through the end of 2025, the Fund financed the purchase of seven travel tickets to facilitate the victims' safe and voluntary return to their countries of origin, at their request. An advance payment was also provided to the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit to cover urgent and necessary expenses provided for under the Fund Regulation No. (6) of 2023. In 2025, 16 victims of human trafficking, including potential victims, benefited from the advance payment⁴⁷⁷.

Children:

- The Center monitored the legislation governing children's rights and found that the Government had responded to the implementation of a number of its recommendations, including the issuance of the regulations and instructions governing⁴⁷⁸ the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024⁴⁷⁹. These included the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025 and the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴⁸⁰,

The Center also received a response from the Ministry of Social Development to its Letter No. (S.Q./3/1401), dated 23/01/2025, stating that the Ministry had approached the Minister of Health to second another physician to the Center, developed a plan for extracurricular programs and recreational activities and provided the necessary equipment, and established a computer room. The response further stated that doctors

Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025⁴⁸²

- The Center monitored the Jordanian Children's Villages SOS Association in Aqaba Governorate and noted the implementation of its recommendations⁴⁸³, including increasing the staffing complement by appointing caregivers, a psychologist, and educational and community program coordinators, among others.
- The Center monitored the Jordanian Children's Villages SOS in Amman Governorate and noted the Association's response⁴⁸⁴ to its recommendations, including appointing a psychologist; referring cases when necessary; ensuring an adequate number of caregivers; providing an appropriate environment for children with disabilities; and training staff to ensure the protection of the groups targeted and meet their needs.
- The National Center for Human Rights monitored the Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center and noted the Ministry of Social Development's response to the Center's recommendation to relocate the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Madaba and open a new Center in Amman, fully equipped and operational as of 01/01/2025. This addressed all observations relating to the previous building and reflected the Ministry's commitment to improving the care environment and protecting the rights of groups most in need of protection⁴⁸⁵.
- The Center monitored the Child Behavior Modification and Rehabilitation Center in Zarqa Governorate and recorded its recommendations.
- The National Center monitored the incident involving the burning of the child Mohammad Al-Humaydi at Khalid bin Al-Walid School, and confirms the Ministry of Education's response to its recommendations, including providing counselling services at the school, fostering a secure educational environment, conducting specialized child protection training for counsellors and educators, implementing

⁴⁷⁷ Ministry of Justice Letter received by the National Center for Human Rights No. (5/17/B/218), dated 07/01/2026

⁴⁷⁸ The regulations were issued pursuant to Articles (5/A), (8), (12/B), (13/B), (14/B), (15/B), and (26) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

⁴⁷⁹ Published in Official Gazette No. (5916), p. 1651, dated 24/03/2024

⁴⁸⁰ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3252, dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁸² Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3258, dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁸³ Field Monitoring Visit Report to the Jordanian Children's Villages SOS Association in Aqaba Governorate, dated 04/05/2025

⁴⁸⁴ Pursuant to Letter No. (140/SOS/2025) issued by the Jordanian Children's Villages SOS Association, dated 30/01/2025

⁴⁸⁵ Letter issued by the Ministry of Social Development to the National Center for Human Rights No. (S.Q./3/17744), dated 21/10/2025

and psychologists had been provided, and that agreements had been concluded with the Ministry of Education, the Justice Center, local associations, and the Public Security Directorate to provide therapeutic, legal, and awareness-raising services.

- The Center monitored the male and female juvenile detention Centers in Aqaba Governorate and noted the response of the Public Security Directorate to its recommendations set out in its monitoring reports, annual reports, and official correspondence⁴⁸⁶, which contributed to improving and developing the services provided to children in conflict with the law at these facilities. The most notable positive developments included: (a) The provision of five beds equipped with clean, tidy, and comfortable mattresses and bedding, together with the installation of sanitary shower facilities within the detention quarters designed to fully respect and uphold juvenile privacy standards. (b) Improved maintenance and cleanliness of the detention facility, with the walls painted in psychologically soothing colors, and adequate ventilation and lighting provided.
- The Center monitored the conditions and rights of children with disabilities in education through a monitoring visit to Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum Mixed Secondary School for the Blind in Marka District. The National Center confirms the Ministry of Education's response to a number of its recommendations, including establishing a hotline for complaints, organizing school transportation through dedicated buses or private companies, implementing teacher training programs covering Braille and mobility and orientation skills, in addition to general professional development programs.
- The Center monitored the Al-Sawsana Special Education Center and recorded a number of recommendations, which it submitted to the Ministry of Education⁴⁸⁹. These included intensifying oversight of special education Centers subject to the Ministry's supervision and oversight; benefiting from the expertise and experience of the Ministry of Social Development in managing and supervising special education Centers; and fulfilling the purpose for which responsibility for supervising and licensing educational institutions for

discipline instructions, conducting awareness-raising programs to combat violence and bullying, and requiring schools to provide first-aid kits⁴⁸⁷.

- The Center communicated with the Prime Minister's Office regarding the outcomes of the dialogue session on stray dogs and received a response from the Prime Minister's Office to its letter⁴⁸⁸, enclosing Ministry of Local Administration Letter No. (R/1/46900), dated 03/12/2025, which stated the following: the Ministry and municipalities were prepared to participate in developing a comprehensive national plan in cooperation with the relevant authorities and oversight bodies; 19 sites had been designated for the establishment of shelters and were under implementation; a national database and a training program for personnel responsible for capturing and caring for stray dogs had been established (22 personnel from four municipalities had been trained); the Ministry of Agriculture's two electronic systems were being used for disease surveillance and interactive reporting; and municipalities continued to manage waste within their respective boundaries.

Persons with Disabilities

- The Center monitored the Government's response to its recommendation concerning the provision of accessible public transportation for persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Transport responded by providing eight passenger transport buses under the "Bus Rapid Transit" project on the Amman–Madaba route, thereby enhancing mobility options for persons with disabilities and older persons through fully accessible, universal-design public transit fleets.

The Institute provides various training programs in Al-Azraq⁴⁹⁰, thereby enabling trainees to acquire practical skills aligned with the needs of the local labor market and enhancing their opportunities for employment and professional and social inclusion.

- The Center communicated with the Prime Minister's Office regarding the outcomes of the dialogue session on stray dogs and received a response from the Prime Minister's Office to its letter⁴⁹¹, enclosing Ministry of Local Administration Letter No. (R/1/46900), dated

⁴⁸⁶ Center Letter to the Public Security Directorate No. (H.A./18/496), dated 02/06/2024

⁴⁸⁷ Pursuant to Letter No. (39675/2/26), dated 13/08/2025

⁴⁸⁸ Response of the Prime Minister's Office pursuant to Letter No. (2/7528/18/11/1), dated 08/12/2025

⁴⁸⁹ Center Letter to the Ministry of Education No. (H.A./18/434), dated 22/06/2025

⁴⁹⁰ The programs include a beauty course, an agriculture and irrigation networks course, and a food-processing course, such as pickles and pastries.

⁴⁹¹ Response of the Prime Minister's Office pursuant to Letter No. (2/7528/18/11/1), dated 08/12/2025

persons with disabilities was transferred from the Ministry of Social Development to the Ministry of Education by working to adopt unified educational and academic programs and curricula for special education Centers throughout the Kingdom, rather than merely providing guidance, and training Center staff on such programs and curricula. The Center received a response from the Ministry of Education stating that the Ministry had instructed the Private Education Directorate to work on implementing the Center's recommendations.

- The Center monitored the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center and noted the Government's response to its recommendation to relocate the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center in Madaba to Amman Governorate and adapt some of the building's facilities in Amman for persons with disabilities.
- The Center monitored the Specialized Vocational Training Institute for the Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities in Zarqa on 08/12/2025 and noted improvements in and the development of services provided to this group, as well as a response to the Center's recommendations set out in its previous reports and correspondence concerning the need to provide vocational training programs in remote areas underserved by such services, through the implementation of mobile workshop programs that meet the needs of residents of these areas.

These included the Fundraising Licensing Regulation No. (24) of 2025, the Instructions on Procedures for Obtaining a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴⁹⁵, the Instructions on Requirements for Renewing a License to Practice the Social Work Profession for 2025⁴⁹⁶, the Instructions for Accrediting Training Entities, Training Programs, and Trainers in the Field of Social Work for 2025⁴⁹⁷,

03/12/2025, which stated the following: the Ministry and municipalities were prepared to participate in developing a comprehensive national plan in cooperation with the relevant authorities and oversight bodies; 19 sites had been designated for the establishment of shelters and were under implementation; a national database and a training program for personnel responsible for capturing and caring for stray dogs had been established (22 personnel from four municipalities had been trained); the Ministry of Agriculture's two electronic systems were being used for disease surveillance and interactive reporting; and municipalities continued to manage waste within their respective boundaries.

Older Persons

- The Center monitored the legislation governing the rights of older persons and found that the Government had responded to the relevant observations and recommendations⁴⁹². This included the issuance of the regulations governing⁴⁹³ the implementation of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024⁴⁹⁴, which are intended to promote and protect the rights of older persons.

The Center subsequently communicated these observations to the Ministry of Social Development⁵⁰⁰. It is noteworthy that, on 19/02/2025, the Minister of Social Development issued a decision to permanently close Al-Amal Home for Older Persons, effective 28/02/2025⁵⁰¹

- The National Center for Human Rights conducted a field monitoring visit to Darāt Samir Shamma Association on 09/02/2025⁵⁰², recorded its observations, and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development. The most notable observations

⁴⁹² See the Twenty-First Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2024

⁴⁹³ The regulations were issued pursuant to Articles (5/A), (8), (12/B), (13/B), (14/B), (15/B), and (26) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

⁴⁹⁴ Published in Official Gazette No. (5916), p. 1651, dated 24/03/2024

⁴⁹⁵ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), p. 3252, dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁹⁶ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁹⁷ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

⁵⁰⁰ Pursuant to a letter issued by the National Center for Human Rights to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/120), dated 03/02/2025

⁵⁰¹ Pursuant to a letter issued by the Ministry of Social Development to the National Center for Human Rights No. (S.Q./3/3823), dated 27/02/2025, stating that Al-Amal Home for Older Persons was permanently closed effective 28/02/2025, at the request of the Home's director, due to failure to regularize its situation within the period granted to the Home, and that its registration certificate was withdrawn.

⁵⁰² Field Monitoring Visit Report to Darāt Samir Shamma Association, dated 09/02/2025

and the Instructions on Moving from One Professional Classification to Another for 2025⁴⁹⁸

- In response to the Center's recommendation, the Greater Amman Municipality provided Madaba Governorate with eight passenger transport buses under the "Bus Rapid Transit" project on the Amman–Madaba route, as part of efforts to improve public transportation services and facilitate mobility, particularly for persons with disabilities and older persons. The buses are adapted and equipped to ensure ease of use and provide a safe and comfortable transportation environment.
- In response to the Center's recommendation to establish day clubs for older persons throughout the Kingdom, a cooperation agreement was signed on 22/04/2025 between the National Council for Family Affairs and Zarqa Municipality to establish a day club for older persons in Zarqa Governorate, with the aim of providing a safe and suitable environment for older persons to spend their leisure time and engage in activities appropriate to their abilities and life experiences.
- The Center monitored Al-Amal Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate⁴⁹⁹ on 26/01/2025 and recorded a number of observations concerning compliance with the legal and regulatory standards applicable to homes for older persons.

The Ministry noted that the direct contractual relationship is between the Association and the service provider, while affirming its continued efforts to explore and adopt programs and mechanisms that encourage the provision of financial, moral, psychological, social, and legal support to the sector of homes for older persons. These efforts form part of the priorities of the Executive Program of the Economic Modernization Vision, operationalizing a formal corporate social responsibility framework pursuant to Article (4/h) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

- The Center monitored the Princess Muna Home for Older Women in Zarqa Governorate on 19/02/2025, recorded its observations, and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁵⁰³. The Ministry of Social Development responded to the Center's letter pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7645),

included: (a) The need to increase the amount allocated for the purchase of care services for older persons in homes for older persons to cover essential costs. (b) Explore mechanisms to reduce or exempt care homes from electricity and water bills, which constitute a financial burden on social care homes generally, given the humanitarian services they provide, including considering the possibility of concluding memoranda of understanding or agreements with the Ministry. (c) Complete the procedures for the transfer of ownership and licensing of the Association's bus with the Jordanian Customs Department, which was purchased using a donation provided by the Ministry of Social Development. The Ministry of Social Development responded pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7648), dated 11/05/2025, approving an increase of JOD 50 in the amount allocated for the purchase of care services for older persons, bringing the amount to JOD 330 per month for each older person. The decision applies to all care homes operating under service-purchase agreements with the Ministry, with the aim of reducing basic costs and improving the quality of services.

- The Center monitored Al-Usrah Al-Bayda Association – Dar Al-Diyafah for Older Persons in Al-Jwaideh, Amman Governorate, on 19/03/2025. The Center recorded its observations during the visit and communicated them to the Ministry of Social Development⁵⁰⁴. Based on these observations, the Ministry responded to the Center's recommendations by following up on the Home's situation and granting it a period to address the staffing and procedural deficiencies, reflecting the Ministry's commitment to ensuring the provision of safe, quality services to older persons. The Ministry of Social Development responded pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/7645), dated 19/05/2025
- All remaining older persons accommodated in other homes were returned to Dar Al-Diyafah on 23/04/2025, under the direct supervision of the Technical and Field Directorate.

⁴⁹⁸ Published in Official Gazette No. (5999), dated 01/07/2025

⁴⁹⁹ Field Monitoring Visit Report to Al-Amal Home for Older Persons in Amman Governorate, dated 26/01/2025

⁵⁰³ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/201), dated 11/03/2025

⁵⁰⁴ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/249), dated 06/04/2025

dated 11/05/2025, confirming that the Center's observations had been taken into consideration and would be followed up to ensure their regularization, while continuing to provide appropriate services to beneficiaries. The Ministry instructed the Zarqa Social Development Directorate to notify the Home's administration of the need to address the building's general maintenance observations. The financial allocation earmarked for procuring institutional care services for older persons was adjusted upward from JOD 280 to JOD 330 per month for each older person, covering all care homes operating under agreements with the Ministry, while encouraging the reduction of operating costs in coordination with service providers. The Ministry further confirmed its adoption of programs and mechanisms to support care homes through various forms of assistance, as part of the priorities of the Economic Modernization Vision, including the establishment of a social responsibility system pursuant to Article (4/H) of the Social Development Law No. (4) of 2024.

- Daily and intensive follow-up, including morning and evening visits, was conducted to ensure the readiness of the facilities, staff, and meals.
- The situation of the older persons stabilized under the new administration, which operated with a high degree of professionalism and followed up on operations until late hours, at times staying overnight to ensure a smooth handover between caregivers.
- On 13/04/2025, the National Center for Human Rights conducted a field monitoring visit to the Day Club for Older Persons at Wadi Al-Hadada Social and Cultural Center in Amman Governorate and communicated with the Ministry of Social Development⁵⁰⁵ regarding a number of observations. The Ministry responded to the Center's letter pursuant to Letter No. (S.Q./3/8872), dated 01/06/2025, confirming its efforts to expand the establishment of day clubs for older persons, while ensuring equitable geographical distribution and providing financial support to associations wishing to operate such clubs.

⁵⁰⁵ Center Letter to the Ministry of Social Development No. (H.A./18/328), dated 29/04/2025

The Ministry also stated that it had approached the Greater Amman Municipality to consider establishing a pedestrian walkway in front of the Club to facilitate beneficiaries' access, noting that the Municipality had established the Club free of charge. The Ministry explained that the Instructions do not require the presence of permanent nursing staff, and that the Club had been provided with the basic medical supplies necessary to deal with emergencies, with coordination with Civil Defense when required. The Ministry further confirmed that the purpose of day clubs is to provide a supportive environment for recreational and awareness-raising activities, with quarterly reports submitted to monitor program implementation. It also indicated that the activity supervisors are sufficient to supervise sports training, without the need to appoint a specialized trainer, and reaffirmed the guaranteed right of older persons with disabilities to full accessibility and equitable service provision, in close coordination with the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to foster substantive inclusion.

- **Monitoring of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

1. Right to Development and an Adequate Standard of Living :A total of six field monitoring visits were conducted to assess, on the ground, the extent to which economic, social, and cultural rights are being fulfilled, ensure the provision of basic services, and verify the availability of an adequate standard of living, as follows:
 - Conducting a field visit to the Central Jordan Valley to monitor the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector and its repercussions on the standard of living.
 - Conducting a field visit to the New Kafranjah Dam in Ajloun Governorate.

- Conducting a field visit to the Jordan Petroleum Refinery to assess the developmental impact of industrial activities.
 - Conducting a fact-finding mission into the incident involving the interruption and delayed supply of water in Jerash Governorate.
 - Conducting a fact-finding mission into allegations of contamination of the Zarqa River stream with toxic phosphate waste.
 - Conducting a fact-finding mission into the demolition of homes in refugee camps.
2. Right to Work: A total of two field monitoring visits were conducted, as follows:
 - Conducting a field visit to the Saudi-Jordanian Industrial Development Company "JORDINA."
 - Conducting a field visit to DNC for Food Industries and Juices.
 3. Right to Education: A total of five field monitoring visits were conducted to mixed secondary and basic schools to assess the conditions of these schools on the ground in terms of the level of services and care available, and to determine their readiness to fulfil the intended educational mission, as follows:
 - Conducting a field visit to Rajab Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls in Ajloun Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to Martyr Mansour Krishan Basic School for Boys in Amman Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to Shajarat Al-Durr Mixed Basic School in Amman Governorate.
 - Conducting a fact-finding mission into the case involving the child Mohammad Al-Humaydi at Khalid bin Al-Walid School.
 - Conducting a fact-finding mission into the student suffocation incident at Saad bin Abi Waqqas School in Amman Governorate.

4. **Right to Health:** A series of seven dedicated field monitoring missions were carried out across hospitals and comprehensive, primary, and secondary healthcare facilities, in addition to monitoring the status of the right to health, as follows:
 - Conducting a field visit to Aqaba Comprehensive Health Center in Aqaba Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to Al-Karamah Primary Health Center in Aqaba Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to North Madaba Health Center in Madaba Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to Al-Jubeiha Comprehensive Health Center in Amman Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to Al-Lubban Primary Health Center in Amman Governorate.
 - Conducting a field visit to the National Center for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Addicts.
 - Conducting a field visit to the “Al-Karamah” Psychological Rehabilitation Department affiliated with the National Center for Mental Health.

5. **Right to a Healthy Environment:** A total of five field monitoring visits were conducted to assess the environmental situation and identify the challenges and obstacles impeding the enjoyment of a safe, clean, and healthy environment, as follows:
 - Conducting a field visit to the solid waste landfill in the Central Jordan Valley.
 - Conducting a field visit to Al-Fayha area in Zarqa Governorate to assess the environmental impact in the area.
 - Conducting a field visit to the Jordan Petroleum Refinery to assess the environmental impact of industrial activities.
 - Conducting a field visit to Jerash Governorate to assess the water crisis in the governorate, including interruptions and delays in the supply of water.
 - Conducting a fact-finding mission into the environmental pollution incident at the former Pepsi Pond site in Russeifa, Zarqa Governorate.

Impact Achieved Based on the Center’s Recommendations and Field Monitoring Visits Concerning Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

As part of its follow-up on the observations and recommendations concerning the right to work, including the working conditions of workers, the extent to which they enjoy their labor rights, and the provision of an appropriate working environment, the National Center for Human Rights held a meeting with relevant officials at the Ministry of Labor to discuss mechanisms for following up on the implementation of the recommendations set out in the 2024 Annual Report. These recommendations focused on strengthening the fulfilment of the right to work, particularly for the Groups Most in Need of Protection, based on the Center’s monitoring activities, complaints, and legislative follow-up. The National Center identified three key priorities, namely: ensuring the employment of persons with disabilities in accordance with national legislation; establishing an effective system for monitoring child labor; and improving working conditions in the agricultural sector, particularly for women workers. The meeting culminated in an agreement to formulate a targeted executive action plan underpinned by verifiable, measurable performance indicators to ensure follow-up on the recommendations and strengthen institutional coordination among the relevant authorities, thereby achieving a practical and sustainable impact in protecting workers’ rights.

As part of its follow-up on the observations and recommendations concerning the conditions of hospitals and comprehensive and primary health Centers, including the health, therapeutic, and preventive services provided to citizens, as well as its review of the improvement measures being undertaken by the Ministry of Health in hospitals and comprehensive health Centers, the National Center for Human Rights held a number of meetings with relevant officials at the Ministry of Health to discuss mechanisms for following up on the implementation of the recommendations set out in the 2024 Annual Report.

The outcome of these meetings was a focus on priority recommendations and work towards their implementation under a 2026 action plan containing clear performance indicators for each recommendation. The priorities include: (a) Addressing challenges relating to infrastructure, medical personnel, equipment, and the provision of medicines. (b) Executing targeted measures to progressively attain universal health coverage. (c) Institutionalizing and expanding electronic connectivity and integration. (d) Expanding the National Immunization Program and providing the necessary vaccines. (e) Activating and implementing the National Strategy for Combating Tobacco and Smoking. (f) Enhancing the capacity of medical and nursing personnel to deal with persons with disabilities. (g) Providing accessible environmental facilities and reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and older persons. (h) Developing public policies to expand the production of healthy food products targeting persons with chronic diseases. (i) Activating the implementation of the objectives of the National Action Plan for Mental Health and Addiction.

In the same context, seven official letters were issued to the Ministry of Health setting out the findings of the field monitoring visits conducted during 2025 to a number of comprehensive and primary health Centers in the Southern Region (Aqaba Governorate) and the Central Region (Amman and Madaba Governorates). The Ministry of Health responded to the National Center's correspondence, indicating that it had taken a number of measures within its available human and material resources, with a view to improving the level of health, therapeutic, and preventive services provided to citizens. The most notable measures, as stated in the Ministry's responses received by the Center, included the following:

1. Expeditionary operational follow-up was initiated regarding the findings of the field monitoring visit to the "Al-Karamah" Psychological Rehabilitation Department affiliated with the National Center for Mental Health. Some of the urgent observations were addressed, including: 1) Providing cold-water dispensers with their filters at the patients' accommodation areas, in the dining hall, and in the outpatient clinics.

2) Joint committees from the Buildings and Maintenance Directorate and the Hospitality Services Directorate, comprising specialized engineers, visited the site. Following an inspection of the cooking equipment in the main kitchen, it was decided to rehabilitate and expand the kitchen and equip it with new equipment. The preliminary cost was determined for issuing a tender for the supply of all the required items for this purpose. 3) A tender was conducted for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the building's exterior, including establishing a patient sunning area in the third section, reconstructing and rehabilitating an external retaining wall surrounding the building, providing an emergency exit suitable for the patients, repainting the patients' rooms, rehabilitating the internal walls and flooring throughout all corridors, and carrying out any additional maintenance works that may arise. The work is still ongoing and under implementation. 4) The fire alarm and firefighting systems, as well as emergency lighting, were completed in the section's facilities and patients' rooms. 5) The section was provided with the necessary furniture by the Supply Directorate, and efforts are under way to provide other necessary requirements, such as shoes and clothing, with close follow-up by the departments responsible therefor. 6) The number of cameras connected to the internal and external surveillance system was increased by 42 cameras. Work is also under way to increase the number of air-conditioning units in the food stores to ensure the proper functioning of operations, following an on-site inspection by a specialized engineer.

2. The committee responsible for following up on the National Center's monitoring reports at the Ministry of Health inspected Al-Lubban Primary Health Center. Work is under way to lease an alternative building of suitable size, which would allow for the establishment and provision of additional clinics and a laboratory, as well as the necessary requirements and reasonable accommodations for older persons and persons with disabilities. The current building is old and has been leased for a long period, and the necessary modifications cannot be carried out therein. It should be noted that a plot of land has been donated by a member of the decentralization council in the area, and that funds have been allocated to conduct the necessary studies for the construction of the new Center.

The Ministry is also working pursuant to a plan and strategy to connect all sites affiliated with the Ministry of Health to the Hakeem electronic connectivity system before the end of 2026. In addition, the Health Center will be provided with the necessary medical and support staff, while it has already been supplied with medical supplies, medicines, and equipment, within the available resources and in accordance with the Ministry's established procedures and protocols.

As part of the follow-up on the Center's recommendations concerning the findings of the field monitoring visit to the Central Jordan Valley, the National Center for Human Rights addressed both the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Center received a number of responses, including a response from the Ministry of Agriculture, which stated that, after the members of the Ministry's Initiatives and Studies Committee reviewed the findings of the monitoring visit, all observations contained therein had been taken into consideration.

The Center also communicated to the Prime Minister the observations and recommendations arising from the field monitoring visit to Jerash Governorate concerning the water crisis. The National Center received a response indicating that the Ministry of Water and Irrigation had been requested to provide its position regarding the Center's communication. With a view to assessing the extent to which government authorities have responded to recommendations previously submitted by the Center, and monitoring the developments and improvements that had taken place at the former Al-Pepsi Pond Site, a subsequent visit to the site demonstrated that the government authorities had responded to and taken into consideration some of the observations set out in the National Center's previous reports and correspondence. The Greater Amman Municipality had communicated these observations to the Al-Russeifa Municipality and requested that it take the necessary measures in relation thereto.

The Greater Amman Municipality also communicated with the Public Security Directorate, drawing attention to certain challenges requiring the Directorate's cooperation to put an end to the continued vandalism and damage caused by some members of the public, which adversely affects the sustainability of the projects and facilities at the site.

This requires the permanent deployment of Public Security Directorate personnel, given the sensitive nature of the site. The Center also communicated with the Ministry of Local Administration in this regard. The Ministry, in turn, contacted the Al-Russeifa Municipality to conduct a campaign to remove debris and waste from the areas surrounding the pond, increase the number of waste containers serving the surrounding residential areas and buildings, and install surveillance cameras to monitor the dumping of debris on vacant plots.

Civil and Political Rights

1. The Center conducted approximately 135 announced visits to correctional and rehabilitation Centers, during which it interviewed more than 152 inmates for verification purposes based on complaints received by the Center.
2. The Center conducted nine unannounced visits to correctional and rehabilitation Centers and preliminary detention Centers.

Complaints Reception

1. In 2025, the Center received and followed up on 816 complaints.
2. The Center received 181 complaints through its 24/7 hotline.

Second: Specialized Monitoring Reports and Working Papers

- Shadow Report on the National Report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Monitoring Report on the Conditions of Older Persons in Residential Care Homes.
- Analysis of Legislation Regulating and Combating Child Labor.
- Protection of Groups Most in Need of Protection from Human Trafficking under the Constitution, International Conventions, and National Legislation.

- The right of persons with disabilities to access schools and universities in accordance with the Constitution, international standards, and national legislation.
- Preparation of a detailed list of issues for monitoring homes for older persons.
- Preparation of a detailed list of issues for monitoring reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.
- A research paper on protecting women from sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Preparation of an implementation plan for the commitments arising from the Global Disability Summit.

Third: Mainstreaming Human Rights Concepts into School Curricula

- School curricula were monitored in 2024
- Following the monitoring of the Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home in Madaba, the Center communicated with the Ministry of Social Development pursuant to Letter No. (H.A./18/570), dated 23/07/2025, urging institutional coordination with the Curricula Directorate to integrate counter-terrorism and preventive legal awareness into school curricula.
- The Center communicated with the Ministry of Education pursuant to Letter No. (H.A./18/206), dated 13/03/2025, following the monitoring of the incident involving the burning of the child Al-Humaydi. The Center's letter called on the Ministry to coordinate with the Curricula Directorate to incorporate the Juveniles Law and the concept of criminal liability into school curricula.

Fourth: Discussion Sessions and Conferences

- A conference on Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Cyberspace.
- A specialized discussion session on the "State of Health and the Environment" in Aqaba Governorate.

- A specialized discussion session on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day.
- Conducting a discussion session on women's participation in professional associations in Amman.
- Conducting a discussion session on women's and children's rights: Reality and Aspirations in Aqaba Governorate.
- Conducting a discussion session on the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons: Reality and Aspirations in Aqaba Governorate.
- Conducting a discussion session on child labor: Reality and Aspirations in Petra.
- Conducting a discussion session on stray dogs and their impact on human rights in Amman Governorate.
- Convening the National Dialogue Consultation focused on safeguarding and advancing human rights within the framework of emerging technology and artificial intelligence in Amman Governorate.
- Conducting an awareness-raising session for employees of the National Center on the Anti-Human Trafficking Law and the role of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Public Security Directorate.
- Conducting a discussion session on the Center's findings and recommendations concerning the monitoring of the elections for the Twentieth House of Representatives in Aqaba Governorate.

Fifth: Issuance of Statements

- A statement on the occasion of International Women's Day.
- A statement on the occasion of World Day Against Child Labor.
- A statement on the occasion of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.
- A statement on the occasion of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons.
- A statement on the occasion of International Day of Sign Languages.
- A statement on the occasion of International Day of the Girl Child.

- Issuance of an institutional statement commemorating the International Day of Rural Women.
- A statement on the occasion of World Children's Day.
- A statement on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.
- A statement on the occasion of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities.
- A statement on the occasion of World Environment Day.
- A statement on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day.
- A statement on the occasion of International Workers' Day.
- A statement issued by the Center on the occasion of World Health Day.
- A statement on taxes imposed on electronic cigarettes.
- A statement on the occasion of Jordanian Flag Day.
- A statement on the occasion of the foiling of terrorist plots.
- A statement on the occasion of Earth Day.
- A statement on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day.
- A statement on the occasion of International Day of Families.
- A statement on the occasion of the 79th Independence Day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- A statement on the occasion of the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression.
- A statement on the occasion of World Refugee Day.
- A statement on the occasion of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture.
- A statement on the occasion of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
- A statement on the occasion of International Day for Universal Access to Information.
- A statement on the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons.
- A statement on the Prime Minister's circular concerning the consideration and follow-up of the recommendations contained in the Center's annual report.

- A statement on the occasion of International Day of the Girl Child.
- A statement on terrorism and extremism.
- A statement on the occasion of Human Rights Day.

Sixth: Annual, Specialized, and Monitoring Reports and Reports Submitted to Treaty Bodies

- Drafting of a comprehensive shadow report on the national report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- Preparation of the Third Monitoring Report on the Conditions of Older Persons in Residential Care Homes.
- Analysis of legislation governing measures to combat child labor.
- Protection of groups most in need of protection from human trafficking under the Constitution, international conventions, and national legislation.
- The right of persons with disabilities to access schools and universities in accordance with the Constitution, international standards, and national legislation.

Seventh: National and International Participation

- Participation via Zoom in a seminar entitled "Protecting Groups at Risk: Challenges and Strategies for National Human Rights Institutions," organized by the General Secretariat of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions. A working paper on protecting groups most in need of protection in places of detention was presented.
- Participation via Zoom in a seminar entitled "Reproductive Health and the Role of National Human Rights Institutions," organized by the Arab Network for Human Rights. A working paper on the role of the National Center for Human Rights in protecting and promoting the right to reproductive health was presented.

- Participation in a regional workshop on the Regional Review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, held in Amman, and organized by the Danish Institute for Human Rights.
- Participation in a workshop entitled “The Situation and Working Conditions of Non-Jordanian Workers in Jordan and Practices Restricting the Sponsorship System,” organized by the Ministry of Justice.
- Participation in a workshop on Security Council Resolution 1325, organized by the Jordanian National Commission for Women.
- Participation in a workshop on gender equality policies and outcomes in Jordan, organized by the Jordanian National Commission for Women.
- Participation in a workshop on providing legal support for protection from domestic violence, organized by the Ministry of Justice, and presentation of a working paper on the legal protection of victims of domestic violence.
- Participation in a discussion session on the rights of persons with disabilities in employment, organized by the Jordan University of Science and Technology, and presentation of a paper on the rights of persons with disabilities in employment from a legal perspective.
- Participation in a workshop on reviewing national legislation and aligning it with international conventions, organized by the Ministry of Justice.
- Participation in a discussion session on gender-based discrimination in cases involving women sentenced to death in Jordan, organized by Adalah Center.
- Participation in a discussion session on “Policies and Strategies of Donor Entities Following the Aggression on Gaza,” organized by the Jordanian Women’s Union.

- Participation in a discussion session on the rights of persons with disabilities in employment, organized by the Basha’ir Al-Noor Charitable Association in Madaba Governorate, and presentation of a working paper on the role of the National Center for Human Rights in protecting and promoting the right of persons with disabilities to employment.

Eighth: Committee Memberships

- Technical Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking – Ministry of Justice.
- Equal Opportunities Committee – Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Committee for Determining the Financial Allowance for Alternative Care Arrangements.
- Media Complaints Committee.
- Steering Committee and Technical Committee for Criminal Justice.
- Higher Steering Committee and Technical Committee for Juvenile Justice.
- National Family Violence Protection Team.
- National Digital Safety Committee.
- Committee for Harmonizing National Legislation with International Human Rights Conventions.
- Committee for the Enforcement of the Jordanian Child Rights Law.
- Member of the National Team on the Right to Access Information.
- Team for Monitoring Progress on Sustainable Development Goal (16).
- Membership of committees concerned with monitoring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including health, education, and gender equality.
- Member of the Expert Group for Preparing the Sixth National Plan under the Open Government Partnership.
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Advisory Committee.

Third: Promotion Commission – 2025

The Promotion Commission encompasses three departments: the Department of Awareness and Training, the Department of Studies and Documentation, and the Department of Legislation, in addition to the Projects Unit.

First: Awareness and Training

1. Training Courses and Their Impact
 - Number of courses (51): The Center executed 51 training and awareness-raising activities during 2025
 - Main topics: Human rights under national and international legislation; combating torture; fair trial standards; human rights in the workplace; women's and children's rights; and international human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review.
 - Impact achieved: Participants' evaluations demonstrated positive engagement, with recommendations to expand the scope of the courses, integrate human rights into educational curricula, and accredit certain courses for promotion purposes, reflecting an increase in awareness and capacity among the target groups.
2. Awareness-Raising Lectures, Target Groups, and Overall Impact
 - Number of lectures (51): The Center delivered 51 awareness-raising lectures.
 - Target groups:
 - Male and female teachers: 307 participants.
 - Employees of ministries and public institutions: 185 participants.
 - Civil society organizations: 174 participants.
 - School students: 500 participants.
 - Law enforcement agencies: 400 participants.
 - Government coordination teams: 60 participants.

Overall Impact: The lectures contributed to enhancing general awareness of human rights principles, increasing participants' knowledge of their rights and responsibilities, and fostering a culture of respect for human rights within State institutions, civil society, and schools.

3. Discussion Sessions

- Number of discussion sessions: 6 discussion sessions.
- Target groups: Similar to those targeted through the training courses and lectures, with particular focus on teachers, employees of public institutions, and civil society organizations.
- Impact: The discussion sessions enhanced participants' ability to exchange expertise, discuss practical challenges in implementing human rights, and put forward practical recommendations to improve institutional performance in protecting rights.

Overall Impact of the Activities of the Department of Awareness and Training in 2025

- 1) Raising the Level of Awareness and Knowledge of Human Rights
 - All activities contributed to enhancing participants' understanding of fundamental rights, at both the individual and institutional levels.
 - Participants' knowledge of national legislation and international conventions relating to human rights increased.
- 2) Strengthening Institutional and Individual Capacities
 - The activities enabled teachers, employees of public institutions, law enforcement agencies, and civil society organizations to apply human rights principles in practice.

- Certain courses were accredited for job promotion purposes, reflecting a direct impact on professional performance and development.
- 3) Developing Monitoring, Follow-up, and Reporting Tools
 - Specialized activities in monitoring and report preparation contributed to enhancing institutions' capacity to follow up on the implementation of human rights at the national and international levels.
 - 4) Fostering a Culture of Respect for Human Rights in Society
 - Awareness-raising lectures and discussion sessions promoted the exchange of expertise among participants and addressed practical challenges, thereby contributing to disseminating human rights concepts among the widest possible segment of society.
 - 5) Encouraging Community Participation and Constructive Engagement
 - Discussion sessions facilitated the sharing of ideas and good practices and the formulation of practical recommendations for implementing human rights, thereby strengthening the role of civil society and public institutions in protecting rights.

The activities of the Department of Awareness and Training had a positive impact on raising human rights awareness, strengthening institutional capacities, promoting a culture of human rights, and improving individual and institutional performance in the fields of education, employment, and civil society.

Second: Legislation

The Center prepared eight legal studies addressing its position on draft laws, regulations, and instructions, the most notable of which included:

- Draft Penal Code for 2025
- Sharia Enforcement Law.
- Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021
- Subsequent Care Regulation for 2025
- Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission Law
- Practice of the Beauty Profession Regulation for 2025
- Buildings Tax Law for 2025
- Good Regulation and Legislative and Policy Impact Assessment Regulation for 2025
- Human rights concepts set out in an inquiry received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Elaboration of Two Studies focusing on:
 - Crime Prevention Law No. (7) of 1954
 - The Impact of Amendments to the Enforcement Law on Debtor Imprisonment and Human Rights Guarantees.

Legal Awareness

- Seven awareness-raising sessions were conducted at higher education institutions under the title "Students and Political Life in Jordan: Towards Effective Youth Participation", with the aim of raising students' awareness regarding the statutory guarantees enshrined within the Political Parties Law No. (7) of 2022 and the Regulation on the Practice of Political Activities within Higher Education Institutions No. (68) of 2022

Third: Studies and Documentation

- 1) Preparation of a specialized study entitled "The Extent of Awareness among Teachers and Students in Ministry of Education Schools of Human Rights Concepts and Means of Developing Such Awareness from the Perspective of Educational Experts", aimed at measuring the level of human rights awareness in the educational environment, analyzing existing gaps, and proposing practical mechanisms for strengthening the integration of human rights concepts into the educational process.

- 2) Preparation of an electronic newsletter documenting the key activities of the National Center for Human Rights and highlighting its work and efforts across various fields, thereby enhancing transparency and contributing to the dissemination of information to the public and relevant stakeholders.
- 3) Elaboration of an analytical policy paper entitled “Developing Mechanisms for the Effective Implementation and Follow-up of the Recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights,” aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, standing, and role of the National Center, and ensuring that the recommendations issued in its annual reports are translated into tangible results on the ground, through the adoption of transparent mechanisms for their implementation, performance monitoring, and evaluation of outcomes. The paper also seeks to contribute to enhancing and strengthening the protection of human rights in accordance with national legislation, the Kingdom’s international obligations, and universal human rights standards.

National and International Participation

- 1) Participation in the training course on analyzing budgets relating to economic, social, and cultural rights, held in Cairo on 01/12/2025, and organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Arab Network for Human Rights.
- 2) Participation in the Fifth Social Dialogue, held at the General Federation of Trade Unions on 27/10/2025, to discuss the topic “Women in Leadership Positions: Towards a Fair and Equitable Agenda for Women”.
- 3) Participation in the closing conference of the “Confronting Cyber Violence” campaign, organized by the Lutheran World Federation in Amman on 08/12/2025

- 4) Participation in the Forum on the Future of Education in Jordan for a New Social Contract, organized by the National Center for Human Rights in cooperation and partnership with the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions and the Ministry of Education, on 14/05/2025
- 5) Participation in the Antabawi Workshop No. (35) on the Right to Development and Human Rights, organized by the Arab Institute for Human Rights – Tunisia.

Fourth: Department of International Relations and Communications

First: Strategic Planning and Institutional Governance

- Strategic Plan 2026–2030: Orchestrating the preparation of the Strategic Plan with the designated expert, discussing the activity matrix for each Commission and Department, and approving it in its final form.
- Executive Plan: Preparation of the Executive Plan of the Department of International Relations and Communications for 2025
- Digital Communications Development: Follow-up on the development of the Center’s website in cooperation with the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the specialized company, with a view to ensuring a modern website that meets current needs.

Second: Strengthening International and Regional Partnerships and Cooperation

During 2025, the Center succeeded in consolidating its presence in major human rights forums:

- Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI): Active representation in meetings of the Bureau and the Alliance’s annual meetings in Geneva and Georgia, and preparation of technical reports on these participations.
- Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions: Participation in General Assembly meetings (25th session) and in the Regional Dialogue Forum on the Future of Education, and regular provision of the Network’s magazine with updates on the Center’s achievements.

- Asia Pacific Forum (APF): Participation in the Forum's meetings, presentation of specialized working papers, and participation in programs relating to the accreditation of national human rights institutions.
- Meetings and consultations: A series of meetings was held with the European Union, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Chinese Embassy, and the German Embassy to explore avenues for cooperation and partnerships aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in Jordan.
- The Center's international participation: Follow-up on the participation of the Chairperson and members of the Board of Trustees, the Commissioner-General, and General Secretariat staff in international activities, including conferences, seminars, and training courses, which contributed to strengthening the Center's international and regional presence and consolidating its position as an active national institution within the human rights system.

Third: Mobilizing Knowledge Resources and Building Capacities

The Department contributed to the transfer of human rights knowledge and capacity-building among national personnel, through:

- Training and awareness-raising: Participation as a lecturer and trainer in courses targeting the Government Coordination Team, law enforcement agencies on fair trial guarantees, and male and female teachers of the Ministry of Education in various governorates.
- Studies and reports: Membership of the team responsible for preparing the study on the extent of teachers' and students' awareness of human rights concepts, and follow-up on the Danish Institute for Human Rights' studies on Jordanian youth and the institutional framework map.
- Internal activities, events, and receiving delegations: Organizing and managing the logistical arrangements for activities, workshops, discussion sessions, bilateral meetings, and consultation visits.

- Study Visits: Receiving delegations from the Jordanian Judicial Institute, Amman Arab University, Al-Ahliyya Amman University, and students of the European Master's Program to familiarize them with the Center's role and mechanisms.
- Participation in Internal Committees: Active participation as members of the Human Resources Committee, Procurement Committee, Funding and External Relations Committee, Annual Report Committee, and Social Committee.

Fifth: Other Achievements of the Center

- Approval of the Strategic Plan 2026–2030

The Strategic Plan of the National Center for Human Rights (2026–2030) aims to strengthen the Center's role in protecting and promoting human rights in Jordan, in line with the international standards and conventions ratified by Jordan, and in a manner that contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals from a human rights perspective, pursuant to the National Center for Human Rights Law No. (51) of 2006, as amended.

In this context, the Center's Executive Plan for 2026 was prepared in light of the Strategic Plan, ensuring the alignment of executive programs and activities with the approved strategic objectives and priorities, and translating strategic directions into practical, implementable, and measurable actions.

Methodology and Scope of the Plan

The preparation of the Plan was based on an evidence-based participatory methodology, implemented through the following main stages:

First Stage: Initial Analysis and Assessment

- Collecting data from the Center's annual reports, legal documents, and previous recommendations.

- Analyzing the national context by reviewing the human rights situation in Jordan based on national and international sources.
- Conducting field consultations through workshops with stakeholders.
- Establishing a technical team from the General Secretariat to work alongside the national expert.
- Conducting a SWOT analysis to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges.

Second Stage: Formulating the Vision and Strategic Objectives

- Reviewing the Center's vision, mission, and core values.
- Identifying strategic priorities based on the findings of the analysis.
- Conducting broad consultations with stakeholders to ensure inclusiveness.
- Convening participatory workshops with the Board of Trustees, the General Secretariat, and key partners to ensure consensus on the proposed objectives.

Third Stage: Developing the Program and Activity Matrix

- Translating the strategic objectives into specific, measurable programs and executive activities.

Memoranda of Understanding and the Impact of Their Implementation

- Zaha Cultural Center
- Participation by Zaha children in presenting their drawings at the press conference held by the Center on the occasion of issuing the 2024 Annual Report on the Status of Human Rights.

- Conducting an interactive workshop for children at the Zaha Cultural Center in Madaba.
- Conducting an interactive workshop for women on the protection of women from violence from a legal perspective at the Zaha Cultural Center in Ma'in, Madaba.
- Inviting the Zaha Cultural Center to participate in the National Dialogue Meeting on Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in the Context of Emerging Technologies and Artificial Intelligence.

• National Center for Curriculum Development

- 1) Reviewing a number of curricula by the Center and providing the necessary observations concerning the integration of human rights concepts.
- 2) Participating in focus groups for the amendment of a number of curricula.

Memorandum of Understanding with the Jordanian Children's Villages SOS Association

The provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding were fully implemented, including:

- Conducting three training courses in the three regions, targeting service recipients.
- Conducting three training courses in the three regions, targeting service providers.

Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education

The Memorandum of Understanding remains under implementation, with its first phase completed, including the delivery of 12 training courses targeting a number of teachers of the Ministry of Education in various governorates of the Kingdom.

Memorandum of Understanding with the Danish Institute for Human Rights

As part of its efforts to strengthen international cooperation and enhance institutional performance, the Center concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the Danish Institute for Human Rights spanning a two-year operational framework (2024–2025). The Memorandum aims to build the capacity of the Center's employees in the areas of legislative review and report preparation in accordance with international best practices, while benefiting from the Institute's expertise in these fields.

The partnership included the implementation of a number of qualitative activities, most notably the preparation of the Center's Strategic Plan for 2026–2030 through the engagement of a specialized national expert and the active participation of General Secretariat staff. It also included the development of the Center's website through contracting a specialized company, thereby enhancing its media presence and service efficiency. The Memorandum further contributed to supporting the preparation of the Second Parallel Report to the Seventh National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as efforts to align national legislation with international human rights standards, including the review of the Crime Prevention Law No. (7) of 1954 with a view to amending it. These efforts reflect the Center's commitment to strengthening its institutional capacities and developing its tools in line with international standards and in furtherance of its objectives of protecting and promoting human rights.

Annex No. (3)

Annex on the Recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights of 2025

Recommendations of the Civil and Political Rights Pillar of 2025

First: Right to Liberty and Physical Integrity

The Center reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous annual reports, including the following:

- 1) Address legislative gaps regarding the rigorous criminalization of torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and ensure comprehensive victim reparations, by amending Article (208) of the Penal Code to ensure that the offence of torture is not subject to amnesty or limitation periods, criminalizing attempted torture, expressly providing for the right of victims of torture to compensation, establishing a dedicated fund to support them, and providing them with psychological and physical rehabilitation.
- 2) The Center reiterates its recommendation concerning the need for all relevant authorities to take the necessary measures to mitigating overcrowding within correctional and rehabilitation facilities through the robust expansion of non-custodial alternative measures.
- 3) The need to strengthen preventive and regulatory measures by tightening oversight over the possession and use of weapons and enforcing deterrent penalties, in addition to intensifying community awareness campaigns.
- 4) The need to take 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 a manner that contributes to reducing drug abuse and trafficking.
- 6) The business sector should play an active role in the reintegration of released inmates of correctional and rehabilitation Centers into society, by contributing to providing employment opportunities for them, thereby helping prevent their return to crime and strengthening their role in corporate social responsibility and human rights.

- 7) The Center reaffirms its previous recommendations not to criminalize attempted suicide and stresses the need to provide social, psychological, health, and economic support to persons who attempt to take their own lives.
- 8) The need to develop an integrated national prevention strategy that includes early intervention in schools, community mental health programs, and training for teachers and families on early warning signs, as well as legislating a ban on children's exposure to social media and games classified as dangerous and capable of causing disorders.
- 9) Establishing a national institutional mechanism for suicide prevention, including launching a free national psychological emergency hotline available 24 hours a day.
- 10) To reduce incidents of dog bites, the need to expedite the operation of shelters, expand the implementation of vaccination and sterilization programs, and strengthen coordination with municipalities and relevant authorities, thereby ensuring a sustainable response to this phenomenon and reducing its health risks.

Second: Right of Access to Justice and Fair Trial Guarantees

- 1) The Center reiterates its recommendation concerning the establishment of administrative courts in the Northern and Southern Regions, and the determination of litigation fees according to clear criteria, without leaving the matter to the discretionary authority of the President of the Administrative Court or determining such fees on a case-by-case basis.
- 2) Further expanding recourse to alternatives to pre-trial detention and alternative sentences to custodial sentences.
- 3) Preparing hearing rooms for conducting remote court proceedings in government hospitals to which detainees or convicted persons are referred for medical treatment, thereby reducing the duration of proceedings while simultaneously ensuring inmates' right to receive healthcare.

- 4) Augmenting the budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Fund to guarantee expanded legal assistance provision for an increased volume of eligible beneficiaries.
- 5) Expanding the number of institutions accredited to implement alternative sentences and enhancing the capacity of their staff.
- 6) Establishing time-bound performance indicators for implementing judicial reforms arising from the directives of His Majesty the King, together with publishing periodic follow-up reports.

Third: Right to Nationality, Residence, and Asylum

1. Developing a binding international mechanism for the equitable sharing of asylum burdens, in light of the significant burdens borne by the Kingdom amid the increase in asylum cases resulting from the current regional and international circumstances.
2. Continuing diplomatic efforts to advocate for fair and effective burden-sharing with the international community, and linking international support to the actual scale of the burdens borne by the Kingdom as a result of hosting refugees.
3. Conducting a periodic independent assessment of the criteria for granting nationality or residence through investment, in terms of their compatibility with the public interest, their economic impact, and the extent to which they comply with the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and publishing the findings of such assessment for the public.

Fourth: Right to Vote and Stand for Election

- 1) The Center reaffirms its recommendations set out in its Report on Monitoring the 2024 Parliamentary Elections for the Twentieth House of Representatives and its previous annual reports, the most notable of which include:
 - Amending the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 by allocating a quota for persons with disabilities in the House of Representatives.

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

While reaffirming the recommendations set out in the 2024 Report, the Center recommends the following:

- Amending Article (20/2) of the Election Law concerning the right of individuals to announce their intention to stand for election, in a manner that ensures the establishment of the necessary rules and criteria in this regard.
 - Amending the Election Law to include a penalty for anyone who assaults members of polling committees, with a view to regulating this phenomenon and preventing its recurrence.
 - Amending the Election Law to include a deterrent penalty for using children in election campaigning, with a view to regulating this phenomenon and preventing its recurrence.
 - Providing necessary facilities for election observers, including permitting the use of mobile phones in polling and counting rooms, and expressly providing for this in the instructions in force, in view of the monitoring requirements and the use of electronic applications for the voting and counting processes, which require observers to submit forms through the application, as is the case with the Center's election monitoring application.
 - Increasing the participation of women and persons with disabilities in electoral committees and the chairmanship thereof, and building their capacities to manage the electoral process.
 - 2) Reviewing the proposals relating to Local Administration Law No. (22) of 2021, as set out in the body of the report.
 - 3) Establishing legal safeguards regulating the postponement of elections based on objective necessity criteria and independent oversight.
 - 4) Holding student union council elections on schedule to enable students to exercise their right to monitor the performance of student union councils at universities.
7. Expanding school curricula to incorporate the substance of the right to freedom of expression and acts that constitute criminal offences, particularly in the context of the digital environment, and raising children's awareness generally of the risks associated with this

1. The need to develop a national media strategy aimed at advancing the state of media freedoms and providing a legislative environment that safeguards freedom of the press and media.
 2. Continuing and expanding the activities of the Government Communication Forum in view of the role it plays in facilitating the flow of information to individuals from reliable sources. This constitutes a form of proactive disclosure of information and enhances trust between individuals and government authorities.
 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 other related matters.
 4. Continuing to implement the objectives and vision of the Information Literacy Strategic Plan and expanding its integration into school curricula and extracurricular activities, given its role in enhancing individuals' ability to deal with information in all its forms.
 5. Continuing current efforts to raise awareness among relevant stakeholders of the right of access to information, and expanding such efforts, particularly following the enactment of the Amending Law to the Law on Ensuring the Right of Access to Information. The Center further recommends that the information classification system be limited to only two categories: confidential and accessible, in line with international standards and best practices.
 6. Raising awareness among all groups of the substance of the right to freedom of expression, particularly with regard to the limits of freedom of expression and the acts that constitute criminal offences.
-
2. Developing robust, supportive public policies to systematically expand the base of partisan activity across all governorates, ensuring equitable geographical distribution of members and enhancing political participation at the national level.
 3. Encouraging program-based party mergers and alliances through incentive-based and legislative policies, thereby contributing to building strong political parties with broad social bases and enhancing the cohesion and stability of political life.

environment to prevent their exploitation, particularly by terrorist groups and ideologically extremist groups.

8. The continued monitoring by the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of any platforms that may contain harmful content targeting children, and blocking such platforms, as appropriate, in order to protect children in the digital environment, in addition to imposing restrictions on children's use of social media platforms.

Sixth: Right to Peaceful Assembly

The Center reaffirms its recommendations set out in its previous reports, particularly the following:

1. Reviewing the Public Meetings Law, including revisiting the definition of a meeting set out in Article (2) thereof, distinguishing between public and private meetings, and establishing safeguards governing the powers to disperse meetings provided for under the Law, in addition to other amendments addressed in detail in the Center's previous reports.
2. Raising awareness among individuals and all relevant entities of the substance of the right to peaceful assembly to ensure the exercise and enjoyment of this right in accordance with international human rights standards and the Jordanian Constitution.

Seventh: Right to Establish and Join Political Parties

1. Taking effective legislative and executive measures to ensure the genuine empowerment of women and youth within political parties, particularly in leadership positions, beyond mere formal compliance with statutory quotas.
-
4. Reconsidering the legal framework governing professional associations and their pension funds in a manner that strikes a balance between professional regulation and the requirements of freedom of association, limits mandatory membership, and strengthens oversight of professional pension funds through periodic actuarial studies and regulatory measures ensuring their sustainability and protecting the rights of members and retirees, while adopting social dialogue as a binding mechanism when

Eighth: Right to Establish and Join Trade Unions

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

1. Re-evaluating the legislative framework governing trade union activities, particularly the provisions of Chapter Eleven of the Labor Law, to ensure its alignment with International Labor Organization Convention No. (87) concerning Freedom of Association and Convention No. (98) concerning the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, and to guarantee trade union pluralism and workers' right to establish their independent organizations, while eliminating the administrative and regulatory restrictions that impede the registration of trade unions and strengthening the reduction of executive interference in their affairs.
2. Strengthening internal democracy and trade union independence by amending the bylaws of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions and trade unions to specify the terms of office for leadership positions, prevent candidates from standing for the position of trade union president or Federation president for more than two consecutive terms, and ensure an effective role for general assemblies in managing trade union affairs.
3. Strengthening the legal protection of freedom of association, particularly by protecting trade union representatives against any form of dismissal or adverse treatment on account of their trade union activities, and ensuring the enforcement of such protection through the competent courts, thereby promoting the stability of labor relations and safeguarding the right to organize in trade unions.

considering any amendments affecting labor and social security legislation.

Ninth: Right to Establish and Join Associations

1. Sustaining a participatory approach in deliberating the Draft Amending Law to the Associations Law for 2025 to optimize its provisions in strict accordance with constitutional mandates, with a view to improving it and bringing it into force in a manner consistent with the Jordanian Constitution and international human rights standards.
2. The need to legally require associations to maintain their records and publish their financial and administrative reports on their websites.
3. The need to intensify monitoring and follow-up of local voluntary initiatives and associations that undertake activities falling outside their designated areas of competence and functions.
4. The need for associations to apply the principles of democracy, transparency, and good governance in all their activities and projects.
5. The need for the private sector, business sector, and companies to provide financial support to associations, in fulfilment of their social responsibility and their role in the field of human rights.

Recommendations of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Pillar

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

Recommendations Concerning Investment

1. The Center recommends strengthening mechanisms for monitoring the impact of investment on Groups Most in Need of Protection and local sectors, as well as the extent to which investment contributes to creating employment opportunities, through developing detailed performance indicators and linking them to social and economic objectives, thereby ensuring the equitable distribution of the benefits of investment, achieving sustainable development, and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals.

Recommendations Concerning the Industrial Sector

1. Encouraging innovation and the transition towards healthy food industries and high-tech industries to enhance local and international competitiveness.
2. Expanding training programs and enhancing the skills of the national workforce to ensure sustainable employment and reduce unemployment.
3. Strengthening the use of the National Food Security Information Management System in planning and monitoring, and expanding the classified database to support decision-making.
4. Continuing to support smart agriculture and linking agricultural production to healthy food industry value chains to maximize added value and improve nutrition.
5. Focusing on measuring the social and economic impact on small-scale farmers and the Groups Most in Need of Protection, and ensuring the sustainability of water resources.

Water Security Recommendations for 2025

1. The Center reaffirms the recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights for 2024
2. Continuing to finance and implement water and wastewater projects and monitor progress in all governorates.
3. Supporting the completion of the National Water Carrier Project and the financial and technical measures necessary to ensure its sustainability.
4. Reducing water losses and improving operational and maintenance efficiency, while increasing reliance on renewable energy.
5. Promoting the use of treated water and non-conventional water sources, saline-water agriculture, and the deployment of digital technologies and artificial intelligence.
6. Following up on the construction of new dams and the maintenance of existing dams to ensure the sustainability of water resources.

Tourism Sector Recommendations for 2025

1. Developing a clear national plan to address the developmental and security challenges facing the tourism sector.
2. Strengthening the image of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as a safe and sustainable tourist destination, at both the regional and international levels, despite regional challenges and instability, through active participation in various tourism forums and events in which Jordan is represented.
3. Improving the quality of tourism services and facilities at all sites and enhancing the visitor experience.
4. Strengthening air connectivity with target markets and supporting international tourism marketing programs.
5. Strengthening community awareness and tourism education campaigns on the importance of protecting archaeological sites and preserving cultural heritage.

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

Recommendations Concerning Unemployment

1. Enhancing the alignment of education with the labor market: Amending educational and vocational training curricula to equip graduates with the skills required by the labor market, thereby contributing to reducing the gap between jobseekers and available employment opportunities.
2. Strengthening targeted training and employment programs: Developing training programs for unemployed youth and women, and strengthening public-private partnerships to create new employment opportunities.
3. Supporting entrepreneurship and small enterprises: Encouraging the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises as a means of creating sustainable entry-level jobs, particularly in promising economic sectors such as agriculture, technology, and food industries.

Second: Right to Work

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

1. Assessing the impact of implementing the instructions on flexible working arrangements on the efficiency and effectiveness of institutional performance in the public sector, and the extent to which such arrangements affect the quality of services provided to citizens.
2. The need to establish clear grounds or criteria for determining whether an area qualifies as a developmentally disadvantaged or specially prioritized area for the purposes of applying the Criteria for the Recruitment and Appointment of Humanitarian Cases in the Public Sector for 2025, as well as to allocate a vacancy for humanitarian cases even where the number of announced vacancies is fewer than five.

Third: Right to Education

The National Center for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its reports under the Right to Education pillar to ensure the effective enjoyment of this right by individuals, in addition to the following:

In addition, a clear mechanism should be established for challenging decisions concerning whether or not a case qualifies as a humanitarian case.

3. Conducting a periodic assessment of the impact of migrant labor employment policies on employment opportunities for Jordanians, and establishing more balanced regulations that reconcile labor market requirements with the protection of citizens' right to work.
4. Supporting innovative projects, such as the mobile food carts launched by the Vocational Training Corporation, and expanding and developing such projects to cover other fields, such as mobile maintenance workshops.
5. Conducting a periodic national survey of child labor to determine the scale, causes, and forms of the phenomenon, and linking it to a shared national database among the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Education.
6. Developing 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. Addressing the observations and violations affecting workers in Qualified Industrial Zones set out in this report.
8. Improving wastewater infrastructure in industrial areas and expanding the capacity of wastewater treatment plants to address challenges associated with wastewater.
9. Sustaining rigorous inspection and monitoring operations by the Ministry of Labor to ensure that all companies and factories operating in industrial areas throughout the Kingdom comply with occupational health and safety requirements and to protect workers' rights.
10. Continuing the digital transformation and deployment of artificial intelligence in relation to the right to work, while ensuring compliance with artificial intelligence standards and ethics.

Fourth: Right to Health

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

1. The imperative to upgrade electrical load capacities, particularly across vocational and technical educational institutions implementing the BTEC program.
 2. Continuing to develop the educational process by providing free educational platforms for students and teachers at all educational levels.
 3. The need to strengthen programs aimed at reducing school dropout in all schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education.
 4. The necessity of activating internal oversight and inspection mechanisms for schools and school administration by the Ministry through conducting targeted and specific field visits to school administration in both its administrative and technical aspects.
 5. The need to train teaching staff, all school personnel, and students in the use of fire extinguishers.
 6. Making the provision of a first-aid kit in Ministry of Education schools mandatory and ensuring that it is continuously stocked with all necessary medical supplies for first aid.
 7. The need to provide school support staff to ensure a clean and safe educational environment.
 8. The need to provide a safe, supportive, and stimulating school environment for students.
1. Intensifying field visits to hospitals and health Centers to directly assess the quality of services provided to citizens.
 2. The need to rotate healthcare personnel to improve performance and enhance work efficiency.
 3. The need to intensify preventive and awareness-raising measures undertaken by the Ministry of Health, in addition to conducting free and regular medical examinations for patients, particularly in remote areas, to prevent the transmission of infections and the spread of communicable diseases.
 4. The need to continue moving towards the introduction of specialized community mental health clinics in hospitals and comprehensive health Centers.
 5. Increasing the number of medical personnel working in emergency and casualty departments and providing them with training courses on patient reception and management in such departments and on the assignment of priorities.
 6. The need to establish a specialized unit for treating persons under 18 years of age.
 7. Continuing efforts to conduct effective inspection and monitoring by the Ministry of Health and the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, to ensure that all food institutions, food factories, and restaurants throughout the Kingdom comply with public health and safety requirements.
 8. Addressing the observations and violations set out in this report.

Fifth: Right to a Healthy Environment

In light of the foregoing, the National Center for Human Rights reaffirms the recommendations set out in its previous reports and recommends taking a number of measures to ensure the protection of the right to a healthy environment, the most important of which are:

1. The need to begin applying the legally prescribed penalties against anyone proven to have committed a violation involving waste dumping, in order to uphold the principle of accountability and general deterrence.
2. Developing a comprehensive and sustainable awareness-raising strategy targeting citizens and enhancing environmental awareness among the population regarding the importance of public cleanliness and refraining from dumping waste, with a focus on the health and environmental consequences of such conduct and encouraging community cooperation to achieve this objective.
3. Addressing and maintaining the damage affecting the currently used water networks and pipelines, as they are old and deteriorated, resulting in increased rates of water loss and wastage.
4. Working to implement water resource rehabilitation projects, such as well-drilling projects, in order to keep pace with population growth and the increasing demand for water resources.

5. Cooperating with the media to disseminate facts and raise public awareness of the importance of rationalizing water consumption and reporting violations.
6. Reviewing the observations and recommendations identified by the Center and set out in the Right to a Healthy Environment section of the report, and working to follow up on their implementation.
7. Expanding the use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies to ensure effective responses to environmental challenges.

Sixth: Right to Culture

1. Expanding inclusive tourism in accordance with international human rights standards and best practices at all archaeological and tourist sites throughout the Kingdom.
2. Taking all necessary measures to protect heritage, natural, and other sites from damage, unlawful use, or any practices that may cause harm thereto.
3. Monitoring the enforcement of the Arabic Language Protection Law by the relevant authorities and strengthening oversight in this regard.
4. Reducing the costs of inputs for the printing and publishing industry.
5. Ensuring equitable geographical distribution in the implementation of cultural activities across all regions of the Kingdom.

Recommendations of the Groups Most in Need of Protection Pillar for 2025

First: Women's Rights

1. Persisting in the implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy to promote social justice, address the economic gender gap, protect women from poverty, strengthen their protection from violence, improve access to health and education services, and ensure their integration into development policies and other relevant areas.
2. The imperative to expand and institutionalize secure and rapid reporting mechanisms for all forms of violence, including cyberviolence, to support survivors by providing specialized legal and psychological counselling services, enhancing women's awareness and capacity to use emerging technologies and artificial intelligence and address the risks and challenges associated therewith, reviewing national legislation to ensure the criminalization of all forms of cyber violence, and strengthening cooperation among relevant authorities to develop protection programs.
3. The need to integrate a protection perspective for groups most in need of protection into all national plans addressing the phenomenon of stray dogs, and to intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational training campaigns to explain the risks associated with this phenomenon and safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals.
4. The need for the relevant authorities to strengthen oversight of the workplaces of women workers in the agricultural sector, particularly with regard to compliance with occupational health and safety requirements, the provision of first-aid services, footwear, masks, and gloves to protect them from harsh working conditions, thereby ensuring their right to physical safety and integrity.
5. The need to continue disseminating awareness-raising programs on the substance of the Anti-Human Trafficking Law among all groups and segments of society.
6. Disseminating awareness-raising programs on the Protection from Family Violence Law of 2017 and providing free counselling and psychological treatment programs for victims of violence in all governorates. There is also a need to provide training and intensify programs for persons preparing for marriage, and to work towards reducing cases of family disintegration and underage marriage.
7. Adopting standardized, equitable employment contracts for women agricultural workers, fully aligned with their working conditions and safeguarding their entitlements with respect to working hours, wages, leave, social and health insurance, and their rights during pregnancy and breastfeeding hours.
8. Developing a national plan to increase women's participation in the councils of professional and trade unions, and considering the possibility of amending the laws governing professional and trade unions to expressly provide for the allocation of seats for women on union councils.
9. Implementing all recommendations relating to the monitoring of social care homes set out in the body of the report.
10. Establishing an accurate and comprehensive national database covering all cases of births and deaths, issuing relevant indicators, and analyzing the causes of death and birth outcomes, including determining whether a death is related to pregnancy, childbirth, a particular disease, or other causes, and taking preventive and therapeutic measures accordingly to improve the quality of healthcare.

Second: Children's Rights

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

1. The need to develop national policies and legislation in line with international standards concerning forms of digital violence, protection of the confidentiality of children's data, and the launch of awareness-raising campaigns, as well as to expand the integration of media and digital literacy concepts into school curricula to ensure the best interests of the child.
2. Developing reporting and support mechanisms to ensure the provision of a safe digital environment that protects children's rights and enhances their ability to use technology in an informed and responsible manner.
3. Reducing child labor in the agricultural sector through enforcement of legislation, expanding social protection, ensuring access to education, and improving working conditions and awareness.
4. Supporting children deprived of family support by enhancing psychological care, training staff, improving facilities, and increasing the number of caregivers within a safe environment.
5. Developing the Boys' Care Center – Madaba by equipping the building, providing essential requirements, and appointing qualified staff.
6. Improving the Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home – Madaba by providing facilities that ensure privacy and accessibility for persons with disabilities, and enabling juveniles to complete their academic and vocational education.
7. Strengthening the Male Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center– Amman by providing a visiting physician, a study room, training and recreational programs, and effective aftercare.
8. Improving the environment of the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center – Amman through maintaining the facilities, establishing an activities hall, enhancing monitoring, and reviewing the mechanism for separating children under six years of age.
9. Developing the Female Beggars' Care and Rehabilitation Center – Zarqa by strengthening its staffing complement, separating the kitchen and food-service areas, providing safe spaces, and ensuring the continuity of empowerment programs.
10. Developing Abdullah bin Umm Maktoum School for the Blind through a comprehensive assessment, provision of assistive devices, improvement of infrastructure, provision of psychological and social support, and safe transportation.
11. Implementing a national plan to combat stray dogs through establishing shelters and veterinary clinics, developing a national database, and training personnel.
12. Enhancing safety and the educational environment in schools through safe heating systems, effective oversight, psychological support, and increased awareness of children's rights.
13. Activating medical protocols for children through conducting accurate examinations and ensuring the right to repeat an examination when necessary.
14. Strengthening the mental and social health of children through continuous rehabilitation programs, the provision of psychologists, and staff training.
15. Developing vocational training and rehabilitation for children and graduates of care homes through partnerships with training institutions and the private sector.

Third: Rights of Persons with Disabilities

1. Establishing rigorous supervisory mechanisms to monitor the compliance of tourism establishments with the provisions of the Tourism Restaurants Regulation No. (49) of 2025, and implementing training programs for restaurant staff on the rights of persons with disabilities.
2. Following up on and monitoring the enforcement of the provisions of the Hotel and Tourism Establishments Regulation for 2025, and implementing awareness-raising programs for workers in this sector on the rights of persons with disabilities and communication skills for interacting with them.
3. The need to integrate a protection perspective for groups most in need of protection into all national plans relating to combating the phenomenon of stray dogs, and to intensify awareness-raising, media, and educational training campaigns to explain the risks associated with this phenomenon and safe and humane ways of dealing with stray animals.
4. The need to implement the recommendations concerning the National Autism Center set out in the body of the report, including working towards the gradual expansion of specialized Centers for children with autism spectrum disorder across the various governorates of the Kingdom, and strengthening the capacity of the existing Center in a manner that ensures the effective exercise of the right to rehabilitation and early intervention provided for in the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
5. The need to expand rapid transit buses connecting the governorates to address the public transportation problem in Jordan and improve the level of services provided to persons with disabilities.
6. The need to mainstream 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 for implementing these commitments, while taking into account equity in the distribution of resources.
7. Establishing a national database of accredited experts in all governorates of the Kingdom with a view to providing sign language interpreters and accredited accessibility experts, enabling institutions to refer to reliable specialists, and improving the quality of services provided to persons with disabilities.
8. Providing accessible facilities and reasonable accommodations in the public and private sectors, as well as in tourist and recreational venues and social care homes, for persons with disabilities of different types of disabilities and ages and in different geographical locations.
9. Enabling persons with disabilities and older persons to participate effectively in the digital environment, while providing the necessary protection and support tools to ensure safe and accessible use, and involving them in the preparation of digital policies and plans to ensure that their actual needs are taken into account and that their views are incorporated into the design and implementation thereof.
10. The need to implement the recommendations set out in the body of the report concerning the Vocational Training Institute, including establishing a specialized position known as a “Job Coach” at the Institute, responsible for post-training follow-up and vocational guidance, accompanying trainees at their workplaces, and providing psychological and professional support, thereby contributing to achieving effective employment and sustainable inclusion, particularly for trainees with disabilities.
11. The need to implement the recommendations arising from the monitoring visits and set out in the body of the report concerning the rights of persons with disabilities.
12. The need to ensure that the Greater Amman Municipality and all municipalities do not issue or renew any license for any building or facility unless it complies with the requirement to provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, thereby safeguarding their rights to access, participation, and independent living.

Fourth: Rights of Older Persons

Based on the findings of the field monitoring visits and the follow-up conducted by the National Center for Human Rights concerning the conditions of homes for

9. Establishing a database and disaggregated statistics that take into account gender, age, disability, health, social and economic status, and other relevant factors, with the outputs of such statistics serving as a basis for

older persons and day clubs, and with a view to promoting and protecting the rights of older persons, the Center recommends the following:

1. Expedite the enactment of comprehensive legislation dedicated to safeguarding and advancing the rights of older persons across economic, social, cultural, and health dimensions.
2. Establish well-equipped, state-funded day care clubs across all governorates to guarantee the equitable distribution of specialized services for 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, so that it may serve as a foundation for the provision of future volunteer-based home care services.
5. Adopt programs designed to encourage the business and private sectors to assume part of their social responsibility and provide financial, moral, 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 raising awareness and protecting them from all forms of violence and abuse.
7. Improve the physical environment of homes for older persons by developing health facilities and providing safe walkways and handrails commensurate with their capacity.
8. Involve older persons in relevant national plans and strategies relating to the Sustainable Development Goals.

determining the necessary interventions to protect the rights of older persons.

10. Developing national social policies and plans specifically for older persons in areas including awareness-raising, education, employment, training, and family affairs, among others, including strengthening the participatory approach aimed at involving older persons in development and in decision-making concerning matters affecting them, engaging the private sector, exchanging expertise, and promoting targeted media coverage.
11. Developing practical alternatives and solutions to residential care homes for older persons, and supporting entities that provide care services, companionship, and nursing care to older persons in their homes, and ensuring that older persons are placed in such homes only in exceptional cases, while guaranteeing the provision of the same services at the same level of quality.
12. Improving the physical environment and conditions of buildings used as homes for older persons, including ensuring that sanitary facilities are commensurate with the homes' capacity, and providing safe walkways and handrails.
13. Ensuring the availability of a sufficient number of qualified social workers, psychologists, and other qualified support specialists in each home to meet the needs of older persons.
14. The need to equip residential care homes with programs that enable older persons to engage in health-promoting physical activities and other meaningful activities that enhance their mental, physical, and psychological engagement and empowerment.



This painting is one of the products made by inmates of Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers in Jordan.