



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Jordan*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 63 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. National Center for Human Rights (NCHR) welcomed developments to promote human rights, particularly updating the annual comprehensive national plan for Human Rights (2016–2025), the formation of the Royal Committee to modernize the political system, and enactment of the constitutional amendments, the parliament election law, Political parties Law, local administration Law and the Child Law.³ Despite these developments, NCHR noted structural challenges including the necessity to complete the compatibility of some national legislations with international human rights standards, speed up implementation of NCHR recommendations, avail allocations and financial resources for the enforcement process.⁴

3. NCHR commended the national penal system's shift towards non-custodial penalties since 2017 but called for expanding the application of the alternatives for the custodial penalties.⁵

4. NCHR conducted unannounced visits to various detention centres, during which it observed the continuation of the legal and practical problems related to criminalizing torture and relevant penalty, in addition to the equity, compensation and rehabilitation of the victims.⁶

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



5. NCHR emphasized that journalists continued to face legal constraints, including Cybercrime law and other penalties for their actions although it had previously recommended that the press and publication law protected journalists from legal actions related to their profession.⁷ NCHR noted that there have been no amendments to the anti-terrorism law.⁸

6. NCHR noted the establishment of an Anti-Human Trafficking Crime Victims Fund and recommended allocating financial resources for the fund within the annual budget of the Ministry of Justice and not to relying only upon the donations, gifts, or grants.⁹

7. NCHR noted several challenges affecting the development path including indebtedness, budget deficit, limited resources and weak competitiveness and water scarcity.¹⁰ NCHR recommended intensifying awareness of the environmental issues and setting up Central Stations to treat heavy, industrial, and natural water.¹¹

8. NCHR highlighted that, despite previous reports raising concerns about the healthcare sector, challenges persisted, including shortages of medical staff and equipment, inadequate facilities for disabled and elderly individuals, and the absence of comprehensive health insurance.¹²

9. NCHR noted that the Ministry of Education took initiatives aligned with its 2018–2022 strategic plan, yet challenges persisted, including overcrowded schools, high university fees, and a shortage of educational staff in certain regions. It recommended intensifying efforts to improve education quality through continued development of the curricula, educational methods and availing modern, effective and capable educational resources.¹³

10. Although NCHR welcomed the establishment of a family conciliation house in Aqaba supporting victims of violence, legislative amendments were needed, along with preventive measures against family violence and expanded awareness programs. It noted that despite efforts to protect women's rights in the labor market, low wages, limited access to nurseries, family responsibilities, and gender-based wage disparities contributed to low women's economic participation.¹⁴

11. NCHR reported that challenges related to disabled people persisted across various areas such as economics, education, and health due to inadequate arrangements and accessibility.¹⁵

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁶ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

12. Several submissions recommended ratifying the OP2-ICCPR.¹⁷ AC, JS17, and JS22 recommended ratifying OP1-ICCPR.¹⁸ Several submission also recommended ratifying the OP-CAT.¹⁹ A number of submissions recommended ratifying the ICRMW.²⁰ HRW and SCM recommended ratifying the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.²¹ JS17 and JS23 recommended ratifying ILO Convention No. 87.²² HRW, MAAT, and JS17 recommended ratifying ILO convention No.189.²³ AC, JS10, JS13, and JS22 recommended ratifying the OP-CEDAW.²⁴ Several submissions recommended withdrawing reservations to CEDAW.²⁵ MAAT, JS9, and JS22 recommended ratifying the ICPED.²⁶ JS10 recommended withdrawing reservations to the CRC.²⁷ ICAN recommended ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.²⁸

13. JS9 recommended accepting individual complaint mechanisms under UNCAT, OPCERD, CRC-OP-IC, ICCPR-OP1, ICESCR-OP1, and CEDAW-OP.²⁹

14. JS9 highlighted the failure to submit reports to the Human Rights Committee, CEDAW, CERD, and ICESCR, and recommended submitting all outstanding reports to UN Treaty Bodies.³⁰

15. JS9 and JS13 reported failure to respond to visits' requests from the Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter-terrorism; on freedom of peaceful assembly; and on

freedom of expression.³¹ ECPM, JS9 and JS13 recommended responding to pending visit requests from Special Procedures.³²

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

16. JS9 and JS13 raised concerns over the King's constitutional prerogatives and the lack of separation of power undermining accountability and the functionality of democratic institutions, thereby impacting civil liberties and fundamental rights.³³ JS13 highlighted that the Constitution provided that the King signed, executed and could veto all laws and suspend or dissolve parliament.³⁴ JS9 expressed concerns about constitutional amendments in 2022, concentrating power under the King's control and allowing significant appointments without Council of Ministers consultation and establishing a King-led National Security Council. They recommended guaranteeing the separation of powers in national legislation, including the Constitution.³⁵

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

17. FLD reported that in August 2022, the NCHR staff faced charges related to abuse of power and embezzlement amid government repression, leading to travel bans, asset freezes, and work restrictions.³⁶ FLD recommended ceasing all interferences in the work of the NCHR and ensuring its independence.³⁷

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

18. Several submissions noted that despite amending the Constitution renaming Chapter 2 as "Rights and Duties of Jordanian Men and Women," Article 6 remained unchanged, lacking gender as a basis for non-discrimination.³⁸ PIJO, JS15 and JS23 recommended amending Article 6 to recognize gender as a prohibited ground for discrimination.³⁹

19. ADF raised concerns about the broad definition of "hate speech" within the amended Cybercrime law.⁴⁰ It recommended repealing or amending vague "hate speech" provisions respecting the right to freedom of religion or belief.⁴¹ UNYAC also recommended forming a specialized committee to reformulate the definition of hate speech.⁴²

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

20. JS9, JS20 and JS24 raised concerns about the death penalty, including its application to offenses that may not qualify as "the most serious crimes."⁴³ Several submissions recommended abolishing the death penalty, establishing a moratorium and reducing the number of crimes to which the death penalty applied.⁴⁴

21. JHRS and DIGNITY noted the lack of legislative measures and actions to prevent torture.⁴⁵ JS26, JHRS, and JS20 noted that the Penal Code's article 208 lacked a clear definition for torture as it was limited to the crime of extracting a confession under torture.⁴⁶ JS26 and JS23 noted that the Penal Code neglected psychological harm and victims' explicit rights to compensation, and that complaint mechanisms lacked confidentiality, independence, and witness protection.⁴⁷ Several submissions recommended amending the definition of torture to include inhumane or degrading treatment.⁴⁸ Several submissions also recommended ensuring victims' right to full compensation, including psychological damages and establishing independent and effective complaint mechanisms with institutional independence.⁴⁹ ADALEH and JS20 recommended non-extinguishment of the crime through amnesty and non-prescription of torture crimes.⁵⁰

22. DIGNITY highlighted a contradiction between the Constitution, guaranteeing personal freedom, and the Crime Prevention Law. Permitting detention without bail and the rejection of sponsors without justification by administrative governors was a concern. They recommended amending Articles 3 and 7 of the Crime Prevention Law; abolishing governors' administrative powers of detention and providing preventive measures to reduce the risk of crime.⁵¹

23. HRW noted that authorities had suspended and later restricted the practice of debt imprisonment in response to the COVID-19 and recommended ending debt imprisonment in all cases.⁵²

Human rights and counter-terrorism

24. Several submissions emphasized that Anti-Terrorism Law undermined the exercise of peaceful and free expression.⁵³ JS9 noted the Law was misused to target journalists, political opponents, and human rights defenders (HRDs), often through the State Security Court (SSC).⁵⁴ JS9 and JS11 recommended amending the definition of terrorism.⁵⁵ HRW, WCFHR, and JS23 recommended amending the Anti-Terrorism Law to remove provisions criminalizing expression.⁵⁶ JS9 recommended abolishing the SSC or ensuring civilians were not brought before it.⁵⁷

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

25. JS9, JS16, and JS23 were concerned about excessive use of arbitrary detention. Allowing local governors to detain anyone considered a "danger to the people" for up to one year and impose house arrest under the Crime Prevention Law, while restricting access to administrative courts for detainees' appeals. They recommended reducing the number of administrative detainees; ensuring due process to them.⁵⁸ A number of submissions recommended repealing or amending the Law on Crime Prevention.⁵⁹ JS26 and JS23 recommended limiting orders of detention to the judiciary.⁶⁰ JS16 recommended criminalizing the abuse of power by administrative governors.⁶¹

26. HRW, JHSR and JS23 highlighted that torture cases tried in special courts under security agencies might lead to impunity for perpetrators.⁶² Several submissions recommended specifying the jurisdiction of the regular judiciary to investigate and prosecute torture crimes rather than police and military courts.⁶³

27. JS23 reported obstacles to justice including high litigation costs, causing in some cases denial of legal representation during police investigations, and exclusion of legal aid from SSC cases.⁶⁴ JS26 and JS23 recommended expanding the scope of legal aid services and amending the Criminal Procedure Code to recognize the right to legal counsel at police stations.⁶⁵

28. CLFJ noted that judges faced interference, pressure, and threats to arrest and detain activists. It recommended establishing a mechanism to prevent interference in their work, and providing them with protection and independence.⁶⁶ L4L reported intimidation and harassment of lawyers. It recommended refraining from harassment of lawyers, persecution; and taking immediate measures to ensure that they have access to their clients.⁶⁷

29. JS26 raised concerns about the juvenile justice system. They recommended exhausting alternative disciplinary measures before resorting to pre-trial detention; recognizing the right of children to legal assistance; abolishing the jurisdiction of the SSC for cases committed by juveniles; and preparing places of detention and shelters.⁶⁸

30. JS4 noted challenges for survivor of violence in accessing justice, particularly women with disabilities and in rural areas.⁶⁹

31. DIGNITY highlighted prison overcrowding reasons, including excessive pretrial detention, inadequate alternatives to detention, ineffective punishment policies, and limited oversight in detention centres.⁷⁰ ECPM recommended taking concrete steps to ensure the protection of detainees' rights in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules and that attempts to their rights were reported.⁷¹

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

32. ADF and ECLJ underscored struggles for religious freedom.⁷² ADF and ECLJ recommended ensuring that the right to freedom of religion was promoted and protected, that religious minorities weren't prosecuted, and repealing blasphemy laws and prohibitions on proselytization.⁷³ JS22 recommended establishing the institution of an ombudsman to monitor violations of religious freedom.⁷⁴

33. Several submissions emphasized that although the Constitution guaranteed freedom of opinion and expression, the Penal Code and Cybercrime Law undermined the exercise of peaceful and free expression.⁷⁵ JS23 considered that the Cybercrime Law would restrict freedom of expression to unprecedented levels as it included broad restrictions and ambiguous phrases criminalizing expression, and protecting government officials from being criticized and gave the prosecution the authority to initiate legal action without a complaint.⁷⁶ JS25 and WCFHR noted that the discreet work on a draft law amending the Cybercrime Law which was referred to Parliament in secrecy without participations of concerned party, jurists, journalists, or civil society institutions.⁷⁷ JS23 recommended withdrawing the proposed Cybercrimes Law.⁷⁸

34. HRW and JS23 recommended amending the Penal Code, Cybercrime Law to remove provisions criminalizing expression.⁷⁹ JS13 recommended repealing articles 132 and 195 of the Penal Code.⁸⁰

35. JSC, WCFHR, JS13 and JS16 highlighted that Article 11 of the Cybercrime Law prescribed penalties, including over three months imprisonment and a fine.⁸¹ JS25 and HRW noted the increase in cases that were referred in violation of Article 11.⁸² JS25, CDFJ, WCFHR, and JS13 recommended repealing Article 11.⁸³ JS16 noted the lack of a clear and defined definition of hate speech in Article 11 and recommended initiating consultations with relevant local entities to reach and adopt a clear and comprehensive definition.⁸⁴

36. JSC noted financial control of the media and that journalists faced challenges in addressing issues of public interest, including self-censorship and arrests.⁸⁵ JSC recommended ensuring the safety of journalists and reviewing the sentences of those convicted for freely expressing their opinions, including HRDs.⁸⁶

37. FLD, JS26 and JS23 raised concerns about the restricted access to social media platforms and censorship.⁸⁷ JS23 recommended ceasing these unlawful practices.⁸⁸ AC, CDFJ and JS26 recommended guaranteeing Internet freedom and limiting the interference with telecommunications service providers.⁸⁹

38. FLD and JS13 reported that authorities escalated their measures to block VPNs.⁹⁰ JS25 recommended stopping blocking or disabling social media platforms and the applications or weakening their signal and ceasing from disabling bypass programs such as the VPN.⁹¹

39. JS13 noted that although freedom of association and peaceful assembly was guaranteed by the Constitution, there was tight State controls on civil society organisations (CSOs') activities and that the Crime Prevention Law had been invoked to arrest and prosecute peaceful demonstrators.⁹² LWB and JS16 highlighted challenges with the Law on Associations affecting CSOs, including vague categorization, unexplained registration rejections, and ministerial power to dissolve associations.⁹³ LWB and JS16 recommended modifying the registration requirements for associations and granting the authority to dissolve an association solely to their general assembly or by a definitive judicial decision, when violating the laws.⁹⁴

40. JS1 and FLD noted strict regulations on foreign funding for NGOs.⁹⁵ HRW and FLD recommended repealing the foreign funding control mechanisms and ensuring all civil society organisations, trade unions and HRDs were permitted to work freely.⁹⁶

41. JS1, JS16 and JS23 noted that the government went beyond the stipulations of the Public Gatherings Law by imposing an additional requirement of obtaining approvals from the Ministry of Interior.⁹⁷ JS2 noted that organizers could be held responsible for violence occurring during gatherings without investigation.⁹⁸ AC, HRW and JS23 recommended ensuring compliance with the strict requirement of the Public Gatherings Law to eliminate

its abuse and revise Article 2 and 4 of the Law with the aim of removing restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly.⁹⁹

42. Several submissions highlighted Jordan's pioneering legislation on the right to access information but noted issues with enforceability, unclear timelines, and restricted disclosure.¹⁰⁰ CDFJ and JS26 recommended amending the Law on Guaranteeing the right to access information, and abolishing the exceptions contained in Article 13.¹⁰¹ JS26 recommended establishing monitoring mechanisms and holding public institutions accountable.¹⁰²

43. SEA and JS11 addressed the restricted political work and participation of youth.¹⁰³ JS11 recommended amending Article 6 of the Law of Organizing Party Work within Universities.¹⁰⁴ SEA and JS27 recommended enhancing youth participation in political life and raising awareness about the importance of their effective engagement.¹⁰⁵

Right to privacy

44. FLD and JS13 expressed concerns about the use of Pegasus-spyware, which exploited device vulnerabilities to access and extract broad ranges of data.¹⁰⁶ JS13 recommended ensuring prompt, impartial, and independent investigation into the allegations of hacking by Pegasus and hold individuals accountable for illegal surveillance.¹⁰⁷ JS25 noted the lack of legal protection for the privacy of influencers, media professionals, and human rights activists.¹⁰⁸ JS25 recommended criminalizing espionage, telephone wiretapping, and stealing data.¹⁰⁹

Right to marriage and family life

45. JS5 noted that adoption was prohibited, preventing adopted children from sharing foster parents' names and causing inheritance challenges and issues in educational or health-related matters. They recommended aligning procedures pertaining to an adopted child with the child's best interest.¹¹⁰

46. ROAAWMNJO and JS8 underscored gender discrepancies in guardianship and childcare, where only fathers had legal authority, while mothers assumed physical care.¹¹¹ JS8 highlighted that the common divorce method was male-exclusive lacking legal grounds, and that women initiating divorce had to relinquish their financial rights. They recommended enabling women to initiate divorce without resigning their rights.¹¹² UNYAC and JS8 recommended amending Article 223, which granted guardianship to the father after the mother's marriage by granting custodial mothers legal custody rights.¹¹³

47. KHF highlighted those stereotypical beliefs persisted especially related to gender-specific household roles and responsibilities with the vast majority asserting that a woman's most important job was to take care of the home and cook for the family.¹¹⁴

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

48. ECLJ, Tamkeen, and JS17 noted that despite the authorities' efforts to combat human trafficking there was a lack of protection for victims.¹¹⁵ ECLJ recommended continuing efforts and allocate resources to effectively identify victims of trafficking, investigate the crimes, and prosecute the perpetrators.¹¹⁶ Tamkeen highlighted the labour law's shortcomings in addressing practices like servitude, slavery and violations against workers such as withholding of passports.¹¹⁷

49. ADALEH recommended revising the Human Trafficking Law to align it with international standards, protecting victims and providing them with necessary support, including temporary residency during case resolution.¹¹⁸ JS10 recommended training judges and law enforcement and strengthening awareness programs for migrant workers about their rights and risks of being trafficked.¹¹⁹

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

50. JS27 recommended taking measures aiming at promoting the concept of equality in employment terms and policies in the public sector, and towards the fair distribution of employment opportunities.¹²⁰ UNYAC noted that unemployment rate among young people

is 46.1 percent in 2022, which reflects a negative reality of the economy and the lack of justice in the distribution of employment opportunities, and recommended, among others, to facilitate access to finance and reduce interest rate on loans.¹²¹

51. SADAQA, Tamkeen, and WH noted that while the Agricultural Workers Law extended labour rights to most agricultural workers, those employed by businesses with three workers or fewer were excluded from certain benefits such as working hours, holidays, vacations, and social security.¹²² SADAQA, Tamkeen, WH, JS7, and JS14 recommended amending the Agricultural Workers Law to ensure that all workers in the agricultural sector were covered.¹²³

52. WH and JS10 noted that the labour inspection body lacked sufficient technical personnel to effectively implement inspection programs.¹²⁴ SADAQA, WH recommended developing and implementing the necessary inspection programs to monitor the proper application of the agricultural workers system.¹²⁵

53. SADAQA, JS8 and JS17 noted that paid maternity leave days were below ILO standards.¹²⁶ SADAQA and JS8 recommended amending Article 70 of Labour Law to align maternity leave provisions with the ILO recommendations.¹²⁷

54. JS17 and JS23 emphasized government control over trade unions, citing Labour Law Article 98 granting the Minister of Labour authority to select eligible professions and the absence of new unions with limited internal democracy.¹²⁸ HRW, JS20 and JS23 recommended amending Labour Law restricting the freedom to form and maintain unions.¹²⁹ JS10 recommended abolishing the power of the Minister to dissolve any trade union, giving the right to foreigners to establish unions, and establishing a union for university professors and agricultural workers.¹³⁰

Right to social security

55. WH highlighted the high cost of participating in social security, causing employers to hesitate in offering coverage, and in response to employer pressure, the government postponed the enforcement of the agricultural sector's social security law.¹³¹ JS20 noted that the amended Social Security Law excluded laborers under 28 from elderly insurance and limited agricultural laborers to workplace injury coverage, excluding other insurances.¹³² WH and JS14 recommended reviewing the Social Security Law and providing mandatory coverage for all workers in the agricultural sector.¹³³ JS17 recommended reassessing the social protection system to ensure fairness and provide a decent standard of living for all citizens, especially those in poverty.¹³⁴

56. Tamkeen and JS10 reported the lack of coverage of domestic and migrant workers in social protection programmes.¹³⁵ JS10 recommended including domestic workers and migrant workers in social protection programs, especially social security contribution.¹³⁶

Right to an adequate standard of living

57. JS10 noted the absence of provisions for the right to adequate standards of living and the right to development in legislation and reported a record-high 25 percent unemployment rate during COVID-19, the tax policies burdening individuals without considering broader social conditions, and the ongoing economic disparity between the capital and governorates in terms of economic development, services and infrastructure. They recommended enshrining those rights in the Constitution to achieve food security for citizens through comprehensive social protection measures.¹³⁷

Right to health

58. JS10 and JS19 noted that the constitution was devoid of stipulating the right to health.¹³⁸ JS10, JS17 and JS19 recommended adding the right to health to the constitution.¹³⁹ JS10 and JS19 highlighted several problems in the healthcare sector including low government spending on health, lack of necessary medical personal, lack of necessary medicine, and absence of equitable distribution of health centres.¹⁴⁰ JS17 recommended enacting laws that realize the right to health for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups,

such as non-registered refugees, the unemployed, people with disabilities, and older people who suffer from chronic diseases.¹⁴¹

59. JS3 highlighted those despite efforts, challenges in reproductive services persisted including limited access in remote areas. They recommended improving access to high-quality HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health information, and services.¹⁴²

Right to education

60. JS12 noted challenges including overcrowded schools, varying maintenance standards, inadequate teacher training, unaddressed bullying, and high risks of school dropout.¹⁴³ JS12 recommended improving the accessibility and quality of education and provide good-quality training for teachers.¹⁴⁴ JS15 recommended increasing funding and improving the allocation of financial resources for infrastructure development, curriculum improvement, education and teacher training.¹⁴⁵ JS22 recommended integrating human rights education into the national school curriculum.¹⁴⁶

61. JS2 and JS10 noted that university admissions were based on discriminatory grounds and recommended reconsidering the basis for admission to public universities and abolish exceptions to create an educational system based on equality and efficiency.¹⁴⁷

62. JS12 highlighted the lack of sexual and reproductive health education and recommended adopting a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensuring that it is part of the mandatory school curriculum.¹⁴⁸

Cultural rights

63. JS10 highlighted the Ministry of Culture's limited financial allocation and the societal and political forces restricting creative freedom due to moral and religious reasons.¹⁴⁹ JS10 recommended amending the Culture Welfare Law to ensure the expansion of freedom of scientific and creative research, establishing a Culture Support Fund to Support Cultural Creative Works, and limiting censorship of cultural creative works.¹⁵⁰

Development, the environment

64. Partners Jordan emphasized the weak public participation in budget processes. It recommended providing information in a transparent and understandable manner and improve societal awareness about the importance of participation in the process and engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities.¹⁵¹

65. BC and JS21 emphasized the inevitability of climate change.¹⁵² JS21 recommended preparing a comprehensive local climate action plan for preparedness, confrontation, response to climate change impacts and improving the legal framework for disaster risk reduction through the creation of an independent fund to face climate-related risks, and to compensate for losses and damages.¹⁵³ JS14 noted that climate change worsened agricultural working conditions, increased the risk of environmental migration and endangered working women in the sector.¹⁵⁴ JS14 recommended constitutionalizing environmental rights and including them in the Constitution.¹⁵⁵

66. BC, UNYAC, JS14 and JS21 reported Jordan is the poorest country in the world in water.¹⁵⁶ JS21 recommended introducing a water law to increase the per capita share of water and ensure fair distribution of clean water and safe sanitation.¹⁵⁷ UNYAC noted the urgency in facing water and agricultural crisis and the need for proactive response to adapt and face the challenges of sustainable development. It recommended keeping pace with current legislation to use modern technology in the agricultural and water sector.¹⁵⁸

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

67. AC, AWO, JS4 and JS8 highlighted the distressing prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls and the authority's failure to investigate these crimes.¹⁵⁹ JS4 recommended amending the Protection from Domestic Violence Law to include more protection; enforcing the mandatory reporting of cases exposed to domestic violence; and

establishing hotlines to report violence.¹⁶⁰ JS13 recommended bringing perpetrators of gender-based violence to justice.¹⁶¹

68. AC and JS23 highlighted discriminatory policies against women in decisions related to education, document issuance, the right to issue documents on behalf of their children and children's travel.¹⁶² JS23 noted that women required their legal guardians' permission for a marriage contract and recommended amending the Personal Status Law ensuring their right to marry without guardian permission.¹⁶³

69. Ra'edat, ROAAWMNJO and WHW raised concerns about the lack of women's participation in political life.¹⁶⁴ Ra'edat and JS15 recommended empowering women economically and continuing promoting the role of women in political life.¹⁶⁵ JS27 recommended intensifying efforts to eliminate political violence against women.¹⁶⁶ WHW recommended funding and holding awareness programs on the importance of women's participation in decision-making positions.¹⁶⁷

70. AWO recommended prohibiting gender discrimination in the workplace.¹⁶⁸ AWO highlighted gender pay disparities despite the 2020 Labour Law amendments.¹⁶⁹ SADAQA and JS15 recommended ensuring equal pay for equal work.¹⁷⁰ JS8 noted that harassment hindered women participation in the workforce and that Labour Law excluded harassment from co-workers.¹⁷¹ JS8 recommended amending Labour Law to expand the definition to cover all gender-related offenses.¹⁷²

71. AWO highlighted that Article 292 denied wives raped by their husbands the ability to seek legal recourse.¹⁷³ AWO recommended that Jordan amend the Penal Code to criminalize marital rape.¹⁷⁴ JS19 noted the criminalization of abortion, except when the mother's health was at risk.¹⁷⁵ JS10 and JS19 recommended decriminalizing abortion particularly in cases of incest or rape.¹⁷⁶

Children

72. PIJO and WH noted that despite existing legal frameworks against child labour, the number of working children was rising.¹⁷⁷ JS27 and JS15 recommended providing effective tools to reduce child labour.¹⁷⁸ AC recommended tightening official supervision over child labour, prohibiting the work of younger children, and strengthening awareness-raising efforts on the negative harms of child labour.¹⁷⁹

73. JS5 emphasized that despite the enactment of Personal Status Law, no legislative changes addressed child marriage.¹⁸⁰ ROAAWMNJO, PIJO and JS5 observed that despite Article 10 provides guidelines for granting marriage permits to minors, 95 percent of petitions were approved, indicating they were not exceptions.¹⁸¹ AWO recommended prohibiting child marriage and amending the Personal Status Law raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 without exceptions.¹⁸²

74. JS5 reported stigmatization of children and adolescents without family ties, citing the use of terms like "unknown lineage" in national legislation, even for children with known mothers. They recommended eliminating derogatory or demeaning references to children.¹⁸³

75. GPEVAC noted that while corporal punishment was illegal as a criminal sentence or in penal institutions and schools, it remained unprohibited at home, in alternative care, and in early childhood and older children's day-care.¹⁸⁴ HRW and GPEVAC recommended clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home.¹⁸⁵

Older persons

76. JS10 noted that there was no legislation for the elderly within the national legal system, the social protection system still failed to provide them integrated services, and shelters were still non-governmental. They recommended enacting national laws on the rights of the elderly, holding negligent persons accountable to abandon and neglect, and expanding elderly care services.¹⁸⁶ JS2 recommended that all forms of abuse must be criminalized.¹⁸⁷

Persons with disabilities

77. BC and HABAQ and OWB noted obstacles in education for children with disabilities, including the absence of specialized programs, violence, bullying, and lack of inclusion especially in remote areas.¹⁸⁸ HABAQ recommended monitoring schools and providing appropriate curricula, provide rehabilitation and capacity building for workers in education.¹⁸⁹ FESMU noted that persons with disabilities were underrepresented in schools textbooks and recommended ensure that inclusion is an integral part of relevant education strategies.¹⁹⁰ UNYAC noted the challenges facing children with disabilities, and recommended increasing monitoring of cases of rejection in educational institutions, and discrimination against them, activate a hotline for complaints and allocate additional budget to establish rehabilitation and physiotherapy centres in remote areas.¹⁹¹

78. OWB reported limited medical resources for people with disabilities in remote areas.¹⁹² JS6 noted that the Labour Law lacked effective mechanisms for enforcing disability employment mandates in public and private sectors and recommended enforcing Article (48/b) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.¹⁹³ OWB noted that they are facing significant barriers in accessing employment due to limited accessibility, negative attitudes and lack of reasonable accommodation.¹⁹⁴ JS6 highlighted challenges facing women with disabilities in the workplace, including accessibility and violence.¹⁹⁵

79. JS27 and JS15 recommended enhancing the political participation of persons with disabilities, providing environmental and facilitative measures to ensure their participation in elections.¹⁹⁶ BC recommended actively creating legislative and social conditions allowing the empowerment of persons with disabilities.¹⁹⁷

80. HABAQ noted with concern the absence of punishment for the crime of forced sterilization of girls with disabilities.¹⁹⁸

Minorities

81. ADF highlighted that despite efforts to uphold religious freedom and official attempts to foster religious tolerance, the rights of Christians and religious minorities could yield to majority interests whenever the free exercise of religion was perceived as conflicting with Islam. It highlighted discriminatory impact of national laws creating unequal treatment for converts and minority communities, affecting family and inheritance rights. It recommended ensuring free choice of religion without fear of discrimination.¹⁹⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

82. FLD reported that since the beginning of 2023, the General Intelligence Directorate questioned and interrogated many LGBTQI+ HRDs who lead local collectives and organizations, with threats of arrest and detention leading some to relocate and recommended ceasing judicial and operational harassment of LGBTQI+ organisations.²⁰⁰

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

83. JS2 highlighted that administrative detention included migrant workers.²⁰¹ ADALEH and JS2 recommended refraining from administratively detaining foreign workers for residency and labour violations.²⁰² JS18 recommended ensuring that migrant workers facing administrative or criminal penalties had access to legal aid and an interpreter.²⁰³

84. Tamkeen, JS7, JS10, and JS18 raised concerns about migrant workers inability to change jobs without employer consent, risking fines, detention, and deportation.²⁰⁴ JS7 recommended increasing the capacity of labour inspectors to regularly monitor their working conditions and ensuring that sanctions for violations of workers' rights were effectively implemented.²⁰⁵ JS18 recommended abolishing the system of visa sponsorship and delink work permits from residence permits.²⁰⁶

85. AC and SCM reported that 80 percent of Syrian refugees were living below the national poverty line, residing in inadequate housing conditions outside refugee camps and that despite the 2016 "Jordan Compact" initiative aimed at improving their lives, challenges persisted particularly limited access to jobs, discrimination in the labour market, and limited

opportunities to attend schools.²⁰⁷ AC and SCM recommended ending discrimination against Syrian refugees in the labour market; and taking measures to include them in the labour market to reduce poverty.²⁰⁸ JS19 noted that ex-Gazan refugees did not benefit from public health insurance.²⁰⁹ SCM and JS19 noted that although Syrian refugees were allowed to be treated in public health centres, they had to pay the treatment fees.²¹⁰

86. JS9 expressed concern over refusing asylum applications and reported instances of forcibly returning Palestinian refugees to the Syrian Arab Republic.²¹¹ HRW and JS9 recommended respecting and realising the principle of non-refoulement.²¹²

87. UNYAC noted that there were clear limited opportunities for refugees in university education, due to the high cost, the limited jobs, the difficulty of obtaining exit permits from the camp, and recommended increasing the number of scholarships provided to refugees in universities and increasing the number of university majors in UNRWA, and its absorptive capacity.²¹³

Stateless persons

88. A number of submissions provided that the Nationality Law denied women the right to pass their nationality to their children.²¹⁴ A number of submissions recommended amending the Nationality Law granting children of Jordanian women the right to obtain Jordanian nationality.²¹⁵

Notes

¹ A/HRC/40/10 and the addendum A/HRC/40/10/Add.1, and A/HRC/40/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AC	Arab Council foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
ADALEH	Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies, Amman (Jordan);
ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AWO JO	Arab Women Organization of Jordan, Amman (Jordan);
BC	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam, (Netherlands);
CDFJ	Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists, Amman (Jordan);
CLFJ	Gulf Centre for Human Rights, Irbid (Jordan);
DIGNITY	Jordanian Youth Alliance for the Prevention of Torture (تحالف الشباب الأردني لمناهضة التعذيب), Danish Institute Against Torture, Amman (Jordan);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ECPM	Ensemble contre la peine de mort, Paris (France) ;
GPEVAC	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children/End Corporal Punishment Geneva (Switzerland);
FESMU	Faculty of Educational Sciences, Mutah University, Amman (Jordan)
FLD	Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock, county Dublin (Ireland);
HABAQ	Habaq For Human Rights Training and Development, Amman (Jordan);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
JHRS	Jordanian human rights society, Amman (Jordan);
JSC	Journalist Support Committee, Beirut (Lebanon);
KHF	مركز المعلومات والبحوث مؤسسة الملك الحسين, Amman (Jordan);
L4L	Lawyers for Lawyers, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
LWB	lawyers without borders, Amman (Jordan);

MAAT	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
OWB	Opinion Without Borders Center for Sustainable Development, Jerash (Jordan);
PartnersJordan	PartnersJordan, Amman (Jordan);
PIJO	Plan International Jordan, Amman (Jordan);
Ra'edat	Arab Women Parliamentarian Network for Equality – Ra'edat, Amman (Jordan);
ROAAWMNJO	جمعية روى نسائية في الأردن, Irbid – Alramtha (Jordan);
SADAQA	SADAQA, Amman (Jordan);
SCM	Syrian center for media and freedom of expression, Paris (France);
SEA	Students Empowerment Advocates, Amman (Jordan);
Tamkeen	Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights, Amman (Jordan);
UNYAC	United Nations Youth Advisory Council – المجلس الاستشاري للشبابي للأمم المتحدة, Amman (Jordan);
WCFHR	Wae Center for Human Rights training, Amman (Jordan);
WH	Jordanian Labor Rights Center “Workers’ House”, Amman (Jordan);
WHW Network	جمعية شبكة المرأة لدعم المرأة, Amman (Jordan).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Arab Women Organization of Jordan (AWO), Civic Horizons and the Information and Research Center King Hussein Foundation (IRCKHF), Amman (Jordan);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Faculty of Law – Isra University and the Information and Research Center King Hussein Foundation, Amman (Jordan);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: We Lead Community in Jordan: Arab Network for Civic Education (ANHRE), Ebni Campaign, Youth Peer Education Network (Y-Peer) (Jordan), Raneen Foundation, Forearms of Change to Enable Community center (FOCCEC) and the Information and Research Center King Hussain Foundation, Amman (Jordan);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Tafilah women charitable society (TWCS), Amal Center for Family Counselling (Jordan), and the Information and Research Center King Hussein Foundation, Tafilah (Jordan);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Save the Children (Jordan), SOS Children’s Villages (Jordan) and the Information Research Center King Hussein Foundation, Amman (Jordan);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Alnahda Association for Physically Challenged People, Jordan, and the Information and Research Center King Hussein Foundation, Irbid (Jordan);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights, and the Information and Research Center King Hussein Foundation, Amman (Jordan);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Arab Women’s Association in Jordan (AWO), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), NAYA Community Network (NAYA) and Zahr Al Rumman CBO, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: MENA Rights Group, and Human Rights Foundation, Chatelaine (Switzerland);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by SIGI, Jordanian Society for Human Rights, Roaa Women Association, Intermediaries change Center for Sustainable Development, Wae Center for Human Rights Training, Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights, Forearms of Change Center to Enable Community, I am a Human Society for Rights of Persons with Disability, Creativity and Challenge Society, Yarmouk Builders Association, Professional Tools for Training and Capacity

Building Foundation, Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies, Lawyers without Borders and Politics and society institute, Amman (Jordan);

; الجمعية الأردنية لحقوق الإنسان
 ;جمعية الإبداع والتحدي الخيرية
 ;جمعية أنا إنسان لحقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة
 ;جمعية بناء اليرموك الخيرية
 ;جمعية روى نسائية
 ;محامون بلا حدود
 ;مركز سواعد التغيير لتمكين المجتمع
 ;مركز عدالة لدراسات حقوق الإنسان
 ;معهد السياسة والمجتمع
 ;مركز وسطاء التغيير والتنمية المستدامة
 ;مركز وعي للتدريب في حقوق الإنسان
 .مؤسسة أدوات الاحتراف للتدريب وبناء القدرات.

- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** The Civic and Political Engagement Team-Jordan, Opinions Without Borders for Sustainable Development (OWB), Jerash, Jerash (Jordan) and Jerash Gate Charitable Association for people with Disabilities, Jerash (Jordan);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Arab Network for Civic Education (ANHRE), the Jordanian Coalition for Education for All and the Information and Research Center King Hussein Foundation (Jordan);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by** Access Now, Article 19, New York (United States of America);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Al-Sendyan Land Association Hekaya Center Carbonless company, Environmental Development Coalition, Irbid (Jordan);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** We Participate for Civil Society Development, Zarqa, (Jordan); Chechen Charitable Society for Women, Amman; Al Lajjun Center for Training & Development; Karak; Future Association for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development, Ajloun;
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Al-Hayat Center – RASED, We Are All Jordan Association, Bena Center for Empowerment and Community Development, Abu Alanda Association for Social Development, Fawasel for Civil Society Development, Al Aman Association for Consultancy and Rehabilitation of Human Rights, We Participate Center for Civil Society Development, Madaba Cultural Forum, We Rise for Sustainable Development, Urdon Al-Ataa Association, Indicators Center for Civil Society Development, Al Mustaqbal Association for the Protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Jordan, Opinions Without Borders Center, Al-Lajjoun Center, Afaq Association for Human Development, Al Anwar Development Charitable Society, Shabab Al-Ghad Center for Civil Society Development, Creativity for Development and Training, Yarmouk Builders Association, Women’s Program Center, Chechen Charity Association, Amman (Jordan);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Arab NGO Network for Development, Phoenix Center for Economic and Information Studies, Beirut (Lebanon);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Global Alliance against Traffic in Women, Awaj Foundation, Bangkok (Thailand);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights, The Association for the Protection from Medical Errors, The Thalassemia Patients Care Association, The Jordanian Forum for Culture and Health Care, The Elderly Association, The Jordanian Health Services and Medical Professions Workers, with a group of experts in

- health policies, journalists and media professionals who specialize in covering health issues in Jordan, Amman (Jordan);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Jordan Society for Human Rights, Arab Women Organization (AWO), The Coalition of Independent Jordanian Labour Unions, Women Workers Association, “I am Human” Association for Human Rights, Organization for Social and Economic Empowerment for Women, Roaa Women’s Association, Amman Forum Society for Human Rights, Amman (Jordan);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Dibeen Association for Environmental Development, Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), Jerash (Jordan);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Set My People Free, Jubilee Campaign, Gnosjö (Sweden);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** INSAN coalition, Phoenix Center for Economic and Informatics Studies, Jordanian Women’s Union Association, Justice Center for Legal Aid Federation of Jordanian Independent Trade Unions, Rasheed-Transparency International, Jordan Families Development Association, Arab Women Media Center, Takatoat Qudrat Association for Community Development, AlBireh Charitable Association (BCA), Isnad International Center for Empowerment and Development, Dar Alyaqeen charity association, Jordanian women’s village association, Mossawah Center for Civil Society Development, National Society for Human Rights, Al-Shua’a Charity Association, Black Iris Society for the Protection of the Environment and Wildlife Creative Women Society, Jarasia Charitable Society for Women, Al-Anwar Charity Development Society, Amman (Jordan);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Advocates for Human Rights, World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Amman (Jordan);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** (Al-Fasil/MADRAJ) Sadapodcast, Nabd for MIL, Arab Women Media Center, Madraj Services for Educational Support Company, Liwan for Youth Development, Qalam Hurr, ShezoMedia, Amman (Jordan);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** The Jordanian Civic Coalition “Hima, is a coalition of Civil Society organizations in Jordan”;
- الإتحاد اللوئري الخيري آفاق الأردن للتنمية والتدريب بيت العمال للدراسات
تمكين للمساعدة القانونية وحقوق الإنسان حبق للتدريب على حقوق الإنسان
والتنمية الجمعية الأردنية لحقوق الإنسان جمعية تمكين لحقوق الصم جمعية النساء
العربيات جمعية دبين للتنمية البيئية جمعية رعاية الطفل الخيرية جمعية سيدات
الطفيلة الخيرية جمعية شبكة المرأة لدعم المرأة جمعية قدرات للتنمية المجتمعية
حملة إيني دعم لتمكين المرأة شبكة الإعلام المجتمعي شبكة البرلمانيات العربيات
للمساواة – رائدات شركاء الأردن مجموعة القانون من أجل حقوق الإنسان
(ميزان) مركز البديل للدراسات والأبحاث مركز الشرق والغرب للتنمية المستدامة
مركز الشفافية الأردني مركز العالم العربي للتنمية الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان
مركز حماية وحرية الصحفيين مركز سواعد التغيير لتمكين المجتمع مركز
وسطاء التغيير للتنمية المستدامة الملئقى الإنساني لحقوق المرأة مؤسسة صداقة
نايا للتدريب والتنمية المجتمعية النهضة العربية للديمقراطية والتنمية (أرض)
Amman (Jordan), همسة أردنية للتنمية والتدريب
- JS27 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** We Rise Center for Sustainable Development, Fawasel for Civil Society Development, Shabab Alghad Center for Civil Society Development, Irbid (Jordan).

National human rights institution:

- NHRC The National Center for Human Rights, Amman (Jordan).
- ³ NCHR, p. 1.
- ⁴ NCHR, p. 1.
- ⁵ NCHR, p. 2.
- ⁶ NCHR, pp. 3–4.
- ⁷ NCHR, p. 4.
- ⁸ NCHR, p. 4.
- ⁹ NCHR, p. 5.
- ¹⁰ NCHR, p. 5.
- ¹¹ NCHR, p. 6.
- ¹² NCHR, p. 6.
- ¹³ NCHR, p. 6.
- ¹⁴ NCHR, p. 7.
- ¹⁵ NCHR, p. 8.
- ¹⁶ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*
- | | |
|------------|---|
| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict |
| OP-CRC-SC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography |
| OP-CRC-IC | Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure |
| ICRMW | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to CRPD |
| ICPPED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance |
- ¹⁷ AC, p. 6; ADALEH, p. 1; ECPM, p. 3; JS9, paras. 1.1 and 3.2; JS13, p. 4; JS17, para. 3; JS24, para. 39.
- ¹⁸ AC, p. 6; JS17, para. 3; JS22, para. 4.
- ¹⁹ AC, p. 6; ADALEH, p. 1; ECPM, p. 3; JS26, para. 12; JHRS, p. 5; MAAT, pp. 1–2; JS20, p. 11; JS24, para. 39.
- ²⁰ MAAT, pp. 1–2; JS7, para. 5; JS9, para. 1.1; JS10, p. 1; JS17, para. 3.
- ²¹ HRW, p. 8; SCM, p. 9.
- ²² JS17, para. 45; JS23, para. 41.
- ²³ HRW, p. 8; MAAT, pp. 1–2; JS17, para. 3.
- ²⁴ AC, p. 6; JS10, p. 7; JS13, p. 4; JS22, para. 4.
- ²⁵ AC, p. 6; AWO JO, p. 5; MAAT, pp. 1–2; PIJO, para. 18 ; JS8, p. 10 ; JS10, p. 7.
- ²⁶ MAAT, pp. 1–2; JS9, para. 1.1; JS22, para. 4.
- ²⁷ JS10, p. 8.
- ²⁸ ICAN, p. 1.
- ²⁹ JS9, para. 1.1.
- ³⁰ JS9, para. 1.2.
- ³¹ JS9, para. 1.2; JS13, para. 7.
- ³² ECPM, p. 3; JS9, para. 1.2; JS13, p. 4.
- ³³ JS9, para. 2; JS13, para. 3.
- ³⁴ JS13, para. 3.

- ³⁵ JS9, para. 2.
- ³⁶ FLD, paras. 25–26.
- ³⁷ FLD, para. 37.
- ³⁸ AC, para. 10; KHF, para. 3.1; ROAAWMNJO, p. 2; PIJO, para. 3; JS23, para. 1.
- ³⁹ PIJO, para. 17; JS15, p. 4; JS23, para. 7.
- ⁴⁰ ADF International, para. 17.
- ⁴¹ ADF International, para. 38.
- ⁴² UNYAC, para. 3.1.
- ⁴³ JS9, para. 3.2; JS20, p. 7; JS24, paras. 5 and 7.
- ⁴⁴ ECPM, p. 2; ADALEH, p. 1; JS9, para. 3.2; JS24, para. 39.
- ⁴⁵ JHRS, p. 2; DIGNITY, para. 18.
- ⁴⁶ JS26, para. 3; JHRS, p. 2; JS20, p. 10.
- ⁴⁷ JS26, paras. 3–5; JS23, paras. 49–52.
- ⁴⁸ ADALEH, p. 1; JS26, para. 6; JHRS, p. 5; MAAT, p. 6; DIGNITY, para. 28; JS20, p. 11; JS23, para. 54; JS24, para. 39.
- ⁴⁹ ADALEH, p. 2; JS26, paras. 8 and 11; MAAT, p. 6; DIGNITY, para. 28; JS23, paras. 55 and 56.
- ⁵⁰ ADALEH, p. 1; JS20, p. 11.
- ⁵¹ DIGNITY, paras. 31 and 42.
- ⁵² HRW, p. 2.
- ⁵³ CDFJ, paras. 7,8, and 9; CLFJ, p. 6; JSC, p. 3; WCFHR, p. 6; JS9, para. 3.3; JS23, para. 12.
- ⁵⁴ JS9, para. 3.1.
- ⁵⁵ JS9, para. 3.1, JS11, p. 3.
- ⁵⁶ HRW, p. 3; WCFHR, p. 6; JS23, para. 17.
- ⁵⁷ JS9, para. 3.1.
- ⁵⁸ JS9, para. 3.2.2; JS16, para.1; JS23, paras. 59, 62, and 63.
- ⁵⁹ ADALEH, p. 2; CLFJ, p. 10; JS2, para. 2.4; JS9, para. 3.2.2; JS13, para. 21; JS16, para. 14; JS23, paras. 64 and 65; JS24, para. 39 and JS26, paras. 16 and 17.
- ⁶⁰ JS26, paras. 16 and 17; JS23, paras. 64 and 67.
- ⁶¹ JS16, para. 14.
- ⁶² HRW, p. 5; JHRS, p. 4; JS23, para. 53.
- ⁶³ JS26, para. 10; HRW, p. 5; JHRS, p. 5; JS23, para. 57; JS24, para. 39.
- ⁶⁴ JS23, paras. 69–74.
- ⁶⁵ JS26, paras. 38–40; JS23, paras. 75 and 77.
- ⁶⁶ CLFJ, p. 3 and 9.
- ⁶⁷ L4L, paras. 11, 16, and 18 and p. 5.
- ⁶⁸ JS26, paras. 18–28.
- ⁶⁹ JS4, paras. 4 and 6.
- ⁷⁰ DIGNITY, para. 34.
- ⁷¹ ECPM, p. 2.
- ⁷² ADF International, paras. 6–8; ECLJ, pp. 3–4.
- ⁷³ ADF International, para. 38; ECLJ, p. 6.
- ⁷⁴ JS22, para. 19.
- ⁷⁵ CDFJ, paras. 7,8, and 9; CLFJ, p. 6; JSC, p. 3; JS9, para. 3.3; JS23, para. 12.
- ⁷⁶ JS23, para. 13.
- ⁷⁷ JS25, p. 3, WCFHR, p. 1.
- ⁷⁸ JS23, para. 22.
- ⁷⁹ HRW, p. 3; JS23, para. 17.
- ⁸⁰ JS13, para. 17.
- ⁸¹ JSC, p. 4; WCFHR, p. 4; JS13, para 12; JS16, para. 15.
- ⁸² JS25, p. 4; HRW, p. 3.
- ⁸³ JS25, p. 6; CDFJ, p. 10; WCFHR, p. 4; JS13, para. 17.
- ⁸⁴ JS16, paras. 15–19.
- ⁸⁵ JSC, pp. 3 and 5.
- ⁸⁶ JSC, p. 6.
- ⁸⁷ FLD, para. 27; JS26, paras. 41–43; JS23, paras. 14 and 19.
- ⁸⁸ JS23, paras. 14 and 19.
- ⁸⁹ AC, p. 6; CDFJ, p. 11; JS26, para. 50.
- ⁹⁰ FLD, para. 33; JS13, para. 16.
- ⁹¹ JS25, p. 7.
- ⁹² JS13, paras. 19 and 20.
- ⁹³ LWB, pp. 2–3; JS16, paras. 32–35.
- ⁹⁴ LWB, pp. 4–5; JS16, para. 37.

- 95 JS1, para. 4; FLD, para. 5.
96 HRW, p. 5; FLD, para. 37.
97 JS1, para. 5; JS16, paras. 26–27; JS23, para. 45.
98 JS2, para. 1.2.
99 AC, p. 1; HRW, p. 4; JS23, paras. 46–48.
100 JS25, p. 3; CDFJ, para. 10; WCFHR, p. 3 ; JS16, para. 20.
101 CDFJ, p. 10; JS26, paras. 46 and 47.
102 JS26, paras. 46 and 47.
103 SEA, p. 4 and JS11, p. 2.
104 JS11, p. 2.
105 SEA, P. 7; JS27, p. 4.
106 FLD, paras. 28–30; JS13, para. 23.
107 JS13, p. 19.
108 JS25, p. 3.
109 JS25, p. 6.
110 JS5, para. 4.
111 ROAAWMNJO, p. 4; JS8, p. 9.
112 JS8, p. 9–10.
113 UNYAC, paras. 3.2 and 3.2© and JS8, p. 9–10.
114 KHF, para. 1.1.
115 ECLJ, p. 5; Tamkeen, para. 12; JS17, para. 12.
116 ECLJ, p. 6.
117 Tamkeen, para. 13.
118 ADALEH, p. 3.
119 JS10, p. 2.
120 JS27, p. 7.
121 UNYAC, paras. 4 and 4.1.
122 SADAQA, para. 4; Tamkeen, para. 1; WH, para. 4.
123 SADAQA, para. 4; Tamkeen, para. 1; WH, para. 9; JS7, para. 5.7; JS14, p. 7.
124 WH, para. 7; JS10, p. 1.
125 SADAQA, para. 4; WH, para. 11.
126 SADAQA, para. 2; JS8, p. 6; JS17, para. 6.
127 SADAQA, para. 2; JS8, p. 7.
128 JS17, paras. 34–37; JS23, paras. 23–27.
129 HRW, p. 4; JS20, p. 2; JS23, para. 36.
130 JS10, p. 3.
131 WH, para. 5.
132 JS20, p. 2.
133 WH, para. 8; JS14, p.7.
134 JS17, para. 13.
135 Tamkeen, para. 8; JS10, p. 1.
136 JS10, p. 2.
137 JS10, pp. 4–5.
138 JS10, p. 3; JS19, para. 1.
139 JS10, p. 3; JS17, para. 25; JS19, para. 5.
140 JS10, p. 3; JS19, para. 3.
141 JS17, para. 24.
142 JS3, paras. 2–3.
143 JS12, paras. 2–3.
144 JS12, para. 8.
145 JS15, p. 3.
146 JS22, p. 5.
147 JS2, para. 4; JS10, p. 4.
148 JS12, paras. 4 and 8.
149 JS10, pp. 5–6.
150 JS10, p. 6.
151 PartnersJordan, pp. 3–4.
152 Broken Chalk, para. 26; JS21, paras. 27–32.
153 JS21, paras. 35 and 39.
154 JS14, p. 4.
155 JS14, p. 6.
156 Broken Chalk, para. 26; UNYAC, para 1; JS14, p. 4; JS21, paras. 8–12.

- 157 JS21, para. 13.
158 UNYAC, para 1.
159 AC, paras. 10–13; AWO JO, p. 1; JS4, paras. 1 and 2; JS8, pp. 7–8.
160 JS4, para. 9.
161 JS13, para. 30.
162 AC, para. 10; JS23, para. 3.
163 JS23, paras. 4 and 8–9.
164 Ra'edat, p. 1; ROAAWMNJO, p. 2; WHW Network, p. 2.
165 Ra'edat, p. 1; JS15, p. 4.
166 JS27, p. 6.
167 WHW Network, p. 3.
168 AWO JO, p. 6.
169 AWO JO, pp. 3–4.
170 SADAQA, para. 11; JS15, p. 2.
171 JS8, pp. 5–6.
172 JS8, p. 7.
173 AWO JO, p. 3.
174 AWO JO, p. 6.
175 JS19, para. 3.
176 JS10, p. 7 and JS19, para. 3.
177 WH, para. 13.
178 JS27, p. 7; JS15, p. 2.
179 AC, p. 7.
180 JS5, para. 1.
181 ROAAWMNJO, p. 3; PIJO, para. 8; JS5, para. 1.
182 AWO JO, pp. 5–6
183 JS5, para. 3.
184 GPEVAC, para. 2.
185 HRW, p. 7 and GPEVAC, para. 1.3.
186 JS10, p. 9.
187 JS2, para. 3.5.
188 Broken Chalk, para. 15; HABAQ, paras. 8–9; OWB, p. 2.
189 HABAQ, para. 15.
190 FESMU, paras. 4 and 5.
191 UNYAC, paras. 2.1 and 2.1(a, d).
192 OWB, p. 8.
193 JS6, paras. 2 and 5.3.
194 OWB, p. 2.
195 JS6, para. 4.
196 JS27, p. 5; JS15, p. 4.
197 Broken Chalk, para. 38.
198 HABAQ, para. 5.
199 ADF International, paras. 4, 18–22 and 38.
200 FLD, paras. 34 and 37.
201 JS2, para. 2.2.
202 ADALEH, p. 3; JS2, para. 2.4.
203 JS18, p. 4.
204 Tamkeen, paras. 5 and 6; JS7, para. 3.6; JS10, p. 1; JS18, p. 1.
205 S7, para. 5.
206 JS18, p. 4.
207 AC, paras. 16 and 18–20; SCM, paras. 6 and 7.
208 AC, p. 7, SCM, p. 9.
209 SCM, para. 25; JS19, para. 3.
210 JS19, para. 3.
211 JS9, para. 3.2.4.
212 HRW, p. 8; JS9, para. 3.2.4.
213 UNYAC, paras. 2.2 and 2.2(b, c).
214 AWO JO, p. 3; KHF, para. 1.2; ROAAWMNJO, p. 2; PIJO, paras. 4–5; JS23, para. 6.
215 AC, p. 6; AWO JO, p. 6; HRW, p. 6; PIJO, para. 20; JS23, para. 10.