

Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights

For the Years 2016-2025

“THERE CAN BE NO REFORM WITHOUT
THE RESPECT OF RIGHTS AND THE
SAFEGUARDING OF FREEDOMS”

His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein





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Preamble

In affirmation of the civilized and historical role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as the heir to the Great Arab Renaissance, the Kingdom aims to enhance freedom, justice and a better life; and whereas it is a State that is based on the Islamic, nationalistic and humanitarian principles that aim to upgrade the status of man, safeguard his dignity and assert his right to a dignified life, freedom and equality.

And as a contribution by the Kingdom to the humanitarian efforts exerted towards human rights, in order to protect man from all forms of exploitation and persecution, and believing that the protection of man's fundamental rights and freedoms constitutes part of religion, and that initially no one can in principle disable them totally or partially, or violate them or ignore them.

These are divine provisions contained in God's Holy Book and bestowed through his Messenger, who with them completed the Heavenly messages, the care of which has become a form of worship, and ignoring or attacking them has become an evil action, and every person is responsible for them individually, and the nation is responsible for its actions in solidarity.

Whereas humanity as a whole is one family brought together by its Servitude to God, and its filiation to Adam and Eve Peace be Upon Them, and that all people are equal in terms of human dignity, and in terms of commissioning and responsibility without discrimination between them because of race, color, language, sex, religious belief, political affiliation, social status or other considerations.

In application of the Royal directives regarding the necessary development of a comprehensive national plan for human rights for the promotion of these rights, which would enhance the status of Jordan in terms of its care and protection of these rights, and pursuant to the principles of the constitution and the United Nations Charter and the international conventions ratified by Jordan, the national comprehensive plan for human rights was prepared in consultation with the official and unofficial entities and the civil society organizations.

This plan was prepared after an in-depth study of the situation of human rights in the Kingdom, in order to address the existing deficiencies at the level of the legislations, policies and practices for promoting the situation of human rights and upgrading them in line with the national constants and the Kingdom's constitution and according to the Kingdom's commitment in this respect.





Referential Bases and Pillars

To achieve the strategic objective represented in the safeguarding of human dignity and the protection and enhancement and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the upgrading of Jordan's status as an advanced model in the field of human rights, pursuant to the following references:

First: Principles of the Islamic Sharia

The Islamic Sharia came to provide care and protection of these rights, as Islam is the religion of the State and the Islamic Sharia is the main source of legislation. Therefore, believing in God and respecting values and upholding the ideals of equality, justice and peace, and acknowledging the right of every person to a free and dignified life are fundamental principles in religion, as they constitute the corner stone for the development of society towards the better. This reflects the real image of the Islam of tolerance that rejects injustice and tyranny, and abhors immoderation and extremism and calls for enhancing the process of interfaith dialogue, as well as the dialogue between cultures and civilizations away from fanaticism and with the spirit of tolerance and acceptance of others.

Second: The Jordanian Constitution

Articles (5-32) of the second chapter of the Jordanian constitution and amendments stipulate the rights and duties of the Jordanians, thus presenting constitutional guarantees to establish the principles of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights, and safeguard them and protect them by virtue of a legislative system that takes into account the contents of the constitution and ensures the actual application thereof.

Third: The International Legitimacy for Human Rights

The State shall provide protection to human rights in terms of safeguarding man's dignity and freedoms bestowed upon him by Islam and all divine religions, and shall endeavor to carry out the legislative, judicial and executive reforms that would ensure that, and would take into consideration what is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant in Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and all the international charters and conventions issued by the United Nations and ratified by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Fourth: The National Legislations System

A set of laws and regulations govern and regulate relations between the authority and the society, some of which require amendments to develop them and render them more in line with the international standards and best practices in the field of protecting and enhancing human rights, in order to contribute to promoting the government's performance regarding human rights in the country, and provide further legal, judicial and administrative protection for human rights, human dignity and fundamental freedoms.





Fifth: The Jordanian National Charter

The national charter stipulates that the respect of human rights and the deepening of the democratic approach and the guaranteeing of development and its continued balance as well as the accomplishment of administrative adequacy in the Kingdom are fundamental national objectives that require working on the unity of the administrative system of the Jordanian State, and linking the local entities with the central authorities for the purpose of guidance and control, and strengthening the social, political and economic structure of the State by enhancing the concept of local administration in the regions and governorates, which would provide the opportunities for the people to exercise their right to manage their affairs by themselves, and ensure the continued cooperation between the governmental and private efforts and their strengthening, and lead to cementing the democratic work and empowering the citizens to participate and shoulder the responsibility in the framework of establishing the balance between the rights and the duties¹.

References and Literatures:

For the purpose of identifying the human rights situation in the Kingdom and being able to determine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges and deducing the best ways to enhance the strengths and invest the opportunities on one hand, and address the weaknesses and overcome the challenges on the other hand, a number of references and literatures were studied in depth as follows:

- The comments of the parliamentary and unionist committees for freedoms and human rights.
- The annual reports of the National Center for Human Rights and other national institutions and the civil society institutions on the situation of human rights.
- The Anti-Corruption National Strategy 2013-2017.
- The National Integrity System “the Charter” and the “Executive Plan”.
- The National Strategy for Woman in Jordan 2013-2017.
- The international reports on the situation of human rights in Jordan.
- The official reports and the shadow reports submitted to the treaty committees and the recommendations of these committees.
- The written comments taken during the meetings with the partners.
- Special rapporteurs reports.
- Reports issued by the international organizations working in the field of human rights.

¹ Clause sixteen of Chapter one of the Jordanian National Charter.



Procedural Steps:

In preparation of the comprehensive plan for human rights, the Jordanian government proceeded to take a series of measures that would guaranty the participatory and comprehensive approach. These measures were as follows:

- Forming a higher committee chaired by the Minister of Justice and with the membership of the Secretaries General at the ministries, institutions and official entities to examine the recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights.
- Setting-up the position of the government coordinator of human rights at the Prime Ministry.
- Setting-up a specialized unit for human rights under the supervision of the government coordinator and affiliated to the Prime minister office.
- Forming a government coordination team for human rights comprising (98) liaison officers representing the ministries and the public, official, security and academic institutions.
- Forming the small technical committees (legislations, policies, practices, training needs) comprising the members of the government coordination team for human rights.
- Forming the committee for the preparation of the comprehensive national plan for human rights under the chair of the Minister of Justice and with the membership of the General Commissioner for Human Rights, the President of the Jordanian Press Association, the Secretary General of the Jordanian National Commission for Women, the President of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau, and the government coordinator for human rights.
- Forming a taskforce from the plan preparation committee and the chairpersons of the four technical committees for drafting the national comprehensive plan for human rights under the supervision of the government coordinator for human rights.





SWOT Analysis Findings

Pursuant to the former references and as a result of the procedural steps taken, the following results were achieved:

Strengths	Weaknesses
The existence of a serious political will reflected in the continuous directives of His Majesty the King to focus on human rights and safeguard man's dignity and fundamental freedoms.	The gap between the ratification of international agreements and the actual commitment to their provisions at the level of legislations, policies and practices.
Jordan's ratification of a number of international agreements and charters related to human rights.	The need to amend some legislations related to establishing national institutions concerned with human rights, and to ensure further autonomy and efficiency in performing their tasks.
The valid legislations pertaining to establishing institutions concerned with human rights.	The weak application of international commitments in the Jordanian courts regarding human rights.
The availability of a suitable institutional structure in the government such as establishing human rights directorates in a number of ministries and creating the position of government coordinator for human rights and the human rights unit at the Prime ministry.	The trust gap between the government and the human rights organizations and the civil society.
Developing the national legislations system such as the human trafficking law and the law for protection from domestic violence.	The deficiency in public policies and their negative effects on the situation of human rights.
Opportunities	Challenges
The constitutional amendments for the years 2011-2014	The need to review a number of legislations on human rights and their amendments, to further align them to the spirit of the constitution and international standards.
The existence of several national institutions concerned with human rights ² , and civil society institutions active in this field, and the increased attention to the human rights issues by the international organizations operating in Jordan.	The need to disseminate the human rights culture and increase awareness about it at the national level.
Consultation between the government, the political parties, the unions and the civil society institutions for the preparation of the national plan for human rights.	The need to follow an integrated approach in the efforts exerted in the field of protection and promotion of human rights.

² National Center for Human Rights, the Jordanian National Commission for Women, Higher Council for the Affairs of Disabled People, the Election Independent Commission and the Higher Population Council, and others.



Strategic Foundations

The Vision:

A society based on justice, equality, equal opportunities, safeguarding human dignity, protection, respect and safeguarding man's rights and freedoms.

The Mission:

To provide the guarantees that enable the individual to enjoy his civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and facilitate ways that enable him to exercise same in all spheres of life, to serve his best interest, and provide the remedies and compensation for him.

The Core Values for the National Plan for Human Rights:

Pursuant to the previous pillars, and based on the characteristics of human rights, as being authentic, interrelated, integrated and indivisible universal rights, and believing in the need to unite and integrate the efforts exerted in the field of their protection and promotion, the national comprehensive plan for human rights was prepared based on the grounds and considerations of the following principles:

- Safeguarding the national security, whereby there will not be any contradiction between the protection requirements of the national security and the respect of human rights, in accordance with the principles accepted by the international community. Therefore, the anti-terrorism procedures should be regulated, whereby none of them violates the right to live and the right to physical integrity against torture, and the right to a fair trial and to the freedom of expression, the freedom of opinion and of the press and the prevention of slavery and trading therewith and the principle of legitimacy.
- Respecting and embedding the principles of integrity in the implementation of all the procedures and activities of this plan.
- Transparency and accountability, represented in the development of executive plans with specific activities and a clear timeframe, and the adoption of a monitoring and evaluation plan, in addition to respecting the right of the partners and citizens in general to access information regarding the steps taken towards the implementation of the plan.





Methodology:

Based on the core values, the committee tasked with the preparation of the national comprehensive plan for human rights has adopted the following standards as its approach:

- The plurality reflected in the formation of a committee for the preparation of the national comprehensive plan for human rights. It has comprised official, national, governmental and non-governmental institutions and representatives of the civil society.
- Consultation and openness to the different political and social activities to determine the national priorities through a series of encounters before embarking on drafting the plan, in addition to encounters held with representatives of these activities to present the initial draft of the plan. These included the civil society institutions, the national institutions, the political parties, the professional and trade unions, the woman and youth sector, the organizations concerned with disabled people and the international organizations operating in Jordan.
- Integration, in terms of the integration of the national efforts, represented in the nature of the objectives and activities included in the plan and which require the concerted efforts of all parties and their integration to implement the activities and accomplish the desired objectives.
- Reality and progression, as the plan has identified the needed improvements at the level of the legislations, policies and practices, while taking into consideration the principle of progression in line with the national priorities, needs and potentials.

Strategic Objectives:

- To develop the national legislations to render them more in line with the constitution and the international conventions on human rights ratified by the Kingdom.
- To prepare and develop the national policy for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms by following a participatory approach that ensures the representation of all categories of the Jordanian society and the integration of the national efforts in this respect.
- To cement the national accomplishments realized in the field of protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, enhance them and build on them, to attain the best practices in this respect and ensure that they acquire an established institutional aspect.
- To build and enhance the individual and institutional capacities in the different official and governmental institutions concerned with human rights, in addition to supporting the role that the civil society institutions and NGOs play in this field, namely the National Center for Human Rights.





The Plan's Timeframe

The national plan for human rights has adopted a specific timeframe of ten years as of (2016-2025). The government coordinator for human rights shall develop mechanisms to evaluate, implement and follow-up the activities contained in this plan, as follows:

First: To evaluate the practical aspect of the plan in terms of implementation, extent of efficiency and effectiveness.

Second: Evaluate the outputs, results and degree of their achievement in accordance with subjective measurement indicators.

The evaluation process shall take place annually, while conducting a comprehensive evaluation after the completion of the plan timeframe.

This plan is characterized by being flexible and could be modified and developed pursuant to the results of the formative assessment that will be used as a feedback to amend the plan on a continuous and dynamic basis. Moreover, the final assessment will serve as a final feedback for any future strategic plan.





First Pillar

Civil and Political Rights

The First Goal: Protect the Right to Life and Physical Integrity

Objectives:

1- To develop the legal framework regulating the right to life and physical integrity to align it to the constitution and international charters to the extent approved by Jordan.

The Main Activities:

- Review the relevant legislations and propose the necessary amendments thereto.
- Amend the legislations to ensure the expansion of the concept of the crime of torture, consistent with the anti-torture agreement, and to tighten sanctions on its perpetrators.
- Prosecute the perpetrators of the crimes of torture before a civil court without slowing down, in accordance with the valid international standards.

2- To provide the best procedural and objective protection to those subject to all forms of arrest, and to emphasize the narrowing of the scope of arrest and the mapping of its incidence and the finding of alternatives thereto.

Key Activities:

- To conduct a review of the relevant legislations and suggest amendments thereto.
- To provide legal aid to whoever is arrested.

3- To restrict the scope of the death penalty within the limits of the most severe crimes.

Key activities:

- To review the legislations for the death penalty and propose amendments thereto.

4- To provide the necessary legal guaranties at the stage of initial investigation including the right to resort to a lawyer.

Key activities:

- To review the legislations relevant to the protection of this right and to propose amendments thereto.

5- The State's Guarantee of the Right of the Victims of the Criminal Justice to Compensation and Redress.

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations and propose amendments thereto.





- Social awareness of the rights of the victims of the criminal justice system.

Second Goal: To Enhance and Cement the Institutional Autonomy of the Judicial Authority

Objectives:

1. To provide a supportive environment for the independence of the judicial authority.

Key Activities:

- To conduct a comprehensive review of the legislations that regulate the independence of the judiciary and the law of the State security law and to propose the amendments thereto, whereby they would become more aligned to the international standards and best practices.

2. To enhance the capacities of the prosecution and its independence within the judiciary

Key Activities:

- To take the needed legislative and administrative measures to separate the indictment authority from the investigation authority.
- To promote the role of public prosecution to institute the public right lawsuit and dismiss it.

3. To enhance and activate control, accountability and inspection and develop them according to objective and effective grounds.

Key Activities:

- To conduct a review of the relevant legislations and propose the necessary amendments thereto.
- To organize and implement activities for capacity building and acquiring training, control and inspection skills.
- To develop procedures to ensure the activation of a code of conduct for judges.
- To take the necessary procedures needed for that including the provision of qualified human resources.

4. Organizing the Work of the Judiciary

Key Activities:

- To conduct a revision of the relevant legislations and propose the necessary amendments.
- To organize and implement activities to train and qualify the cadres in the judiciary.
- To replenish the judiciary with qualified human resources.





Third Goal: To Enhance the Autonomy of the Judge and Upgrade the Judicial Work

Objectives:

1- To enhance the immunity of the Judge and his job security.

Key Activities:

- To review the bases for the appointment, transfer, secondment, dismissal and retirement to ensure clear standards and control mechanisms in accordance with the highest degrees of integrity, transparency and international best practices.

Fourth Goal: Enhancing Guarantees for Fair Trial

Objectives:

1. Enhancing means of access to justice.

Key Activities:

- To conduct a review of legislations to ensure the shortening of litigation period.
- To enhance and activate the alternative solutions to conflicts.
- To create programs and units for legal aid.

2. To avail litigation at 2 instances in the situations where law fails to provide it.

Key Activities:

- To amend the law for the formation of Sharia courts – Sharia High Court.
- To amend the law for the conciliation courts and the legislations pertaining thereto.
- To expand the circle of appeal against the judicial verdicts.

Fifth Goal: The Right to Nationality, Residency, Asylum and Freedom of Movement

Objectives:

1- To align the national legislations and policies with the constitution and international conventions to the extent endorsed by Jordan.

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations and propose amendments thereto.





- To unify the references related to granting these rights and restrict the prohibition and exclusion to the judiciary.
- To raise the awareness of the society about the rights of citizenship and of refugees.
- To train and qualify the law enforcement entities and the society.
- To create a national mechanism for dealing with the big influx of refugees.

Sixth Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Right to Nomination and Election

Objectives:

1- To align the national legislations and policies to the constitution and international charters to the extent ratified by Jordan.

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations to ensure the drafting of a comprehensive and balanced electoral law that constitutes a quantum leap in the parliamentary life and ensures the true and fair representation of all the main segments of society.
- To include in the law provisions that cement the international best practices adopted by the Independent Election Commission in conformity with the highest standards of integrity and transparency.

2. Combating the Election Crimes

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations and set a ceiling for spending on the election campaigns and provide appropriate mechanisms for combating the votes buying phenomenon.
- To prosecute the election crimes and give them a sense of urgency.

3. To enhance and support the role of the Independent Election Commission to conduct free and fair elections.

Key Activities:

- To review the law of the Independent Election Commission and propose amendments thereto, in line with the recent constitutional amendments and in contribution to the enhancement of the institutional capacity of the Commission.
- To develop the procedures of the election process in line with the international best practices.





The Seventh Goal: To Enhance the Right to the Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Objectives:

1. To align the national legislations and policies related to the right to the freedom of opinion and expression, with the constitution and international conventions, to the extent endorsed by Jordan, and to look into the quest to adhere to the remaining international conventions, without prejudice to the key and vital interests of the society and the citizen.

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations and propose the necessary amendments thereto.
- To amend and activate the law that ensures the right to access information.
- To ensure sufficient protection for the media people and the journalists while performing their work.
- To restrict the withdrawal of the licenses granted to the different media outlets to the judicial authority.

2. To create a balance between the right to the freedom of expression and the combating of the character assassination actions.

Key Activities:

- To stipulate controls and standards to ensure the practice of the right to the freedom of opinion and of expression and not to attack or encroach upon the reputation of others.

3- To enhance the capacities of the media institutions.

Key Activities:

- To implement training programs to the people working in the media and in the law enforcement entities.
- To monitor the violations of the freedom of opinion and increase the involvement of the other opinion in the government media.

The Eighth Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Right to Peaceful Assembly and Formation of Political Parties, Associations and Unions and Adherence thereto.

Objectives:

1- To align the national legislations and policies to the constitution and international charters to the extent ratified by Jordan.





Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations and propose amendments thereto.

2. To enhance the capacities of the law enforcement entities in the protection of the right to peaceful assembly.

Key Activities:

- To develop training programs for the people working in law enforcement bodies in accordance with international standards.

3. To enhance the national mechanisms for monitoring the violations pertaining to these rights.

Key Activities:

- To activate and enhance the mechanisms for the receipt and follow-up of complaints and to deal with them seriously, including their referral to court.
- A unified electronic database for the complaints related to human rights violations.

4. To enhance political participation and contribute to the decision making process.

Key Activities:

- To take all necessary measures that would enhance the participation of citizens in the decision-making process at both the local and national levels.
- To implement different cultural and awareness campaigns about participation and awareness raising of human rights in public life and the political development in the Kingdom, comprising all segments of society, while focusing on the concept of active citizenship and the culture and principles of integrity and the rule of law.
- To empower the public and private institution in the field, and enhance the institutional and functional capacities for the executive councils, the municipality and the services directorates in the governorates.

5- To enhance the participation of civil society institutions and private institutions in the administration of public affairs.

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations to ensure the freedom to form political parties and provide a suitable climate for them to practice their political and democratic activity and activate their role in decision-making.
- To review the procedures pertaining to the establishment of parties, and the conditions for their formation with the aim of simplifying these procedures and organizing the work of parties to ensure the non-obstruction or transgression of the constitutional rights in their establishment.





- To enhance the institutional and individual capacities for the municipal and local councils to cement the principles of good governance in the local governance.

6. To enhance the principles and practices of good governance in the internal work for the civil society

Key Activities:

- To review and activate the code of conduct for the parties, associations and unions developed by the National Center for Human Rights.





Second Pillar

The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

First Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Right to Work

Objectives:

1- To prepare the legislations and adopt the policies needed for organizing the labor market in both the public and private sectors, whereby cementing the principle of equal opportunities and enhancing equal wages and all rights for the workers.

Key Activities:

- To endeavor to issue a unified system for health and social insurance for the workers in all fields.
- To reconsider the legislations regulating the affairs of domestic workers and activate the instructions therefor, to ensure the provision of actual protection to this category.
- To enable the private sector workers to establish unions.
- To issue the necessary legislation for creating unified forms for the labor contracts in the multiple fields according to the professional and sectorial classification, in order to ensure the non-exploitation of workers by the employers.
- To reconsider the minimum wages, pensions and insurances and linking them to inflation.
- To review the legislative framework for working in the agricultural sector to enable the workers in this sector to enjoy the rights stipulated in the labor law and amendments.
- To reconsider the legislation regulating the structure of the public sector to ensure the accomplishment of the principles of equality and justice while maintaining the financial rights of the workers on the structured departments.

Second Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Right to Health

Objectives:

1- To upgrade the health and treatment services provided to the citizen and ensure the food and drug safety, and tighten control therefor.

Key Activities:

- To amend the health insurance system to include all segments of society and the diseases not included in the system.
- To unify the mechanism for the accreditation of health services through the issuance of legislations regulating this matter and enforcing their provisions.
- To take measures that would ensure the safety of children from communicable and contagious diseases.





- To activate the legislations and procedures related to medical accountability.
- To review the legislation that regulates the work of the Higher Health Council to ensure that it is operating and that it carries out the tasks entrusted to it.
- To increase the average government spending on health services.
- To enhance control over the medical institutions to ensure their commitment to quality standards.

The Third Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Right to Education.

Objectives:

1- To upgrade the educational services provided to students in schools and students in higher education to ensure the right to proper education within the potentials of the State, and to protect the rights of the workers in this field.

Key Activities:

- To review the relevant legislations and propose amendments thereto.
- To endeavor to rate schools and enhance control over them.
- To amend the legislations regulating the higher education sector on several stages, to ensure the attainment of transparency standards in the selection of academic leaderships and achievement of job security for the workers in this field, to reflect positively in the quality of education outputs.
- To endeavor to disseminate the awareness culture to ensure that the negative social phenomena in the multiple educational institutions is addressed.
- To endeavor to adopt educational policies for technical and vocational education, whereby safeguarding diversity and quality of education outcomes in general, so as to achieve creativity, renewal and innovation.

The Fourth Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Cultural Rights of the Categories of Society such as (minorities)

Objectives:

1- To safeguard the national identity and highlight its potentials.

Key Activities:

- To reconsider the legislations that regulate the cultural work and propose amendments thereof, whereby enhancing the cultural rights.
- To support the cultural institutions in the Kingdom and encourage the cultural industries especially the movies and drama because of their role in highlighting the national identity and economic development.
- To take interest in the children and youth culture and guide the media outlets' attention towards the different fields of social life and spread the ideas and knowledge that





upgrade the individual's conduct and fights all the inclinations towards delinquency and extremism and the behaviors that deviate from the values of society.

2. Fair Distribution of the Gains of Cultural Development in the Kingdom

Key Activities:

- To complete the establishment of infrastructure for the cultural activity in the different governorates of the Kingdom in order to contain the activities and activate the cultural movement.
- To enhance coordination between the Ministry of Culture and the civil society institutions to develop and promote culture, due to the importance involved in the cultural act for the formulation of identity.

3. Enhancement and Protection of the Arabic Language and the Upgrading of its Status and the Secondary Languages.

Key Activities:

- To issue the law for the protection of the Arabic language due to the importance and role of this law in safeguarding the Arabic identity.

The Fifth Goal: To Promote the Right to a Healthy Environment and the Right to Development

Objectives:

1- To increase public awareness of the importance of these rights and their protection mechanisms and their enjoyment.

Key Activities:

- To organize and implement awareness programs for the different categories of society with a focus on the public and private sectors regarding the concepts of the right to a healthy environment and the right to development and ways to protect them.
- To guide the companies operating in the governorates to focus on their role in the local development and improve the economic, social and environmental situation.

2- To provide the legal and procedural mechanisms to guaranty these rights.

Key activities:

- To take procedures that would ensure the fair and balanced distribution of the development gains and the services provided to citizens.
- To activate the control and law enforcement mechanisms to ensure that the public and private institutions take into consideration the right to a healthy environment.





Third Pillar

Rights of the Categories that Are the Most Vulnerable to Violation

First Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Rights of Disabled People

Objectives:

1. To endeavor to ensure full equality and equal opportunities for exercising all rights.

Key Activities:

- To provide the means for training, rehabilitation and education for the disabled to mainstream them into the comprehensive and sustainable development programs.
- To enhance and activate the targeted national legislation to ensure the principle of equal opportunities for the disabled people.
- To facilitate the movement of disabled people and the practice of their activities.
- To avail the easiest ways to access information that concern disabled people using the latest technology methods.
- To take the measures that would ensure the right of disabled people for candidacy and election.

2- To Enhance Legal Protection for the Disabled People

Key Activities:

- To amend the legislation whereby disability is considered an aggravating circumstance for the crimes perpetrated against disabled people.

3- To take the Needed Legislative and Executive Measures to Provide the Easiest Ways to Access Justice

Key Activities:

- To issue legislations concerned with programs for legal aid at the ministries, institutions, and courts and to take the needed executive measures for these programs.
- To organize training programs for raising awareness about the rights of disabled people.
- To present the needed support to the disabled people to enable them to take the decisions that are suitable for them, and to endeavor to provide care for them and to enhance the role of the institutions concerned with their care and the provision of services to them.





Second Goal: To Enhance and Protect Women Rights

Objectives:

1- Women's enjoyment of her rights in conforming to justice and equal opportunities.

Key Activities:

- To review the legislations related to women rights and propose amendments thereto in a participatory framework.
- To activate the control mechanisms for the public and private sector institutions to ascertain the extent of their application of the legislations related to women rights.
- To endeavor to provide a safe environment for women to live a stable life in her family, at work and in society.

2- To develop and adopt the policies that aim to enable women to enjoy all their rights.

Key Activities:

- To conduct a comprehensive revision of all the national plans, strategies and programs targeting their development and activation to ensure women's enjoyment of their rights.
- To draw the national policies that endeavor to empower women and to take into account the financial aspects within the general budget law.
- To organize capacity building programs for governmental and non-governmental institutions regarding the mechanisms for taking into consideration women rights when developing policies and plans.

Third Goal: Enhancing and Protecting Children Rights

Objectives:

1- Social Protection

Key Activities:

- To activate and apply the legal frameworks for combating child labor and curb school dropout.
- To take deterrent measures for the parents and employers.
- To align the measures related to juvenile justice with the provisions of the juvenile law.
- To exempt children supplies from duties and taxes.

2- Protection from Violence

Key Activities:

- To activate the legal frameworks and national mechanisms for the protection of children from all forms of violence,





- To build the capacities of institutions concerned with children and their growth to ensure the improvement of the legal, counseling, psychological and educational services for battered children.
- To organize awareness programs for children regarding their rights and the mechanisms for their protection from all forms of violence.
- To organize awareness programs for the concepts of their health upbringing.
- To raise awareness about the concept of bullying and violence against children in schools and the mechanisms for combating them.
- To enhance and activate control over the children shelters and homes and ensure they take into account children rights.

3- The Right to Health

Key Activities:

- To increase awareness of the importance of the child's physical, psychological and social health.
- To apply and enhance the early detection services and the referral mechanisms for children with developmental delay.

4- The Right to Education

Key activities:

- To implement awareness activities for the teachers regarding the mechanisms for positive dealing with students at school.
- To adopt policies that contribute to increasing the rate of disabled children mainstreamed in schools.
- To enhance and activate the monitoring mechanisms for the private and public schools.
- To develop the school curricula and include in them the human rights concepts for all study phases.

Fourth Goal: To Enhance and Protect the Rights of the Elderly and Guaranty their Enjoyment thereof

Objectives:

1. To ensure a dignified life for the elderly.

Key Activities:

- To develop legislations so as to ensure the protection of the financial and social rights of the elderly.
- To introduce the legal amendments that would expand the health insurance umbrella for the elderly.
- To take into consideration the elderly issues when drafting national policies, strategies, plans, standards and frameworks.





- To enhance control over the shelters and care homes for the elderly.
- To improve the level of services provided to the elderly and increase their contribution and participation in public life.





Conclusion

The directive to develop this plan and the State's commitment to this directive are a clear indication of the existing serious will to develop and promote the human rights situation in the Kingdom, in response to the ambitions of the people of the Kingdom and their aspirations.

The adoption of the participatory approach for the preparation of this plan which is reflected in its title, National Comprehensive Plan for Human Rights, led to the creation of a general feeling of social responsibility regarding its content, and to the motivation of all stakeholders to cooperate to ensure its good implementation.

Due to the complexity and multiplicity of human rights, and out of commitment to the gradual reform approach that the Kingdom has embarked on under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah the Second ibn Al Hussein, God Preserve Him, and whereas the development of this plan is considered a precedent at both the national and regional levels, the committee tasked with the preparation of the plan as well as the taskforce emanating from it, have endeavored to focus on the matters that are considered national priorities, and are the concern of the broader segment of citizens, with an emphasis on considering it an educational experience that is being developed and built on in the future.

In conclusion, it is hoped that this plan will be the focus of attention of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, as well as the political and societal activities through its inclusion in the policies, programs and action plans that are developed throughout the years of the plan, and that these authorities and activities will cooperate between them on one hand, and in coordination and cooperation with the supportive international organizations on the other hand to provide the necessary human, financial and technical resources to implement it, thus accomplishing further successes in the field of protection and enhancement of human rights, and safeguarding of man's dignity and fundamental freedoms and paving the way for the exercise and enjoyment of these rights.



