



**MENA Child Protection Initiative  
(CPI)**

**The Report on Amman**

**(Final Draft)**

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**List of Acronyms**

ARIs	Acute Respiratory Infections
ACCD	Arab Council for Childhood and Development
CPI	Child Protection Initiative
CRC	Child Rights Convention
DFID	Department for International Development
DOS	Department of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HEIS	Household Expenditure and Income Survey
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IRCKHF	Information and Research Centre at King Hussein Foundation
JLCS	Jordan Living Conditions Survey
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashemite Fund For Human Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees
ZENID	Queen Zein Al-Sharaf Institute for Development

## **I. Introduction**

The Child Protection Initiative (CPI) aims at preparing a phased capacity building for selected institutions in ten cities in the MENA region, enabling them to plan for and address children's issues in urban settings with reference to the protection of vulnerable and disadvantaged children (0-18 year). The initial step in the process is to assess the children's status and the capacity of the institutions working with or for children in these cities.

Amman was among the cities chosen. The Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI), which is hosting CPI, commissioned the Information and Research Centre at King Hussein Foundation (IRCKHF) to review the status of children in Greater Amman and to conduct a capacity assessment of key institutions addressing children's issues.

### **Objectives:**

Based on the Terms of Reference prepared for this assignment, this paper attempts to:

- Review the status of children in Greater Amman covering areas such as health, educational and socio-economic characteristics.
- Review the status of disadvantaged children and to identify vulnerabilities and risk factors affecting them. Disadvantaged have been grouped under the following categories: working children, street children, children deprived of family care (orphans), children with disabilities, refugees, and children affected by violence.
- Assess the capacity of selected institutions addressing children's issues in Greater Amman.
- Propose a phased capacity building program for the institution based on the finding of the assessment.

### **Structure of the Report:**

The following section describes the methodology employed in carrying out the assignment. The second section includes an overview of the national developmental context. Emphasis was placed on socio-economic and demographic factors that contribute to conditions and situation of the urban children in general and to the vulnerability of disadvantaged children in particular.

The third section is devoted to the review of the situation of urban children in terms of health, nutrition, education, social status, etc. It also discusses the status of disadvantaged children. For each of the categories of the disadvantaged children identified, sources of vulnerability are discussed and analysed in relation to poverty dynamics, household profile and gender disparities wherever relevant.

The fourth section presents the findings of the capacity assessment study. It begins with a brief description of those institutions, followed by the main results and recommendations. The final section of the report introduces the proposed capacity building project.

## **II. Methodology**

The assignment adopted two methods to achieve the above-mentioned objectives:

### **1. Review of Secondary Data on Children**

A desktop research was undertaken to review and analyse the different kinds of available information on the current situation of urban children and disadvantaged children in Greater Amman. The report relied on both quantitative and qualitative data that are available.

The assessment of the data availability revealed the presence of some statistical data on the conditions and status of urban children. The main sources of such data are Department of Statistics (DOS), Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development, and reports produced by various international agencies.

One of the main difficulties faced by the research team was to obtain statistical information on the situation of children in general and on the groups of disadvantaged children in Greater Amman<sup>1</sup>. Most available statistical data is not disaggregated by governorates, thus limiting our analysis to the national level. In addition, the available statistics on children in general and disadvantaged children in particular are rarely disaggregated by gender and age. However, despite the fact that the current situational review of the children is limited to the national level, it still provides a picture of the situation of urban children and can be useful in highlighting the major problems facing children and the main sources of vulnerability.

On the other hand, the number of qualitative studies on urban children and disadvantaged children is relatively small and mainly found in universities as academic requirements to earn Master Degrees or as documentation of selected project experiences. Most of the available studies are relatively old (dating back to early 1990s). Given such limitations, this paper attempts to draw an analytical framework of the situation of children highlighting gaps in knowledge and pointing out to further work and research needed in the sector. Finally, where feasible, rural/urban and gender dimensions of the situation of children and disadvantaged categories have been discussed.

### **2. A Qualitative Assessment of Institutions**

This section contains a detailed description of the methods adopted in this assessment study. It covers the sampling procedures and the various methods of data collection.

#### **2.1 The Sample**

To select the sample of institutions for the study, it was essential to identify the total number of existing institutions working with children in Greater Amman. This was achieved through obtaining the lists of registered organizations with the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) and General Union of NGOs. In addition, NGOs directories prepared by other agencies were also consulted. The outcome of this exercise was a complete list<sup>2</sup> of all types of organizations (governmental, NGOs, and international) operating in Greater Amman.

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<sup>1</sup> A senior official in DOS confirmed the unavailability of such information on Greater Amman at the moment, and assured that the information on children will be published shortly.

<sup>2</sup> A complete list of the institutions with a brief description of each is attached in annex 2

For the purpose of this assessment a short list of local NGOs was extracted from the original list. To ensure that the sample covers the diversity of existing institutions, a purposive sampling technique was adopted in the selection process. In this technique the sample selection is based on a number of criteria which reflect the main characteristics of the target population. These include: type of the institution (governmental, NGOs etc.), target groups, years of operation, type of activities, and location. A sample of 11 organizations was selected from 10 geographic locations covering different districts in the Governorate. The inclusion of an institution in the sample was also based on the willingness of the respondent to take part in the study. In addition, Greater Amman Municipality, and one Governmental organization (GO); Family and Social Security Department (MOSD) were also included in the sample.

## 2.2 In-depth Interviews

To assess the capacity of institutions, the study adopts in-depth interviews to collect qualitative data. This method facilitates gathering detailed information and allows interviewees to freely express their own views and share their insights. To this end, a detailed interview guide<sup>3</sup> was developed.

The assessment is undertaken on three levels:

- Organizational level (including staff, finance and budget)
- Programs/projects level
- Networking

For each level identified for assessment a number of indicators were developed, each indicator was represented by a set of questions that corresponded to an area of investigation. The interviews aimed to cover the following topics:

- Objectives of the organization
- Programs and activities
- Planning
- Relations with various stakeholders (beneficiaries, local authorities, other institutions)
- Skills, capacities (practical experiences, training)
- Problems and constraints

The actual fieldwork was carried out over the period 15-21 of January 2004. The interviews were conducted on the premises of the institutions after obtaining an appointment with a person in charge. Respondents were briefed about the purpose of the study before the interview took place. On average interviews lasted for 90 minutes and were all tape-recorded.

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<sup>3</sup> Attached in annex 1

## **2. The workshop: a participatory assessment**

To assess the capacity building needs for the institutions selected in a participatory manner, a one-day workshop was held on the 17<sup>th</sup> of March 2004 on the IRC premises.

The aim was to encourage the leaders and members of institutions to fully participate in the planning process and share their insights and suggestions regarding their training needs, so as to adopt the process and demonstrate ownership.

Representatives of the institutions selected for the study were invited. Each institution was asked to send up-to two representatives, providing that at least one of them was in top management level.

The workshop followed the steps below to identify the various training needs:

- The first session was devoted to identifying the actual performance problems of the institution and the staff, and to determine the current state of skills, knowledge and abilities of employees. Attention was given to distinguish between actual needs from perceived needs, and to identifying internal and external constraints.
- The second session focused on identifying and prioritising capacity development needs according to their importance and in relation to the organizational goals, realities and constraints.
- The third session addressed participants' suggestions and concerns regarding the training program which will feed into the implementation plan.

### **III. The National Context**

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is located in southwest Asia, east of the Jordan Rift Valley. It borders Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia and has Access to the Red Sea through the Gulf of Aqaba. The land area is approximately 91,000 sq. km. Administratively Jordan is divided into 12 governorates distributed across three main regions: Central, North, and South.

The Governorate of Amman is located in the Central region with a total area of 8,231 sq. km. Until 1987 Amman Governorate was divided administratively into 9 districts. Due to population growth and urbanization, the Governorate expanded and Greater Amman was established encompassing all the adjacent districts. Greater Amman is divided into 20 districts occupying a total area of 700 Sq. Km. and population of around 2 million.

#### **1. Demography**

Jordan's population stood at an estimated 5,182,000 million in 2002. Children (0-18 years) constitute about 50% of the population, while young children (0-8 years) constitute 26.1%<sup>4</sup>, which reflect a relatively high dependency ratio. This also places challenges on Jordan's Government to meet the educational, health, and leisure needs of these young people.

**Table (1) population by age and gender (%)**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Male (%)</b>	<b>Female (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-4	12.1	12.1	12.1
5-9	13.3	13.3	13.3
10-14	12.4	12.4	12.4
15-19	12.5	12.1	12.3
20-24	11.5	9.9	10.8
25-29	8.3	8.1	8.2
30-34	6.6	7.4	7.0
35-39	5.3	5.7	5.5
40-44	3.7	4.3	4.0
45-49	3.1	3.4	3.2
50-54	2.6	3.1	2.8
55-59	2.6	2.7	2.7
60-64	2.4	2.0	2.2
+ 65	3.6	3.4	3.5

Source: DOS 2002

The rate of population growth is high in Jordan. Between 1980 and 2001, the population doubled and dramatically increased eightfold since 1952. The annual growth rate during the period between the first census in 1952 and the last census in 1994 was 7.4%, one of the highest in the world. However, there has been a decrease in growth rate in recent years. Recent data from the Department of Statistics (DOS) indicate that the population growth rate in 2002 was 2.8% out of which 0.5% growth is due to immigration<sup>5</sup>, leaving the natural increase at 2.3%.

The total fertility rate has also declined from 4.4 children per woman in 1997 to 3.7 in 2000. Two factors contributed to the decline of fertility rate. The first is the rising age of first

<sup>4</sup> DOS, 2002

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF 2003



marriage. The second is the increase in women reporting using contraceptives from about 31% in 1988 to 56% in 2000<sup>6</sup>.

Jordan has experienced a rapid urbanization as around 78.7% percent of the population now live in urban areas. Almost three quarters (72%) of the total Jordan's population live in three governorates; Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. The highest proportion of the population (38%) is found in Amman, followed by Irbid and Zarqa (18% and 15.5% respectively). The proportion of the population living in each of the eight remaining governorates range between 2% and 4%, except for Balqa (7%).

The majority of the population have access to basic infrastructure like safe water (98%), sanitation (60%), and electricity (99%) and live in permanent dwelling structures<sup>7</sup>.

## 2. Unemployment

Jordan has a small economy with limited natural resources, arid land mostly unsuitable for agriculture, and chronic water shortages; it imports most of the energy it consumes. The worldwide recession of the early 1990s followed by the Gulf War severely affected Jordan's economy, causing it to decline considerably.

One of the major concerns in Jordan is the rising rate of unemployment. Official statistics indicate that unemployment rate was 12% in 1997 down from 14% in 1995, while other sources of data placed the rate between 12% and 15% during the same period. However, recent statistics indicate an increase in unemployment rate which reached 14.7% in 2001<sup>8</sup>.

The national strategy for poverty alleviation prepared by MOSD indicates that Jordan's unemployment rate may be closer to 25% if underemployment<sup>9</sup> is taken into account. With such a high level of unemployment, the Jordanian economy will have to create around 8,000 new jobs in the short term, and an estimated 45,000 new jobs annually to absorb the new labour markets entrants<sup>10</sup>.

## 3. Poverty

Poverty is a serious problem in Jordan. While the incidence of poverty has varied in the past decade, it remains on the rise and has become a major social and political issue in Jordan. Although Jordan has some social safety-net mechanisms and programs in place, they are not as effective, well targeted, or geographically well distributed as they could be<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> DOS, 2001.

<sup>7</sup> DOS, 2002

<sup>8</sup> DOS 2001

<sup>9</sup> According to the Annual report of Employment and Unemployment Survey (DOS, 2001), underemployment refers to the employed person of 15 years of age and above who desire to obtain a new or additional job and is available for work during the reference period. Such person should meet the following criteria: (1) current work is not sufficient in terms of salary or incentive; (2) current work does not match his/her educational qualifications; (3) short working hours.

<sup>10</sup> MOSD, 2002

<sup>11</sup> *ibid*

Depending upon the poverty line used, anywhere from 15 to more than 30 percent of the population fall below that line. Household Expenditure and Income Survey<sup>12</sup> (HEIS), carried out by the Department of Statistics (DOS), provide the most reliable source of data on poverty for Jordan. Over the period between 1992 and 1997 real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has grown at an average of 3.2% annually, while the population has grown at an average of 3.1% annually. In light of these statistics, it is fair to assume that poverty in terms of the percentage of population has not changed significantly, but poverty in terms of number of poor has increased.

In many developing countries poverty is usually confined to certain geographical areas, the picture in Jordan differs. The 1997 HEIS shows that 60% of the poor in Jordan live in five governorates: Amman, Ma'daba, Irbid, Jerash and Ajloun. Given that the vast majority of the population lives in these same five governorates means that the poor in Jordan are clustered around the capital and the areas north of the capital. The lowest level of poverty was found in Amman, Aqaba, Jerash, Karak, and Zarqa which was estimated to be between 0-9%. The governorates of Ajloun, Balqa, Ma'daba, Irbid, and Tafilah were estimated to have poverty rates between 10% and 16%. The highest poverty rate (20%) was found in Ma'an.<sup>13</sup>

Statistics also reveal significant regional discrepancies in the incidence of poverty. The incidence of income poverty is significantly higher in rural areas where 37% are poor compared to 29% in urban areas. But since 78% of the population lived in urban areas the number of the urban poor is three times that of the rural poor. Moreover, the highest poverty incidence is found in the largest cities and in urban areas outside the 12 governorate centres. In each area, nearly one third of the population is poor<sup>14</sup>.

The degree of human deprivation represents another way of viewing and measuring poverty. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) is a composite measure that groups indicators of human deprivation- premature death, illiteracy, lack of access to basic services, and malnutrition. The HPI measure suggests that Jordan was among the countries with lower levels of human poverty (9%) compared to Egypt (32%) and Syria 20% despite the fact that they share the similar level of per capita GDP<sup>15</sup>. This clearly highlights the success of efforts of the government to improve quality of life and social standard of its people.

Few studies provide estimates of poor children. The Situational Analysis of Disadvantaged Children in Jordan<sup>16</sup> (2003) indicates that there are various estimates based on the poverty line definition and methodology used. The study provides estimates of poor children that range between 393,000 and 900,000 child out of which only small percentage (range between 6%-14%) receive any kind of financial assistance from both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The study further points out to lack of information or studies on the characteristics of the poor children and on the relationship between poverty, failure in education and socio-economic characteristics of their households, as all available data is gathered through the head of the household and there is a need to interview children themselves. The study sums

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<sup>12</sup> The absolute poverty line is 2 JD per person daily.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid 002, and DOS (2001).

<sup>14</sup> UNICEF 2003

<sup>15</sup> UNDP 2000

<sup>16</sup> A summary of this report is attached in annex (2)

up by providing a profile for the poor child: one out of three children lives in poverty, most probably lives in an urban area and in 75% of the cases is engaged in economic activity to support his/her large family (7 and more).

#### 4. Legislative Framework

The political commitment to children's rights is very strong in Jordan. The country was among the first countries worldwide to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), in 1991. Moreover, Jordan has been an active participant in the elaboration of international conventions regarding the rights and well-being of children. In 1995, a National Task Force (NTFC), which was formed pursuant to a Royal decree, issued by HM the late King Hussein. In 2001, the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) was established to address all matters related to family well-being including all issues related to children. In addition, a Child Labour Unit was established at the Ministry of Labour to act as a focal point on matters related to child labour.

Several important developments took place since Jordan ratified CRC. Organizations and institutions concerned with the welfare of the child proliferated in number and diligently sought to consolidate the legislative protection of the child. Legal provision also witnessed modifications and developments.

Seeking the child's best interest, in 1996 a first draft of Childhood Act was prepared as step towards making Jordanian legislation consistent with letters and spirit of the CRC, but it is still awaiting deliberations as the final stage before ratification<sup>17</sup>.

Legal statutes that address the child are still part of other laws such as law of education, employment, health and culture. In addition, there are several laws directed to the protection of disadvantaged children especially those pertaining to child labour, disabled children and orphans<sup>18</sup>.

**Child labour:** Jordan has ratified all international conventions related to child labour; the ILO convention no. 138 for Minimum age of Work, which forbids children under 18 to work in hazardous jobs, and the ILO convention no. 182 for Worst Forms of Child Labour. It also issued a Labour Law in 1996 which stated that the legal minimum age for work is 16 years for all types of work. The law also states that working hours should not exceed 6 hours daily and forbids children working between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. However, the law fell short of protecting children engaged in agriculture, family business, and domestic workers, which is usually dominated by girl children.

**Disabled legislations:** Law No. 12 of 1993 is a comprehensive legislation concerning disabled people. The law contained articles relating to their rights for rehabilitation and employment as well as to certain other benefits. Labour Law No. 13 contained a provision that for business employing 50 or more, at least 2% of the employees should be recruited from among disabled.<sup>19</sup> Several articles address the protection of disabled children and their right for care in alternative institutions.

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<sup>17</sup> UNICEF, 2003

<sup>18</sup> Situation Analysis of Disadvantaged children in Jordan , 2003

<sup>19</sup> Ibid

**Abused children:** The law has several articles that are directed to the protection of young children from exploitation, and abuse whether physical, moral, or neglect. The Law heavily penalises the act of raping of females under 15 years of age by death sentence, and between 15-18 by hard labour for 5 years. The penalty is stricter if the culprit is a member of the girl's family, or an individual with an authority over her.

#### **IV. The Situation of Children in Jordan**

The past decade has witnessed progress in addressing the rights of Jordanian children in terms of: survival and health, education and development, child protection, and child participation.

##### **1. Survival and Health**

This section examines the key indicators of young children's health (mortality, infectious diseases, and malnutrition) to provide a clear picture of the health status of the children in Jordan.

##### **1.1 Infant and Child Mortality:**

Jordan has achieved the world's fastest annual rate of decline in infant mortality rate (IMR) over the two decades (1961-1988) from 151 to 35 per 1000 live births which is a clear indicator of improved health status in Jordan.

Between 1990 and 1997 IMR is estimated to have declined from 33.8 to 28.5 per 1000 live births. Moreover, under-five mortality rate also declined over the same period from 38.8 to 34.2 per 1000 live births. Regional disparities in IMR exist, the lowest rate of IMR 30 per 1000 is found in four governorates: Amman, Irbid, Balqa, and Zarqa, the rate for the remaining governorates range between 37 and 44<sup>20</sup>.

##### **1.2 Infectious diseases**

In Jordan, following the significant reduction in mortality from diarrhea diseases and immunisable childhood diseases, acute respiratory infections have now come to the fore as a major cause of morbidity and mortality.

Since 1998, neither reported cases of death due to diarrhea nor any cases of severe dehydration were reported. This can be attributed to the program established by the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 1981, which focused on comprehensive case management, primarily through the use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) and the promotion of appropriate feeding both during and after an episode of diarrhoea.

Existing data indicate that the Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) are the leading cause of death among Jordanian infants and the second leading cause among children aged 1-5 years. Hospital based studies have shown that up to 40% of children (1-5 years) outpatients visits are because of ARI and that 30% of all admissions in paediatric wards are ARI related<sup>21</sup>, which indicate the widespread of ARI among children.

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<sup>20</sup> DOS 2001

<sup>21</sup> UNICEF 2003

### 1.3 Malnutrition

According to the UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) situation analysis of children (2003), malnutrition is not an acute problem in Jordan. In 1997 the proportion of under-five children (underweight) below average weight-for-age is 5%, down from 6% in 1990, and the percentage of children stunting is 8%, down from 19% in 1990, and 2% of children are below average weight-for-height (wasting), down from 2.8% in 1990.

Levels of stunting and wasting vary significantly by area of residence. In rural areas stunting incidence is higher than that in urban areas. Similarly, stunting levels also vary by other demographic and socio-economic factors. Stunting rates are higher among children whose mothers have little or no education, have short birth intervals, and having large number of other children.

**Table (2) Nutritional status of children by background characteristics**

Background characteristics	% children below 2 & 3 standard deviations of reference population					
	Height-for-age		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	-3 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD	-2 SD
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1.2	6.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	4.3
Rural	3.2	13.7	0.1	2.1	1.0	8.5
<b>Region</b>						
North	1.6	7.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	5.2
Central	1.5	7.5	0.2	2.1	0.5	4.7
South	2.4	13.1	0.2	2.7	0.9	7.9
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	4.5	20.3	0.6	2.7	2.6	13.3
Primary	3.1	11.0	0.2	2.1	0.9	7.4
Secondary	1.2	7.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	4.3
Higher	0.9	4.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	3.6
Total	1.6	7.6	0.2	1.9	0.5	5.1

Source: DOS, 1997, Cited in UNICEF 2003

Micronutrient deficiencies pose an important threat to children's good health in Jordan. Three deficiencies - iodine, iron, and vitamin A- are of particular concern. The serious adverse effects of these deficiencies are well documented. Iodine deficiency can lead to impaired mental and physical development, congenital anomalies and cretinism. High levels of vitamin A deficiency lead to night blindness that can evolve into irreversible partial and total blindness if not addressed. Severe anaemia is life-threatening for young children.

In 2000 the rate of goitre, the most visible iodine deficiency, among school age children was 34%, down from 38% in 1993. Iron deficiency constitutes an important health concern. Anaemia prevalence was 35% among pregnant and lactating women and 28.6% among women in reproductive age (15-49). The percentage of school children with anaemia is 15% and 8% for infants<sup>22</sup>.

Another major health problem is vitamins A deficiency. In 1997 an estimated 4% of young children were deficient in vitamin A. However, a study on the prevalence of malnutrition in disadvantaged areas in Jordan in 1999 revealed that the level of Vitamin A deficiency among school children in these areas reached 20%.

<sup>22</sup> UNICEF, 2003

### 1.4 Child safety: traffic accidents

Reviewing the literature revealed that traffic accidents constitute a major threat to the lives of the children in Jordan. In recent years it has been observed that a significant portion of infants and young children deaths are due to traffic related accidents. In response to this situation, the Traffic Institute was established, and several traffic awareness campaigns were carried out. In addition, several measures were taken to strictly enforce the November 2001 ban on smoking, drinking and using mobile phones while driving, hoping to decrease the number auto-related deaths. However, the rates of children traffic-related deaths are still alarming (as shown in table below).

**Table (3) Number and percentage of children in traffic accidents in Jordan (1998-2002)**

Year	Injuries			Deaths		
	Children (-15)	Total injuries	% of children	Children (-15)	Total deaths	% of children
1998	4766	17177	27.7	192	612	31.4
1999	5008	19051	26.3	178	676	26.3
2000	4923	18842	26.1	198	686	28.9
2001	4784	18832	25.4	200	782	25.5
2002	4214	177381	24.2	200	758	26.4

Source: information obtained from Traffic Department and compiled by research team.

## 2. Education and development

The formal education system in Jordan comprises three pre-university phases; the kindergarten phase (two years), the compulsory phase of basic education ( ten years) followed by two years of non-compulsory secondary education. Secondary education is divided into general and vocational education.

The government provides schooling to 71% of the population, while the other quarter is served by UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian Refugees) and private schools. As a result of the national program of educational reform, significant progress has been attained in the quantitative expansion of basic education, and narrowing the gender gap in enrolment throughout the 1990s. The primary net enrolment ratio increased from 87% in 1990 to 91.1% in 2002 with minimal difference between boys and girls in both urban and rural areas. On the other hand the literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and older increased from 80% in 1990 to 90% in 2002.

With regard to drop-out rates, the Ministry of Education (MOE) data indicate that the rates are relatively low for early grades and start rising at the age of eleven. The reasons for dropping out of school between age 11 and 15 years can be attributed to financial pressure poverty, and poor school environment<sup>23</sup>. The table below on the drop-out rates in Amman gives an indication of the trend.

<sup>23</sup> UNICEF, 2003

**Table (4) Dropouts rate in Amman by Gender**

Grades	Girls	Boys
	%	%
First	0.3	0.3
Second	0.2	0.2
Third	0.1	0.1
Fourth	0.1	0.2
Fifth	0.2	1
Sixth	0.3	0.9
Seventh	0.3	1.3
Eight	0.9	1.3
Ninth	0.8	1.8
Tenth	0.5	1.3

Source: MOE Monitoring Reports, 2000, cited in UNICEF, 2003.

With regard to early childhood education, the role of the Ministry of Education (MOE) is limited to supervision and licensing private and NGO kindergartens, the main provider of these services. The number of kindergartens increased from 545 in 1990/91 to 1,230 in 2000/2001, out of which 1,157 were private. The enrolment rate also increased from 23% to 28% over the same period.

The available statistics show that boys' enrolment is slightly higher than that of girls'. On the other hand, urban enrolment was higher than rural enrolment in the 1990s; however, by 1998 this ratio was reversed.

**Table (5) Gross enrolment ratio in kindergarten by gender and region (urban/ rural)**

Level	1990	1998
<b>National</b>	23	29
Boys	25	30
Girls	22	27
<b>Urban</b>	29	27
Boys	31	28
Girls	27	26
<b>Rural</b>	17	32
Boys	18	34
Girls	16	30

Source: EFA 2000 assessment, cited in UNICEF, 2003

The findings of an assessment study conducted on the kindergarten sector in Jordan clearly point out to the poor quality of this sector and called for aggressive reform. Kindergartens lack qualified teachers, adequate supervision, and sufficient in-service training. In addition, the study indicates that only 56% kindergartens abide by official licensing conditions and standards, which are far from being adequate, appropriate, or comprehensive<sup>24</sup>.

To address these shortcomings, in 1999 a National Team for Early Childhood Development was established and developed a national strategy for ECD which was endorsed by representatives of the Jordanian Government at a conference held in 2000.

<sup>24</sup> ZENID and DFID 2000, cited in UNICEF 2003.

Despite this considerable progress in improving the status of children, nevertheless, much more still needs to be achieved, particularly regarding disadvantaged children

### 3. Disadvantaged Children: An Overview

This section addresses the conditions surrounding the vulnerable groups of children, namely;

- Working children
- Disabled children
- Children Deprived of family care (street children and orphans)
- Children affected by violence
- Refugee children
- Poor children
- Girl child

The section aims at providing a description of the current conditions of these groups of children, and identifying the main characteristics of disadvantaged children and their families.

In general, the existing statistical data on the different groups of disadvantaged children are insufficient to provide an estimate of the magnitude of this phenomenon in Amman.

#### 3.1 Working Children

**Overview:** Child labour is considered one of the major problems in most developing countries. The national interest in the child labour phenomenon coincided with a wide spread realization that simply banning child labour is unlikely to eradicate this phenomenon, and may even be counter productive.

In general, few studies address the phenomenon of child labour. Most studies<sup>25</sup> aim at providing a better understanding of the phenomenon and the socio-economic characteristics of the working children and their families. Almost all studies reviewed attempted to define child labour in accordance with ILO definition and distinguished between “child labour” and child work. Child labour includes all types of work that are harmful to the child’s health and development, and deprive the child from education.

**Magnitude/Prevalence:** One of the major gaps in the existing literature is the absence of reliable estimates of the prevalence of child labour in Jordan. The difficulty also stems from the fact that labour force surveys typically do not include information on work of children below the age of 15.

The Labour Force Sample Survey<sup>26</sup> (1991) indicates that children in the age group 13-15 constitute 1.02% of the labour force (9400 children), the vast majority of which is males (93.2%)<sup>27</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> See for example, Marraqa, S. 1998, Aboud, J. 1998, Takkriti, N. 1993, Hayek, Z. 1997, Abu Hossa 2002

<sup>26</sup> In general the cut off age for being in the labor force is (15-65). The labor force sample survey for 1991 included information on younger age group (13-15 years).

<sup>27</sup> Aboud, 1997



A recent national survey conducted by the Child Labour Unit (2002) on the situation of child labour in Jordan provides some information on various aspects of the phenomenon in Jordan. The study shows that about half of the working children belong to the age group 15 to 17 years, children less than 14 years constitute only 10%. The vast majority of the working children (around 99%) are males.

The distribution of working children according to location (governorates) reveals sharp variations. Table (2) clearly shows that the highest proportion of working children is found in Amman (57%).

**Table (6) Distribution of working children by governorate**

Governorate	Number	%
Amman	1444	57.0
Zarqa	544	21.4
Irbed	210	8.2
Aqaba	61	2.4
Karak	12	0.5
Ma'an	55	2.7
Mafrq	32	1.3
Tafila	11	0.4
Jerash	18	0.7
Ajloun	11	0.4
Balqa	106	4.2
Ma'adaba	35	1.4
Total	2539	100

Source: MOL, (2002) A report on the status of child labour in Jordan.

The nature of child labour force participation is complex and affected by a number of interrelated socio-economic factors including the structural changes in the economy, urbanization, enforcement of legislative laws, and formal education. To gain a better understanding of the phenomenon we need to take into account the socio-economic background and characteristics of working children.

Available studies provide a profile of the households of working children and highlight the main characteristics of their families. These include size of the family, educational level of the parents, professional background, and the socio-economic level of the household (measured by family income).

The majority of working children usually belong to low socio-economic families. The findings of a survey on child labour in Jordan<sup>28</sup> shows that almost half of the working children (49%) were found in families earning less than JDs 100 month, and 47% in families earning less than JD300. In general, the socio-economic level of households with working children was found to be lower than that of households with no working children.

The close correlation between economic deprivation and child labour was further confirmed when considering the importance of child's earning to the survival of the family. The MOL study reported that around 63% of working children contributed substantially to the household budget. The low socio-economic status of the working children's families is further illustrated by the occupation and educational attainment of the head of household.

<sup>28</sup> Aboud, 1997

The male heads of the households of working children tend to have a low level of educational attainment. The findings show that 64% of the fathers were illiterate or had completed primary education, and 13% had completed secondary education. The proportion of mothers who are illiterate or had completed primary education was much higher (around 80%).

Fathers of working children are mainly found in the lowest stratum of the labour force. They are concentrated in manual jobs (25%), casual labour (14%), and small workshops (around 24%), and other similar jobs. The study also found that nearly one third of the fathers were unemployed. Such finding is indicative of the vulnerability and deprivation of these families.

### **Source of Vulnerability**

**Poverty:** Poverty underpins almost all challenges to child welfare. Children of poor families, and in poor communities, especially those among the most vulnerable groups, suffer a higher level of deprivation of quality basic services, most notably health and education.

In general, most studies on child labour have documented the inverse relationship between family income and participation in the work force. The main result is that the lower the per capita family income, the greater the proportion of children who are put to work in order to contribute to family budget.

**Working Conditions:** Available studies note that working conditions especially in the informal sector, where children are concentrated, tend to be poor with no social or health insurance, long working hours, and minimal sanitary and safety regulations.

The studies reviewed drew attention to the severe working conditions of children, in terms of long working hours, lack of any safety measures, and abusive treatment in the work place. Most children work between 8-12 hours a day and earn low wages. The MOL survey indicates that 70% of the children earn less than JD 80 per month, which is below the minimum wage level.

The problems which children experience are often indicative of vulnerability and/or deprivation. Research findings indicate a clear link between child deprivation of basic rights and child labour revealed in a triangular relationship between poverty, educational deprivation and child labour. Child workers are deprived of schooling, severely compromising their long-term development prospects and ability to find more gainful employment in the future<sup>29</sup>.

A study<sup>30</sup> analysed the relationship between growth of working children and work related variables such as duration of work, age of starting work, and type of work. The findings show that growth impairment among working children is associated with work conditions and low monthly income.

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<sup>29</sup> Marraqa 1998, Abu Hossa 2002

<sup>30</sup> see for example Hawamdeh and N Spencer (2003)

### 3.2. Children with Special Needs

**Overview:** There are no reliable data, nor accurate statistics regarding the size and age distribution of childhood disabilities in Jordan. It was estimated that 510,000 disabled people of various ages are living in Jordan, two third of which are 24 years and under<sup>31</sup>.

The Jordanian Care of the Disabled Law of 1993 sets out a legal and administrative framework for the responsibility of the State towards the disabled. Today there are over 7,000 children (under 19 years) currently served by disability centres (4000 boys and 3000 girls). In addition, all children suffering from severe disability are entitled to a JD 20 to 30 monthly subsidy from the government, however, all children qualify for the subsidy do not access it as their families lack the knowledge of its existence<sup>32</sup>.

Despite the important initiatives that took place since then, there is no standard definition for this category of disadvantaged children. This problem is reflected in the wide discrepancy in existing information related to the magnitude of childhood disability in Jordan.

**Types of Disabilities:** Disabilities among children and adolescents can interfere with normal life processes. Poor visual acuity, communication disorders, mental retardation, motor impairment, and chronic diseases can interfere with education and scholastic achievement and can lead to school drop out and minimize opportunities to participate in the labour force. The following types of disabilities have been specified as the most common in Jordan; Down's syndrome, autism, attention deficit disorder, mental retardation, spina bifida, muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, hearing impairments and visual impairments.

**Table (7) Type of disabilities among children**

Type of Disability	Number of Centres	Number of Children Served
Visual Impairment	4	196
Hearing Impairment	18	1128
Cerebral Palsy	10	227
Mental Disabilities	41	2102
Physical Disabilities	2	1246
Hearing/Mental Disabilities	6	233
Care and Rehabilitation	4	383
Hearing/Speech Impairments	1	95
Multiple Disabilities	14	1538
Total	105	7148

Source: UNICEF (2001) Study of Disability Centres in Jordan.

The table above provides information on the prevailing types of disabilities among children served by disability centres. Mental disabilities constitute 29%, followed by multiple disabilities (21.5%) and physical disabilities (17%).

With regard to the services available to disabled children, a study indicates that out of the 131 centres serving disabled people, 105 are serving children. Forty four institutions are run by local NGOs, 30 by government, 9 by UNRWA, 15 private institutions, and 2 international. When considering the distribution of centres by governorates it becomes clear the bias towards the capital. Forty one percent of the centres are found in Amman, followed

<sup>31</sup> UNICEF 2003

<sup>32</sup> *ibid*

by 14% in Irbid and 11% in Zarqa.<sup>33</sup> The study further indicates out of the total number of children served 60% were boys, which reflect gender discrimination or boy preference.

**Table (8) Ratio of Disabled Children Enrolled in Care Centres to Disabled Children not Enrolled (Age Group 0-19 years)**

# of Disabled Children served by the Centres	Estimated number of Disabled Children not served	Ratio
7,148	239,458	1:34

Source: UNICEF (2001) Study of Disability Centres in Jordan.

The table above clearly indicates the shortage in the number of these centres and their effectiveness in addressing the full scope of vulnerability of children with disability.

In 2001, according to the Special Education Department in MOSD, 16519 disabled children age 0-18 were served, however, when comparing this number with the total number of children with disability (237522) we know that only 7% of the children were served<sup>34</sup>

The Ministry of Education provides services to about 4,000 disabled children. However, the results of research studies indicate a persistent shortage in the number of these schools to serve all children with disabilities.

**Sources of Vulnerability:** With regard to disabled children, it has long been recognized that most of the childhood disabilities are caused by avoidable causes such as vaccine preventable diseases like polio, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A deficiency, anaemia and iodine deficiency; in addition to delivery problems, accidents and close relative inter-marriages.

The success of immunization in Jordan has lowered the incidence of some causes of disabling conditions such as Polio. The continuous high level of uptake of immunization and other preventable programs such as provision of iodised salt and vitamin A to children provides promising results. The vicious circle of chronic malnutrition and infectious diseases continue to be the major producer of impairments and disabilities alongside problems during delivery and childhood accidents which seem to be coming to the forefront.<sup>35</sup>

Negative social attitudes continue to constitute a huge barrier, which hinders the integration and inclusion of children with disability into their society and communities. Similarly, attitudes of many parents also augment the isolation of disabled children. Feeling of shame and denial completes the vicious circle of isolation of disabled children. Studies showed that shame and denial exist more in middle class families than in poorer families and those living in rural settings than in urban settings.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>33</sup> UNICEF 2001.

<sup>34</sup> Situation Analysis of disadvantaged children in Jordan , 2003

<sup>35</sup> Janson 1996

<sup>36</sup> ibid

### 3.3 Refugees children

**Overview:** Jordan has played host to refugees who were forced to leave as a result of war and occupation in Palestine. Of the 3.6 million registered Palestinian refugees both within and outside Jordan, 42% or nearly 1.7 million are in Jordan. Of these about two thirds, 1 million are children and young people aged 24 and under.

The results of the Jordan Living Conditions Survey (1998) show that the population of Palestinians who have come to Jordan as refugees or are displaced due to the Arab-Israeli wars seems to be divided into two very different groups: The 13 percent living in the UNRWA refugee camps, and the remaining 87 percent who have settled elsewhere in Jordan.

**Sources of vulnerability:** While the refugees and the displaced who are settled outside the camps live in conditions not very different from those of other households in Jordan, the camp dwellers are worse off with regard to almost all aspects of what are considered relevant indicators of a good life. They have poorer housing conditions, more physical and mental health problems, higher unemployment levels, and lower income<sup>37</sup>.

For example, with regard to household income, 27% of camp households have an annual income below JD 900, while this applies to 11% percent of other households of refugees and displaced, and to 8% of the households who are not refugees or displaced. Moreover, while the male unemployment rate in Jordan is 16%, it is 25 percent in the refugee camps.

With regard to access to infrastructure, such as safe water, sewage, electricity and garbage disposal, along with children's health, are indicators where camp refugees and the displaced are equally well off as individuals in Jordan. Also, school enrolment among the youngest children in UNRWA schools is nearly as high as that of other children.

Most camp dwellers are provided education and health services from UNRWA. However, UNRWA is not the sole supplier of these services, as the camp dwellers just as often use private or government health services, and almost 10% of the camp children who attend basic school go to government schools.

A study shows that higher percentages of refugee children whether living inside or outside the camps (48% and 62% respectively) lack health insurance compared to only 30% of non-refugee children.

### 3.4 Street children

**Overview:** In Jordan, street children are not necessarily homeless, as in other parts of the world. Instead, they are beggars who are products of school drop-outs, poverty broken families, and internal migration. Jordanian Law classified child begging as delinquency.

It is difficult to get an accurate picture of the prevalence of street children in Jordan due to lack of statistical data. The few available studies are of qualitative nature, carried out in specific geographic locations, or quantitative conducted on small sample. One possible source of data is the MOSD through the detention of street children to combat begging and street vending. In 1997, the number of children arrested was 611, 25% of which were 9 years of age and engaged in street vending.

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<sup>37</sup> JLCS 1998

A study<sup>38</sup> on street children conducted in Amman to investigate their characteristics, indicates that males constitute a higher percentage of street children, and 60% belong to the older age group (15-18 years). The vast majority of street children (75%) have accomplished their primary education. Coming from large poor families (income level 100-150 JD), with high proportion of unemployed parents (fathers 70%, mothers 90%). Parents of these children have very low levels of educational attainment. The majority of the children (85%) spend a considerable amount of time in the street (around 17 hours).

Research shows that the main causes of this phenomenon are:

- Poverty
- Unemployment/ death of the father
- Family breakdown due to divorce or loss of parent
- Dropping out of school

The phenomenon of street children is a manifestation of a transition that incorporates economic, social, cultural, and societal influence and trends. From an analytical point of views, these changes have impacted the basic structure of the family; which has led to changes in the perception of the roles and responsibilities. The prevailing illiteracy among the majority of parents of street children and lack of support to school enrolment of their children have been reported by researchers among the reasons that contributed to the growth of this phenomenon.

**Sources of Vulnerability:** Street children are exposed to a range of risks as a result of the unprotected environment that they are forced to be in. Violence, negative community reaction, police arrests, health problems, addiction and substance abuse, physical and emotional abuse, failure to adjust, and psychological impact of loneliness and insecurity. Lack of sound guidance and adult supervision are additional factors.

Vulnerability of street children to disease and illness is also linked to the access they have to health care systems. For marginalized youth, such as street children, mainstream health services are often viewed with suspicion and are avoided. At the same time, such health services rarely understand the circumstances and specific needs of these young people. Alternatively, street children rely on self-prescription of medicine based on individual experience.

### 3.5 Children exposed to violence

**Overview:** Child abuse and domestic violence are not new social problems. These issues, however, have been essentially regarded as a private matter. The family, as the most important institution within society is extremely complex. It is both the agency of socialization and social control and an agency of social support, and hence its internal dynamics can have both positive and negative effects on relationships. One negative aspect of family life is the effect of domestic violence on children, either as witnesses to, or victims of conflict.

At an institutional level, domestic violence has been regarded as a matter for the police, courts, and to a much lesser extent social support services. In contrast, child abuse refers to the physical, sexual or psychological damage caused to the child by the abusive behaviour

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<sup>38</sup> Al Wakhayan 1999

of others or the failure of others to protect a child from such damage and has been more of a health and welfare issue.

**Magnitude/Prevalence:** It is difficult to establish with any accuracy the extent of domestic violence. This is primarily the result of two factors. The first is that very little official data has been collected, while the second is the low rates of reporting by those affected.

This reluctance to report incidents to others stems from the longstanding culture of maintaining privacy within the family and the sense of fear in the case of females and shame and guilt that may be inflicted as a result of undermining the status of family members. In many relationships, there are also powerful feelings of denial, together with a minimization of the true nature of the abuse. Furthermore, parents perception of violence are strongly linked to correctional and protection motives which are highly accepted within society and constitute a cultural barrier that the government is seeking to address within the scope of its family development interventions<sup>39</sup>.

However, by compiling various statistics, some idea of the magnitude of the problem can be developed. One important source of data is the Family Protection Department in the Public Security Department, Ministry of Interior Affairs. The department was established in 1997 and it is responsible for handling and recording cases of abuse. It also disseminates information and network with various governmental and NGOs to establish a system of service that will serve abused children

The Family Protection Unit records reveal that children abuse is typically perpetrated by fathers for children less than 12 years (boys more than girls, while the older age group 12-18 girls are more likely to be subjected to physical abuse than boys).

The annual report of the department (2001) classifies the abused cases according to the type of abuse. In a total number of cases of 564, sexual abuse ranked first (295 cases), 85% of which were against children. Physical abuse against children accounted for 35 cases. The report indicates that higher proportion of abuse cases are found in poor areas, and among people with low educational attainments.

Despite the fact that corporal punishment is strictly prohibited in the schools in Jordan, several studies<sup>40</sup> point out to the existence of high levels of corporal punishment in the schools.

**Sources of Vulnerability:** It is well documented that the effects of abuse extend beyond possible physical injuries and scars. Children who are victims of abuse can suffer a number of cognitive, emotional and social difficulties, many of them life long. These difficulties can manifest themselves in various ways, including communication problems, poor school performance, high risk of aggressive behaviour, and delinquency.

There is now a small, slowly emerging literature on the effects of witnessing violence on children's psychological development. Recent studies represent beginning efforts to document the effects the domestic violence has on children's behaviour, their cognitive and social problem-solving abilities, as well as their coping and emotional functioning. Infants who witness spousal violence are often characterized by poor health, poor sleeping habits,

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<sup>39</sup> Bilbasy 1996

<sup>40</sup> see for example, Zaghlol *et al.* 1998

and excessive screaming. It is also possible that they may suffer serious, unintended consequences when their basic needs for attachment to their mother may be significantly disrupted.

### 3.6 Children Deprived of Family Care

**Overview:** Deprivation of family care often results in various psychological problems to the child. Feelings of depression, the development of aggressive behaviour, anxiety, feeling of insecurity and lack of safety have all been identified as related to deprivation of family care. Moreover, the self image of most children deprived of family care reflects feelings of loneliness, and alienation. The child always feels threatened, with little self-respect or self-reliance

Foundlings are those abandoned children with no identified legitimate parents, and are mostly outside wedlock children whose parents hide their identities for social and cultural reasons. In Jordan this group of children constitutes a small percentage. The informal system of social order, values, and norms prohibit any sort of conception outside wedlock. Social pressures, especially in contexts where the honour/shame complex is dominant, make it hard for women to get the full acknowledgment of their children of illegitimate sexual relations. The pressures urge women to dispose of their illegitimate children for fear of the moral punishment imposed by both the society and the family, in which the penalty is severe in most cases *honour killing*.

**Sources of Vulnerability:** Foundlings are often stigmatised by the society at large due to their illegitimate conditions. Having no identified legitimate parents often results in a wide range of social and psychological problems to the foundlings as they grow up and begin to realize their peculiar situations.

The problem of most foundlings and lost children often become a problem of identity, which develops through their interaction with the social norms and values of the society. Their problems become worse when the surrounding environment does not encourage nor support their existence even when in institutional care, especially when the type of institutional care provided creates barriers and emphasizes authority and absolute obedience to the institution.

### Orphans

**Overview:** There are various reasons behind the deprivation of family care. Poverty, the loss of a parent or both due to death, sickness, or imprisonment, and family breakdown all contribute to deprivation of family care. These factors make it hard for the family to provide proper care to the child to the extent that institutional care becomes an essential option to protect the child from delinquency. In this sense, institutional care is viewed as a transitional stage the child goes through until he/ she becomes able to depend on extended family members or upon himself/ herself for living, or until the original situation, which caused the child's deprivation positively changes.

There is no precise estimate of the number of orphans and destitute children in Jordan, as with the case of street children. This is due to the fact that not all cases of deprivation of family care end up in institutional care. In most cases, the extended family plays a decisive role in protecting the child from delinquency through its full support, and also because of the way Islam emphasizes the importance of providing care, particularly to the orphans and destitute children. However, in some cases, parents voluntarily send their children to institutional care as a protective measure when they begin to realize their vulnerability and that they are unable to provide them with proper care due to their situations.



**Sources of Vulnerability:** Orphans and destitute children spend most of their early years of childhood in foster care. The father's and mother's figures (although sometimes exist and are legible to visit their children while in foster care) are replaced with those of supervisors and managers. Peers in foster care replace the brother's/ sister's figures. The social context changes to include new actors with new social roles, which contradict the typical model the society views as the basic unit for socialization; the family.

Although orphans and destitute children might be a little luckier than foundlings and lost children in terms of having legitimate identified parents, they experience similar psychological problems associated with long-term institutional care, especially when the type of care provided does not lead to a satisfying psycho-social development nor stimulates cognitive learning and skill development due to the lack of technical expertise, financial resources, and qualified staff. In this sense, there is a basic need to develop the type of services provided by social institutions to achieve better results in terms of dealing with all categories of children deprived of family care.

With regard to the services available to these children, the MOSD has 5 institutions that offer boarding, food, and health care. Education is generally provided in mainstream public schools. The MOSD Foster Placement Program also provides shelter for about 500 children.

The NGOs sector, has 18 centres providing services to 887 children (449 girls and 438 boys), out of which 573 were located in Amman, 62 in Zarqa, 164 in Irbid, and 17 in Balqa.

### 3.7 The Girl Child

Since the 1990s issues of equality and opportunities for girls was given a high priority. At the national level, the government has committed itself to establish policies that enhance equality status, welfare and opportunity for the girl child, especially with regard to health, nutrition, literacy and education. Jordan is making progress towards reducing the gender gap between boys and girls in these areas as shown in earlier sections.

Available data on the gender gaps are insufficient to give a true picture of the status of girls in terms of health, education, and nutrition. For example, in education the gender gap is limited to rates of enrolment in schools, and overlooked in other important indicators such as continuation, completion, and retention rates. Moreover, the girl child is almost absent in all studies and research on the various groups of disadvantaged children.

**Sources of vulnerability:** In addition to the sources of vulnerability and risk factors affecting the disadvantaged children, there are others specifically affecting the girl child and place her in a disadvantaged position.

**Early marriage:** The physical and psychological negative effects of early marriage are well documented. Early marriage is strongly associated with early childbearing, which in some cases put young girls at high risk of dying. In addition, we cannot ignore the negative impact of early marriage on girls' educational attainment.

In Jordan, available statistics indicate that in 2000 the percentage of married girls under the age of 19 was 6%, which is considered low when compared with other Arab countries, such as Egypt (14%) and Syria (25%)<sup>41</sup>.

The table below further displays the percentage of married girls out of the total number of married women between 1998 and 2003, which clearly indicates a drop in the percentage of early marriage during that period.

With the aim to redress the situation, in 2001 an amendment introduced to the Personal status Law raise the legal age of marriage from 15 to 18 for women and 16 to 18 for men.; however, few months later, the Supreme Judge Department released a list of exceptions to the law, permitting judges to marry people under the age of 18 under certain circumstances.

**Table (9) Number and percentage of married girls under 18 years**

Year	Total number of married women	Number of married girls less than 18 years	%
1998	37681	7585	20.1
1999	39811	7813	19.6
2000	42401	7892	18.6
2001	44699	8236	18.4
2002	39963	5729	14.3
2003	23422	3424	14.6

Source: Civil Register Department (2003)

**Violence against girls: honour killing:** One tragic form of violence against girls and women is honour killing; women, frequently adolescent girls, are murdered by their families because they are perceived as have shamed family honour through illicit relationship or loss of virginity.

**Attitudes towards girls:** Although the content of much of modern Jordanian life has changed, there has been relatively little change in the degree of gender differentiation in the household and society at large. The prevailing cultural and social attitudes about girls' role and the division of labour in everyday life influence girls' status immensely. Gender division of labour does not only segregate tasks, but also allocate different values to different tasks. This differential value of tasks works against equality between men and women, underestimating the value of women's work and hence the value of women. Available studies indicate that traditional attitudes regarding women and gender roles have a strong hold in Jordan even among women themselves<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>41</sup> UNICEF 2003

<sup>42</sup> Ibid

## **V. Institutions working with and for children in Greater Amman**

The analyses in the following sections draw on the results of the assessment study; whether the in-depth interviews or the discussions in the workshop. The section begins with a brief overview of civil society organizations in Jordan, followed by a detailed description of the main characteristics of the sample of institutions selected for the study. The last two parts are devoted to the analysis of the current state of institutions capacity and their capacity building needs.

### **1. Civil Society organizations in Jordan**

The past decade has witnessed a dramatic change in the role and responsibilities of NGOs, and government. The world has moved from the one where the state had sole responsibility for the public welfare to a world where society's well-being and development depends on collaboration among civil society and government. In many parts of the world the civil society's<sup>43</sup> role and influence are expanding. In the social arena, civil society has a growing influence on the behaviour and governance of the state, business, and individuals.

The rising importance of this sector can also be explained by the growing importance of issues such as human rights, including rights of children, environmental degradation, and gender equality as they came to the forefront of public consciousness. NGOs enjoy many comparative advantages over the governments in terms of experience, expertise, flexibility and outreach. In addition, in many developing countries it is becoming clear that governments cannot address all the social development issues by itself and there is a need for civil society to play its due role.

In Jordan, there is a huge number of active civil society organizations registered to work in different sectors in development. The past decade has witnessed an increase in the number of NGOs. Available statistics show that in 2002<sup>44</sup> there were 830 NGOs, up from 655 in 1995.

These organizations are engaged in wide range of sectors. Their functions have been classified according to their involvement, most NGOs working in the areas of education, community development, improvement of environment, and health targeting specific segments of the population (most disadvantaged such as women, children, the disabled, and the poor). The role of the NGOs has been to supplement and complement the government agencies.

It has been noted that there is very little literature on the performance<sup>45</sup> of the civil society organizations in Jordan, particularly the NGO sector. Available information regarding these organizations is limited to directories produced by different agencies. A study<sup>46</sup> on the situation of children and youth in Jordan indicates that the performance of this sector has not been up to the expectation due to lack of autonomy, institutional capacity, and resources. Overall, few of these organizations are effectively engaged in making contributions to social

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<sup>43</sup> The term civil society is an inclusive term, including trade unions, religious organizations, social movements, and women organizations, NGOs and so on. In some parts of the world the term NGO is often used interchangeably with the term civil society.

<sup>44</sup> DOS 2002

<sup>45</sup> The MOSD is planning to conduct a national survey with the aim of assessing the performance of NGOs in Jordan.

<sup>46</sup> ACCD, 1997

development. The study further points out to the lack of coordination among these institutions which resulted in duplication of their work.

The 1990s have witnessed a growth in the number of NGOs addressing children's issues. In 1995 only 16 NGOs were classified as serving children in Jordan, currently the number of these institutions in Greater Amman governorate alone reached 104. They work in the sectors of education, health, protection, and recreation, all of which enhance the quality of children's life.

## **2. General Characteristics of the institutions interviewed**

This section provides a detailed description of the main characteristics of the 13 institutions selected for the capacity assessment study. The description will cover the type of the institutions, age, target groups, and the activities and services provided.

Our sample of institutions contains mostly NGOs, in addition to one governmental entity (Family and Social Security Department, MOSD) and the Greater Amman Municipality which is quasi-governmental. This to be expected as the NGO sector is in many countries in general, and in Jordan in particular, is the largest type of institutions that is active in the fields of childhood, family, and social development.

### **a. The Greater Amman Municipality**

The Municipality was established in 1987 and all the local councils were incorporated under it. The Municipality Committee comprises 40 members, half of whom are elected while the other half are appointed by the Prime Minister. Administratively, the municipality consists of 20 districts, each of which is run by local administration.

In addition to the number of administrative units in the municipality, there are units that provide various services to children. The interviews conducted with senior staff members clearly show the wide range of services provided by the municipality. The municipality is actively involved in establishing Public Parks for the children especially in disadvantaged areas. The services provided are not limited to recreational activities but also include cultural and educational services. Children libraries, computer centres were built in different parts of the governorate.

### **b. Family and Social Security Department (MOSD)**

Since 1965 the MOSD has had three separate directorates; the Family and Child, the Disabled, and the Social Defence. In April 2003 the restructuring of the ministry has resulted in uniting the three directorates to form the Family and Social Security Department. The Department provide a wide range of services and target various groups of disadvantaged children including the disabled and abused children, it offers child care services, family counselling, and recreational services. For disabled children, the Department has centres which provide various services, such as shelters, education, counselling, rehabilitation, and therapy.

### c. NGOs

The NGOs in our sample vary in terms of size, level of maturity and development and their outreach. Some institutions are small with few full time employees, while others are large with more than 50 full time staff in addition to a large base of membership.

In terms of outreach, four NGOs; Jordan River Foundation, Jordanian Women Federation, Family Health Care Institute, and Friends of the Children; operate at a national level. The remaining limit their services either to the immediate community or neighbourhood (Kateefa), or to a particular district serving the various localities in that district, Examples of these include Childhood Protection, and Disabled Girls Training and Rehabilitation Association, operating in Eastern Amman.

### Age of Institutions

**Table (10) Age of the selected institutions**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
Jordanian Women Federation	1974
Jordan River Foundation	1998
Family Health Care Institute (Noor Al Hussein Foundation)	1986
Orphan Care Association	1978
Disabled Girls Training & Rehabilitation Assoc.	1998
Childhood Protection Association	1997
Kateefa for Social Development	1997
Friends of Children Association	1965
Greater Amman Municipality	1987
Family & Social Security (MOSD)	2003
Al Kendi Centre for Special Education	1997
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development	1979
<b>Al Giza Association</b>	1992

All the institutions in our sample have been operating for a relatively long period in the field of childhood and family. This was one of the criteria for the selection so as to ensure that the institutions have implemented programs and accumulated experience in the field of childhood. While older institutions have been operating for more than 30 years, almost half of the institutions were established in the 1990s, as a response to the growing interest in children's issues and child rights.

## Target groups

In this section we look at the various institutions in our sample by the groups they target and their core objective, as defined by respondents in the interviews.

**Table (11) Target Group and core goal**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Target group Objective(s)</i>
Jordanian Women Federation	Women & children Increase children participation and women empowerment
Jordan River Foundation	Abused children Child protection and community awareness raising
Family Health Care Institute (Noor Al Hussein Foundation)	Children & family Enhance family health/ reproductive health/ children health
Orphan Care Association	Orphan children Provide shelter/ education/ financial support to widowed mothers
Disabled Girls Training & Rehabilitation Assoc.	Disabled girls Rehabilitation and vocational training
Childhood Protection Association	Abused children Child protection / support poor families
Kateefa for Social Development	Poor families / children Financial support
Friends of Children Association	Children Educate children / create healthy attitude
Greater Amman Municipality	Children Cultural activities and entertaining Childhood development
Family & Social Security (MOSD)	Children & disadvantaged children Enhance the quality of children's life and awareness raising
Al Kendi Centre for Special Education	Disabled children and youth Provide shelter /rehabilitation/ treatment
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development	Children/ youth/ women Social development/ rehabilitation/ and training
Al Giza Association	Children/ youth/ the poor Support poor families/ child care/ vocational training

Most institutions in our sample (7 cases) target only children, out of which 5 provide services to various categories of disadvantaged children. The remaining institutions opted to broaden the scope of their beneficiaries to include the family, women, or youth. According to them, targeting the family and mothers would help in establishing a more “*comprehensive plan*” in serving the children.

However, the lack of focus might have the overall effect of weakening the institution's action, as it is not developing specialist skills and knowledge, and is unable to concentrate on the needs of one specific target group. In addition, this will lead the institution to carry out a diversity of actions, which either bear little relation to each other or to the intended goals.

The table below clearly shows the wide range of services offered by the institutions. In some cases, the services provided are related to the overall objective of the institution. However,

additional services offered to community members other than the target group seem to prevail among smaller NGOs. This is to be expected given the long philanthropic tradition of the NGO sector.

**Table (12) Detailed range of activities carried out by the NGOs**

<i><b>Institution</b></i>	<i><b>Activities/ programs</b></i>
Jordanian Women Federation	Shelter for children from broken families Children Parliament Child to child program to return drop-outs to school
Jordan River Foundation	Preventive program Counselling (children parents) Shelter Interactive library
Family Health Care Institute (Noor Al Hussein Foundation)	General health of children (immunization) Early detection of disability Raising health awareness Reproductive health
Orphan Care Association	Shelter for orphans Education and health services
Disabled Girls Training & Rehabilitation Assoc.	Vocational Training
Childhood Protection Association	Awareness raising child protection Lectures ( health, religion, classes for students) Support families
Kateefa for Social Development	Financial support for poor families Education Vocational training for girls
Friends of Children Association	Cultural centres Public libraries Day care for disabled children Vocational training for mothers (sewing, food processing etc.)
Al Kendi Centre for special education	Rehabilitation programs Training programs Medical services for the disabled
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development	Early childhood education (nurseries) Vocational training (youth and women) Raising awareness (rights/health issues)
Al Giza Association	Support poor children Support students financially Awareness raising Vocational training (youth)

Several explanations were offered for this lack of concentration. Smaller institutions serving the immediate community are commonly founded by individuals of conscience who desire to serve people in their communities in all possible manners. Thus, it is extremely difficult for these institutions to limit themselves to just one target group or one field of activity. As the director of Kateefa for Social Development, explained:

*We are here to help the people because if we don't no one will. People are suffering economic hardship and many other problems we have to support them in every way we can.*

In other cases, institutions based in the community often come under immense pressure from the members of the community to provide additional services.

For larger institutions the underlying reason for diversification is securing fund and/or revenues. It is not unusual to find an institution providing services for disabled children, and at the same time running educational seminars, providing cultural event, providing computer classes, and training for women.

### 3. Current state of institutions' capacity: identifying the gaps

Our aim here is to provide a deeper understanding of the current state of the institutions' internal capacity and to identify the gaps at the three levels of our assessment; organizational, programs and service delivery, and networking.

#### 3.1 Organizational capacity of institutions

Our analysis focuses on three specific areas related to the organizational capacity; human resources, sources of funding, and planning.

##### Human resources: skills and training

This section examines the institutions' ability to carry out activities and achieve their objectives in the light of the human resources available to them and their potential to increase performance by developing these human resources. Addressing human resources covers the examination of labour power available to institutions in terms of staff and volunteers; as well as the skills, the knowledge and the experience contained within the institutions.

Among the institutions interviewed, it is difficult to put an accurate figure of the number of staff (full time, part time, volunteers). In some institutions there is a large pool of volunteers who work irregularly according to specific needs. Smaller institutions have on average 2 full time employees. There are 3 institutions that have between 7 and 10 full time employees carrying out regular duties. Large institutions have more than 30 full time staff including highly qualified professionals. In most cases, the main reason for small staff numbers is directly related to the limited financial resources.

**Table (13) Number of regular full time staff**

<i><b>Institution</b></i>	<i><b>Number of staff</b></i>
Jordanian Women Federation	
Jordan River Foundation/ Dar Al-Aman	10
Family Health Care Institute (Noor Al Hussein Foundation)	29
Orphan Care Association	9
Disabled Girls Training & Rehabilitation Assoc.	7
Childhood Protection Association	0
Kateefa for Social Development	0
Friends of Children Association	30
Al Kendi Centre for Special Education	50
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development	70
<b>Al Giza Association</b>	2

For both the Family and Security Department and the Municipality the case is reversed. They suffer from overstaffing and lack of qualified staff. The problem, according to the respondents, stems from the absence of clear recruitment procedures, and lack of clear job description for both staff and directors.



Almost all NGOs indicate that they have access to volunteers who can be utilized to enhance service provision, and/or undertake specific tasks or activities. All respondents were aware of the potential benefits of voluntary work; however, very few institutions have the organizational capacity to exploit this source of labour and expertise in an effective way.

It is worth noting that in some institutions volunteers constitute the main source of labour with one or two full time staff or even none (for example Giza Association). Although volunteers might provide the institution with a pool of wide range of expertise, it sometimes prevents the institution from building a qualified team to achieve its objectives.

With regard to training, in most institutions employees have received scant training in management and administration, while in others employees received no training whatsoever. Training in most cases was limited to board member or top management in the case of the municipality and the GO.

One common complaint that kept surfacing during the workshop discussions was that attending training does not translate into immediate benefit as they cannot put what they learnt into practice or train other staff members. Consequently, most respondents expressed doubts towards the importance of capacity building programs. This is to be expected as the majority of institutions have received infrequent piecemeal training from a variety of organizations.

One explanation offered by respondent for lack of more regular training was the high cost that the institutions cannot afford.

Our findings indicate that most training received by institutions have concentrated on specific technical tasks, such as project planning, proposal writing, strategic planning, computer skills, and financial management. Only few institutions mentioned acquiring skills, such as networking, needs assessment, management and leadership, and participatory planning. Such skills are crucial in addressing the interest of the community and motivating staff and volunteers.

Another problem highlighted by almost all respondents was the absence of specialised knowledge in the children field in general, and child protection in particular. In most institutions, especially the smaller ones, qualified or specialised personnel in these fields are rarely found.

The problem has a different dimension when considered from the Municipality's situation, as the respondent explained:

*We need to change the mentality of "conventional civil servant" who comes to the office everyday and takes the salary at the end of the month. We need to train them and educate them about their role in developing the society"*

For other institutions that have highly qualified personnel and specialists (for example, Family Care Institute, Jordan River, the Municipality), other skills were identified as lacking such as community-based work, participatory approach, and needs assessment.

## Financial viability and sources of funding

Although it is widely known that organizations' sustainability cannot be built on financial resources alone, a solid financial base is a necessary condition for sustainability. At the same time, financial sustainability requires that financial resources should be accessed from a wide range of sources to avoid over-dependence on a single source which increases the vulnerability of the institution.

Various sources of funding were found in our sample. On the one end, there are the smaller institutions who depend on the personal financial contributions of their leaders, donations, and/or membership fees. On the other end, we have institutions that depend on a wider variety of sources including international donors, and income generating activities.

A significant number of the NGOs in the sample have membership fee schemes, the proceeds from which are generally used to cover vital running costs. Some institutions are generating a proportion of their income themselves through introducing charges for services they provide, while others have ventured into more commercial activities, including sale of publications, and/or tickets for various cultural activities.

**Table (14) Non Governmental Institutions / source of funding**

<i><b>Institution</b></i>	<i><b>Sources of funding</b></i>
Jordanian Women Federation	Self-financing + donations
Jordan River Foundation / Dar Al-Aman	Self-financing + international donors
Family Health Care Institute (Noor Al Hussein Foundation)	International donors + self-financing
Orphan Care Association	Donations
Disabled Girls Training & Rehabilitation Assoc.	Self-financing + donations
Childhood Protection Association	Donations
Kateefa for Social Development	Government + Donations
Friends of Children Association	Self-financing + donations + government
Al Kendi Centre for Special Education	Donations + government+self-financing
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development	Self-financing + Donors (national/ international)
Al Giza Association	Donations + government

-Self-financing include: membership fees, charged services, income generating activities etc.

-Donations: from both institutions, and individuals.

-International donations are mostly project-based

Despite the diversity of funding sources, almost all NGOs reported lacking a solid financial base and suffering from insufficient and irregular income.

When asked whether they have a resources plan, larger NGOs (for example Jordan River Foundation, Al-Kendi Centre for Special Education, Family Health Care Institute, and Jordanian Women Federation) reported having a strategic plan for fundraising, and that they employ a variety of strategies to increase resources. Smaller NGOs reported that they lack such plans. It is worth noting that smaller NGOs have limited access to international donors.

However, lack of income does not necessarily indicate poor performance. While lack of finance is a limiting factor for many institutions, they attempt to achieve their ends by motivating and mobilizing volunteers and community members to participate.

## Planning

All institutions regardless of their size, level of maturity, and type of activity, undertake some form of planning. Planning is essential for effective and efficient realization of the organization purpose and objectives. It also helps the institution to allocate and coordinate the available resources (finance, staff, skills etc.) to implement any activity or program.

In the assessment study we investigated whether the institutions have developed a strategic plan and the extent to which this plan is used to monitor the institution's progress towards intended goals.

Based on our findings, the institutions can be categorized into three groups reflecting their level of development and maturity:

- A strategic plan exists and is referenced in monitoring the performance of the institution (for example, Family health Institute, Al-Kendi, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, Jordan River Foundation, and Greater Amman Municipality)
- A strategic plan exists but is not referred to on a regular basis (for example, Jordanian Women Federation, Orphan Care, Giza, and Family and Child dept.).
- The strategic plan does not exist (for example, Kateefa, and Disabled Girls Assoc.)

The discussions in the workshop shed light on more specific problems related to strategic planning. Among the issues raised; “ *the strategic plan is not reviewed and updated regularly*”, as the director of Friends of Children explained. Other participants pointed out to the “*lack of clear vision and mission statement which result in poor action plan*”, as the representative of the Municipality claimed. Some participants discussed the absence of an effective monitoring process as the main problem facing the institutions even the most developed ones.

### 3.2 Programs and service delivery

A quick look at the wide range of the activities and projects implemented by the institutions in our sample clearly reveal that most institutions offer similar activities and repeat existing programs.

In most institutions, designing a project or introducing a new service are not based on needs assessment of the target group, or on involving the beneficiaries and their families in various stages of the project.

Evidence of project success is given in terms of numbers of people attending, beneficiaries using services, hours of classes given, and so on, without a mention of the effect within the community or impact assessment on the beneficiaries. This highlights an important gap regarding the role of NGOs as agents of change in communities.

Establishing good relations with beneficiaries is vital for an institution to build the knowledge and understanding of their needs and interests and essential for effective planning and implementation. To assess the quality of the relations developed with beneficiaries our questions concentrated on methods for acquiring information on

beneficiaries and evidence of including of target group in all stages of the program planning through to implementation.

The responses to these questions enabled us to classify the institutions into four groups:

- Have little or no contact with beneficiaries (Family and Child dept. MOSD, Disabled Girls Assoc.)
- Little contact with the community, these depend on the knowledge of staff and board of the community (Family Health Care Institute, Al-Kendi, Giza, Municipality).
- Keeping good relations and consult with beneficiaries in the planning phase, (Jordan River, Jordanian Women Federation, Kateefa)
- Well established relationship where the views and needs of beneficiaries are essential in all stages of the program (Orphan Care Assoc., Jordan Hashemite fund, Friends of Children).

It is evident that adopting a participatory approach in planning and designing programs is not widespread among the institutions in the sample. While the majority of institutions (8 cases) either partially involve target groups in designing and planning phase, or depend on their own knowledge of the communities they are serving.

Several explanations were offered by respondents for not involving beneficiaries in the various stages of the program. One such explanation is the *“lack of clear understanding of the concept and how to carry out projects in a participatory manner”*. Other explanations focused on resources available to the institution as one respondent said: *“even when we reach our target group I have to ask myself what services can I offer them within the resources available to me”*.

The responses further illustrate the lack of understanding of participatory approach and its importance in planning and implementing projects or in introducing services.

### **3.3 Networking: relations with stakeholders**

Stakeholders are all those interested groups, parties, actors, beneficiaries that affect or are affected by the institution. These comprise direct beneficiaries of the institutions, and those individuals or institutions that may contribute to or enable the work of the institution or may themselves be indirectly affected by its action. These include authorities, state institutions, donors, other organizations or NGOs, and the business sector.

It is the relationship with the latter group that we are investigating in this section. The benefits of establishing working relations with authorities and public institutions carry many benefits including, knowledge and experience, access to statistics, possible support in forms of financial and material equipment, land, or premises for work. The business sector may be vital source of funding and technical support and be possible partner in some activities. Exchanging with other NGOs, whether local, national or international, facilitate sharing of information and skills and may give access to training opportunities, and provide opportunities for pooling of resources and enhance effectiveness and efficiency through joint project planning.

Our assessment of quality of these relationships focuses on relations with local authorities (for example, Municipality and other ministries), business sector, and other NGOs or institutions in Amman.

Most of the institutions interviewed are considered to have poorly developed relations with stakeholders. Only some institutions reported having relations with various groups of stakeholders, however, their relations are confined to few particular projects. The findings further show that large institutions are more successful than small ones in creating networks and establishing base for collaborating with other institutions both GOs and NGOs.

The responses from smaller NGOs revealed a sense of mistrust in the relationship between their institutions and the government. This can be elicited from answers such as *“the Ministry never provides help”*, or *“actually the Ministry hinders our work”*, or *“it is much better to invest in creating these networks with NGOs than the authorities”*. The representative of the Municipality, on the other hand, expressed similar mistrust regarding the relations with NGOs; *“some NGOs know nothing about partnership, they would take over the project for themselves”*.

These examples clearly illustrate the prevailing misconception about networking and lack of understanding of the benefits of creating relationships. The failure to create effective cooperation between NGOs and the municipalities or any governmental bodies may be attributed to problems on both sides. To some extent the authorities, in general, do not understand the role of NGOs in society. Moreover, lack of well trained staff within the GOs and the municipality further curtail their capacity to engage in collaborative venture with NGOs.

NGOs, on the other hand, are doing very little to create such relationships. Many view the municipality as only a possible source of fund and do not regularly and systematically inform the municipality of their activities, plans, and needs.

Links with the business sector are almost nonexistent in our sample. This is to be expected as the idea of engaging the business sector in social development is a relatively new concept in Jordan.

During the workshop several institutions pointed out to the importance of involving the business sector in community development and in funding projects. In explaining the limited participation of this sector, one participant explained;

*The contribution of the business sectors in our community is very little. This year it did not exceed 300JDs though we have in the area more than 100 factories of the largest in Jordan. I believe this has to do with legislations, when these companies contribute to an NGO they get 25% tax exemption, whereas if they contribute to the zakat fund they get 100%. This encourages the business to contribute to the zakat fund rather than the NGO sector. Thus, to encourage businesses we have to give them incentives.*

However, that is not to say that well established relationships with various groups stakeholders do not exist. On the contrary, our findings shed lights on several successful examples of such relations. One such example is the Zaha Cultural Centre, which was

established in 1998 to serve disabled children. The centre is an example of partnership between the private sector and the municipality.

The second example is Jordan River Foundation's (chaired by HM Queen Rania) prevention program for abused children. The collaboration between the NGO and the various Ministries; Education, Health, and Social Development in educating children, and organizing awareness campaigns, training professionals such as teachers, social workers, nurses, and doctors provides an example of an effective intervention.

These examples, and many others at the national level, provide lessons for developing networks which reflect on the sustainability of the projects.

### 3.3 Capacity development needs: respondents' views

This section contains an articulation and prioritisation of institution-related capacity needs, as were identified during the workshop by all participants.

Capacity building needs	Priority
Enhance capacity in monitoring and evaluation	1
Enhance capacity in program and projects development and management	2
Enhance capacity in fundraising planning and strategies	3
Participatory planning and evaluation	4
Networking and strengthening of consultation and coordination mechanisms with other institutions	5
Strengthening advocacy skills (dialogue with authority, mobilise public opinion, use of media)	6
Volunteers recruitment and management	7

In addition, both the Family and Security Department and the Municipality placed a greater emphasis on strategic planning, job description and enhancing the technical skills of staff specialised in the field child protection.

It is worth noting that planning, strategic development, and research were not placed among the most identified needs, despite the fact that they pose major problems for a large number of the institutions.

To ensure the effectiveness of the capacity training program the participants proposed the following measures:

- Training should be based on the specific needs of individual institution, thus should be flexible and responsive to its conditions.
- The training program should be on going process, *"not just another training"*
- Training should involve all management levels
- Training should have practical applications, *"not academic training"*
- Creating a steering committee to plan, coordinate, and follow-up the training process
- Involve institutions in the training and benefit from their experience in certain areas.
- Training program should include a monitoring plan to follow up progress of the training

## **5. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **5.1 Status of urban children in Greater Amman**

The analysis presented in this report raises a number of important questions about the vulnerability and risks that disadvantaged children are exposed to. Despite the gaps in the statistical data, it is evident from the literature reviewed that the magnitude of these problems is closely linked to poverty, low educational attainment of the parents, and family social and economic stability.

In general, improving data and information relating to disadvantaged children is a priority. Data on the size of the various groups of disadvantaged children and the characteristics of each group disaggregated by region (different governorates), age, and gender are unavailable or insufficient, which hinder developing effective policies to address these groups.

Moreover, to be able to address and serve the different categories of disadvantaged children there is a dire need for new wave of research to fill the gap and to investigate areas that have been totally ignored. For example, the available studies on child labour concentrate on the supply side of the phenomenon (e.g. family conditions) and failed to consider changes in the labour market and demand for child labour. Similarly, there is a need to investigate the gender dimension in all categories of disadvantaged children. This does not mean “adding” girls to the tables, it rather requires adopting gender analysis to capture the different impact on girls and consequently to address their needs effectively. For example, the kinds of work that the girl children are engaged in differ from those of boy children. Available studies tend to overlook household work which is more common for girls than for boys. Leaving it out introduces a gender bias into child labour statistics. It is important to bear in mind that elimination or reduction of child labour among girls may require different approaches from those required to address the labour of boys.

The preceding analysis of the situation of the disadvantaged groups of the children also highlighted the positive developments and initiatives in terms of policies, legislations, and programs; however, there are gaps that need to be addressed if these groups are to realize their rights to life, survival and development:

With regard to disabled children, it is evident that there is a wide gap between the services offered and the actual need. Moreover, negative attitudes and environmental, socio-cultural barriers are still the major obstacle against the integration and inclusion of these children in their communities.

With regard to children exposed to violence, the analysis indicate that physical abuse is a wide spread phenomenon especially within families. The situation is complicated by the fact that physical punishment to a great extent is overlooked by society especially within the family. Thus, there is a need to raise awareness and educate families on rearing practices, particularly through NGOs and community-based organizations.

To sum up, there is a need to develop comprehensive strategies that address the root causes that continuously perpetuate the marginalization of groups of children and place them in disadvantaged position.

Moreover, a system for continuous monitoring and surveillance of children need to be developed, aiming at identifying those at risk early and the risk factors that need to be addressed and to device appropriate intervention at the community, district and national level.

Finally, creating partnerships and mechanisms of cooperation and coordination between the different sectors (government, and civil society organizations) is crucial in addressing the question of child needs and rights.

## **5.2 Capacity assessment and training needs**

In general, all respondents felt that the institutions they belong to are doing an important job and that they have made significant progress in achieving their objectives. Some institutions, especially those targeting disadvantaged children, advanced that the services they provide are badly needed especially in poor areas. Our findings indicate that the institutions were found to have strengths in:

- Making the children and their families the centre of their development objectives;
- Drawing attention to most vulnerable segments of the population;
- Attracting plenty of people with volunteer spirit and willingness to work with children and the disadvantaged groups.

On the other hand, the results of the assessment clearly show that the institutions need assistance to enhance their capacity in various areas. These include: strengthening the financial sustainability of the institutions through providing training in fundraising planning and strategies; developing the institutions ability to assess the impact of their work through developmental evaluation; increasing their skills in needs assessment and participatory working; increasing understanding about organizational capacity beyond managerial skills; focusing on professional development for the institution staff in specialized fields, and stimulating the effective use of volunteers within the NGO sector.

It is also evident that there is a need to enhance relationships with government and business to promote effective cross-sectoral responses to issues related to child care and protection. This can be achieved through increasing the sharing of information, raising awareness about benefits of co-operation as a long term task which requires seeking complementarity in activities and services with other institutions, and engaging in networks and coalitions around specific issues. Our findings highlight several good examples of such partnership that could be followed. Furthermore, the Municipality has an important role to play in creating and maintaining such networks.

The assessment also reveals a lack of understanding of the role of NGOs as agents of change both within the community and within the institution itself; as most NGOs perceive themselves mainly as service providers. This can be attributed to the way these NGOs are working. They work in isolation focusing on short-range plans. There is a need to introduce a shift in style and direction towards working with long-range plans that utilize teamwork, networking, and partnership. There is also a need to shift from charity and service provision approach towards a more active role in advocacy and lobbying for the rights of the children.



## **VI. Capacity building and training program**

Based on the findings of the assessment and the participatory consultation, this section proposes a capacity building training program for institutions addressing children's issues. The proposed training falls into three phases; the first concentrates on management and institutional capacity, the second focuses on advocacy and teambuilding, while the third is devoted to networking and coordinating with other organizations. Under each phase a sufficient number of training components is provided to cover the various capacity building needs.

### **1. Objective**

The overall objective of the proposed training project is to reinforce institutions capacity to work for and with children and provide training to all staff and ensure that they are fully versed with all national and international laws and conventions on children.

### **2. Methodology**

Our starting point is to redefine capacity building to be perceived as a process that improves the ability of a person, group, organization, or system to meet its objectives or to perform better. Capacity building is a multi-dimensional and dynamic process. It should lead to an improvement in performance at each level and contribute to sustainability.

Our training methodology will be participatory allowing all involved parties to share their experiences and insights thus influencing the structure and content of the programs themselves.

### **3. Process**

The institutions will be broken into two groups according to their level of development, and in other occasions, according to their nature (GO and municipality, NGOs).

For mature and developed institutions which already have strong basic skills, advanced training is recommended as it would refocus existing skills to leverage them in new direction focusing on new concepts and practical strategies. Specific training components will be directed to the municipality and Family and Security Department to respond to their identified capacity needs.

Moreover, the program includes types of training that are directed to different levels of management. Some types of training will target leaders and board of the NGOs, and top and middle management (in the cases of GO and Municipality), while others will be devoted to staff members.

Finally, particular types of technical training, for example in the fields of child protection, gender training, and research, all institutions should be involved.

### **4. Proposed capacity building program**

This section presents the components of the training program grouped under two broad categories; institutional development and technical training. In addition to the identified capacity training needs and priorities mentioned above, the program includes other areas identified as gaps in the capacity assessment exercise. In what follows a brief description of

each component and its objective. This will be followed by a table of the training program plan.

## **Phase I**

### **A. Institutional Capacity**

#### **Objectives**

1. To achieve good governance and positive leadership;
2. To improve service delivery;
3. To write informative and widely-relevant project proposals and reports;

#### **Suggested training**

1. **NGOs and the Community**
2. **Governance**
3. **Personal Management**
4. **Strategic Planning**
5. **Project design and management**

##### **1. NGOs and the Community**

This training targets all institutions (NGOs, GOs, and the municipality). The main aim of this training is to help participants understand the role of NGOs in civil society. By examining the relationship between NGOs and other societal actors, the participants build an understanding of how the NGO sector can contribute to the development of a more open and inclusive civil society. Topics such as NGOs role in local, national, and international development, NGOs environment, mission and beneficiaries, sustainability of NGO activities will be covered.

##### **2. Governance**

This training targets board and top management. The objective is to enhance their understanding of roles and responsibilities and relationship with staff members. Topics include: role and responsibilities, structure and operation, process of identification, recruitment, and orientation.

##### **3. Personal Management**

For top management in GO and municipality, to enhance their understanding and skills in participatory leadership and communication. The training will enable participants to acquire practical strategies for dealing more effectively with personnel in their organization. Topics include: the role of leader, time management issues, confronting poor performance, communicating work assignment, direct and accurate communication.

##### **4. Strategic Planning**

Despite the fact none of the institutions have placed strategic planning in the priority list, the results of the assessment showed that a considerable number of institutions have problems in implementing their plans, which suggest its inclusion in the program. This training will be directed to those institutions. The aim of the training is to build the skills of the institutions leaders and staff in planning their activities, taking into account external factors, and needs of the target groups and community they serve. Topics such as stakeholder analysis and strategies to build a team vision will also be covered.

## **5. Project design and management**

This training aims at developing the capacity among junior staff (for more developed institutions), and board, in preparing project proposal, special attention is given to budgeting, monitoring and evaluation including participatory assessment approaches. Topics include: conducting needs assessment and drafting a project implementation plan.

### **B. Technical Training**

#### **Objectives**

To build an analytical framework based on gender and child right approach.

#### **Suggested training**

- 1. Gender training**
- 2. CRC training**

##### **1. Gender training**

The main purpose is to enhance the participants' understanding of basic concepts and approaches for analyzing, roles, relationships, and situation from gender perspectives. To help them formulate strategies for incorporating gender considerations into the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. Finally, to improve their knowledge, attitudes and skills in identifying gender issues at the personal, community, and organizational level.

##### **2. CRC training**

Training on the Convention and awareness of the rights of the child can improve the work of the institutions and the services they provide to children. The training will cover the four basic components of the Convention; health and survival, development, protection and participation.

### **Phase II**

#### **A. Institutional Capacity**

##### **Objectives**

- To improve financial and human resources management;
- To enhance recruitment and management of volunteers

##### **Suggested training**

- 1. Fund raising**
- 2. Volunteer recruitment and management**

##### **1. Fund raising**

The training will target board and key staff in NGOs. The aim is to build participants skills in fundraising and enhance their understanding of what motivate contributor and how to access variety sources of funds. Topics include among others: fundraising methodology, strategies, and various categories of fund.

##### **2. Volunteer recruitment and management**

This training targets NGO leaders and key staff members. The aim is to improve their knowledge and skills in working effectively with volunteers. Emphasis is placed on developing lasting relationships that will support current projects and provide basis for

future contributions. Topic include: recruitment plan, job description, motivation retention techniques: training, recognition and reward

## **B. Technical Training**

To develop technical skills in specialized areas; such as child protection, disabled children, etc.

## **Phase III**

### **A. Institutional capacity**

To create effective networks and establish the base for future partnership;

#### **Suggested training**

- 1. Networking**
- 2. Advocacy**

#### **1. Networking**

The aim is to help institutions focus on constructive engagement with other actors in society. It provides skills needed to establish links between NGO, business, and GOs, media and other institutions. Topics include: principles of networking, practical partnership skills, elements of effective networking, and how to develop a plan.

#### **2. Advocacy**

The aim is to enhance the NGOs capacity in advocacy work for their target groups especially children, to create dialogue with local authorities and other stakeholders, and to raise awareness of general public. Topics include: relating advocacy to institution's goals, message development, media relations, influencing policy, and preparing advocacy campaign.

## **C. Studies and Research**

### **Objective**

To carry out research studies that will provide facts and evidence on children's issues. Strengthen the monitoring system through the development of specific indicators, tools and analytical skills.

#### **Suggested training**

- Participatory methodologies
- Rapid participatory rural appraisal
- Evaluation and impact assessment
- Needs assessment
- Qualitative and quantitative methodologies

## Training Program Plan

Training Topic	Target Group (Institutions)	Management Level	Duration / Days	Total No. of Training Days
<b><u>Phase I :</u></b> <b><u>Institutional Capacity Development:</u></b>				
- NGO and Community	All institutions	Staff / board / management	2	
- Governance	All institutions	Top management / board	2	
- Personal Management	Governmental institutions	Top management	1	
- Strategic Planning	Small NGOs, Governmental (GOs)	Staff / management	3	
- Project management and design	Small NGOs	Staff / management	3	
<b><u>Technical Training:</u></b>				
- Child Rights / CRC	All institutions	Staff / management	2	
- Gender Training	All institutions	Staff / management	2	
<b><u>Phase II:</u></b> <b><u>Institutional Capacity:</u></b>				
- Fund Raising - Participatory Approaches - Volunteer recruitment and Management	All NGOs All NGOs All NGOs	Board Board / staff Board	7	
<b><u>Technical Training:</u></b>				
- Specialized Fields (Child Protection)	All institutions		3	
- Research	All institutions		4	
<b><u>Phase III:</u></b> <b><u>Institutional Capacity:</u></b>				
- Advocacy	NGOs	Board / Senior staff	2	
- Networking	All institutions	Board / Senior staff	2	
<b>Total No. of Institutions</b>	<b>11 institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>

**Explanations:** Total No. of Institutions = (11) - No. of Participants / day = (40).  
 Total No. of NGOs = (9) (This No. of Participants (40) was estimated by the participating institutions at the Workshop held during March 2004 according to their identified needs).  
 Total No. of GOs = (2)  
 Total No. of Training Areas = (11) - Total No. of Participants for the (11) Areas of Training = (40) Participants / day X (11) Training Areas = (440) Participants.  
 Total No. of Training Days = (33)

### **Training Program Budget Cost**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Budget Line Item</b>	<b>Unit Cost (US\$)</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Total Amount (US\$)</b>
1.	Trainer cost	200 / day	33 days	6600
2.	Transportation for participants	10 / participant	440 participants	4400
3.	Allocation of two coffee-breaks and one lunch	22 / participant X 40 = 880	33 days	29040
4.	Stationary, photocopying and binding	5 / participant	440 participants	2200
5.	Staff cost for preparation of training topics	100 X 2 days = 200 / group	11 training areas	2200
6.	Miscellaneous			1650
	<b>Total direct cost</b>			<b>46090</b>
	<b>Overheads (15% of direct cost)</b>			<b>6910</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>53000</b>

- No. of training areas = 11 areas.
- No. of participants / each group training area = 40 participants.
- Total no. of participants = 40 X 11 = 440 participants.

Daily working hours for the whole training period (33 days) = 8 hours / day.

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## **Annexes**

## **Annex (1)**

### **Interview Guide**

#### **Background Information**

1. Name of institute
2. Date institute was established
3. Location/address of the institute
4. Licensing entity for the institute
5. Goals and objectives of the institute
6. Justifications for establishing this institute
7. The geographic area of operation the institute covers
8. Area of expertise of the institute
9. Membership criteria procedures at the institute
10. Bylaws and Policy manual of the institute
11. Any private possessions for the institute
12. Funding

#### **Staffing and recruitment**

1. Number of permanent employees within the institute.
2. Number of members (volunteers) at the institute.
3. Qualification levels of the work force at the institute.
4. Has any of the staff members been given any sort of training? If “Yes”, then what is the nature of this training: Self-training, workshops, regular training?
5. Who supports this training?
6. What was the duration period for this training?
7. Did the training include a capacity building program for the staff?
8. What were the reasons behind the lack of staff training for this institute?

#### **Target Group**

1. Who is the target group?
2. What is the total number of the target group?
3. How do you contact and reach this target group?
4. What are the challenges confronting the institute when trying to reach the target group?
5. How can you make sure of reaching all members of the target group?
6. Does this target group participate in the activities and programs of the institute? If “yes”, then what is the nature of the participation (consumer or interactive)?
7. If “No”, please explain why?

#### **Programs and service delivery**

1. Is there a Plan of Action for the institute? Yearly? Monthly?
2. If “yes”, who prepares this plan?
3. On what grounds does the institute base the preparation of its general plan?
4. What is the role of the target group in drawing the institute’s plan?
5. What is the role of the surrounding community in phrasing this plan?
6. Does this plan undergo an evaluation?
7. What does the plan aim at accomplishing?
8. How was the success or realization of the plan been measured?
9. What indicators the institute adopts in measuring the level of achievement for this plan?

10. How does the institute select its programs?
11. What is the funder's role in specifying the programs the institute should run?
12. Does the institute cooperate with other concerned institutes in the implementation of the programs?
13. What is the nature of the programs the institute has so far implemented?
14. What areas has the institute succeeded mostly in?
15. Are the institutes programs consistent and of a continuity nature?
16. What indicators does the institute adopt in measuring the level of achievement for these programs?
17. Has the institute ever been subject to factors that prevented it from implementing a certain program?
18. What challenges does the institute face in relation to: The target group, current legislations, funding and co-partners, management, ...or any other area (please specify).
19. How does the institute respond to these challenges?
20. What are the future programs the institute is planning to conduct?

### **Monitoring & Evaluation**

1. Does the institute undergo any sort of evaluation?
2. What are the measurement criteria?
3. Who conducts this evaluation? (internal, external evaluator)?
4. When was the last evaluation for the Society?
5. Is the evaluation conducted as a research and study procedure or during a special meeting?
6. Has the evaluation had any effect on the institute's future plans?
7. What evaluation mechanism is applied?
8. What obstacles do you face during the evaluation process?
9. How do you confront these obstacles?
10. Do you have a follow-up program for the society's achievements?
11. What ambitions do you have for the future?
12. What priorities have you set for the future?
13. What do you think the children of the future will be like?

### **Relations with other stakeholders**

1. Do you have relations with other institutions whether governmental or NGOs?
2. How do you describe these relations?
3. Do you make effort to create these relations?

## **Annex (2)**

### **A Situation Analysis of Disadvantaged Children in Jordan: an abstract**

The study was sponsored by the World Bank and implemented by a team which consisted of members of different entities (governmental and non-governmental) headed by the National Council for Family Affairs in Jordan.

The study falls in two volumes; the first concentrates on the conditions and status of the various groups of the disadvantaged children in Jordan. The second reviews the policies and programs directed to these groups.

It aims at providing quantitative and qualitative information about disadvantaged children in Jordan through a description of the current situation of this group and to identify the efforts made to improve the conditions of this specific group in addition to propose recommendations emphasizing the priorities necessary to build new initiatives for enhancing the life of disadvantaged children:

- Working children: are children between the ages 5-16 years old who work instead of joining schools or children who attend schools and work at the same time. These children work for long hours and are exposed to physical and psychological risks as abuse and giving up schools.
- Delinquents: children who are involved in illegal actions. Delinquency is a result but not a cause, or a symptom of a disease but not a disease in itself. It is the result of various risk factors that affect children exposed to danger or those who do not try to challenge troubles.
- Children of Special Needs: one of the major challenges that face children of special needs is to grow in his/her society as an individual who has rights and duties like all other individuals.
- Orphans: children who lost one of their parents or both or were abandoned or out of wed-lock children. This study considered the orphans who live in child care institutions or receive support from Non Governmental Organizations as the orphans who live with their extended families. Such children are exposed to poverty as well as to psychological, social, health and educational problems despite the attention given to them through the involved institutions or the extended families or the local community networks.
- Refugees: children who were forced to immigrate to Jordan from Palestine or who emigrated from other countries. Refugees may encounter deviation risks and emotional or physical handicaps like all other children; but their sense of being refugees may complicate their problems and expose them to feelings of deprivation and rejection that require remedial actions. Therefore, the intended help and support for such children must take their personal experiences into consideration and help them through special rehabilitation programs.

- Street Children: working children who have homes to sleep in but they spend their full time in streets. Those children face abuse, violence, negligence, misuse of volatile substances, difficulty in getting income, in addition to legal questioning from the security authorities and less school education.

## Conclusions:

- Tens of thousands of children and maybe more than 290,000 children<sup>47</sup> in Jordan belong to the working children group. Some regularly work daily for certain hours and others work daily and irregularly for long hours.
- Thousands of Jordanian juveniles<sup>48</sup> are involved in problems with the security sector or judicial authorities and the number is in increase.
- There are different types of physical and mental handicaps that children suffer from with fluctuating percentages varying between simple and severe that lead to accumulative side effects.
- Orphan children who receive official help from Non Governmental Organizations but remain living in their community face poverty risks and its side effects.
- Hundreds of thousands of refugee children<sup>49</sup>, whose parents are original refugees with a Jordanian citizenship; live in Jordan and enjoy equity with the Jordanians.
- Usually street children have homes in which they sleep the night over. Still, their life is affected by the street culture that replaces their families.
- The large number of children who live in poverty demand a quick move and cooperation by the community and institutions' various sectors.
- As for delinquent children, reliable information and statistics are not available to provide a clear picture regarding the causes of crimes, methods of dealing with those children in the Juveniles rehabilitation homes and means for protecting their rights, and solutions offered to policy makers and authorities.
- The same case applies on cases of violence and neglect since scarce information is provided regarding them.
- Divorce and family disassembly have a major effect on children's psychological, social and economic conditions.
- Many children turned to be disadvantaged after leaving schools before completing the compulsory education cycle (grade 10).
- Lots of needy children are ignored by the individuals and organizations that need to design remedial and rehabilitation programs to fulfil those children's needs.

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<sup>47</sup> \*“The National Study for Disadvantaged Children in Jordan”

A Quantitative and Qualitative Description for the Current Situation for the Disadvantaged Children in Jordan, Presented to The World Bank. First draft for the first task, May 2003

<sup>48</sup> Ibid

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

- When designing research studies for such groups of children, correlation between information and the various risk sources must be taken into consideration.

### **The Outcomes of the Policy Study:**

- It's not easy to achieve a balance among the roles of the Governmental Organizations and the Non Governmental ones, in regards to the status of the disadvantaged children and responding to their needs and rights; on a comprehensive base.
- The participation of the Non Governmental Organizations in policy making indicates the government commitment to support the initiatives and to apply child protection programs. Thus, the relationship among the Governmental Organizations and the Non Governmental ones represent a national vision that does not discriminate between the Non Governmental, National and International Organizations.
- Although most of the researches are related to disadvantaged children, they work as a source of qualitative information which defines the hasty changes in the programs and policies.
- Designing work plans for child protection, mechanisms of coordination, follow up and evaluation are all essential, for they represent a challenge in dealing with the children's social vulnerable conditions, identifying the risk factors as well as evaluating and controlling them.
- The weak family participation in child issues seems to be clear with the lack of communication with the poor in the community. The fact that children are leaving their schools to join the work market points out the need to initiate dialogues and discussions with the families and their children since interaction with such disadvantaged group and the families is one effective method of allowing them to have responsibility to their own decisions that greatly affect their lives.
- Many of the Non Governmental Organizations' initiatives depend on similar initiatives which may attribute to duplication in work. Moreover, their response to the new challenges raised as a result of civilization is an indicator for their limited capacity to diverse their expertise and conventional initiatives in dealing with the changing conditions of the poor.
- It is difficult to maintain having a steady financial aid for the sector of child protection and its developmental needs due to the lack of financial and human resources. Thus, there is an essential need to examine investing the qualified human resources for the purpose of implementing national plans.
- The mechanisms that correlate the initiatives of the Governmental Organizations with those of the Nongovernmental Organizations depend on taking a role in the committees and meetings, but no obvious evidence is available on establishing

such mechanisms to guarantee effective partnership among the Governmental Organizations and the Nongovernmental ones.

- The attention that was given by the government to child labour, child abuse and early child development contributes to addressing the hazardous situation of those children. The complicated case of child labour and its relation to education, social and economic status of the families in addition to the mechanisms of implementing the law require an obligation to deal with such issues comprehensively and at once.
- The condition of girls, though it's not necessarily considered as disadvantaged; reflect gender prejudice that is not viable to be treated without constitutions. The programs that target women focus on helping them become economically more effective with less consideration to their social concerns and no attention to overcome inappropriate social practices and violence towards women was given in such programs. Thus, girls' issues must be considered in the childhood agenda.
- Children with Special Needs face challenges that start from the family. Despite its success, the social rehabilitation programs are not placed within the priority of the national policy for they rely on the Non Governmental Organizations to care for the special children needs without responding to the psychological and rehabilitation needs for such group.
- The national framework should be based on apparent roles and responsibilities among the Non Governmental Organizations and the Governmental ones.
- Due to the increase of the population in Jordan, there is an interest for modifying cultural and social patterns which weaken the disadvantaged groups. The community aptitude to deal with the modifications is limited as noted. Hence, there is an essential need to enhance awareness on early childhood development issues, parenthood skills in addition to distasteful and negative social postures.
- The education policies currently rely on a formal education system that may not correspond to the disadvantaged children needs. No alternative educational programs were proposed to deal with students who quit schooling or to vanish the gender discriminations within the formal education system. Moreover, the deficiency of the educational programs in targeting the special needs children limits the chance to enhance the skills of such a group or emphasize its important role in the community.
- It has been illustrated that the school environment and the quality of education are reasons behind students who quit schooling. The national policies emphasized broadening the infrastructure and increasing staffing.
- The role of media and networking needs examination, development and enhancement of the policies and programs of child protection generally and for the disadvantaged children particularly; as it is the case with family violence. The role of social communication should be emphasized and leaders in the community should be encouraged to participate in addressing such issues.

# **ANNEX 3**

## **List of Institutions**



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## International NGOs

- 1 British Council
- 2 Care International
- 3 Caritas Jordan
- 4 Community Rehabilitation Centre for the Care of the Disabled (UNRWA)
- 5 Delegation of the European Commission
- 6 Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA)
- 7 Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)
- 8 Saudi Centre for the Rehabilitation and Training of Blind Girls in Jordan
- 9 Save the Children Federation
- 10 SOS Children's Association for Jordan (SOS)
- 11 Swedish Organization for Individual Relief
- 12 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- 13 United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. (UNESCO)

## Local NGOs

- 14 Adventist Charitable Society
- 15 Al-Hussein Society for Social Services
- 16 Al-Kindi Centre for Special Education
- 17 Al-Raja' Centre for the Disabled
- 18 Al-Razi Centre for Special Education
- 19 Amman Centre for Human Rights Studies
- 20 Anaba Charitable Organisation
- 21 Arab Cultural Society (Children and youth programmes)
- 22 Arab Fund Society for Child Care (AFSCC )
- 23 Arab Lefta for Charity Work
- 24 Arab School for Special Education
- 25 Armenian Relief Society
- 26 Bab Al Wad Charitable Organisation
- 27 Beer Sabe'e Charitable Organisation ( BSCS)
- 28 Beit Eksa Charitable Organisation
- 29 Cerebral Palsy Care Establishment-Al-Rawda School in Amman and its Branches in Amman, Salt, Zarqa, Karak, Irbid, and Aqaba
- 30 Child Protection Society
- 31 Children's Paradise Centre for Special Education
- 32 Dar Al-Arqam Centre for Special Education
- 33 Dar Al-Bir Bil-Bara'em Al-Bare'a
- 34 Dar Kathem for Children
- 35 Deir Abu Mishal
- 36 Deir Iban Charitable Organisation
- 37 Deir Yaseen Society for Social Development (Al-Amal Class for Speech and Hearing Development)
- 38 Dhia' for the Education of the Disabled Children
- 39 Families and Friends of the Physically and Mentally Challenged
- 40 Friends of the children society
- 41 Friends of the Orphan Society
- 42 Friendship Association for the Blind
- 43 Hamza Ibn Al-Muttaleb Cultural Society
- 44 Haya Cultural Centre for Child Care

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- 45 House of Science and Culture for Orphans
- 46 Human Appeal International (HAI)
- 47 Human Forum for Women's Rights (HFWR)
- 48 Ibn Khaldoun Establishment for Special Education
- 49 Ibn Sina Cerebral Palsy Foundation
- 50 Information and Research Centre
- 51 Ja'far voluntary Establishment for Special Education
- 52 Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD)
- 53 Jordan River Foundation
- 54 Jordan River Foundation (Child Protection Project)
- 55 Jordanian Association for Family Planning
- 56 Jordanian Centre for Special Education
- 57 Jordanian Save The Children Fund (JSCF)
- 58 Jordanian Women's Union ( JWU)
- 59 Mabarrat Um Al Hussein ( MUF)
- 60 Mar Mansour Charitable Society
- 61 Marj Al-Hamam Ladies Society
- 62 Mentally Disabled Centre of De La Salle College (not yet established)
- 63 Mizan Group
- 64 National Society's Centre for the Care of the Mentally Disabled Children
- 65 National Syndicate for Children's Education
- 66 Nazik Al-Hariri Voluntary Centre for Special Education
- 67 NGO Centre of Excellence
- 68 Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF)
- 69 Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) - Institute for Family Health
- 70 Promise Welfare Society
- 71 Psychological Health Society (Al-Amal Centre for Special Education with branches in Amman, Sahab, Baqaa, Wadi Seer, Irbed and Salt)
- 72 Queen Alia Establishment for Hearing and Speech Development
- 73 Queen Zein Al Sharaf Charitable Organisation (QZSCO)
- 74 Questscope for Social Development in the Middle East
- 75 Rayaheen Al-Janna Society
- 76 Sanabel Al-Khair
- 77 Selwad Charitable Organisation
- 78 Selwan for Social Development
- 79 Showeika for Social Development
- 80 Sisterhood is Global Institute
- 81 Society for the Hearing and Speech Disabilities
- 82 Specialized Centre for Special Education
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- 84 Training and Rehabilitation of Disabled Girls
- 85 Um Al-Qura Society for Social Development
- 86 Young Moslem Women's Centre For Special Education

### **Public Organizations (GOs)**

- 87 Abdallah Ibn Maktoom School for the Blind
- 88 Al-Amal School (Al-Homsi Mosque)
- 89 Al-Amal School for the Deaf
- 90 Al-Hussein Society for the Habilitation / Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged

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- 91 Al-Manar Centre for Intellectual Development
- 92 Al-Manar Centre for Special Education
- 93 Al-Rashid Hospital
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- 95 Ministry of Education
- 96 Ministry of Health
- 97 Ministry of Labour - Child Labour Unit
- 98 Ministry of Social Development
- 99 National Centre for Hearing Impairments
- 100 National Forensics Centre at Al-Bashir Hospital
- 101 Public Security Department (Family Protection Unit)

# International NGOs

International NGOs

Organization No.: 1

## British Council

**Target Group:** Children in General

**Year Est :** 1949

**Head of Organisation :** Azza Hammoudi

**Address :** Amman

Pobox : 634 Amman 11118

Phone : 4636147 - 463 6148

Fax : 06 465 6413

email : [azza.hammoudi@britishcouncil.org.jo](mailto:azza.hammoudi@britishcouncil.org.jo)

Website : <http://www.britishcouncil.org/jordan>

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of advocacy, agriculture, Capacity Building of NGO's, Capacity Building of GO's, Childhood, Culture / Arts, Education, Economic Development, Environment, Health, Human Rights, Media, Public Awareness, Research, Social Development, Training, Women, Youth. And aims to provide a variety of development and educational services, including project management in education, youth, and public awareness sectors, English/Arabic classes, and a resource centre containing a large book and video collection. To win recognition abroad for the UK's values, ideas, and achievements, and nurture lasting, mutually beneficial relationships with other countries.

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International NGOs

Organization No.: 2

## Care International

**Target Group:** Children in Poverty

**Year Est :** 1949

**Head of Organisation :** Johan Ramon (country representative)

**Address :** Amman - 6th circle - Um-Uthaina

Pobox : 5062 Amman 11183

Phone : 5527951

Fax : 5527951

email :

Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of poverty and assistance. And aims to promote effective solutions to poverty, save lives, provide economic opportunities and promote self-help, also seek to forge a world of hope, tolerance and social justice. Its main projects are Badia Rangeland Development/IFAD (on-going), Training for Change, completed in June 2000, Water Resource Management Project (on-going)... Rehabilitation of drought affected communities, Training for change (phase 2), and Water resource management project.

Founding entity: Care International. Financing: internationally financed

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**Caritas Jordan****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1967**Head of Organisation :** Jamal Hattar**Address :** Amman

Pobox : 2258 Amman

Phone : 4639032

Fax :

email : cari@go.com.jo

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of poverty and assistance. And aims to provide assistance to the poor and needy, provide primary healthcare to needy people, provide assistance to refugees, migrants and migrant workers. Its main projects are primary healthcare via 5 health centres, a hospitalisation program, medial aid to needy Iraqis, schooling for Iraqi children, and provision of medicine.

Founding entity: Caritas International. Financing: internationally financed

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**Community Rehabilitation Centre for the Care of the Disabled (UNRWA)**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1966

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman - Al-Wihdat Refugee Camp

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 4702413

Fax :

email :

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, education, social and recreational services to those suffering from Autism, Down's syndrome, mental challenges, muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, hearing impairments, and visual impairments in an aim to rehabilitate the disabled, and promote the social integration of persons with disabilities.

The centre is founded by UNRWA And is financed by UNRWA and receives some individual donations..

Currently the centre is servicing some 144 children, of which 74 are girls, and 70 are boys.

It has 18 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Hussein Society for the Habilitation/Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged, Holy Land Institute for the Deaf, and the Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief

Main Strengths of this organisation : Qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds, small facility and no bus

Community Rehabilitation Centre for the Care of the Disabled (UNRWA) identifies children with disabilities through UNRWA medical centre, the families of the disabled, MOSD and UNRWA schools.

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## Delegation of the European Commission

**Target Group:** Children in General

**Year Est :** 1979

**Head of Organisation :** James Moran, Head of Delegation

**Address :** Shmeisani  
 Pobox : 926794 Amman  
 Phone :  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of Capacity Building of NGO's, Capacity Building of GO's, Childhood, Culture / Arts, Education, Economic Development, Environment, Health, Human Rights, Media, Public Awareness, Social Development, Training, Women, Youth. And aims to encourage capacity building of NGO's and GO's, promote children rights, and develop local culture, arts, education, economy. Support health services, women and youth.

Financing: financed through the European Community budget

It has 6 staff members.

## Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA)

**Target Group:** Children in Refuge

**Year Est :** 1970

**Head of Organisation :** Khalid Ahmad Al Sudanee

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 650756 Amman Dahiet Al-Hussein  
 Phone : 5683371-75  
 Fax : 5683426  
 email : isra.me@index.com.jo  
 Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of disabled children, refugee children, migrant children, orphans and poor children. And aims to to help the handicapped, refugees and migrants, take care of education and environmental issues, give help to the victims of natural disasters and political crises. And help needy families and orphans.

Financing: internationally financed

**Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)**

**Target Group:** Children in Poverty

**Year Est :** 1920

**Head of Organisation :** Menno Wiebe and Deborah Fast

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 2238 Amman  
Phone : 5697659  
Fax : 5666197  
email : mmcjordan@nets.com.jo  
Website : www.mmc.org

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of poverty and assistance. And aims to provide micro-credit loan programs, to help in areas of agricultural development, water conservation, disabled people and education development.

Founding entity: Mennonite Central Committee. Financing: internationally financed

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**Saudi Centre for the Rehabilitation and Training of Blind Girls in Jordan**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1974

**Head of Organisation :** Mrs. Inas Al-Ta'efi

**Address :** Amman - Al-Shmeisani  
Pobox : 2876 Amman 11181  
Phone : 5664320  
Fax : 5666584  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitation, medical, educational, vocational, social, recreational services, and integration into the society services to those suffering from visual impairments in an aim to train and rehabilitate the blind, provide job opportunities for the blind, and promote the social integration of persons with disabilities.

The centre is founded by The Saudi Ministry of Education And is financed by the government of Saudi Arabia - Ministry of Education.

Currently the centre is servicing some 31 children, of which 31 are girls, and 0 are boys.

It has 27 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Jordanian Blind Females Association, Al-Noor Institution, Friendship Association for the Blind, and Across-Seas Institution

Main Strengths of this organisation : The centre's reliable source of finance which is the budget allocated by the Saudi Ministry of Education and the Independence in decision making.

Main Limitations of this organisation : The lack of co-operation from the community in providing job opportunities for the students and the lack of co-operation from parents in providing accurate information about the students.

Saudi Centre for the Rehabilitation and Training of Blind Girls in Jordan identifies children with disabilities through field visits from various governments, hospitals and doctors, and schools and social workers.

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**Save the Children Federation****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1985**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Atalla Kuttab

**Address :** Shmeisani  
Pobox : 9363 Amman 11191  
Phone : 5657411  
Fax : 5657414  
email : jordan@savechildren.org.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of children in need, women and youth empowerment,. And aims to to achieve lasting positive change in the lives of children in need. Empowering youth to become catalysts for positive change in their communities, enhance youth skills to enter the market as qualified employees or entrepreneurs, empower women micro-entrepreneurs as income earners and decision makers through access to credit. Its main projects are "Child to Child" project, "Friends' Counselling" program, "Partnerships for change" imitative, Economic Opportunities for Jordanian Youth Program (INJAZ), and Micro-lending through a national partner.

**SOS Children's Association for Jordan (SOS)****Target Group:** Orphans**Year Est :** 1983**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Leena Al-Qubti

**Address :** Tareq  
Pobox : 926405 Amman 11190  
Phone : 5665724  
Fax : 5688372  
email : sosjor@nets.com.jo  
Website : <http://www.sosjor.org>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of orphans. And aims to raise funds to care for more orphaned and abandoned children in Jordan to maintain its services in current shelters and to construct new ones. And has so far established SOS Children's Village in Amman. SOS Children's Village /Aqaba, SOS Children's Village/Irbid, SOS youth houses, SOS kindergarten (Amman, Aqaba). Its main projects are Shelters, handicraft products, and others.

Financing: partially self-financed, receives donations and funds from public, local and international entities.

It has 114 salaried staff members, 50 volunteers.

**Swedish Organization for Individual Relief****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1968**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Zeinat Abu Shanab

**Address :** Amman - Sweileh  
Pobox : 2378 Amman 11181  
Phone : 5341156  
Fax : 5341306  
email : soir@go.com.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitative, medical, educational, vocational, social, and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, and cerebral palsy in an aim to rehabilitate and train those with severe mental disabilities, conduct professional training courses, help the disabled find employment, and promote the social integration of persons with disabilities.

The centre is founded by Private Sector And is partially self-financed, with some government assistance and individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 160 children, of which 69 are girls, and 81 are boys.

It has 25 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: All UNRWA community rehabilitation centres in Jordan and Al-Salam Club for the Disabled

Main Strengths of this organisation : Independence in decision making, qualified staff, long experience and the application of modern working methods

Main Limitations of this organisation : High staff turnover, lack of specialist staff, lack of collaboration and planning between centres of the care of the disabled

Swedish Organization for Individual Relief identifies children with disabilities through referrals from MOSD, the families of the disabled and personal interviews.

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**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1952**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Anne Skatvedt

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 1551 Amman 111821  
Phone : 06 553 9977, 06 5502400  
Fax : 06 553 1112  
email : amman@unicef.org  
Website : <http://www.unicef.org/jordan>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Culture / Arts, Education, Economic Development, Environment, Health, Human Rights, Public Awareness, Social Development, Training, Women, Youth. And aims to promote women's issues and sustainability, community empowerment for sustainable development. Unicef is mandated to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet this basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potentials. UNICEF mobilises political will and material resources to help countries in building their capabilities to form appropriate politics and deliver services for children and their families.

Financing: a UN organisation

It has 16 salaried staff members.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. (UNESCO)****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :****Head of Organisation :** Martin Hadlow

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 2270 Amman 11181  
Phone : 06 551 4234,  
Fax : 06 553 2183  
email : registry@unesco.org.jo  
Website : <http://www.unesco.org>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Culture / Arts, Education, Research, Training.

# Local NGOs

Local NGOs

Organization No.: 14

## Adventist Charitable Society

**Target Group:** Orphans

**Year Est :** 1972

**Head of Organisation :** Rev. Kameel Haddad

**Address :** Dahiat Al-Rashid  
Pobox : 2404 Amman 11181  
Phone : 5154481  
Fax : 5155389  
email :  
Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of child care, education, recreation and counselling. And aims to provide care services and education to orphans and abused children.

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Local NGOs

Organization No.: 15

## Al-Hussein Society for Social Services

**Target Group:** Abused Children

**Year Est :**

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Al-Ashrafiyeh  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : 4771841  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of child abuse and child care. And aims to provide care and counselling services to abused children and their families.

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**Al-Kindi Centre for Special Education****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1998**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Ahmad Yousef**Address :** Muqablein

Pobox : 16133 Amman Wehdat

Phone : 4205484 079-5565931

Fax : 4205483

email : alkindiinter@yahoo.com

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, social, vocational, and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, mental disabilities, cerebral palsy, and deafness in an aim to diagnose and evaluate the performance level of the disabled, train and educate disabled children, promote social and academic integration, and provide extra-curricular activities to encourage hobbies and individual interests.

The centre is founded by individual (Ahmad Yousef Al-Zaq) And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 30 children, of which 13 are girls, and 17 are boys.

It has 30 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and education.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Ibn Khaldoun Establishment for Special Education, and some centres in Saudi Arabia and Sharjah

Main Strengths of this organisation : qualified staff and efficient management

Main Limitations of this organisation : high level of bureaucracy, government routine, and interference of MOSD in programmes set by specialists

Al-Kindi Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through MOSD and site visits to the gulf area.

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**Al-Raja' Centre for the Disabled****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1989**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Al-Ashrafiyyeh  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : n/a - 079-5553976  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers Educational, recreational, vocational, and social services to those suffering from Down's syndrome, mental challenges, and cerebral palsy. in an aim to educate and train the mentally challenged, conduct vocational training courses for the disabled, and help the disabled improve their own capacities for activities of daily living.

The centre is founded by And is self-finance and receives some individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 16 children, of which 8 are girls, and 8 are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialized training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Young Muslim Women's Centre

Main Strengths of this organisation : qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : small facility

Al-Raja' Centre for the Disabled identifies children with disabilities through MOSD and the families of the disabled.

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## **Al-Razi Centre for Special Education**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1987

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ziad Sakkijha

**Address :** Amman - Jabal Al-Weibdeh  
 Pobox : 7834 Amman 11118  
 Phone : 4624648  
 Fax : 4624648  
 email :  
 Website :

### **Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, social, recreational, physical therapy, and speech therapy services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, muscular atrophy, and cerebral palsy in an aim to provide educational, medical, and care services for the mildly and moderately disabled, and to help rehabilitate the disabled and promote the social integration of persons with disabilities.

The centre is founded by one individual (Mr. Ziad Saleem Sakkijha) And is self-financed and receives some individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 37 children, of which 14 are girls, and 23 are boys.

It has 13 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: social-related and education.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: all centres

Main Strengths of this organisation : efficient management, highly qualified staff, and long experience

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

Al-Razi Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through studies and IQ tests that have been made by the Technical Manager, and by giving each student some time on a trial basis.

## **Amman Centre for Human Rights Studies**

**Target Group:** Abused Children

**Year Est :** 1999

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Nitham Assaf

**Address :** Jabal Amman  
 Pobox : 212524 Amman 11121  
 Phone : 4655043  
 Fax : 4655043  
 email :  
 Website :

### **Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of human rights. And aims to raise awareness through conducting workshops on human rights and establish a focal point for child rights.



**Anaba Charitable Organisation****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1991**Head of Organisation :** Muhamad Katash

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 140991 Amman Nazzal  
Phone : 06 439 4035,  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, health, human rights, social development, and youth. And aims to provide scholarships for needy students, health services, direct aid to needy families. Enhance economic and cultural well being through relevant programs.

**Arab Cultural Society (Children and youth programmes)****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1967**Head of Organisation :** Eng. Mohammad Abdel Rahim Jardaneh

**Address :** Shmeisani  
Pobox : 9071 Amman 11191  
Phone : 5675181, 5623772, 5666449  
Fax : 5675181  
email : acs@index.com.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood and education. And aims to establishing KGs and community development centres in popular areas and conducting regular M&E activities, and educational researches.

Financing: 99% self-financed, and less than 1% from public funds

It has 145 Salaried staff, 44 volunteers.

**Arab Fund Society for Child Care (AFSCC )****Target Group:** Children in Refuge**Year Est :** 1969**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ahmad Al-Isis

**Address :** Jabal Al-Lweibeh  
Pobox : 2411 Amman 11181  
Phone : 4646688  
Fax : 4646688  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood and education. And aims to establish KGs for refugee children in Palestinian refugee camps, constructing shops to rent for achieving self-sustainability.

Financing: mostly financed from private donations, and self-raised funds.

It has 27 salaried staff, 20 volunteers.

**Arab Lefta for Charity Work****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1969**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 7121 Amman Jabal al Hussein  
Phone : 9626 4648716,  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, health, human rights, public awareness, social development, and youth. And aims to provide scholarships for needy students, health services, direct aid to needy families, and enhance economic and cultural well being through relevant programs.

## Arab School for Special Education

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1992

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ali Tummaleh

**Address :** Amman - Mecca Street  
 Pobox : 190 Amman 11821  
 Phone : 5536508  
 Fax : 5536508  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, social and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, and cerebral palsy in an aim to provide educational, rehabilitative, and medical services for disabled students and to accommodate boarders (students) from abroad.

The centre is founded by private sector And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 68 children, of which 14 are girls, and 54 are boys.

It has 59 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities (mainly autism).

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Holy Land Institute for the Deaf, and Queen Alia Establishment for Hearing and Speech Development

Main Strengths of this organisation : A general manager with 30 years' experience, cooperative, enthusiastic, and dedicated staff, effective and democratic management.

Main Limitations of this organisation : Inadequate facility that is not suitable as a facility for the disabled and the lack of specialists such as physiotherapists and behavioural modification therapists

Arab School for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through referrals from physicians and the families of the disabled.

## Armenian Relief Society

**Target Group:** Children in Poverty

**Year Est :** 1956

**Head of Organisation :** Maral Derderian

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 525 Amman -11118  
 Phone : 06 477 3548,  
 Fax : 06 477 3548  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of child care and aid. And aims to help the needy families, provide aid and relief to the sick, and help the poor students in their tuition fees.

**Bab Al Wad Charitable Organisation****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1984**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 710958 Amman Al Thera'a Al Garbi  
Phone : 4390420  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of needy children, Culture / Arts, Education, Economic Development, Health, Human Rights, Social Development, Women, Youth. And aims to establish kindergartens and clubs for children. Assist poor and needy families. Establish a medical clinic and a vocational training centre for girls.

**Beer Sabe'e Charitable Organisation ( BSCS)****Target Group:** Child Care and Education**Year Est :** 1970**Head of Organisation :** Eng. Basem Abu Mahfouz

**Address :** Misdar  
Pobox : 7263 Amman 11118  
Phone : 4776568  
Fax : n/a  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Economic Development. And aims to possess skills in youth and children programmes, family planning and vocational training.

Financing: partially self-financed through membership fees and self-raised funds, and receives individual donations from well wishers.

It has 14 salaried staff members, 38 volunteers.

**Beit Eksa Charitable Organisation****Target Group:** Child Care and Education**Year Est :** 1978**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 20566 Amman Dahiet Al Hussein  
Phone : 9626 5856095,  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, economic development, health, human rights, and youth. And aims to implement a number of projects and activities that will provide a higher standard of life in the community, provide scholarships for needy students, health services, direct aid to needy families, and enhance economic and cultural well being through relevant programs.

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**Cerebral Palsy Care Establishment-Al-Rawda School in Amman and its Branches in Amman, Salt, Zarqa, Karak, Irbid, and Aqaba**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1977

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Rateb Hinnawi

**Address :** Um Assummaq

Pobox : 2736 Amman 11181

Phone : 5813701

Fax : 5862701

email :

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, social, recreational, as well as speech therapy and physical therapy services to those suffering from cerebral palsy in an aim to provide diagnosis and early intervention for children with cerebral palsy, teach the mothers methods of rehabilitation, provide family counselling, raise awareness, establish teaching classes, protect the rights of the disabled, and establish new centres.

The centre is founded by Cerebral Palsy Care Association - GUVS And is partially self-financed, and receives some government assistance, and regular corporate donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 53 children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has 61 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: special education schools, rehabilitation centres for the physically disabled, the Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities, GUVS, and JOHUD

Main Strengths of this organisation : good cooperation between the centre and the families of the disabled

Main Limitations of this organisation : the inaccessibility to some of the centres in remote areas to the disabled and their families

Cerebral Palsy Care Establishment-Al-Rawda School in Amman and its Branches in Amman, Salt, Zarqa, Karak, Irbid, and Aqaba identifies children with disabilities through examining and evaluating all children visiting the institution, referrals from hospitals and rehabilitative clinics and MOSD.

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### Child Protection Society

**Target Group:** Child Care and Education

**Year Est :** 1997

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Talal Al-Hirbawi

**Address :** Jabal Al-Akhdar  
 Pobox : 556 Amman Um El-Heiran  
 Phone : 4612382,  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood protection. And aims to provide financial and moral support to deprived children, and provide guidance and counselling.

### Children's Paradise Centre for Special Education

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1995

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Khadija Smadi

**Address :** Sweileh  
 Pobox : 311 Amman Sweileh  
 Phone : 5335862  
 Fax : 5343164  
 email :  
 Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, social educational, vocational, and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, visual impairments, hearing impairments, and mental disabilities in an aim to assist children with special needs to become as self-reliant as possible and to promote the social integration of children with disabilities.

The centre is founded by individuals (Khadija Al-Smadi, Dina Shammout, and Huda Sbha) And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 47 children, of which 24 are girls, and 23 are boys.

It has 21 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities, and also educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Hashemite Fund for Human Resource Development, and the National Centre for Hearing Impairments

Main Strengths of this organisation : Efficient management and qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds, lack of resources and facilities, also the centre cannot afford a suitable facility because of high rent

Children's Paradise Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through schools, kindergartens, clinics and the Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities.

## **Dar Al-Arqam Centre for Special Education**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1997

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Mohammad Abdul Halim

**Address :** Amman - Marj Al-Hamam

Pobox : 560 Amman

Phone : 5715017

Fax : 5715017

email :

Website :

### **Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational, social, and recreational services to those suffering from autism and cerebral palsy in an aim to provide the required services for the disabled.

The centre is founded by an individual (Dr. Mohammad Faris Abdul Halim) And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 27 children, of which 13 are girls, and 14 are boys.

It has 10 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strengths of this organisation : effective management, and qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of physical therapy aids and other necessary equipment, and also a bus

Dar Al-Arqam Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through the families of the disabled.

## **Dar Al-Bir Bil-Bara'em Al-Bare'a**

**Target Group:** Orphans

**Year Est :** 1999

**Head of Organisation :** HRH Princess Zein Ben Talal (Chairperson)  
Dr. Tayseer Elias - Executive Director

**Address :** Fuheis

Pobox : n/a Amman

Phone : 5411119

Fax : 5516153

email :

Website :

### **Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child care, education, recreation, and health. And aims to provide care, assistance, shelter, health, recreational and educational services to orphans.

Founding entity: His Majesty King Hussein Ben Talal.



**Dar Kathem for Children****Target Group:** Abused Children**Year Est :****Head of Organisation :****Address :** Sweifiyeh

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 5862235

Fax :

email :

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child abuse and child care. And aims to provide care and counselling services to abused children and their families.

**Deir Abu Mishal****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1991**Head of Organisation :** Abdel-Hadi Ibrahim**Address :** Amman

Pobox : 430179 Amman

Phone : 4777240

Fax :

email :

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, economic development, health, human rights, social development, training, women, and youth. And aims to help the poor and needy in providing for their children and financially assisting them with their school and university tuition fees, and provide health care through establishing clinics, vocational training centres, an illiteracy centre, and kindergartens.

### Deir Iban Charitable Organisation

**Target Group:** Children in Poverty

**Year Est :** 1988

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 38186 Amman Al Qweismeh  
 Phone : 4747266  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Economic Development, Health, Social Development, Training, Women, Youth. And aims to provide financial assistant to poor and needy families, establish kindergartens for children and a public library, establish a women's vocational training centre, provide financial assistance to outstanding needy students, establish child and maternity health care centres.

### Deir Yaseen Society for Social Development (Al-Amal Class for Speech and Hearing Development)

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1994

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** 6th Circle-behind Amra Hotel  
 Pobox : 983 Amman  
 Phone : 4754502  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitative, educational, social and recreational services to those suffering from hearing impairments in an aim to provide care for the disabled and rehabilitate the hearing impaired.

The centre is founded by GUVS - Deir Yassin Society for Social Development And is through donations, patient fees, membership fees and GUVS.

Currently the centre is servicing some 23 children, of which 12 are girls, and 11 are boys.

It has 4 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: none.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Amal School (Al-Homsi Mosque)

Main Strenths of this organisation : qualified staff and concerned family members who like to be involved

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

Deir Yaseen Society for Social Development (Al-Amal Class for Speech and Hearing Development) identifies children with disabilities through the families of the disabled, word of mouth, and other similar centres.

**Dhia' for the Education of the Disabled Children****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1996**Head of Organisation :** HRH Prince Raad Ben Zaid, General Director: Hala Bana هالة

**Address :** 7th Circle  
Pobox : 961357 Amman 11196  
Phone : 5821762  
Fax : 5821762  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational, social and recreational services to those suffering from visual impairments in an aim to rehabilitation services for young disabled children. And educational and counselling services for the visually impaired children aged 0-6 and their families.

The centre is founded by And is financed through NGO donations, GUVS, and receives individual donations..

Currently the centre is servicing some 36 children, of which 15 are girls, and 21 are boys.

It has 11 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Saudi Centre for the Rehabilitation and Training of Blind Girls in Jordan, Abdullah Ibn Maktoom School for the Blind, and The Blind Girls' Association

Main Strengths of this organisation : the management and its relentless efforts to accomplish the centre's objectives

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

Dhia' for the Education of the Disabled Children identifies children with disabilities through the use of the mass media to advertise about the centre and its services, referrals from oculists and the families of the disabled.

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## **Families and Friends of the Physically and Mentally Challenged**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1991

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Reham Omeish

**Address :** Sports City Area  
 Pobox : 840147 Amman Al-Bu  
 Phone : 5660088  
 Fax : 5660088  
 email :  
 Website :

### **Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers services to those suffering from disabled children in an aim to .

The centre is founded by And is .

Currently the centre is servicing some children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: .

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strengths of this organisation :

Main Limitations of this organisation :

Families and Friends of the Physically and Mentally Challenged identifies children with disabilities through .

## **Friends of the children society**

**Target Group:** Child Care and Education

**Year Est :** 1965

**Head of Organisation :** Rawda Farkh Al-Hudhud

**Address :** North Marka  
 Pobox : 2281 Amman 1st circle  
 Phone : 4886620  
 Fax : 5922145  
 email :  
 Website :

### **Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child care, culture and education. And aims to provide child care services through a library and a day-care unit, and establish preschools, and other child care services projects.

Financing: financed through private donations, a yearly subscription, and day-care unit subscription

It has 30 staff members.

## Friends of the Orphan Society

**Target Group:** Orphans

**Year Est :** 1997

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Zuheir Khalife

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 851458 Amman  
 Phone : 4618008  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of recreation and social integration of the orphans. And aims to provide recreational activities to the orphans by organising sports, cultural and social activities for the orphans institutions in Jordan as well as providing support to them. Utilise every means to provide better lives to orphans.

## Friendship Association for the Blind

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1977

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ahmad Al-Lozi

**Address :** Jabal Amman  
 Pobox : 7063 Amman 11118  
 Phone : 4656228  
 Fax : 4641570  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers services to those suffering from children suffering from visual impairment in an aim to .

The centre is founded by And is .

Currently the centre is servicing some children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: .

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strenths of this organisation :

Main Limitations of this organisation :

Friendship Association for the Blind identifies children with disabilities through .

**Hamza Ibn Al-Muttaleb Cultural Society****Target Group:** Orphans**Year Est :** 1984**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Kamal Sharif

**Address :** North Marka  
Pobox : 341084 Amman 11134  
Phone : 4886605-4899378  
Fax : 4886605-4899378  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child care and child abuse. And aims to provide counselling and care services to the abused children and care for the orphans.

**Haya Cultural Centre for Child Care****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1976**Head of Organisation :** Eng. Nabih Ryal

**Address :** Shmeisani  
Pobox : 940148 Amman 11194  
Phone : 5665195  
Fax : 5665196  
email : hayacenter@firstnet.com.jo  
Website : <http://www.hayacenter.qtech.com.jo>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Youth. And aims to provide facilities to children who wish to participate in any activity, whether educational, scientific, or cultural, and to conduct research activities in the fields of children rights, child labour and child care.

Financing: mostly self-financed from membership fees, sales of products and endowments, and receives donations from the private sector and some public funds

It has 40 salaried staff member ,25 volunteers.

**House of Science and Culture for Orphans****Target Group:** Orphans**Year Est :** 1977**Head of Organisation :** Ali Abd AL Malik**Address :** Jabal Amman

Pobox : 512 Amman Jabal Amman/2nd Circle

Phone : 4644844

Fax :

email :

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of orphans and child refugees service provision. And aims to provide care for the orphans through: support to the Palestinian Orphan School, financial support for orphanages, supervision and guidance of these orphanages, provide educational opportunities for orphans.

**Human Appeal International (HAI)****Target Group:** Orphans**Year Est :** 1989**Head of Organisation :** Salem Abd-Alrahman**Address :** Amman

Pobox : 925828 Amman 11110

Phone : 5667952

Fax : 5667952

email : hai@index.com.jo

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of orphans, needy children, Human Rights, and Women empowerment. And aims to provide orphan care through its Orphans' Guardianship Program - throughout the year, provide food and clothing to the poor and needy, especially during winter and the month of Ramadan, and empowering families for self-reliance. Its main projects are Orphans' Guardianship Program, Productive Family Project.

It has 250 staff members.

**Human Forum for Women\'s Rights (HFWR)**

**Target Group:** Children in General

**Year Est :** 1995

**Head of Organisation :** Lamis Nasser

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 921687 Amman  
Phone : 06 5521 985, 06 552 9024  
Fax : 06 552 9024  
email : hfwr@net.com.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Capacity Building of NGO's, Childhood, Culture / Arts, Education, Economic Development, Health, Public Awareness, Social Development, Training, Women. And aims to to conduct studies on women\'s rights and their families, organise seminars to educate women in their legal rights, establish a centre for family counselling with special emphasis on legal counselling for women, and produce booklets and brochures at raising women\'s awareness in their legal rights.

Financing: an EU funded project

It has 4 staff members.

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**Ibn Khaldoun Establishment for Special Education**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 2000

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ziad Sakkijha

**Address :** Amman - Mecca Street  
Pobox : 7834 Amman 11118  
Phone : 5515080  
Fax : 5515080  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational, social and recreational services to those suffering from Autism, Down's syndrome, muscular atrophy, and cerebral palsy in an aim to provide educational services through educational plans that suit each disabled person's abilities, provide medical care and provide treatment for speech disorders.

The centre is founded by individuals (Ziad Sakkijha, Ahmad Al-Khatib, and Abdul Azziz Al-Sbahi) And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 14 children, of which 6 are girls, and 8 are boys.

It has 12 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: Pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Razi Centre for Special Education and Psychological Health Association Centres

Main Strengths of this organisation : Experienced staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : Shortage of funds

Ibn Khaldoun Establishment for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through the local community, referrals from similar centres, and MOSD.

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## Ibn Sina Cerebral Palsy Foundation

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1983

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Mona Shneiwer Awamleh

**Address :** Um-Utheina  
 Pobox : 925285 Amman 11110  
 Phone : 5528671  
 Fax : 5538717  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical services to those suffering from muscular atrophy and cerebral palsy in an aim to physical therapy free of charge for children aged 6 months to 12 years, and help and support for the families of children with cerebral palsy.

The centre is founded by parents of children with cerebral palsy And is financed through government and individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 85 children, of which 30 are girls, and 55 are boys.

It has 8 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: rehabilitation and physical therapy.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities

Main Strengths of this organisation : the staff, which consists mostly of dedicated volunteers

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

Ibn Sina Cerebral Palsy Foundation identifies children with disabilities through the centre's own doctors who diagnose children visiting for examination.

## Information and Research Centre

**Target Group:** Policy Research

**Year Est :** 2001

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Hayat M. Yaghi

**Address :** Shmeisani  
 Pobox : 941096 Amman 11194  
 Phone : 5606431  
 Fax : 5606686  
 email : [intdesk@irckhf.org.jo](mailto:intdesk@irckhf.org.jo)  
 Website : [www.irckhf.org.jo](http://www.irckhf.org.jo)

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Economic Development, Public Awareness, Research, Training, Youth.

It has 10 staff members.

**Ja'far voluntary Establishment for Special Education**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1981

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Sadeq Al-Wazani (Lawyer)

**Address :** Khalda

Pobox : 36 Amman Um Es-Summaq

Phone : 5528748

Fax : 5528748

email :

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitative, educational, social and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, Autism, Down's syndrome, cerebral palsy, and mental challenges in an aim to educate the disabled and modify the behaviour of the disabled person.

The centre is founded by an individual (Sadiq Al-Wazani) And is self-financed, and receives individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 20 children, of which 7 are girls, and 13 are boys.

It has 7 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities, social and care-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief, MOSD centres, and The Sport Union for the Disabled

Main Strengths of this organisation : Efficient management, and the application of family practice management (FPM) that is based on regarding each member of staff responsible and in charge

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds and no means of transportation

Ja'far voluntary Establishment for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through the families of the disabled.

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**Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD)****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1977**Head of Organisation :** Chairperson: HRH Princess Basma Bint Talal, Executive Director: HRH Ms. Farah Daghistani

**Address :** Um Summaq  
Pobox : 5118 Amman 11182  
Phone : 5825241/2  
Fax : 5827350  
email : johud@nic.net.jo  
Website : www.johud.org

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of social development. And aims to improve the quality of life of people by providing appropriate technical training, provide opportunities for the participation of local communities in the development process to ensure self-reliance among individuals and entire social sectors, as part of the sustainable development process. Its main projects are Care for coming generations: childhood and youth, Programs for supporting women, Improvement of the family income projects: individual, collective and institutional Medical and public health projects Special education Micro-projects.

Financing: self-financed and receives different funding supports, for its 50 social development centres distributed all over the governorates of the country

The centre collaborates with International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Consultative Status, Goodwill Industries International (Goodwill), International Council for Voluntary Agencies (ICVA),

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**Jordan River Foundation****Target Group:** Abused Children**Year Est :** 1995**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Maha Al-Khatib

**Address :** Abdoun  
Pobox : 2943 Amman 11181  
Phone : 5933211  
Fax : 5933210  
email : infor@jrf.org.jo  
Website : www.jordanriver.jo

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Children, Economic Development, Public Awareness, Social Development, Training, and Women. And aims to plan and execute development and social projects, and develop the local community in various fields, secure suitable job opportunities through the opening of facilities and the establishment of income generating projects, stress the importance of integrating women in the sustainable development process, protect the children and ensure the comprehensive development of childhood, enhance awareness, educate and train women and children in various fields. Its main projects are Bani Hamidah Women's Project, River Jordan Designs Project, Wadi Al-Rayyan Project Child's Protection from Abuse Project Business Development Services Project.

**Jordan River Foundation (Child Protection Project)****Target Group:** Abused Children**Year Est :** 1998**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Rabab Cobbaj

**Address :** Jabal Al-Nasr  
Pobox : 2943 Amman 11181  
Phone : 4924992 - 5346727  
Fax : ext. 121  
email : infor@jrf.org.jo or al\_nasr@go.com.jo  
Website : www.jordanriver.jo

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of care for abused children, raising awareness, family counselling, and child protection. And aims to provide shelter, social care services to their families, psychological, counselling, rehabilitation and therapeutic services, education services, and complete medical services. Raising awareness to different vocational sectors. Plan and design prevention programs to raise awareness among all social sectors.

Founding entity: Jordan River Foundation.

**Jordanian Association for Family Planning****Target Group:** Abused Children**Year Est :** 1972**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Jubeiha  
Pobox : 8006 Amman 11121  
Phone : 5160999  
Fax : 5161020  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of family planning and protection. And aims to help the family in psychological, health and social fields, to ensure that the family raises health children. Other aims include offering a choice of means for family planning, offering preventive and curative services to the family to deal with sterility, solving health, psychological and social problems of the family , spreading awareness of demographic issues, in cooperation with the concerned agencies, and executing developmental projects to raise the family standard of living and foster social welfare.

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**Jordanian Centre for Special Education****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1993**Head of Organisation :****Address :** Amman - Jabal Al-Hussein

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 5698306

Fax :

email :

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, social, behavioural, and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, mental disabilities, muscular atrophy, and cerebral palsy in an aim to rehabilitate and care for the disabled, and help educate the disabled by using simplified educational programmes.

The centre is founded by individuals (Mohammad Hamdan and partners) And is self-financed (a loan from the Development and Employment Fund).

Currently the centre is servicing some 50 children, of which 12 are girls, and 38 are boys.

It has 21 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Nazik Al-Hariri Voluntary Centre for Special Education, and all MOSD centres

Main Strengths of this organisation : Qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : Shortage of funds and lack of space (premises)

Jordanian Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through the families of the disabled, and a diagnostic test carried out by a specialist at the centre.

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### Jordanian Save The Children Fund (JSCF)

**Target Group:** Children in General

**Year Est :** 1974

**Head of Organisation :** Farouq Al Amad

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 927370 Amman  
 Phone : 06 567 0241,  
 Fax : 06 568 7718  
 email : svj\_jor@go.com.jo  
 Website :

#### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, and women. And aims to execute projects in various fields, such as children's programmes which include children kindergarten, women's programmes, health programmes, raise health awareness and participation in all national vocational campaigns, undertake income generating projects which include knitting, embroidery and dressmaking. Undertake, monitoring and evaluating its own projects.

Financing: some are self-generated from membership fees and sales of products, other are from private donations

It has 35 salaried staff member, 40 volunteers.

### Jordanian Women's Union ( JWU)

**Target Group:** Abused Children

**Year Est :** 1974

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Amneh Zubi

**Address :** Jabal Al-Hussein  
 Pobox : 961188 Amman 11196  
 Phone : 5687037 - 5689522  
 Fax : 5687061  
 email : jwu@go.com.jo  
 Website :

#### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of children and women. And aims to conduct research on women, children and development issues. Its main projects are Children Hotline and Women Hotline.

Financing: mostly self-financed with some private donations and public funds

It has 18 employees and 6000 volunteers.



**Mabarrat Um Al Hussein ( MUF)****Target Group:** Orphans**Year Est :** 1951**Head of Organisation :** HRH Princess Basma, Coordinating Director Ms. Gharam Baqaen

**Address :** North Marka  
Pobox : 1253 Amman 11118  
Phone : 4892680  
Fax : 4892680  
email :  
Website : <http://www.johud.org.jo>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education and training. And aims to provide quality room and board services to orphans, give them a strong feeling of family atmosphere, and thus helping in the creation of bondage among children, building trust among each other, as well as with staff members. Provide a comprehensive dental and medical care services, recreational facilities and special halls to encourage children to further their individual skills, hobbies and talents. Offering services and ensuring that they best help those who are the most in need of them.

Financing: financed through private donations, grants, and private companies and foundations

It has 40 salaried staff member.

**Mar Mansour Charitable Society****Target Group:** Orphans**Year Est :** 1957**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Mueen Jad'on

**Address :** 8th Circle  
Pobox : 140700 Amman 11814  
Phone : 5863571  
Fax : 5863571  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, economic development, health, human rights, public awareness, social development, training, women, and youth. And aims to provide scholarships for needy students, health services, enhance economic and social well being through relevant programs, provide direct aid to needy families Provide all the help needed to bring to good terms the living circumstances of people in the community.

Financing: financed through donations only.

It has 3 nuns.

**Marj Al-Hamam Ladies Society****Target Group:** Child Care and Education**Year Est :** 1986**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Maha Hibraq

**Address :** Marj Al-Hamam  
Pobox : 601 Amman Maj Al-Hamam  
Phone : 5716563  
Fax : 5716563  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, economic development, health, public awareness, social development, training, women, and youth. And aims to provide child care and education through schools, preschools and kindergartens. And provide financial assistance, health care and vocational training to the poor and needy.

**Mentally Disabled Centre of De La Salle College (not yet established)****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1950**Head of Organisation :** Frere Emil Akiki

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 926126 Amman 11110  
Phone : 06 5661758,  
Fax :  
email : Kashkool@aol.com  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of education and care of disabled children. And aims to give the chance for the mentally disabled children to have the education they need in life and try to make a better life for themselves, to try and provide care of our less able children as well as the healthy ones.

Founding entity: De La Salle College. Financing: is slowly gathering donations from the church, school fees from students currently in the College De La Salle. Donations from local and Foreign organizations. Centre has is still not established.

**Mizan Group****Target Group:** Juvenile**Year Est :** 1998**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Eva Abu Halawa - Executive Director

**Address :** Jabal Al-Hussein  
Pobox : 960723 Amman 11196  
Phone : 5690691  
Fax : 5690681  
email : mizan@nets.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of legal counselling services to families of juveniles. And aims to provide assistance to children in conflict with the law (the juveniles) by providing legal counselling to their families.

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**National Society's Centre for the Care of the Mentally Disabled Children****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1979**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Ayda Beseiso

**Address :** Gardens Street  
Pobox : 925716 Amman 11110  
Phone : 5620889  
Fax : 5681795  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitative, educational, vocational, social, recreational, and family counselling services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, and hearing and visual impairments in an aim to provide educational services, provide counselling and increase awareness to prevent disabilities, protect the rights of the disabled, academically rehabilitate persons with disabilities and provide training for staff through holding regular workshops and conferences.

The centre is founded by The National Society for the Mentally Disabled - GUVS And is Partially self-financed and receives assistance from GUVS.

Currently the centre is servicing some 60 children, of which 20 are girls, and 40 are boys.

It has 17 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, educational and physical therapy.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Autism Centre in Kuwait, Al-Jeel Centre in Saudi Arabia, and The Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief

Main Strengths of this organisation : a good relationship with the families of the disabled and excellent reputation

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

National Society's Centre for the Care of the Mentally Disabled Children identifies children with disabilities through Dr. Osama Badran's diagnosis.

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**National Syndicate for Children's Education****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1986**Head of Organisation :** Ranad Khateeb

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : 5662828  
Fax : 5662828  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child education. And aims to provide training in (ECD) Early Childhood Development, conduct research, enhance creativity among children, co-ordinate with parents in producing children's TV and radio programs, and provide guidance in the field of ECD.

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**Nazik Al-Hariri Voluntary Centre for Special Education**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1985

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ziad Odeh

**Address :** Amman - Dabouq  
Pobox : 141253 Amman 11814  
Phone : 5411171  
Fax : 5411173  
email : nazikcenter195@hotmail.com  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, vocational, social, recreational, counselling, and evaluation and diagnosis of cases services to those suffering from ADD, autism, and Down's syndrome in an aim to provide care services for the disabled, counselling and advice for the families of the disabled, information and technical experience for special education students and to promote social integration for persons with disabilities.

The centre is founded by one individual (Nazik Al-Hariri) And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 200 children, of which 65 are girls, and 135 are boys.

It has 95 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, educational, psychological.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strengths of this organisation : efficient management, qualified staff, a good information system, and availability of funding

Main Limitations of this organisation : lack of recreational programmes for the disabled that should include field trips, such outings should be encouraged by the local community

Nazik Al-Hariri Voluntary Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through the diagnosis unit at the centre and MOSD.

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**NGO Centre of Excellence****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 2000**Head of Organisation :** Maher Qadurah

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 910025 11191 Jordan Amman  
Phone : 06 5861648,  
Fax : 06 5827634  
email : [info@ngoce.org](mailto:info@ngoce.org)  
Website : <http://www.ngoce.org>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of capacity building of NGO's, childhood, economic development, research, social development, training, and youth. And aims to build capacities of NGOs by providing them with practical knowledge related to their various interests and functions, encourage NGOs to use the IT as a tool to enhance their performance, encourage NGOs to use the knowledge available on the site and benefit from it, and encourage them to depend on self-study and self-improvement methods as a way of life, and to encourage NGOs and researchers to participate and contribute in preparing site content through working groups and networks.

It has 4 staff members.

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**Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF)****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1985**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Hana Shahin

**Address :** Shmeisani  
Pobox : 926687 Amman 11110  
Phone : 5606992, 5607460  
Fax : 5606994  
email : nhf@nic.net.jo  
Website : <http://www.nhf.org.jo>

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of empowerment, counselling and advocacy, raising awareness, early detection of disabilities, family health and sustainable development. And aims to improve the living standards of Jordanian people through meeting their various economic, and social needs, contribute to the creation of job opportunities, combat poverty, eliminate unemployment, offer integrated, dynamic and original development patterns and set national standards for distinction in the fields of sustained development. Its main projects are Quality of Life Project, Family Health Care Institute, The Jubilee School, Wadi al-Seer Villages Development Project, Jordanian Design and Marketing Centre, Performative Arts Centre, National Music Conservatory, Jordanian Company for Funding Micro-credits.

Financing: partly financed from offering training courses to other establishments and the sale of its workshops' products, and partly endowments funded from the UN organisations

It has 141 salaried staff members, 2 volunteers.

The centre collaborates with WHO, USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, WFP, World Bank

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## Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) - Institute for Family Health

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1986

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Nimr Al-Khatib

**Address :** Sweileh  
 Pobox : 955 Amman 11910  
 Phone : 5344190/2/3-5354471  
 Fax : 5344191  
 email : ichd.nhf@joinnet.com.jo  
 Website : <http://www.nhf.org.jo>

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of empowerment, counselling and advocacy, raising awareness, early detection of disabilities, family health and sustainable development. And aims to provide medical services, provide early diagnosis of disabilities in children, provide health insurance services to disabled children and counselling for the families of the disabled. Its main projects are Quality of Life Project, Family Health Care Institute, The Jubilee School, Wadi al-Seer Villages Development Project, Jordanian Design and Marketing Centre, Performative Arts Centre, National Music Conservatory, Jordanian Company for Funding Micro-credits.

Founding entity: Noor Al-Hussein Foundation (NHF).

The centre collaborates with WHO, USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, WFP, World Bank

## Promise Welfare Society

**Target Group:** Children in General

**Year Est :** 1989

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 830677 Amman 11118  
 Phone : 9626 5817723,  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of childhood, education, economic development, health, human rights, and social development. And aims to provide financial assistance to needy families, assist in creating job and education opportunities, support centres for the disabled, and provide health services.

**Psychological Health Society (Al-Amal Centre for Special Education with branches in Amman, Sahab, Baqaa, Wadi Seer, Irbed and Salt)****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1970**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Hind Ad-Dabbas**Address :** Jabal Al-Lweibeh

Pobox : 9048 Amman Jabal Al-Weibdeh

Phone : 4621001-4023067-5812943

Fax : 4621001

email :

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, vocational, social and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, cerebral palsy, and mental disabilities in an aim to provide services to the disabled, undertake activities to enhance the quality of life and full participation in society of persons with disabilities, promote the social integration of the disabled, and provide family counselling.

The centre is founded by Psychological Health Society - GUVS And is partially self-financed, with some government assistance, and donations from individuals and NGOs.

Currently the centre is servicing some 180 children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has 40 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: social-related issues and education.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The society's branches, and the Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities

Main Strengths of this organisation : efficient management and humane, dedicated, and experienced team

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds, inadequate facility

Psychological Health Society (Al-Amal Centre for Special Education with branches in Amman, Sahab, Baqaa, Wadi Seer, Irbed and Salt) identifies children with disabilities through the families of the disabled, MOSD, the Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities, and schools.

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## Queen Alia Establishment for Hearing and Speech Development

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1978

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Ibrahim Abu Khadra

**Address :** 7th Circle  
 Pobox : 2778 Amman  
 Phone : 5819141  
 Fax : 5823141  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, and hearing impairments in an aim to provide early prevention and intervention for hearing impairments and language difficulties.

The centre is founded by Private Sector And is self-financed and receives individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 95 children, of which 35 are girls, and 60 are boys.

It has 15 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, and specialised training related to specific disabilities.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strengths of this organisation : professionally qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : none

Queen Alia Establishment for Hearing and Speech Development identifies children with disabilities through medical surveys and pre-screening.

## Queen Zein Al Sharaf Charitable Organisation (QZSCO)

**Target Group:** Children in General

**Year Est :** 1967

**Head of Organisation :** Amina Ali Khreisan

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 205 Amman Tafileh  
 Phone : 962 3 341 074,  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Economic Development, Women. And aims to implement a poverty alleviation project in co-ordination with the MOSD and GUVS and develop skills in charity and community work.

Financing: self-financed, and receives private donations and some public local funds

It has 9 salaried staff members, 9 volunteers.

## Questscope for Social Development in the Middle East

**Target Group:** Working Children

**Year Est :** 1994

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Curtis Rhodes

**Address :** Amman - Jabal Al-Weibdeh  
**Pobox :** 910729 Amman 11191  
**Phone :** 4618951  
**Fax :** 4618952  
**email :** questme@go.com.jo  
**Website :** <http://www.questscope.org>

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Human Rights, Public Awareness, Social Development, Training, Women, Youth. And aims to ensure that the rights of excluded individuals are given the highest priority, create within communities the ability to design and act on solutions for their most neglected members, and stimulate partnerships with local authorities.

Financing: mostly financed from international organisation and receives private donations.

It has 17 staff members.

## Rayaheen Al-Janna Society

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1999

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Basima Khaledi

**Address :** Jubeiha  
**Pobox :** 211079 Amman East  
**Phone :** 5651101  
**Fax :** 5651101  
**email :**  
**Website :**

### Description:

The organisation is a a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers services to those suffering from disabled children in an aim to .

The centre is founded by And is .

Currently the centre is servicing some children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: .

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strenths of this organisation :

Main Limitations of this organisation :

Rayaheen Al-Janna Society identifies children with disabilities through .

**Sanabel Al-Khair****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1991**Head of Organisation :** Fadwa Al-Hallaj

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 230261 Amman  
Phone : 5053045,  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Economic Development, Health, Social Development, Training, Women. And aims to help poor and needy families, and established kindergartens, vocational training centres, a women's health clinic and a library.

**Selwad Charitable Organisation****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1980**Head of Organisation :** Fathy Muhammad

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 182775 Amman  
Phone : 06 474 8129,  
Fax : 06 474 8129  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Health, Public Awareness, Women, Youth. And aims to provide scholarships for needy students, health services, direct aid for needy families, enhance economic and cultural well being through the relevant programs, and conducting researches and programs in various fields so as to better the lives of people in the community.

**Selwan for Social Development****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1975**Head of Organisation :** Haj Issa Abu Diab

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 141029 Amman  
Phone : 5854479,  
Fax : 5854479  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Health, Social Development, Training, Women, Youth. And aims to establish vocational training centres, sewing, flower arranging and secretarial training centres for girls. Provide financial assistance to outstanding students. And encourage sports activities. Help the needy and the poor and opened a kindergarten.

Financing: Private donations

It has 5 salaried staff members.

**Showeika for Social Development****Target Group:** Children in Poverty**Year Est :** 1983**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman  
Pobox : 379 Amman Al Jobeiha  
Phone : 9626 5331674,  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Economic Development, Human Rights, Social Development, Women, Youth. And aims to provide scholarships for needy students, health services, direct aid for needy families, Enhance economic and cultural well being through the relevant programs. Conducting researches and programs in various fields so as to better the lives of people in the community.

### **Sisterhood is Global Institute**

**Target Group:** Abused Children

**Year Est :** 1998

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Lina Qura - Executive Director, Ms. In'aam Asha,  
Head of Counselling Centre

**Address :** Jabal Al-Hussein  
Pobox : 23215 Amman 11115  
Phone : 5690770  
Fax : 5690780  
email :  
Website :

#### **Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child care, family counselling, raising awareness and education about issues of abuse. And aims to provide counselling, protection, care and health services to children and women exposed to violence. Educate and raise awareness on issues of abuse to family members. Its main projects are Legal counselling program, Family Counselling Program (We'am), Free Legal Representation Program.

### **Society for the Hearing and Speech Disabilities**

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1998

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Mohammed Jarrar

**Address :** North Marka  
Pobox : 340455 Amman North Hashemi  
Phone : 4883465  
Fax : 4883465  
email :  
Website :

#### **Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers services to those suffering from children suffering from hearing and speech impairments in an aim to .

The centre is founded by And is .

Currently the centre is servicing some children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: .

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strengths of this organisation :

Main Limitations of this organisation :

Society for the Hearing and Speech Disabilities identifies children with disabilities through .

**Specialized Centre for Special Education****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1996**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Khaled Rasheed**Address :** 7th circle

Pobox : 713132 Amman 11171

Phone : 5817038

Fax : 5817038

email :

Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational, social, recreational, and behavioural modification services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, and hearing impairments in an aim to train, educate, rehabilitate, and provide care for the disabled. Provide counselling and advice for the parents. And raise awareness by educating students and the local community about disabilities, and publishing related brochures and booklets.

The centre is founded by private sector And is self-financed.

Currently the centre is servicing some 79 children, of which 29 are girls, and 50 are boys.

It has 38 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strengths of this organisation : flexible management, teamwork, members of staff keep up to date with the latest information and technology, and the centre is a non-profit organisation

Main Limitations of this organisation : lack of certain facilities, lack of specialist staff, limited funds

Specialized Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through pre-screening, medical reports and primary assessment for any case visiting the centre.

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### That Al Nitakayn Charitable Organisation

**Target Group:** Children in Poverty

**Year Est :** 1991

**Head of Organisation :** Nuha Qasem

**Address :** Amman  
 Pobox : 8374 Amman Tabarbour  
 Phone : 06 505 1446,  
 Fax :  
 email :  
 Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Education, Economic Development, Health, Human Rights, Youth. And aims to provide scholarships for needy students, health services, direct aid for needy families, Enhance economic and cultural well being through the relevant programs. Conducting researches and programs in various fields so as to better the lives of people in the community.

### Training and Rehabilitation of Disabled Girls

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1998

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Khalil Omran

**Address :** Jabal Al-Qusour  
 Pobox : 215245 Amman Jabal Al-Qusour  
 Phone : 4652332  
 Fax : 4652332  
 email :  
 Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers services to those suffering from disabled females in an aim to .

The centre is founded by And is .

Currently the centre is servicing some children, of which are girls, and are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: .

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are:

Main Strenths of this organisation :

Main Limitations of this organisation :

Training and Rehabilitation of Disabled Girls identifies children with disabilities through .

### Um Al-Qura Society for Social Development

**Target Group:** Children in Poverty

**Year Est :** 1984

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Fatmeh Al-Farhan

**Address :** Jabal Al-Taj  
 Pobox : 12018 Amman 11141  
 Phone : 4746751  
 Fax : 4776276  
 email :  
 Website :

#### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of Childhood, Training, Women. And aims to enhance child development programs, help the needy families, provide vocational training opportunities for young women, and enhance educational, cultural and recreational activities for girls.

### Young Moslem Women's Centre For Special Education

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1972

**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Ghousoun Al-Qareh

**Address :** Muqablein  
 Pobox : 19124 Amman 11196  
 Phone : 4207756/7  
 Fax : 4207788  
 email :  
 Website :

#### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational, vocational, social and recreational services to those suffering from Down's syndrome, cerebral palsy, and mental challenges in an aim to educational services for the mentally challenged and conducts training courses at home for parents of disabled children.

The centre is founded by Young Moslem Women's Association And is partially self-financed and receives regular corporate donations and some government assistance..

Currently the centre is servicing some 118 children, of which 38 are girls, and 80 are boys.

It has staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: Pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, educational and professional rehabilitation.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Hussein Society for the Habilitation/Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged

Main Strenths of this organisation : Many years of experience, Qualified staff and efficient management.

Main Limitations of this organisation : Shortage of funds and lack of specialist staff

Young Moslem Women's Centre For Special Education identifies children with disabilities through MOSD and the families of the disabled and the local community..

# Public Organizations (GOs)

Public Organizations (GOs)

Organization No.: 87

## Abdallah Ibn Maktoom School for the Blind

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1969

**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Majed Rahhal

**Address :** Amman - Marka

Pobox : 340996 Amman Marka

Phone : 4896759

Fax : 4896759

email :

Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, education, social and recreational services to those suffering from visual impairment in an aim to provide academic education to the visually impaired using Braille up till sixth grade and to print books in Braille according to the curriculum set by MOE.

The centre is founded by MOSD And is financed through the government and receives individual donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 80 children, of which 38 are girls, and 42 are boys.

It has 79 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Fajr Al-Jadeed School for the Blind (now Princess Majda Ra'ad School for the Blind), The Cultural Gathering for Blind Females and Al-Dhia Kindergarten for the Blind.

Main Strenths of this organisation : Efficient management, qualified staff, and availability of a computer and printer unit for printing books

Main Limitations of this organisation : inadequate facilities, and that limits the programs and special activities available for the visual impaired

Abdallah Ibn Maktoom School for the Blind identifies children with disabilities through MOSD, the Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities, and different schools.

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**Al-Amal School (Al-Homsi Mosque)****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1992**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Amman - Abdali  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : 4617570  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational and recreational services to those suffering from hearing impairments in an aim to educate the disabled according to the curriculum set by MOE.

The centre is founded by MOSD And is financed by the government.

Currently the centre is servicing some 40 children, of which 20 are girls, and 20 are boys.

It has 12 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, educational and professional rehabilitation.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Amal School for the Deaf (Qwaismeh)

Main Strengths of this organisation : qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : unsuitable facility and location (in a basement, under a mosque with no emergency exits, near a police station and health centre)

Al-Amal School (Al-Homsi Mosque) identifies children with disabilities through MOSD.

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**Al-Amal School for the Deaf****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1969**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Rashad Daoud

**Address :** Amman- Al-Qwaismeh  
Pobox : 38930 Amman Qweismeh  
Phone : 4164001  
Fax : 4164001  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitative, educational, vocational, social, and recreational services to the children services to those suffering from hearing impairments in an aim to provide education for the disabled according to the curriculum set by MOE, and conduct training courses for the disabled.

The centre is founded by MOSD And is financed by the government.

Currently the centre is servicing some 182 children, of which 90 are girls, and 92 are boys.

It has 5 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related and educational..

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Amal School for Special Education and all schools that are affiliated with MOE

Main Strengths of this organisation : qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

Al-Amal School for the Deaf identifies children with disabilities through MOSD.

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**Al-Hussein Society for the Habilitation / Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1971**Head of Organisation :** Ms. Iman Abu Rous

**Address :** Amman - 7th circle  
Pobox : 5102 Amman 11183  
Phone : 5817599/8  
Fax : 5817613  
email : ahsrehab@go.com.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical, educational, vocational, social, recreational, and training services to those suffering from Muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, and spina bifida in an aim to provide medical and preventive services through comprehensive evaluation and early diagnoses and disabilities, also rehabilitation for the disabled and counselling services for the parents.

The centre is founded by MOSD, The Hashemite Fund for Human Resource Development And is partially self-financed and receives some government assistance and regular corporate donations.

Currently the centre is servicing some 1212 children, of which 490 are girls, and 722 are boys.

It has 78 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, educational and physical therapy.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Young Muslim Women's Association, Holy Land Institute for the Deaf, Families and Friends of the Disabled, The Swedish Organization for Individual Relief, UNRWA, and Al-Dia Institution

Main Strengths of this organisation : Members of the staff keep up with the latest developments in the field, regular staff training, availability of follow-up and monitoring programmes

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds, lack of specialist staff, and information processing needs improvement.

Al-Hussein Society for the Habilitation / Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged identifies children with disabilities through public and private institutions, word of mouth and advertising..

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**Al-Manar Centre for Intellectual Development****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1995**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Sports City  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : 5153063  
Fax : 5153063  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers educational, vocational, social and recreational services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, and cerebral palsy in an aim to promote the social integration of persons with disabilities, help develop the students' independence and social skills, improve the disabled's own capacities for activities of daily living and counselling for the families of disabled.

The centre is founded by MOSD And is through the government.

Currently the centre is servicing some 100 children, of which 40 are girls, and 60 are boys.

It has 25 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: All MOSD centres, some private centres and some voluntary centres

Main Strengths of this organisation : government support, especially when it comes to funding and supervision

Main Limitations of this organisation : the somewhat restrictive routine, and the application of outdated knowledge and information

Al-Manar Centre for Intellectual Development identifies children with disabilities through MOSD, and the Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities.

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## Al-Manar Centre for Special Education

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1991

**Head of Organisation :** Mrs. Taraji Al-Khatib

**Address :** Amman - Um Al-Hiran

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 4750883

Fax : 4750883

email :

Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers social, educational, recreational, and vocational services to those suffering from Down's syndrome, cerebral palsy, and mental disabilities in an aim to provide educational services, train the disabled and provide vocational training to the disabled.

The centre is founded by MOSD And is financed by the government.

Currently the centre is servicing some 120 children, of which 50 are girls, and 70 are boys.

It has 24 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related to specific disabilities, social-related, and educational.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: all MOSD centres

Main Strengths of this organisation : efficient staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : shortage of funds

Al-Manar Centre for Special Education identifies children with disabilities through MOSD.

## Al-Rashid Hospital

**Target Group:** Abused Children

**Year Est :**

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Fuheis

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 5234238

Fax :

email :

Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of psychological and behavioural health. And aims to provide psychological and behavioural therapy for those in need of this type of therapy.



**Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities****Target Group:** Disabled Children**Year Est :** 1989**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Munther Ammari

**Address :** Amman - Jabal Al-Hussein  
Pobox : 86 Amman Ministry of Health  
Phone : 5685757  
Fax : 5694323  
email :  
Website :

**Description:**

The organisation is a a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers medical and psychological services to those suffering from ADD, autism, Down's syndrome, mental disabilities, muscular atrophy, cerebral palsy, spina bifinda, and visual and hearing impairments in an aim to diagnose, classify, and evaluate all kinds of disabilities.

The centre is founded by MOH And is financed through the government.

Currently the centre is servicing some 3000 children, of which 2000 are girls, and 1000 are boys.

It has 25 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: (no staff training), but the centre offers training programmes for other interested centres.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: Al-Hassan Centre for the Early Detection of Disabilities in Karak

Main Strenths of this organisation : staff teamwork

Main Limitations of this organisation : lack of certain facilities and limited resources

Centre for Diagnosis and Early Detection of Disabilities identifies children with disabilities through most cases are referred by MOSD and its departments, and around 20% of the cases are referred by hospitals and clinics.

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**Ministry of Education****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :****Head of Organisation :** H. E. Dr. Khaled Touqan**Address :** Al-Abdali

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 5607181

Fax :

email :

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of education, policy making, advocacy, raising awareness in all areas of child protection. And aims to provide the best curriculum for the students, and handle cases of children abused by school teachers or at their home whether in private or public schools, and report all cases of abuse. Provide education to the disabled and poor children, and is currently working on emphasizing the importance of early childhood education. Its main projects are within its Department for Education and Psychological Health.

**Ministry of Health****Target Group:** Child and Family Health**Year Est :****Head of Organisation :** H. E. Eng. Saeed Darwazeh**Address :** Jabal Al-Hussein

Pobox : 86 Amman 11118

Phone : 5665131

Fax : 5665232

email :

Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of advocacy, policy making, health-care, and raising awareness. And aims to provide medical services, diagnosis, therapy and assistance with minimal cost to the public.

**Ministry of Labour - Child Labour Unit****Target Group:** Working Children**Year Est :****Head of Organisation :** Mr. Hamada Abu Nijmeh  
Ms. Nehaya Dabdoub**Address :** Al-Abdali  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone :  
Fax :  
email :  
Website :**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child labour, counselling, advocacy, public awareness, and care. And aims to combat child labour, and update legislation pertaining to child labour.

**Ministry of Social Development****Target Group:** Children in General**Year Est :** 1956**Head of Organisation :** H.E. Mr Reyad Abu Karaki**Address :** Abdoun  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : 5931391  
Fax : 5931518  
email :  
Website :**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of policy making, advocacy, care, financial assistance, counselling, and health services. And aims to provide different care services for children in hazard (orphans, disabled, abused, bums, and victims of dismantled families). Provide family counselling services and health-care services to children and families in need. Its main projects are are with its major departments: Department for Social Deffence, Department for Child and Family, Department for Special Education, Department for National Assistance, and all their branches around the Kingdom.

## National Centre for Hearing Impairments

**Target Group:** Disabled Children

**Year Est :** 1988

**Head of Organisation :** Dr. Qasem Darayseh

**Address :** Amman - Jabal Al-Nassr

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 4906342

Fax : n/a

email :

Website :

### Description:

The organisation is a care centre for children with disabilities, and offers rehabilitative, medical, and educational services to those suffering from hearing impairment in an aim to detect hearing impairments, provide medical services and hearing aids for the hearing impaired, and provide speech therapy.

The centre is founded by MOH And is through the government.

Currently the centre is servicing some 0 children, of which 0 are girls, and 0 are boys.

It has 15 staff members, who receive training on programmes pertaining to: pre-screening, specialised training related hearing disabilities.

Similar centres the centre collaborates with are: The Military Centres (Hussein Medical Centre), University of Jordan Hospital , and Al-Bashir Hospital

Main Strengths of this organisation : Qualified staff

Main Limitations of this organisation : Difficulty in contacting and communicating with MOSD when the need arises

National Centre for Hearing Impairments identifies children with disabilities through medical examinations.

## National Forensics Centre at Al-Bashir Hospital

**Target Group:** Abused Children

**Year Est :**

**Head of Organisation :**

**Address :** Al-Ashrafiyyeh

Pobox : Amman

Phone : 4205192

Fax :

email :

Website :

### Description:

It is an organisation working in the area of forensics. And aims to provide medical diagnosis of different sorts of abuse to children, and provide proper medical records in order to pursue the case in the courts of law.

Founding entity: MOH. Financing: financed by the government

**Public Security Department (Family Protection Unit)****Target Group:** Abused Children**Year Est :** 1998**Head of Organisation :** Mr. Fadel Al-Hmoud

**Address :** Bayader Wadi Seer  
Pobox : Amman  
Phone : 5815738-5813826-5813679  
Fax : 5815675  
email : familypd@accessme.com.jo  
Website :

**Description:**

It is an organisation working in the area of child protection, policy making, women protection and family counselling. And aims to provide assistance in cases of sexual assaults on females and males of all ages, family violence and neglect to children, follow-up and ensure punishment to criminals in this area, and follow-up the social psychological and health effects on the assaulted and abused children, and design programs to help them cope with the issue.

Founding entity: Public Security Department.

The centre collaborates with Jordanian Women Union, Sisterhood is Global Institute, Family Counselling and Awareness Centre in Zarqa, MOSD, Courts of Law, Police Stations, Jordan River Foundation, and Dar Al-Aman.

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