



The National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities

*Action Plans:
Phase II
(2010-2015)*



IMAGES: © BILLY LYONS
THE HOLY LAND INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF – SALT
AUTISM ACADEMY OF JORDAN

*His Majesty
King Abdullah II
ibn Al Hussein*



His Royal Highness
Prince Raad bin Zeid

*President, Higher Council
for Affairs of Persons
with Disabilities*



The National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities

*Action Plans: Phase II
(2010 - 2015)*



Vision

A society in which persons with disabilities enjoy a sustainable dignified life, based on effective participation, fairness, and equality.

Mission

To design and plan policies and to follow up and support all activities geared towards serving persons with disabilities, utilizing participatory management, good governance, accountability and transparency.

Index

A Statement by the President of the Council	11
Introduction	13
Acknowledgements	15
Chapter One: The Status of Disability in Jordan	17
First: Statistics on Persons with Disabilities	18
A. Surveys, Statistics and Data	18
B. Factors Behind Varied Percentages of Persons with Disabilities in the Kingdom	19
C. The Demographic, Health, Social and Economic Features of Persons with Disabilities	19
Second: Services Provided to Persons with Disabilities	20
Third: The Legislative Reality of Disability in the Kingdom	20
Chapter Two: General Concepts	23
1. The Concept of the Social Model of Disability and the Human Rights-Based Approach	24
2. Gender and Disability	27
Chapter Three: Monitoring and Evaluation	29
Part One: Basic Concepts and Processes in Monitoring and Evaluation	30
Basic Definitions	30
Monitoring and Evaluation Purposes	31
Monitoring and Evaluation System	31
Monitoring Framework	31
First: Indicators	31
Second: Data Management	32
Third: Reporting System	33
Fourth: Mechanisms to Benefit from Lessons Learned	33
Criteria for an Efficient Framework of Monitoring	33
Part Two: Monitoring and Evaluation in the National Strategy	34
Internal, Regular Audits	35
External Evaluations	35
Chapter Four: Vision, Principles and Objectives of the Strategy	37
First: Vision	38
Second: Principles of the Strategy	38
Third: Objectives of the Strategy	38
Fourth: Defining the Target Group	38
Chapter Five: Axes of the Strategy	39
First Axis: Legislation	41
Second Axis: Health and Disability	45
Third Axis: Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services	51
Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education	56
Fifth Axis: Higher Education and Scientific Research	65
Sixth Axis: Economic Empowerment	70
Seventh Axis: Family Empowerment and Social Protection	74
Eighth Axis: Accessibility	79
Ninth Axis: Sports, Culture and Public Life	85
Tenth Axis: Media, Education and Awareness	88
Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities	91
Twelfth Axis: Networking with the Civil Society Sector	99
Working Teams that Contributed to the Second Phase of the Strategy	102

Statement by the President of the Council

The National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2007-2015) was developed upon a Royal initiative by His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, following which national institutions began its execution.

In implementation of the terms of the Strategy, which stipulate the necessity of reviewing it after two years of its execution, I have the honour to present you Phase II of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2010-2015) which was comprehensively reviewed by the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, with the full participation of members of civil society organisation and experts on disability rights.

The outcomes of Phase I of the Strategy were: the issuance of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007 and the founding of the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, as a public, independent, national institution to draw up policies, enforce legislation, and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, through coordination and networking with different authorities.

This strategy is based upon the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It emphasises the citizenship of persons with disabilities; the necessity to combat all forms of discrimination; the inherent respect for their independence; and regards developing their capabilities as a national investment, with a positive economic and social revenue to the community as a whole.

This strategy observes the rights-based approach stipulated by international conventions, charters and national laws. Moreover, it depends on the social responsibility of the private sector, as a strategic partner, in providing services. This strategy also observes the principle of gender and equality between men and women, given that women with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups subject to double discrimination. The strategy also stresses the Council's responsibility in following up on other vulnerable groups, including, orphans with disabilities, those with psychological disabilities, and/or severe or multiple disabilities, and persons with autism and landmine survivors.

The development of Phase II of this strategy was based on a situational analysis of persons with disabilities, out of which the Strategy derived the national priorities for each axis, including the general goal, specific objectives, activities and outputs. Two more axes; violence and abuse and that related to the role of civil society organisations (CSOs), have also been added. This strategy also includes a monitoring system through which its objectives and activities will be monitored.

It also stresses that change in the lives of persons with disabilities will not be achieved unless Jordanian institutions focus on the following six aspects:

First: Legislation related to the enforcement of regulations by means of issuing or amending systems and instructions to conform to the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007.

Second: Human resources concerned with building the capabilities of persons with disabilities and enabling different institutions to tackle their issues and affairs.

Third: Awareness-raising related to the great responsibility imposed upon the media to change the stereotype image associated with persons with disabilities.

Fourth: Accessibility concerned with sustaining an accessible environment for persons with disabilities, including the provision of necessary equipment and facilitated public transport means.

Fifth: Monitoring and evaluation, which aims at enforcing the monitoring of quality services provided to persons with disabilities, particularly the enforcement of monitoring diagnostic services, rehabilitation centres and support services, leading to the elimination of all forms of duplication, abuse and waste of resources.

Sixth: Financial resources, which aims at confronting the great challenge of providing financial resources required to execute the terms of this national strategy.

The execution of this strategy requires the concerted efforts of different sectors in Jordan, as well as intensifying these efforts to employ new sectors to work in the

field of disability rights, such as the private investment and development sectors, as well as human rights organisations.

It gives me great pleasure, upon presenting this national document, to underline my deep appreciation to the experts who spent long hours developing this strategy, and to all those who contributed to producing it, whether through participation in the consultative meetings or by preparing studies and reports, which assisted in defining the reality of persons with disabilities, and to all experts and consultants for their valuable efforts and views, which contributed to finalising it.

May God grant us success in serving our beloved citizens with disabilities, under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn al Hussein



Raad bin Zeid
President

Introduction

The National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities was set up and its implementation began in the first part of the year 2007, upon the directives of His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, with the aim of achieving His Majesty's vision of a society in which persons with disabilities enjoy a sustainable, dignified life, based on effective participation, fairness and equality. The Strategy covers two time periods: Phase I (2007-2009) and Phase II (2010-2015). It led to the annulment of the Law on the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities No. 12/1993, and the issuance of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007, as well as the founding of the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities and the Disability Support Fund based on the new law.

Based on the Council's mission of monitoring and following up on the execution of the terms of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2007-2015), as well as pursuing the execution of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and since Phase I of the Strategy ended in 2009, and its provisions state the need to fully review and evaluate it, in preparation for setting up programmes and work plans for Phase II, over (6) years (2010 - 2015), the Council reviewed this strategy, put forth in the First National Conference on the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2007-2015), convened in November 2009.

The outcome of evaluating Phase I indicated that a SWOT analysis of each axis is key to the process of preparation and evaluation because of the limited human, material and technical resources.

Moreover, the Council solicited the assistance of experts who contributed to executing and evaluating Phase I. The SWOT analysis depended on the points of view of ministries and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) who submitted recommendations for Phase II; these were collated through reports submitted by the ministries involved in executing an axis, and through the meetings organised by national associations and institutions.

The analysis demonstrated that the Strategy should be based on the human rights-based approach, with a ministry appointed to execute each axis as per its mandated area of work. It also manifested the requirement of observing

gender in its programmes and giving priority to women with disabilities as the most marginalised group among the categories of persons with disabilities. The evaluation of Phase I also demonstrated the absence of some basic partners in some axes, particularly habilitation, rehabilitation and sports, and the limited role played by the civil and private sectors. Again, the evaluation stressed the necessity of taking into account issues related to landmine survivors in the habilitation and rehabilitation programmes.

Perhaps the most important output of evaluating Phase I is the addition of an axis on violence and abuse in the disability sector due to its importance, especially against the most marginalized groups, particularly persons with mental disabilities, who may not be able to complain or disclose any type of offence or abuse, irrespective of its severity.

An axis on networking with the civil society sector was also added.

Phase II of the Strategy includes the following twelve axes:

- Legislation
- Health and Disability
- Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services
- Inclusive Education
- Higher Education and Scientific Research
- Economic Empowerment.
- Family Empowerment and Social Protection
- Accessibility
- Sports, Culture and Public Life
- Media, Education and Awareness
- Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities
- Networking with the Civil Society Sector

We extend our thanks and appreciation to all those who contributed to developing this strategy, hoping that we can, together, achieve its objectives in Phase II to better serve persons with disabilities, in particular, and the citizens of our beloved country, in general, under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein.



Amal Nahhas (PhD)
Secretary General

Acknowledgements

The Council is deeply grateful to all those who contributed to developing Phase II of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2010-2015), including more than 800 participants, who have taken part in the activities of the National Conference on the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, convened from November 23-24, 2009.

We thank the Steering Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Al Sqour, who worked with the ministries' liaison officers to submit national reports on Phase I of the Strategy. Thanks, too, to the members of the Board of Directors and representatives of persons with disabilities and the NGOs' groups who jointly reviewed Phase I of the Strategy. Special thanks to Mrs. Mona Abdeljawad, Assistant Secretary-General for Technical Affairs at HCD, who managed the revision of Phase I of the Strategy, in cooperation with the Council's partners. The Council also acknowledges the efforts of Dr. Sayyed Al Ratrouf of the Jordan River Foundation for incorporating the violence and exploitation axis, Mrs. Annie Abu Hana of Al-Hussein Society for incorporating the civil society axis, as well as Mrs. Valli Yanni and Jan Knight of INTRAC organisation for their contributions in reviewing this document, vis-a-vis the human rights and gender approach, as well as their incorporating the monitoring and evaluation system of this document.

The Council also underlines its appreciation to the British Council, who participated through a joint project managed by Mrs. Hind Samman and funded by the British Embassy, in issuing this document. The Council also thanks the Academy for Educational Development (AED), who participated through a joint project, managed by Mrs. Frances Abouzeid and funded by USAID, to guarantee the participation of civil society in reviewing Phase I of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities.

Thanks also to the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation (JICA), who contributed to setting up the economic empowerment axis.

Chapter One

The Status of Disability in Jordan



First: Statistics on Persons with Disabilities

Surveys, Statistics and Data:

- 1- The issue of disability in Jordan, its scope and characteristics are still debatable among researchers and workers in this sector throughout the Kingdom.
- 2- Statistics on population and housing for the year 2004 indicate that the percentage of disability throughout the Kingdom reached 1.23%, while the international data indicate that the percentage of persons with disabilities in any given country ranges from 5 to 10% of the total population numbers. A report issued by the World Bank (WB) on persons with disabilities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) asserts that the percentage of persons with disabilities in Jordan would be up to a minimum 4-5% of total population numbers, i.e. 300 thousand persons with disabilities. It is worth noting that the number of people affected by disabilities is up to one million persons, should the number of the affected families be included in the calculation.
- 3- In 2007, and in cooperation with the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, the National Registry Committee, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Development carried out a survey of disability cases in all governorates in the Kingdom, except for the governorate of Amman, the capital. The survey data showed that the number of persons with disabilities is (25,143) cases, representing 0.5% of the population in 2007.
- 4- The Ministry of Education, the Community-Based Rehabilitation Programme of the Higher Committee for the Management of Persons with Disabilities' Programmes and Projects in Jordan, and the Prince Hassan Center for Early Diagnosis of Disabilities conducted a comprehensive educational survey on students from Grade 1 to Grade 4 in the governorates of Karak, Tafileh and Irbid from 2001 through 2003/2004. The total number of students with disabilities discovered was 4120 students. Moreover, a survey in the North-West Badia/Mafraq schools was carried out, and the total number of cases discovered was 5925 students with disabilities. The general objective of the survey was to determine the services needed by those cases and the educational programmes to be created for them.
- 5- A report from the Ministry of Health indicates that the Disability Diagnosis Centre, which deals with cases from birth to 18 years of age, had diagnosed 40,259 disability cases from 1990 up to the end of 2009.
- 6- Data from the Ministry of Social Development's Directorate of the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, demonstrates that the number of diagnosed cases in the Centre for Early Diagnosis of Disabilities and Community-Based Rehabilitation Programme in Tal Al Mantah area and the Centre for Early Diagnosis of Disabilities in Hitteen area/Al Ruseifa District, is (2941) cases from 2007 through to the date of preparing the report in 2009.
- 7- The Prince Hassan Centre for Early Diagnosis of Disabilities diagnosed a total of (1,897) cases in 2007-2009.
- 8- The Ministry of Health's International Medical Committees responsible for diagnosing cases of those above 18 years of age, did not issue any reports that demonstrate the number of diagnosed persons.
- 9- The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities commenced the Project of unification of the Data on the Persons with Disabilities, presenting the recorded cases in the National Registry, executed in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development, to the Social Solidarity Coordination Commission, which in turn entered 8,000 cases to its database. Work to record the remaining data is currently in progress. Moreover, the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities began the process of identifying the number of persons with disabilities served by associations, institutions and centres.
- 10- The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities' Community-Based Rehabilitation Programme, in cooperation with Handicap International and Al Dulayl Women's Association, carried out a (house-to-house) survey in Al Dulayl area in 2009. The percentage of persons with disabilities in the area was 4.8%. The Council is currently carrying out a similar survey in Ajloun, Al-Mazar Al-Janoubi and the Southern Jordan Valley (Al-Aghuar Al Janoubiyah). They will complete the survey in Irbid/Al Waseetah and Al Ruweished in 2010, in preparation for completing the survey in the remaining areas of the Kingdom.
- 11- The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, identified the number of the students with disabilities in the ministry's schools. The count included data for students with disabilities, teachers and administrative staff working in educational directorates

in governorates. No final report on the results of the survey was issued to date.

- 12- The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities began setting up the bases for a national information bank that includes complete data on persons with disabilities and the type of services provided to them. They also started to carry out comprehensive (house-to-house) field surveys in cooperation with local associations through the Community-Based Rehabilitation Programme.
- 13- The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities cooperated with the Department of Statistics in order to incorporate the issues of disability in a number of surveys carried out by the Department, including: surveying new job opportunities, surveying recruiting and compensating workers, and a series of economical surveys. In addition, they reviewed and modified the part pertaining to surveying persons with disabilities included in surveying population and houses, which will be executed in 2014.

B. Factors Behind Varied Percentages of Persons with Disabilities in the Kingdom:

The variation between the international percentages of persons with disabilities and the national disability percentage is related to several factors, most importantly:

1. The difference in the accredited definition of disability and the classification of disability.
2. The social tendency to hide disability, particularly among females.
3. The existence of numbers of persons with disabilities who are not diagnosed.
4. The absence of a national mechanism for consolidating and recording the data of diagnosed persons with disabilities with different authorities.
5. The absence of periodical reports by diagnosis centres in the Kingdom.
6. The lack of approved criteria for diagnosis.
7. The absence of a national monitoring body to supervise the diagnosis centres in the Kingdom.
8. The negligence of incorporating of a large number of persons with disabilities who are registered within disability associations, institutions and centres into a national, consolidated registry.

C. The Demographic, Health, Social and Economic Features of Persons with Disabilities:

With the absence of approved data on persons with disabilities, the demographic, health, social and economic features of this group depend on the general census of population and housing results for the year 2004, which indicated the following:

- a. Around 42% of persons with disabilities of 15 years of age and above are illiterate, 6.4% of them can read and write, about 14% of them are in the primary school level, 13% of them are in the preparatory school level and 9.2% of them are in the secondary school level. As for those with qualifications higher than the secondary school level, they represented 5.9% of persons with disabilities of 15 years of age and above. It was also noted that 58% of persons with disabilities of 15 years of age and above are unmarried. These results also showed that the percentage of unemployment among persons with disabilities was 39.5%.
- b. The portion of males among persons with disabilities represents 60.6%, while the portion of females represents 39.4%. The data of the National Registry, demonstrated that the percentage of males among persons with disabilities represented 61.1%, while that among females represented 38.9%. Results of surveying Al Dulayl area (house-to-house) refer to similar percentages, which are 60% males and 40% females.
- c. The distribution of persons with disabilities as per the disabilities category was as follows: Those with physical disabilities recorded 28.6%, followed by those with hearing and speech disabilities at 16.4%, intellectual disabilities at 16.1%, and multiple disabilities at 13.8%, while the percentage of those with visual impairments was 9.3% and those with cerebral palsy was 8.4%. Additionally, studies performed by the Ministry of Health, in coordination with the World Health Organisation (WHO) stress that the percentage of all types of hearing impairment is high in Jordan in comparison to other countries in the region. The report of the Regional Office of the Middle East League for Hearing, indicated that the percentage of acquired hearing impairments was 1%, and the percentage of children who are subject to hearing impairments was 11% according to the survey data which covered 8000 newborn babies in 2004.

- d. The distribution of persons with disabilities according to the regions of the Kingdom is as follows: Northern region 1.4%, while the percentages were equal in the central and southern regions, reaching 1.2%.
- e. Although the capital was not included in the National Registry, the distribution of disability by governorates was as follows: Irbid governorate was the highest at 38.9%, followed by Zarqa 13.3%, Balqaa 11.8%, Mafraq 7.4%, Jerash 7.1%. Karak 6.8%, Ajloun 5.3%, Madaba 3.7%, Aqaba 2.5, Tafileh 2.3%, and finally Maan 1.1%.

Second: Services Provided to Persons with Disabilities

1. The number of institutions providing services to persons with disabilities is 266 institutions, as per the "Index for Institutions Caring for Persons with Disabilities", prepared by the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities in 2010. There are also 8 institutions established at the end of 2009.
2. Although all data available indicates that the percentage of disability in the northern region is higher than the central and southern, the number of institutions in the region was 74 at a percentage of 27.8%, a low percentage when compared to the central region (58%) (155 institutions), while the number of institutions in the southern region is 37 at a percentage of 13.9%.
3. Institutions providing services to persons with disabilities are not specialised since categories of disability within them are various. Among 266 institutions working with persons with disabilities, there are 106 institutions dealing with various disability categories, with 28 institutions specialised in physical disabilities (physical disabilities and cerebral palsy), 31 institutions concerned with hearing impairments, 12 institutions dealing with visual impairments, 2 institutions specialised in learning difficulties and one institution specialised in psychological cases.
4. There are some public institutions which provide services to persons with disabilities, among them, public universities, which offer a special discount on fees for persons with disabilities of up to 90% in the BA and 50% in MBA and PhD stages. Moreover, the General Customs Department and the Ministry of Interior exempt the transport and residency fees for housemaids for persons

with disabilities. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation provides support to the disability-focused programmes in a number of NGOs while international organisations and bodies offer support to the disability-centred programmes in the Kingdom.

Third: The Legislative Reality of Disabilities in the Kingdom

1. In 2005, Jordan won the Franklin Roosevelt International Disability Award for its leading efforts to place disability at the forefront of national priorities. In 2007, His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein, issued a Royal Decree to develop the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, 2007-2015.
2. The first output in Phase I of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities was the annulment of the Law on the Welfare of the Disabled No. 12/1993 and the issuance of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007.
3. The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities was set up as an independent institution under Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Raad bin Zeid. As per article (6) of the Law, the Council is managed by a board of trustees of general secretaries of relevant ministries, in addition to seven persons representing persons with disabilities, their families and NGOs, as well as three persons with a distinctive record in serving persons with disabilities. The Council's resources come from the allotments in the State's General Budget, fees, gifts and donations according to article (15) of the Law.
4. Article (7) of Law 31/2007 defined the tasks and functions of the Council as follows:
 - a. Drawing up, reviewing and following up on the execution of policies regarding persons with disabilities, in coordination with the relevant authorities.
 - b. Setting up a comprehensive, national plan for raising awareness.
 - c. Following up and supporting the execution of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities in addition to plans, programmes and activities emerging from it.
 - d. Proposing the amendment of legislation related to persons with disabilities, as well as the regulations and and instructions necessary for enforcing the relevant law.

- e. Setting up criteria necessary for the quality of programmes and services provided to persons with disabilities, in coordination with the relevant bodies.
 - f. Setting up national training centres.
 - g. Carrying out research and studies, and setting up a database for the affairs of persons with disabilities.
 - h. Participating in efforts aiming at the execution of the disability-related international conventions and agreements, ratified by the Kingdom.
5. Jordan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was enforced in 2008. The Cabinet assigned the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, to follow through with its implementation based on article (33), paragraph (1), including submitting the governmental report to the international committee charged with monitoring the application of the Convention according to article (35) of this convention. The National Centre for Human Rights formed a national monitoring committee in implementation of article (33), paragraph (2) of the Convention. The NGOs are preparing to submit the shadow report parallel to the government report.

Chapter two

General Concepts



1. The Concept of the Social Model of Disability and the Human Rights-Based Approach

The National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities responds to the statistical evidence that persons with disabilities are more vulnerable to illiteracy and unemployment. They have poor contact with national support networks compared to citizens who are not disabled. Therefore, in this chapter, we will clarify the general concepts of disabilities.

WHO estimates that persons with disabilities make up 7-10% of the world's population, forming a group that is most vulnerable to being marginalised and is the poorest in society. World Bank estimates point out that 4-5% of Jordan's population are those with disabilities; 14.8% are males and 2.1% are females. This variation may be related to the fact that statistics on persons with disabilities are rarely classified by sex (see Gender and Disability Section).

Disability is one of the reasons, and results, of poverty. For example, in many countries, governments respond to the issue of employment assuming that persons with disabilities cannot compete in the widely open competitive job market. So they resort to the quota technique. Persons with disabilities are thus employed in jobs of lesser importance and with less salary than their peers. The same assumption is offered in education and training issues, which leads to the increase of limited jobs or education opportunities. This leads persons with disabilities to depend on charity and governmental assistance and aid.

The traditional view of persons with disabilities focuses on the fact that they need protection and medical treatment, assuming that an individual needs medical treatment to participate in a society that is geared for persons without disabilities. Services are provided to persons with disabilities by "experts" without disabilities. The role of persons with disabilities is thus limited to respond and react without direct or real contribution in deciding the type, level and size of service provided to them. This approach is weak and known as the individual model of disability (also known as the medical model or caring model). Increasingly, the approach converted towards a rising acknowledgement by development agencies and

practitioners that disability is an issue that is related to human rights, emphasising the fact that the "problem" is in the society's behaviour towards disability and not in the individuals themselves. In 2002, James Wolfensohn, former President of the World Bank, stated that unless the issues of disability are solved, the UN Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) will not be achieved. This statement contributed to positively changing the behaviour, which led to an increased understanding of the importance of including persons with disabilities in national projects to limit poverty.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was the first country in the Middle East to adopt national disability legislation in 1993. It is among the first countries to update the law to conform to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which the Kingdom signed in 2007. The Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007 was approved, rendering Jordan committed to the terms of the Convention.

The President of the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, HRH Prince Raad bin Zeid, stressed that human development projects have gained priority in Phase I of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, which was executed in two phases. Phase I extended from 2007-2009, in cooperation with civil society organisations and organisations serving persons with disabilities at the national level. The Council facilitated an extended consultation process for the goals of data collection with the objective of modifying Phase II of the National Strategy based on the lessons learned from Phase I. The Council also developed a shared, comprehensive system to measure the effectiveness of Phase II of the Strategy.

Based on the Council's vision of "A society in which persons with disabilities enjoy a sustainable, dignified life, based on effective participation, fairness and equality", the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities adopted the human rights-based approach to disability, in order to influence national policies to respect persons with disabilities, as equal citizens in rights and duties. This approach means enabling persons with disabilities through their equal contribution in the political, social and cultural life. This approach requires the Council and

partners to assert the fact that persons with disabilities shall be aware of their human rights and their right of not being subjected to discrimination in order to challenge injustice, exclusion and maltreatment.

Our commitment to the UNCRPD offered persons with disabilities a powerful tool to be used in the framework of gaining advocacy in the field of human rights. The UN Convention is based on the foundation that persons with disabilities have the same rights as those without.

The rights-based approach has the following characteristics:

- A) Expressing the relation to human rights** (linking disability to a complete set of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. This means regarding disability as one of the human rights issues).
- B) Accountability** (defining the people with these rights - persons with disabilities- defining those who bear duties – protecting and supporting the fulfilment of these rights assigned to the targeted group).
- C) Empowerment** (the rights-based approach focuses on the principle of empowerment, unlike the charitable approach, which does not empower).
- D) Participation** (the rights-based approach requires full participation of all relevant persons).
- E) Non-discrimination and interest in weak groups** (the rights-based approach calls for paying special attention to issues like discrimination and equity, and to groups of persons who were particularly marginalised).

In confirmation of the human rights-based approach, the international disability movement, organisations and the UN CRPD were based on the social model of disability. This emphasises that incapacity stems from obstacles facing persons with disabilities, e.g., the barriers (or hostility or misunderstanding by individuals towards persons with disabilities), physical/environmental barriers (inaccessible building designs, transport means, walking passages, etc.) and institutional

barriers (structure and work of organisations and institutions). These barriers systematically excluded persons with disabilities from full participation in society. Therefore, the social model does not focus on obstacles faced by individuals as a result of physical, sensational or psychological conditions, but on empowerment, selection and equity in obtaining human rights. Thus, the social model emphasises the fact that disability emerges from the social barriers faced by persons with disabilities.

For example: lack of ramps, which “hinders” persons with physical disabilities from entering a building, not using the Braille method “hinders” a person with visual impairments from getting information, and the lack of sign language interpretation “hinders” a person with a hearing impairment from effective communication. The key to the social model and the rights-based approach is the idea that the inability of persons with disabilities to fully participate in their societies is due to social barriers which isolate them from participation in society. The social model challenges the approach of protection, discrimination and parental approach when looking at the issue of disability, which led many schools to place students with disabilities or those with various talents in special schools or separate classes. Persons with intellectual disabilities live in special accommodation far away from their families and societies, based on an assumption that persons with disabilities are not able to work in inclusive environments and have to participate in protected work environments.

As for the **Individual Model**, it focuses on the necessity of adapting an individual to a society full of barriers, instead of the requirement of taking measures necessary to adapt the society to a person with disabilities. However, we should not forget that services play a decisive role in facilitating the independence of persons with disabilities- wheelchairs, artificial limbs, hearing equipment, walking sticks, etc. -which a person with disabilities needs to be able to perform an active role in society. However, instead of being negative recipients of services, they become persons with rights to participate in decision making and in setting their needs.

In brief, the social model requires a transformation in society's view of persons with disabilities.

<p style="text-align: center;">Individual/Medical Model (Or model of medical care or social care (focus on individuals and <fixing> vulnerability))</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Model (Social model (tackling the problem of disabilities in tackling the behaviour of society, and institutional and environmental barriers))</p>
<p>Disability is a problem of the individual Differences in capacity are deemed inadequate Noting disabilities Exclusion - tolerance Choice is for persons with disabilities Experts are more knowledgeable Sick person Institution-focused Control or treatment Society has not changed</p>	<p>Disabilities is a problem of the society Differences in capacity are deemed a source of strength Noting strengths Inclusiveness - esteem Choice is by persons with disabilities themselves Respect for the diversity of knowledge among the people Citizen Society-focused Breaking down barriers in environment, policies and behaviour Society develops</p>

Second: Gender and Disability

Gender is usually and closely related to the difference between males and females, which is understood as an issue pertaining to biological and physiological features of the human body. It is also conceived as the cultural interpretation of individuals' roles. Within societies, the relationship between the two sexes is regarded as being that of a hierarchical order, with some assumption existing, such as: men are more powerful and dominant, while women are less powerful. These relationships result in stereotypes of masculinity and femininity.

As stated in the previous paragraph, the social model of disability emphasises that persons with disabilities are deemed disabled by society because of several barriers, such as negative stereotyping, physical environment and institutional policies. However, both men and women with disabilities can confront negative experiences on the basis of discrimination between the two sexes. This, in turn, can lead to isolation based on culture, norms and preset judgments, which most often affect women with disabilities more than it does men.

The status of women differs from one society to another. Moreover, in conservative communities where women's status is relatively lower than that of men's, disability has a double negative effect. There are many instances in which discrimination is clear. One key aspect is that women with disabilities are poorer than men with disabilities and women without disabilities. Several factors contribute to this; women are more vulnerable to unemployment and, if employed, they get lower salaries than men with disabilities. Employment and securing a fixed income are among the basic issues to lead a dignified life, but the percentage of Arab women with disabilities' participation in the workforce is still generally limited.

However, statistics on women with disabilities are usually only looked into from the perspective of those without. Isolation and exclusion of women with disabilities also extends to women's movements. Women without disabilities all over the world often suffer from discrimination based on gender, but women with disabilities may face a doubled discrimination, even sometimes reaching the point of denying and neglecting the fact that they are females.

Men with disabilities however, dominate disability movements, organisations and associations. Many women with disabilities complain that most programmes are designed to accommodate the needs of men, assuming that they will support their own need, too, although organised disability movements should represent and enable all persons with disabilities, whether males or females. Nevertheless, the reality is different, and opportunities to participation are less for women.

Activists in disability movements, organisations and associations exert pressure to change discriminating laws, which do not tend to observe gender, although exerting pressure to get rights is important. However, women with disabilities will not make use of this, if discrimination against them continues based on gender. Besides, women with disabilities found that it is difficult to incorporate the idea of gender in an environment that does not observe differences between the two sexes. Nevertheless, they prefer to remain within the circle of disability movements instead of going out and confronting their exclusion through forming committees of women with disabilities.

Challenges facing women with disabilities can be seen as being similar to those faced by other women, but in a different context. In such a case, we can make use of experiences of others as it is well known that feminine and women's liberation movements, as well as securing the rights of persons with disabilities, gained an increasing importance through communication and networking at the international level. This experience was put to good use for women with disabilities in Jordan, in order to build and develop links and relationships at the national, regional and international levels.

Research in the UK points out that women with disabilities are attacked or assaulted at a double the rate of those without disabilities. It is noted that as a result of lack of awareness, knowledge and resources, there is a serious lack in services of addressing violence in disability organisations. Relevant results of the first study carried out in the UK on the needs of women with disabilities who suffer from domestic violence, finds that the organisations dealing with persons with disabilities in general, do not consider domestic violence as an important issue, in spite of submitting information and statistics in this regard.

How does the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities address women and girls with disabilities?

The experts drawing up the Convention stressed the necessity to incorporate an article for this group. The Convention notes in Article (6), among others, the requirement of taking this provision into account, when interpreting and executing all other technical commitments.

The text of Article (6) of the Convention:

- 1- States Parties recognise that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure that they enjoy full and equal human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- 2- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

Suggestions for gaining advocacy:

- Encouraging women's movement to embrace the membership of the women with disabilities.
- Participating, as much as possible, in understanding the social model of disabilities, including gender and disabilities, to address the change in social attitudes and preset thoughts, which challenge the typical stereotypes.
- Developing coalitions with media to raise the awareness of audience, service providers and decision makers with regard to the rights, needs and abilities of persons with disabilities based on gender.
- Defining main objectives that can lead to a positive change in attitudes towards disability.
- Encouraging women with disabilities to gain self-respect through forming self-support groups and networking with other international disability organisations.
- Raising awareness of families of children with disabilities on the fact that their children have rights and that service providers have commitments to guarantee their ability to practice these rights.

- Encouraging families to educate their children with disabilities (boys and girls).
- Using national legislation, the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as a framework to develop campaigns for gaining advocacy and support.
- Supporting civil society organisations and the organisations for persons with disabilities in addressing disability issues through gender.
- Collecting key information to use in measuring the progress of women with disabilities in achieving the axes of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities.

Chapter Three

Monitoring and Evaluation



This chapter presents a general summary on monitoring and evaluation of Phase II of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2010-2015) in Jordan, identifying the basic concepts and operations in monitoring and evaluation and aiming at implementing the Strategy in an efficient way, in order to achieve its desired effect. Therefore, the objective of this chapter is only to be used as a reference in all stages of work in Phase II of the National Strategy.

This chapter is divided into two parts; the first part puts forth general subjects about monitoring and evaluation in social development projects and development, while the second part links monitoring and evaluation directly to the National Strategy.

Part One: Basic Concepts and Processes in Monitoring and Evaluation:

Basic Definitions:

Monitoring is the process of measuring progress, systematically and constantly accomplishing a certain job to ensure that work is proceeding as per the set plan, enabling any changes to be made systematically.

Evaluation is a periodical measurement of the adaptability, performance effectiveness, and the effect of a certain work based on its objectives. The following table summarises the differences between monitoring and evaluation:

Evaluation	Monitoring	
Periodical revision of important stages of project development – end of the project, middle of the project, transitory change	Continuous during the project	Time
Measuring the progress towards achieving outputs and project's pace to accomplish objectives and goals	Daily activities, outputs, progress and change indicators	Scope
External evaluators and facilitators, project workers, financiers	Project workers	Main Participants
Extraordinary meetings, additional tools for collecting information	Periodical meetings, interviews, monthly and quarterly reviews, etc.	Operation
A written report, which includes recommendations for change in the project and exposes different stakeholders in workshops	Periodical reports for project users, administration and financiers	Written outputs

Monitoring and Evaluation Purposes:

Projects and programmes differ with regard to their purposes, operations and context of work. As for the purposes of monitoring and evaluating any project or programme, they often consist of a mixture of the following purposes: responsibility and accountability (for financiers, and project beneficiaries); improving performance; learning and lessons learnt; defining the use of resources; enhancing public relations and finding funding; observation and supervision; presenting advocacy evidences; project or programme management; and improving communication among different stakeholders.

Monitoring and Evaluation System

The monitoring and evaluation system is a group of policies, practices and operations that enable the process of collecting, analysing and using monitoring and evaluation data in a systematic and effective way.

A good monitoring and evaluation system requires: clear purposes; a database; current status and stakeholder analysis; strategic objectives and plans; defined indicators; a clear system to manage information; and adequate resources (human, financial and technical). Accordingly, a good monitoring and evaluation system can be described as follows: meaningful; clear; participatory; analytical

in decision-making; flexible; systematic in its operations and results; consistent; and sensitive to gender.

Monitoring Framework:

The monitoring framework is the basic structure that contains several components working together to guarantee the effectiveness of this established monitoring process. These components include: indicators; information management system; reporting systems; and mechanisms for learning and extracting lessons learned.

First: Indicators

An indicator is a significant change or event that presents the evidence that something occurred. Such change may be submitting a direct output or effect, or a long-term change. This change can be measured quantitatively, qualitatively or both.

There are three levels of indicators, which follow the so-called objective sequence: Outputs, results and effects.

The following table demonstrates the three levels:

Indicators	What to measure?	What to ask?	Measuring point
Progress in implementing activities	Effort	What did we do?	Outputs
The extent to which outputs are used and benefits are sustainable	Effort	What happened as a result	Results
Difference between current status and initial status	Change	What happened afterwards (on the long term)?	Effect

Second: Data Management

Data management, for the purpose of monitoring, includes five vital operations: data collection; analysis; storing; using; and publishing.

Process	Inquiry to Ask	Issues to be taken into account
Collecting Data	Who collects the data and with whom; what is the data; what is its importance; time and scale of periodicity; method of collection (ways and tools)	Participation of different stakeholders Required resources (human, material, financial, technical) Time management Quantitative and qualitative data Prioritisation of required data Transparency Attention paid to beneficiaries, at all times
Analysing Data	Who analyses the data; with whom; when; periodicity; relation of the data to the monitoring and evaluation purposes	
Storing Data	In a written or electronic format; who can enter and restore data; What are the technical needs for creating databases?	
Using Data	Who uses the data; when; for which purpose (learning, accountability, improving performance, etc)	
Publishing Data	Who is responsible; how to publish data; periodicity, for which purpose	

Third: Reporting System

Reports are one of the vital components of monitoring so as to achieve the objectives of accountability and learning in particular. The following are important points within the reporting system:

- Basic questions: ask why (the purpose of a report); the timing of periodic reporting (weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually); who writes the report and to whom; who uses it; how to avoid duplicity in reporting; the required size of the report (use preset templates).
- Progress: record the results of meetings, field visits; interviews, workshops; reviews; and other activities (conferences).
- Quality of reports: insert descriptive aspects (mention the extent of development, define successes, failures and challenges) and the analytic aspects (ask why, find the reason, propose recommendations).
- Formatting: develop an easy-to-use report by using bold fonts, templates, drawings, illustrations, case studies, stories from beneficiaries and project workers.
- Effect: write the report in a concentrated, systematic and consistent way in order to record change over time.

Fourth: Mechanisms to Benefit from Lessons Learned

Documenting the benefit of lessons learned in a systematic way helps create a balance between the different purposes of monitoring and evaluation, (for example, accountability). The following points are important in developing mechanisms to benefit from lessons learned:

- Purpose: maintain the institutional memory and focus on the measuring effect.
- Content: record lessons learned from success, as well as failure.
- Forums: share lessons learned through revision meetings, exchange visits, stakeholder workshops, case studies, periodical publications, offers and videos.
- Usage: improve performance; make decisions and develop policies.

Criteria for an Efficient Monitoring Framework

- Availability of necessary resources (human, financial, material and technical).
- Awareness workshops pertaining to monitoring and evaluation in general, and to the importance and requirements of an efficient monitoring framework.
- Regular feedback on the progress of the project or programme, as well as on the monitoring process itself.
- Systemic approach of data management for collecting, analysing, storing, using and publishing data.
- Additional surveys when needed.
- Participation of stakeholders to guarantee accountability.
- Internal, regular audits to record successes, define challenges, and propose appropriate and necessary changes.
- External evaluations to measure long term changes made as a result of the project or programme.

Part Two: Monitoring and Evaluation in the National Strategy

Phase II of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2010-2015) in Jordan, contains twelve axes, with each focusing on a different aspect of disability. Each axis has a general objective, national priorities and a general plan (see below). Planning to monitor every axis was carried out at two levels: Outputs and Results (or defined objectives). Each level has its own indicators. The Higher Council for

Affairs of Persons with Disabilities shall follow up on the implementation of the Strategy through the facilitation committees in the governorates, emanating from the Community-Based Rehabilitation Programmes, and the marginalised groups' committees such as the women's, autism, and landmine victims' committees, in addition to other marginalised groups.

Axis

General Objective

National Priorities

Defined objectives (results)	Outputs	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date	Estimated Cost
Objective 1: Objective Indicators 1. 2. 3.	Output 1: Output 2: Output 1: Output Indicators 1. 2. 3.					

Upon planning for a framework of monitoring the twelve axes, three comprehensive subjects were defined to be taken into account throughout the period of the National Strategy, which are: the human rights-based approach to disability, gender as well as disability. These subjects are demonstrated in the separate chapters of this document.

Internal, Regular Audits

These audits should be planned to be performed quarterly at every individual level, and performed annually at the strategy level as a whole. Although these audits are internal by nature, they require an external facilitator (not an evaluator), particularly annual audits. The role of a facilitator is summarised in three points: to guarantee the achievement of the preset objectives; to guarantee the use of participation techniques; to plan and execute audits in a way that helps participants maintain the learning component throughout the audit process itself.

External Evaluations

The time period of Ptage II of the National Strategy is six years. Therefore, it is important that the six-year planning includes an evaluation to be performed, mid-way, after 3 years of implementation, (at the end of 2012); then a final evaluation at the end of the Strategy.

The focus of the evaluation in the middle of period shall be on the extent of effectiveness, efficiency and adequacy in each axis, in addition to defining the lessons learned for the remaining period of the Strategy, with an indication to the extent of the Strategy's effect.

As for the final evaluation, in addition to the extent of effectiveness, efficiency and adequacy, the focus shall be on measuring the effect and sustainability. Thus, preparing for this evaluation shall commence at the beginning of the last year in order to carry out the evaluation itself in the middle of that year. Within the preparation phase, a team of external evaluators and their competencies shall be defined in a reference document, provided that this team shall work with the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, throughout all the evaluation phases.

At this point, it must be mentioned that the development process of the Phase II of the Strategy is characterised by a high degree of participation by the different stakeholders or partners included within. Therefore, it is important to use participatory techniques in all phases and operations of the evaluation, and to emphasize this fact in the reference document to both evaluations (in the middle and final evaluations).

Chapter Four

Vision, Principles and Objectives of the Strategy



First- Vision:

The strategic vision depends on creating a society in which persons with disabilities enjoy a sustainable, dignified life, based on effective participation, fairness and equality.

Second- Principles of the Strategy:

The Strategy adopted the following principles and pillars:

- 1- Emphasising the citizenship of persons with disabilities and the need to combat all forms of discrimination against them.
- 2- Independence of persons with disabilities, including the right of self-determination and defining their choices.
- 3- Considering the development of persons with disabilities a national investment with positive economic and social revenues to the society as a whole.
- 4- Emphasising the rights-based approach to disability issues, which considers the elimination of all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, including elimination of environmental obstacles, as a basic human right guaranteed by international covenants.
- 5- Inclination towards social commitment and acquiring services from a strategic partner (civil sector) when it is more capable of fully performing a task and its responsibilities.
- 6- Accepting disability as part of human diversity and nature.
- 7- Ensuring that all policies, plans and programmes observe gender equity, based on the fact that women with disabilities are the most marginalised among the groups with disabilities and suffering double discrimination.

Third- Objectives of the Strategy:

1. Enforcing national legislation through raising awareness, amending existent legislation, issuing the required rules and regulations conforming with the international criteria pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities.
2. Providing persons with disabilities with health services, including finding more efficient mechanisms for early detection, diagnosis, intervention and referral.
3. Ensuring access of persons with all categories of disability to high quality services in the field of habilitation and rehabilitation throughout all governorates of the Kingdom.

4. Enabling persons with disabilities to obtain their right to education by creating the inclusive educational atmosphere for persons with disabilities, of both sexes, on an equal basis, throughout the governorates.
5. Enabling people with disabilities to obtain their right to higher education through providing inclusive educational environment for persons with disabilities, of both sexes, throughout all governorates on an equal basis.
6. Enhancing persons with disabilities' right to work and obtain an equal employment opportunity with those without disabilities.
7. Improving the services provided to persons with disabilities in order to achieve their inclusion and independence, and empowering families socially, psychologically, economically and health-wise, through building their capacity to achieve an inclusive society for persons with disabilities.
8. Enabling persons with disabilities to enjoy equal access to the surrounding environment and means of transportation; information, communication and technology; services and facilities; and removing all barriers throughout the governorates of the Kingdom.
9. Enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities and including them in political and cultural life, as well as in sports and leisure activities.
10. Enhancing awareness of rights of persons with disabilities to promote their inclusion in society.
11. Prohibiting all practices that could cause violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities, and reducing their percentages according to practical action plans.
12. Exerting efforts and available resources to improve the level of services, activities and programmes offered to persons with disabilities.

Fourth - Defining the Target Group:

Article 2 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007 states that a person with disabilities is "any person suffering from a permanent or partial impairment, affecting any of his/her senses or his/her social, physical, psychological or mental capabilities, to the extent that undermines his/her ability to learn, work or be rehabilitated, and in a way which renders him/her unable to reach his/her normal day-to-day requirements under circumstances similar to those of non-disabled persons".

Chapter Five

Axes of the Strategy



Axes of the Strategy

- **Legislation**
- **Health and Disability**
- **Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services**
- **Inclusive Education**
- **Higher Education and Scientific Research**
- **Economic Empowerment.**
- **Family Empowerment and Social Protection**
- **Accessibility**
- **Sports, Culture and Public Life**
- **Media, Education and Awareness**
- **Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities**
- **Networking with the Civil Society Sector**

Implementing Agency: Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities

Analysis of key strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a real political will that is supported by a National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities and monitoring it through convening a national conference annually. 2. Issuing the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007. 3. Kingdom's ratification and entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Also, Jordan's presidency of the international Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 4. Founding the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities and the National Fund for Supporting Persons with Disabilities. 5. Survey and registering of all disabilities legislation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diversity and contradiction of some legislation pertaining to persons with disabilities and their contradiction with the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 2. Lack of awareness in society regarding legislation pertaining to Persons with Disabilities and lack of awareness of the law, strategy and convention. 3. Weakness and lack of pressure groups in NGOs involved in Persons with Disabilities legislation, and weak participation of persons with disabilities and organisations representing them in protecting their rights. 4. Lack of awareness of mechanisms for monitoring national legislation and the necessity of enforcing the institutional framework to monitor disabilities> legislation issues. 5. Non-completion of the issuance of regulations and instructions to enforce the Law on the Rights of persons with Disabilities.
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising awareness of legislation pertaining to disabilities through mass media. 2. Forming a parliamentary committee for persons with disabilities to exert pressure on decision makers like other committees. 3. Preparedness of NGOs to work with the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities as executive arms aiming to enforce the law. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of legal studies centres specialized in legislation pertaining to disabilities. 2. Lack of penalties to oblige all bodies to apply legislation pertaining to disabilities. 3. Lack of awareness of commitments resulting from ratifying and enforcing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its effect on local legislation.

First General Objective: Enforcing national legislation through raising awareness, amending existent legislation, issuing the required rules and regulations conforming with the international criteria pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities.

National Priorities

- Raise awareness of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007 and the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Review national legislation in conformity with the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Complete rules and regulations for enforcing the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Enforcing the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007.</p> <p>Objective Indicator Extent of commitment of relevant bodies to apply the instructions of the law.</p>	<p>Regulations and instructions pertaining to the law taking gender into account.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of regulations and instructions issued and distributed. - Multi-specialty teams to redraft rules and regulations. -Number and type of audience in seminars and discussion forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form a team to prepare the draft of rules and regulations. - Hold seminars and discussions to raise awareness on rules and regulations. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries - NGOs - Legislation Committee - CSOs 	2010	2012	10000
<p>Verification Methods: Reports on performance of institutions and relevant bodies.</p>							
<p>Amending national legislation in conformity with the Convention and raising awareness of the agreed upon amendments.</p> <p>Objective Indicator Adopt a request of the amended law from parliament and government.</p>	<p>Amended Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and amended national legislation publicized through awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publish a number of amended legislations in the Official Gazette. - Number and type of seminars and discussion sessions on the effect of the amendments on the life of persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form a national diversified team to review national legislation including the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007 and conform them to the international conventions under the supervision of the HCD. - Conduct seminars and discussion forums throughout the Kingdom to raise awareness on the Convention the Law and proposed amendments. - Issue and distribute guidelines, booklets and publications on legislation rules and regulations on disabilities. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries - NGOs - Legislation Committee - CSOs 	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods: An exploratory study of how far modified legislation affect persons with disabilities.</p>							

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Enhancing the rights of persons with disabilities to have access to the judiciary.</p> <p>Objective Indicator To what extent do persons with disabilities from both sexes use the judicial system.</p>	<p>A judicial system properly equipped guaranteeing the right to litigation for persons with disabilities based on gender equality.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 % qualified judicial staff and lawyers. - Number and types of litigation judged in favor of persons with disabilities from both sexes and expedition of litigation. -Number of authorised sign language interpreters at courts annually. -Number of qualified courts and workers in raising awareness of rights and needs of persons with disabilities from both sexes. - Type of environmental facilities in courts. - Types of subjects discussed in seminars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training Judges sign language interpreters in courts. - Following up on the cases of persons with disabilities who resort to courts. - Training lawyers. - Providing environmental facilities. - Seminars on the right to litigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judicial Council - Courts - Ministry of Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Ministry of Public Works - National Centre for Human Rights - CSOs - Greater Amman Municipality - Governmental Buildings' Department - Lawyers' union 	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods: Questionnaire for judges, lawyers and beneficiaries on the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>							
<p>-Capacity building for persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in the field of monitoring and enforcing legislation.</p> <p>Objective Indicator Existence of strong advocacy movements to enforce and monitor implementation of the law.</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities trained by their representative organisation on the Convention law and strategy.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of trainers with disabilities from both sexes. -Number of persons with disabilities from both sexes who are listed in advocacy movements for disabilities' issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training workshops on the Convention, Law and Strategy. - Training of trainers (ToT). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs - Legislation Committee 	2010	2012	60000
<p>Verification Methods: Analytical reports of advocacy movements.</p>							

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
					2010	2015	
<p>Monitoring the execution of the terms of the international Convention and the Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator Effective shared and official mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the international convention and the law.</p>	<p>Official and non-official monitoring reports.</p> <p>Output Indicator -Number and Type of training and awareness workshops. -Number and Type of audience at workshops and type of subjects discussed. -Number and content of official and non-official reports issued and submitted to the international monitoring committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on national and international monitoring mechanisms. -Follow up on the work of the National Monitoring Committee. - Issue an official report on the Convention (2010) and (2015). - Seminars and meetings on follow up of the national team who shall issue the report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs 	2010	2015	45000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Issue shadow reports (2010) and (2015). -Seminars and meetings on implementing the Convention. -Follow up on citizens' complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs - National Centre for Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs - Relevant governmental organisations 			75000
<p>Verification Methods: Analytical reports issued by relevant bodies.</p>							

Second Axis: Health and Disability

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health and the Royal Medical Services

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a network of comprehensive, primary and secondary centres and health programmes for primary healthcare. 2. Commencement of programmes to promote early detection in cooperation between Ministry of Health and the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities. 3. Existence of programmes that contribute to limit disabilities, such as the national obligatory vaccination programme, reproductive health programmes, medical examination before marriage, schools' medical services, pregnancy and child care. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak programmes to reach children with slow development, lack in coordination among different sectors to work in research, detection, diagnosis and evaluation like the sectors of medicine, rehabilitation and education, delaying intervention and rehabilitation operations. 2. Lack of adoption of national standards for diagnosis, weakness of diagnosis programmes, variation of service provided by centres and lack of monitoring. 3. Non-availability of tools and mechanism for diagnosis at the national level for different disabilities. 3. Not linking the diagnosis centres with a national mechanism for referral and guidance and a national record of persons with disabilities. 4. Lack of legal accountability for medical errors.
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical insurance for all children from birth to 6 years of age. 2. Existence of the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities as a body that is able to find a national monitoring coordinated mechanism for diagnosis programmes. 3. Existence of leading examples of early detection and intervention such as, for example the Family Healthcare Institute of Nour Al Hussein Foundation. 4. Support of international organisations, NGOs and CSOs to the issues of persons with disabilities. 5. Positive inclination of Jordanian youth to volunteer in disabilities issues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak programmes for early detection and intervention may increase the percentage of disabilities in society. 2. Weak programmes for diagnosis leads to duplication, wasting national resources and limiting services provided to persons with disabilities. 3. Weak programmes in medical care of persons with disabilities as well as reproductive health programmes leads to increased discrimination against the most marginalised groups, such as women with disabilities.

Second General Objective: Providing persons with disabilities with health services, including finding more efficient mechanisms for early detection, diagnosis, intervention and referral.

National Priorities

- Promoting programmes to reach children with slow development, and linking them to early detection and intervention programmes.
- Raising the quality of diagnosis programmes and enhancing the national monitoring mechanisms in coordination with all relevant parties.
- Linking diagnosis centres to a national mechanism for referral and guidance, and to the National Registry of Persons with Disabilities.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Promoting programmes to reach children with slow development, and linking them to early detection and intervention programmes.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Comprehensive database defined by gender and disabilities for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- National record for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Hereditary consultation centres in hospitals.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number of children detected.</p> <p>- Number of hereditary consultation centres and type of services provided.</p> <p>- Approved mechanisms and instructions for implementing early detection and intervention programmes.</p>	<p>- Apply fetus testing within 4-10 weeks of pregnancy and periodical checks for pregnant women.</p> <p>- Survey for hearing impairments of newborn babies.</p> <p>- Lab survey for newborn babies to detect Phenylketonuria (PKU) at comprehensive healthcare centres.</p> <p>- Perform chromosomes tests in families who are most vulnerable to disabilities.</p> <p>- Establish hereditary consultation centres in hospitals throughout the governorates.</p>	<p>- Ministry of Health</p> <p>- Royal Medical Services</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Hospitals</p> <p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- Physicians' union</p> <p>- Associations and institutions</p>	2010	2012	7000000
<p>Verification Methods: Statistical and follow up reports.</p>							

Second Axis: Health and Disability

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Promoting early detection and intervention programmes.</p> <p>Objective Indicator National standards for early detection and intervention programmes.</p>	<p>Efficient programmes through finding human and technical personnel at motherhood and childhood centres and institutions.</p> <p>Output Indicator 350 qualified, specialised personnel working in motherhood and childhood centres and institutions in general.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and approve early detection tools. - Conduct training courses for medical and health personnel in 100 motherhood and childhood centres. - Follow up on early detection and intervention programmes. - Link detected cases to the national registry system. - Introduce early detection measures in hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services - Ministry of Education - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialised associations, institutions and private schools. - Community-based rehabilitation programmes - Kindergartens - Ministry of Social Development 	2010	2012	1250000
<p>Verification Methods : Statistical and follow-up reports.</p>							

Second Axis: Health and Disability

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Raising the quality of diagnosis programmes and promoting national monitoring mechanisms in coordination with all relevant parties.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of quality of diagnosis services provided to persons with disabilities. - Existence of national monitoring system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved national diagnosis centres with height efficacy with regard to material and human resources - An effective monitoring and evaluation system for diagnosis centres. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Approved technical multi-specialty personnel that are qualified to perform diagnoses. - Regulatory and monitoring mechanisms that are effective for diagnosis centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up, apply and train the diagnosis personnel on standards and the integrated procedural manual for diagnosis programmes. - Update and maintain all types of diagnosis equipment. - Restructure centres on the administrative level, assemble diagnosis services into one unit, and appoint specialized personnel for diagnosing as per standards, including capacity building of administrative technical and legal staff. - Provide specialized medical, rehabilitative and educational personnel, including sign language interpreters. - Develop measures for children under four years old and ways to measure autism cases. - Evaluate diagnosis programmes offered in the Kingdom. - Establish integrated diagnosis centres in the northern, central and southern regions. - Coordinate detection and diagnosis mechanisms and document data of persons with disabilities. - Re-evaluate regulatory legislation for diagnosis centres, finding a monitoring mechanism on diagnosis centres and issuing a unified reporting system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services - Ministry of Social Development - National diagnosis centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All parties involved in diagnosis - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	2010	2015	5000000

Second Axis: Health and Disability

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop psycho-educational measuring tools and integral tools (psychological, medical, educational and social), as well as standardising tests for the Jordanian context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Education - National diagnosis centres - Jordanian universities - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	2010	2015	500000
Verification Methods : An evaluation study of the quality of services provided to persons with disabilities– and statistical and follow-up reports.							
<p>Linking diagnosis centres to a national mechanism for referral and counselling, and to the national registry of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An approved national mechanism for referral and guidance. - A national comprehensive and unified registry for persons with disabilities. 	<p>National referral and counselling system.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of children referred to diagnosis centres. - Defined criteria for referral. - Number of families who received guiding services from diagnosis centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launch media campaigns to raise awareness on diagnosis centres and services provided by them. - Create a unified database for persons with disabilities who are officially diagnosed through unifying data with service providers. - Issue a directory for statistics pertaining to disabilities. - Appoint a social counselor in each diagnosis centre. - Set up contact counseling and referral points in all governorates, as well as a hotlines. - Support institutions associations and centres to offer support programmes in hospitals and diagnosis centres. - Develop a mechanism to follow up the most marginalised groups: women with disabilities autism cases psychological disabilities victims of landmines. - Develop a national network to detect diagnose and refer cases through holding national seminars courses and conferences. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development - Department of Statistics - WHO - Community-based rehabilitation programmes - Institutions and associations - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Education - Royal Medical Services 	2010	2015	1500000
Verification Methods: Statistical and follow-up reports.							

Second Axis: Health and Disability

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Executing procedures to include persons with disabilities in the health insurance system.</p> <p>Objective Indicator Approved procedures to include persons with disabilities in the health insurance system.</p>	<p>- A modified health insurance system for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator - Number of persons with disabilities from both sexes benefiting from the health insurance system.</p>	<p>- Enforce free health insurance through issuing regulations and instructions.</p> <p>- Include persons with disabilities in the health insurance system.</p> <p>- Develop a mechanism to include the most marginalised groups including habilitation and rehabilitation of landmine victims and autistic children on the 6 years of age.</p>	<p>- Ministry of Health. - Royal Medical Services</p>	<p>- National Aid Fund - Ministry of Social Development - Royal Hashemite Court - Autism and landmine victims' committees</p>	2010	2012	To be calculated later.
Verification Methods : Statistical and follow-up reports.							
<p>Enhancing accessibility of persons with disabilities to reproductive health services.</p> <p>Objective Indicator - The extent to which facilities enable persons with disabilities to access reproductive health services.</p>	<p>- Accessible healthcare programmes for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator - Number of persons with disabilities benefiting from different reproductive health programmes.</p>	<p>- Reproductive health programmes for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Ministry of Health. - Royal Medical Services. - Higher Council for Population</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - National Council for Family Affairs - CSOs</p>	2010	2012	Programme's budget within the Ministry of Health.
Verification Methods: A survey to determine the extent to which facilities for persons with disabilities exist – statistical and follow-up reports							
<p>- Improving the level of early detection services.</p> <p>Objective Indicator - Early detection services in healthcare centres.</p>	<p>- A comprehensive programme for early detection of disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator - Approved technical multi-specialty personnel for early detection. - Number of persons with disabilities detected.</p>	<p>- Set up national models mechanisms and tools to detect disabilities.</p> <p>- Set up and execute an early detection training programme for healthcare personnel.</p> <p>- Enforce procedures for early detection in public hospitals.</p> <p>- Execute a national campaign for early detection</p>	<p>- Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities. - CSOs - Royal Health Awareness Society</p>	2010	2012	
Verification Methods: Statistical and follow-up reports.							

Third Axis: Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health, the Royal Medical Services and the Ministry of Social Development

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of national rehabilitation centres, both at governmental and non-governmental levels, distributed throughout the three regions, as well as the existence of trained personnel. 2. Systematic support from the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities to cover costs of habilitation, rehabilitation and support services, and issuing general accreditation criteria for special education programmes. 3. Existence of community-based rehabilitation programmes spread out in many areas, and the availability of examples of pioneering programmes such as projects of the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with local associations. 4. Availability of specialised university education in the field of habilitation and rehabilitation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of services provided, their compliance to evaluation, and the weak supervision of quality of services provided in all areas. 2. Lack of clear criteria to evaluate rehabilitation and support services. 3. Lack of a linkage among institutions regarding detection, diagnosis and habilitation programmes. 4. Weak programmes directed to psychological and psycho-social rehabilitation. 5. Limited awareness particularly with regard to provisions of the Law. 6. Lack in some qualification specialties in rehabilitation centres and services in some areas, and inaccessibility in remote areas. 7. Not activating the National Fund for the Support of Persons with Disabilities. 8. Minimal media coverage on national rehabilitation programmes.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for the activation of the National Fund to Support Persons with disabilities. 2. Availability of centres for diagnosis and rehabilitation throughout civil society. 3. Availability of colleges for Rehabilitation Sciences at Jordanian universities. 4. Availability of an international advisory guide for community-based rehabilitation programmes linking centres engaged in early detection, diagnosis and rehabilitation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manipulation and duplicity of support services (waste of resources). 2. Unavailability of a national database of recipients and those deserving services. 3. High cost of rehabilitation and high demand for services compared to services available, particularly for mental disabilities. 4. Insufficient support and finance for rehabilitation programmes. 5. Losing trained and qualified capacities.

Third General Objective: Ensuring access of persons with all categories of disability to high quality services in the field of habilitation and rehabilitation throughout all governorates of the Kingdom.

National Priorities

- Establishing national standards with a view to raising the quality of services provided for the programmes of habilitation and rehabilitation, as well as community-based rehabilitation programmes. Also, creating a monitoring mechanism for national coordination represented in a committee made up of all relevant institutions.
- Subsidising expenses of aid, support services, habilitation and rehabilitation programmes, as well as training and education programmes for all categories of disability in the poorest areas and those living in remote areas.
- Increasing the distribution of habilitation and rehabilitation services, as well as training and education services for all categories of disability in the poorest areas and those living in remote areas.

Third Axis: Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the quality of services provided for habilitation and rehabilitation programmes, as well as community-based rehabilitation programmes. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation programmes working under authorised criteria subject to monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National criteria for the accreditation of rehabilitation centres of physiotherapy, occupational therapy, artificial limbs and physical rehabilitation. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of a system of licensing for the accreditation of rehabilitation centres physio therapy, occupational therapy, artificial limbs and physical rehabilitation centres, as per national criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing national criteria for the accreditation of rehabilitation centres, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, artificial limbs and physical rehabilitation. - Training institutions in the application of national criteria. - Assessment of institutions based on the application of national criteria. - Providing such centres with capacities in the different fields of specialisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Ministry of Social Development - Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services - Healthcare Centres' Accreditation Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Associations - Community-based rehabilitation programmes at institutions - National Institute for Community Rehabilitation 	2010	2012	500000
Verification Methods : Monitoring centres' reports.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributing habilitation and rehabilitation services in all governorates. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>Existence of habilitation and rehabilitation services in all governorates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of rehabilitation and training services via purchasing services within non-governmental centres for 25000 persons with disabilities. - Activation of the National Fund for the Support of Persons with Disabilities. <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>Number of persons with disabilities supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting persons with disabilities engaged in training programmes in speech, physiotherapy and occupational therapy, movement, with hearing and visual aids required. - Supporting persons with movement disabilities by providing them with the artificial limbs and medical aids required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Ministry of Social Development - National Aid Fund - Ministry of Health - General Union of Voluntary Societies - Ministry of Education - Royal Medical Services - University of Jordan - Amman Civil University - University of Applied Sciences 	CSOs.	2010	2015	2500000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing local financial resources to support the educational expenses of rehabilitation and training. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	Private investment sector			
Verification Methods: Analytical reports.							

Third Axis: Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Distributing community-based rehabilitation services in all governorates.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Existence of community-based rehabilitation programmes throughout the local associations in all governorates.</p>	<p>- Community-based rehabilitation services in all governorates of the Kingdom.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>-Number of beneficiaries from social habilitation programmes within local communities.</p>	<p>- Establishing criteria and national policies for social habilitation.</p> <p>- Supporting capacity building of local associations as well as consolidating the execution of social rehabilitation programmes within the associations in the poorer local communities throughout the 12 governorates of the Kingdom, both technically and financially.</p> <p>- Supporting a programme for linking programmes of rehabilitation with teams specialised in the field of rehabilitation.</p> <p>- Training persons with disabilities and their families and providing healthcare and awareness for persons with intellectual disabilities and their families, as well as providing after care in society.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Ministry of Health</p>	<p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- Local associations</p> <p>- National Institute for Community Rehabilitation</p> <p>- Ministries</p> <p>- Municipalities</p> <p>- Relevant institutions, associations and centres</p>	2010	2012	1000000
<p>Verification Methods : Analytical reports.</p>							

Third Axis: Habilitation, Rehabilitation and Support Services

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Distributing early intervention programmes throughout the governorates.</p> <p>Objective indicator - Early Intervention programmes distributed throughout the governorates based on national criteria.</p>	<p>PORTAGE programmes spread throughout the Kingdom's governorates.</p> <p>Output indicator - Number of PORTAGE programmes executed in associations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up national criteria and policies for training mothers and teachers in detecting and dealing with disability (PORTAGE). - Enhancing the capacity of local associations to execute PORTAGE programmes within the poorer local communities, throughout the 12 governorates, technically and financially. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development - Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services - General Union for Voluntary Societies - CSOs 	2010	2012	500000
Verification Methods : Analytical reports.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributing treatment services within the health system. <p>Objective indicator Availability of treatment services within the health system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidating the inclusion and distribution of treatment services within the health system. <p>Output indicator Number of treatment centres within the public hospitals throughout the Kingdom.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of treatment centres within public hospitals throughout the centres of governorates, with the priority for those in which services are not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Health sector and hospitals 	2010	2012	900000
Verification Methods: Analytical reports.							

Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Education

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Royal interest and initiatives, as well as international support for special education programmes.2. Ratification of the Agreement on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Clause 4 (B) of the Code of Human Rights, and the provision of Clause 5, item (F) of the Special Education Code on the expansion of education patterns to include special education.3. Existence of an educational programme for students with disabilities included in schools via 550 special resource rooms, distributed all over the directorates of education working in the field.4. Schools for persons with visual impairments (Abdullah Bin Um Maktoum School, High School for the Blind) serving 233 students (boys and girls), as well as 10 Schools for the Deaf serving 800 students.5. 10 classes for the deaf until fourth grade, after which students are transferred to public schools, in addition to programmes for the inclusion of those with physical disabilities in schools.6. Modifying high school secondary examination success/ failure criteria for students with hearing and visual disabilities; and criteria for assessment of students with learning difficulties.7. Provision of some means of transport for the deaf and blind and for those with intellectual disabilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of a comprehensive vision on the integrated approach and its conceptions, applications and practices, including national criteria of inclusive education in Jordan, being confined to certain groups only and being focused on resource rooms instead of integration programmes in ordinary classes, or other alternatives like supplementary classes in schools for other disabilities, and the lack of personnel required.2. Limited environmental adaptation and modification within schools and limited adaptation and modification of the curricula, teaching methods, and educational assessment methods.3. Focusing on the alternative for the resource rooms within the ordinary schools despite the several studies showing the inefficacy of temporary withdrawal programmes.4. Shortage of training programmes for ordinary class teachers in the application of integration principles and its practices as well as the unavailability of the studies to assess the effectiveness of the current programmes.5. Unavailability of a clear coordination mechanism among the concerned bodies for the early detection of disabilities, in addition to the weakness of diagnosis for all categories of disabilities, including rehabilitation, educational diagnosis, particularly in pre-school, and the need for the clarification of referral mechanisms.6. Lack of specialised personnel in psychology, family counseling, occupational therapy, vocational rehabilitation services, physical education, special education and lack of family counseling programmes for students with disabilities.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of a Royal initiative for establishing an Academy for the Blind with international standards. 2. The willingness of the 'MADRASATI' Initiative to include persons with disabilities. 3. The existence of an axis for special education at the ERFKE project (Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy). 4. Establishing 10 alternative schools for deaf students with modern specifications, in addition to 6 schools via the educational development project (2010 - 2016), as well as establishing 7 classes for deaf students in public schools. 5. Signing an agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Swedish Institution for Individual Relief, with a view to setting up 10 classes for acute mental disabilities in public schools. Additionally, signing an agreement between the Ministry of Education and Al Hussein Society for the physically challenged to merge the graduates of the school affiliated to the Society. 6. Assigning budgets at the ministry for the modification of 20 – 30 existing schools to meet the needs of the students with physical disabilities. 7. Continue to establish units for treating problems of speech and language. 8. Issuing instructions for the establishment and licensing of institutions and special education programmes in the private sector. 9. Decentralising projects at the governorates' level. 10. Accreditation standards for centres and institutions of persons with disabilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of financial allocations and incentives for the personnel working in the area of special education and supporting specialisations. 2. The need for integration services at the level of the field directorates. 3. Weak linkages between detection and early intervention programmes. 4. Leased school buildings. 5. Existence of an educational programme for students with learning difficulties from the second to sixth grade reduces the value of its results. 6. Cancellation of the internal education for those with hearing impairments enhances the importance of getting public schools ready to enroll them. 7. Delay in the professional orientation programme for students with visual and hearing disabilities. 8. Lack of means of transport for students with disabilities, particularly in remote areas. 9. Shortage of coordination and the duplication of support services provided for students from several authorities all over the country may lead to waste of resources. 10. Halting the educational survey programme following the establishment of the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities. 11. Movement of those working in the field of Special Education abroad or into the private sector.

Fourth General Objective: Enabling persons with disabilities to obtain their right to education by creating the inclusive educational atmosphere for persons with disabilities, of both sexes, on an equal basis, throughout the governorates.

National Priorities

- Modifying educational legislation in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Enhancement of inclusion programmes for different categories of disabilities, as well as providing qualified personnel in the Ministry of Education including:
 - Educational rehabilitation diagnosis particularly pre-school.
 - Referral and pre-referral mechanisms for all categories of disability, explaining the role of teachers of the resource rooms and the referral procedures.
 - Teaching mechanisms, the relationship with the citizens, as well as follow up on students' learning, awareness programmes for families, students and the local society.
 - Reviewing curricula and providing facilities required.
- Seeking to increase and develop the staff in managing special education with the experiences required as well as the activation of departments of special education programmes throughout the directorates of education in a decentralised manner through providing them with trained capacities and the provision of technical supervision on these programmes (guiding inspectors).

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
- Amending legislation related to education with a view to encouraging persons with disabilities into public education. Objective indicator - Modifications formally ratified and circulated to concerned bodies. - Systems and regulations on the execution of the modified legislation.	- Modified legislation related to education. Output indicator - The existence of specific instructions related to public and private integrated schools to ensure an inclusive education for both sexes.	- Creation of a work team to review education-related legislation and develop a draft including the modifications required.	Ministry of Education	- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Associations, institutions, and centres.	2010	2012	10000
Verification Methods : Ministry of Education's reports.							

Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Improving services of detection, diagnosis and assessment.</p> <p>Objective indicator</p> <p>- Specific criteria for existing diagnosis centres.</p>	<p>- Programmes of detection diagnosis and assessment.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <p>- Number and capacity of trained staff for detection, diagnosis and assessment.</p> <p>- Number of persons detected.</p>	<p>- Building teachers' capacities in detecting and handling disabilities within kindergartens throughout 100 schools.</p> <p>- Adoption of clear criteria for the definitions' and classifications' categories of disabilities, and designing a mechanism for their early detection.</p> <p>- Securing requirements of detection including tests and personnel required to perform the detection process.</p> <p>- Application of education surveys programmes at the Ministry of Education schools.</p>	Ministry of Education	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Disabilities</p> <p>- "Madrasati" Initiative</p> <p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- Department of Statistics</p> <p>- Princess Tharwat College</p> <p>- Jordanian universities</p>	2010	2012	300000
Verification Methods : Survey reports.							
<p>-Spreading awareness on educational legislation and services.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>-Percentage of inclusion of students with disabilities in the framework of ordinary schools.</p> <p>-The extent of acceptance between students without disabilities and students with disabilities who have been included.</p>	<p>-An extensive national campaign for awareness and advocacy on the rights of persons with disabilities to education.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>-Number and quality of awareness seminars, lectures, sessions for both sexes on educational services.</p> <p>-Number of publications and articles provided by the school broadcast system and their availability to persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Seminars lectures, training sessions at schools, in addition to the use of mass media in the awareness and advocacy process.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Ministry of Education</p> <p>- "Madrasati" Initiative</p>	<p>- Mass media</p> <p>- CSOs</p>	2010	2012	300000
Verification Methods : Awareness surveys before and after the campaign							

Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Creating a department for special education, provided with qualified and trained personnel.</p> <p>Objective indicator</p> <p>- Educational and support services in the field of inclusive education, training and rehabilitation.- Criteria for training programmes introduced to teachers of special education and regular teachers.</p>	<p>- Having special education sections throughout the directorates of education with qualified personnel from both sexes, competent in all categories of disability.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <p>- Number of special education sections throughout directorates of education.</p> <p>- Number of personnel and different specialisations of both sexes throughout the directorates' sections.</p> <p>- Degree of compatibility of training with the educational needs for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Providing the management with technical capacities competent in the fields of visual impairments/loss of hearing and hearing disabilities/ deafness and intellectual disabilities (mild, moderate, acute) autism, learning difficulties and physical disabilities. Also, providing counseling services to students with disabilities and their families; and school/ educational psychological services (diagnosis services), for speech and language disorders (behavioural / emotional problems).</p> <p>- Providing the departments of special education throughout the directorates of education with the following competent capacities: An educational psychologist, with good diagnostic skills; a speech instructor competent in counseling; an instructor in the field of visual and hearing disabilities, as well as an expert in special education and an occupational therapist.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Civil society institutions</p> <p>- Jordanian universities</p> <p>- National Institute for Community Rehabilitation</p> <p>- National training institutions, experts and academicians</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>To be calculated by the Ministry of Education.</p>

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a field-training programme for graduates of colleges of education and for ordinary teachers in the areas of special education at all three levels. - Assessing the training needs of those working in the ministry's inclusion programmes. - Developing an in-service training programme to provide resource room teachers with practical skills in the field of special education. - Implementing a training of trainers (ToT) programme on the principles of special education for all teachers at the ministry. - Providing highly competent training programmes in the field of special education, in areas of visual, hearing, physical and intellectual disabilities, as well as autism. - Adopting a system of rewards and bonuses by linking a high-level training programme to teachers' salaries and allowances. 					

Verification Methods : Ministry of Education's reports, and assessment reports of training and practical courses.

Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Ensuring access of students with disabilities to mainstream curricula.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Availability of tools and facilities for the persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Educational curricula developed and adapted to the needs of students with disabilities.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <p>- The extent to which the developed curricula meets the needs of students with disabilities.</p> <p>- Number of students with disabilities (both sexes) benefiting from the developed curricula.</p>	<p>- Creating working groups for the development of curricula and additional resources for teachers according to categories of disability, including printing aids and materials for teaching persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Developing and executing a joint plan of action with specialised entities.</p> <p>- Enlarging the curricula.</p> <p>- Executing a joint programme for persons with intellectual disabilities throughout the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>- Developing methods of teaching maths and training teachers on these methods.</p> <p>- Maintaining the provision of curricula using Braille.</p> <p>- Vocational training curricula within the vocational education schools.</p>	Ministry of Education	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Jordanian universities</p> <p>- Experts and academicians</p> <p>- Centres and institutions</p> <p>- Local associations,</p> <p>- Swedish Institution for Individual Relief</p>	2010	2015	400000
<p>Verification Methods : Assessment of curricula based on the viewpoints of students and the authorities concerned.</p>							

Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modifying and adjusting examinations and methods of assessment for students with disabilities. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria of modification and assessment of exams for students with disabilities. - Commitment of different managements as well as the Ministry of Education to the execution of such criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapted examinations and methods of assessment for students with disabilities. <p>Output indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of students with disabilities benefiting from the examination and assessment methods. - Number of teachers (of both sexes) well-trained in the use and application of examinations and assessment methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of working groups to develop and adapt the examinations and evaluation methods according to the category of disability and the development of appropriate instructions to this effect. - Adjustment and adaptation of examinations for students with hearing, visual and intellectual disabilities. - Training teachers on the use, and application, of the adapted examinations and assessment methods. 	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Jordanian universities - Experts and academicians 	2010	2012	
<p>Verification Methods : Assessment studies.</p>							

Fourth Axis: Inclusive Education

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Supporting the provision of facilities, educational equipment and means of transport, according to the needs of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator Certified specifications for different facilities.</p>	<p>- Schools designed to meet the needs of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools well supplied with reasonable equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For students with hearing impairments. - For students with visual impairments. - For students with learning difficulties. - For students with physical impairments. • Number of units defined and supplied with reasonable equipment for students with speech and language impairments. • Number of persons with disabilities, of both sexes joining literacy centres. • Number of means of transport, supplied with air-conditioning and international specifications for the transport of persons with disabilities. • Number of equipment and aids throughout schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing to provide equipment and services for students with visual and hearing disabilities. - Continuing to design and furnish rooms for students with hearing disabilities at public schools in as far as 100 classes. - Continuing to design and furnish rooms for the blind students at public schools in as far as 50 classrooms. - Continuing to adjust the environment inside schools in as far as (80) schools. - Conyinuing to design and furnish rooms for students with intellectual disabilities in public schools in as far as 100 classrooms. - Continuing to design and furnish resource rooms in public schools in as far as 65 rooms. - Building and furnishing (10) schools for students with hearing impairments, instead of the schools currently leased. - Building and furnishing two schools for students with visual impairments, including internal sections in lieu of the schools currently leased. - Establishing units for the treatment of language and speech impairments throughout different directorates of education. - Introducing such programmes to all educational zones throughout the Kingdom. - Providing equipment and aid supplies for students with disabilities. 	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - "MADRASATI" Initiative - Non-governmental organisations - Ministry of Public Works - Government Buildings' Department 	<p>2010</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>15000000</p>
<p>Verification Methods : Ministry's reports.</p>							

Fifth Axis: Higher Education and Scientific Research

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and Public Universities

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of support from the State's institutions of higher education and the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities regarding the right of higher education for students with disabilities. 2. Existence of colleges of special education at a competitive regional level. 3. Existence of competent academic capacities in the fields of rehabilitation and special education. 4. Availability of HCD liaison officers at all universities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for the activation and exerting greater efforts in the follow up and coordination operations for the support of students with disabilities. 2. The need of educational institutions for a convenient environment suitable to persons with disabilities as well as providing them with means of assistance. 3. The lack of awareness of teaching staff as well as students regarding the rights of persons with disabilities in general. 4. The gap between theory and practice to the need to exerting enough efforts to translate and transfer the theoretical scientific knowledge into actual practices, and the frail theoretical scientific research as far as the graduates of special education are concerned. 5. The lack of support geared towards rights of students with disabilities throughout private universities.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of an opportunity for the creation of an enhancing environment in the field of scientific research at the regional level. 2. Admission of persons with disabilities at public universities provided that they meet the minimum conditions of admission. 3. Possibility of raising the standard of graduates with disabilities through including them in overseas exchange programmes. 4. Possibility of benefiting from students clubs to support students with disabilities throughout universities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universities' independence may affect the support provided to students with disabilities. 2. Less work opportunities for graduates with disabilities throughout public universities. 3. Shortage of state funding for scientific research programmes in the field of disability. 4. Insufficient cadres in the fields of habilitation and rehabilitation, at the practical level, in proportion to the actual need.

The Fifth General Objective: Enabling people with disabilities to obtain their right to higher education through providing inclusive educational environment for persons with disabilities, of both sexes, throughout all governorates on an equal basis.

National Priorities

- Maintaining the support of persons with disabilities to obtain their right in higher education and further their education at public as well as private universities.
- Enhancing applied programmes of scientific research in all fields related to disability, based on national priorities, and consolidating opportunities for rehabilitation of national capacities that are qualified and well trained on scientific bases.
- Facilitating access for persons with disabilities at all universities, including the provision of: assistive services; environmental renovations; full-time sign language interpreters; study courses in Braille and audio-educational programmes.

Fifth Axis: Higher Education and Scientific Research

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing programmes and plans for students at higher education institutions, particularly at special education programmes conforming to the rights of persons with disabilities. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific criteria for university programmes that secure the rights of persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study plans modified to suite the needs of students with disabilities including an applied prog-ramme for field training for students in Special Education, of both sexes. - Specialised courses related to disability issues for all students. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and quality of plans and programmes to be modified and executed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forming a specialised team for examining the educational plans and programmes at higher education institutions in line with the needs of students with disabilities. - Developing academic programmes at all university levels, up to that of PhD, as per accreditation standards and the needs of the sector of special education. - Developing programmes of academic and vocational rehabilitation for the workers engaged in the field of disability. - Preparing and executing a programme for the development of systems and instructions of field training for special education students. - Presenting two study streams: Teaching Braille and teaching sign language interpretation. This shall be a compulsory course (a department requirement) for the BA students of Special Education and Social Service, while an optional course and a university requirement for the rest of the university students. - Providing a compulsory course for university students in all fields of specialisation regarding persons of disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research - Accreditation bodies - Institutions of higher education 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	2010	2012	300000
Verification Methods : Universities' reports							

Fifth Axis: Higher Education and Scientific Research

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Supporting persons with disabilities with regard to their education at higher education institutions.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Specific mechanisms for the admission and follow-up of students with disabilities at higher education institutions.</p>	<p>- An accessible university atmosphere for all students with disabilities to attain their rights as far as higher education is concerned.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students with disabilities (of both sexes), who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - join higher education programmes, annually. - benefit from the scholarship awarded by HRH Prince Raad, annually. - obtain university discounts, annually. - are supported annually at private universities by the Fund. • Number of persons with disabilities appointed at higher education institutions annually. • Number of higher education institutions environmentally adapted to persons with disabilities and the quality of rehabilitation. • An efficient translator of sign language for each student with hearing disabilities (boys and girls). • A laptop and audio programme for each student with visual disabilities (boys and girls) enrolled in higher education institutions. • Binding instructions for the establishment of an administrative unit competent in the affairs of persons with disabilities at the Ministry of Higher Education. • Number of staff working in the unit and their areas of specialisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of university discounts (90% bachelor, 50% MA and PhD) and follow up of scientific attainments through public universities and the National Fund for Supporting Persons with Disabilities. - Assigning seats for students with disabilities at public universities, provided they obtain the minimum criteria for admission. - Establishing a competent administrative unit for the affairs of persons with disabilities at institutions of Higher Education. - Assigning a percentage for the appointment of persons with disabilities in public universities within the framework of private accreditation policies. - Providing financial support for students with disabilities over the period of the scholarship awarded by HRH Prince Raad bin Zeid. - Modifying the environment at the institutions of higher education and providing reasonable facilities and equipment for students (based on the colleges the students join). - Providing sign language interpreters at the institutions of higher education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher education institutions - Accreditation Body - Jordanian universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Ministry of Public Works - Government Buildings' Department - Greater Amman Municipality 	2010	2012	Calculated within universities' budgets. 1000000
<p>Verification Methods : Ministry of Higher Education reports.</p>							

Fifth Axis: Higher Education and Scientific Research

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Promoting scientific research in all fields relevant to disability.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Definite mechanisms for the support of scientific research programmes.</p>	<p>- Scientific research specialised in the area of disability.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number and quality of scientific research conducted in the area of disability based on the gender perspective.</p>	<p>- Preparing and executing a development programme for scientific research and publishing, by directing it towards handling issues and topics related to the reality of disability, including assessment, development and issuing of professional magazines and scientific circulars.</p> <p>- Including fields relevant to disability within national priorities that deserve support from the Scientific Research Fund.</p>	<p>Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p> <p>- Scientific Research Fund.</p>	<p>Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Within the scientific research allocations in public and private universities.</p>
<p>Verification Methods : Scientific Research Fund reports</p>							
<p>- Promoting opportunities for national capacity building for personnel qualified and scientifically -trained in the field of disability.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Set instructions for training staff.</p> <p>- A specific budget for training personnel.</p>	<p>- Training programmes for capacity building of those working with persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number of trainees of both sexes.</p> <p>- The convenience of training for the needs of all students of disabilities of both sexes.</p>	<p>- Determining relevant training needs for staff at public universities in the field of disability.</p> <p>- Devising academic and vocational rehabilitation programmes for workers engaged in the area of disability.</p> <p>- Practical training programme for workers engaged in Special Education programmes at the Higher Diploma level, after the BA in Special Education.</p>	<p>- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p> <p>- Public universities</p>	<p>Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Within universities' budget.</p>
<p>Verification Methods : Universities' reports.</p>							

Sixth Axis: Economic Empowerment

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Labour and Civil Service Bureau

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of law-binding text specific to the employment of persons with disabilities. 2. Presence of a national committee for employment of persons with disabilities. 3. Presence of national employment agencies. 4. Presence of vocational training institutes throughout the Kingdom. 5. Presence of NGOs ready to work with the public sector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of professionally qualified persons with disabilities. 2. Absence of some actors involved in employment within the National Committee for Employment of Persons with Disabilities, such as micro-lending institutions and the Civil Service Bureau. 3. Poor funding for upgrading vocational training centres. 4. Poor transportation services to vocational training centres. 5. Lack of sufficient qualified trainers to deal persons with disabilities. 6. Lack of research and data on persons with disabilities that are able to work and integrate in the workforce.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ability to follow up and inspect employers by inspection teams. 2. The willingness and readiness of some employers to employ persons with disabilities in certain jobs. 3. The benefit from international training programmes specific to training individuals dealing with persons with disabilities. 4. The possibility of including persons with disabilities in self-employment initiatives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal disparities between the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007 and the Labour Law. 2. Lack of enforcement of item 12 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007, which specifies punishments. 3. The small number of Persons with Disabilities that make use of employment and training opportunities. 4. The limited number of organisations that commit to implementing Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 31/2007. 5. The inclination to accept national aid instead of employment and training.

The Sixth General Objective: Enhancing persons with disabilities' right to work and obtain an equal employment opportunity with those without disabilities.

National Priorities

- Enforcing commitment to the Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities through solving the legal disparities between legislation and issuing the relevant rules and regulations necessary.
- Supporting the establishment of training programmes for persons with disabilities suitable for market needs, and involving employers.
- Employing persons with disabilities, as per the agreed percentage stipulated in the law, through convincing employers, adjusting the environment for them, and following up on their issues.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
- Developing a database of persons with disabilities that are willing to join the labour market. Objective Indicator - Demographic characteristics of the target group. - Specifications and needs of the labour market.	- Studies related to persons with disabilities employed and willing to join the labor market. Output Indicator - Quantity and quality of studies conducted annually. - Number of persons with disabilities of both sexes in those studies. - Demographic distribution and comprehensiveness of the study sector-wise and locally.	- Conducting a study on the numbers of persons with disabilities that are willing to work and their characteristics in general. - Conducting a study of the labour market for persons with disabilities.	- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	- Vocational Training Corporation - Private sector - Civil Service Bureau - National Committee for Employment - Ministry of Labour	2010	2012	60000
Verification Methods : HCD and/ or civil society reports.							

Sixth Axis: Economic Empowerment

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amending legislation specific to the economic sector in accordance with Law No. 31/2007 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of the relevant authorities on the amendments and their application. - Compliance of the text of amended legislation with gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amended legislation conforming to item No. 13 of the Labour Law and item No. 28 of the instructions for the appointment of government employees. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of amended legislation, their quality, their activation and their conformity to gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding seminars on legislation pertaining to the economic sector. - Issuing the necessary legislation and regulations to enforce labour legislation in the public and private sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labour - Civil Service Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	2010	2012	5000
Verification Methods : HCD and/ or civil society reports.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities to enter the labour force. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of persons with disabilities qualified to enter the labour force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation courses in various fields of employment. - A specific system for referring requests from HCD to relevant authorities. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Persons with Disabilities rehabilitated from both sexes. - Quantity and quality of courses held annually for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. - Quantity and quality of requests referred from HCD to relevant authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring requests from HCD to relevant authorities to study them and link them to available opportunities. - Supporting the organisation of 36 courses in self marketing skills and communication for students with disabilities at universities. - Supporting 100 persons with disabilities in vocational courses in the private sector. - Supporting persons with disabilities in their work with reasonable accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labour - Civil Service Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Vocational Training Corporation - National Committee for Employment - Private training organisations 	2010	2012	1000000
Verification Methods : HCD and/ or civil society reports.							

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the chances of persons with disabilities to obtain income-generating loans. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of persons with disabilities of both sexes receiving loans annually. - Quantity and quality of income-generating projects financed by sustainable income-generating loans. - The extent of integrating persons with disabilities in the institutions providing loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific procedures for obtaining income-generating loans for persons with disabilities. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of institutions allowing persons with disabilities to obtain loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating with institutions providing income-generating loans to define necessary procedures for persons with disabilities to obtain loans. - Holding training courses on the rights of persons with disabilities to raise awareness of institutions providing loans. - Holding training courses for persons with disabilities to facilitate obtaining income-generating loans. - Including persons with disabilities in programmes specific to income-generating loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All micro-credit institutions - Development and Employment Fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Training organisations specific to self-employment skills - NGOs 	2010	2012	100000
<p>Verification Methods : HCD and/ or civil society reports.</p>							

Seventh Axis: Family Empowerment and Social Protection

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Social Development

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a network of societies and voluntary associations which aim to raise the awareness of families and provide services. 2. Existence of a political will that is supportive of persons with disabilities and the availability of local and international funding and support for issues of disability. 3. Availability of programmes at some societies for empowering and training families and persons with disabilities, like the community-based rehabilitation programme and the PORTAGE PROGRAMME, as well as qualified personnel specialised in disability issues. 4. Availability of ministries and official bodies specialised in disability issues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of coordination among many parties which leads to duplication of services provided. 2. The absence of a unified database for persons receiving services. 3. Lack of services and absence of such societies working on empowerment in some areas. 4. Lack of harmonisation between licenses given to societies and the needs of the local community, as well as the objectives of these societies. 5. Lack of knowledge of the location of services, especially in remote areas. 6. Centralisation of services in certain areas and their scarcity in other areas.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of local and international legislation guaranteeing the right of persons with disabilities. 2. Existence of the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities and the National Fund of Persons with Disabilities as a funding body. 3. Existence of General Accreditation Standards for Special Education Programmes. 4. Presence of international donor agencies. 5. Presence of the Ministry of Social Development as an umbrella for actors in the field of disability, and the authority licensing these entities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abuse of power by people in certain societies. 2. Shortage of funding provided to services, and poor income-generation projects to help sustain societies. 3. Difficult transportation to services especially in remote areas. 4. Quality of services provided for persons with disabilities not conforming to national standards. 5. Shortage of qualified staff in organisations and centres dealing with disabilities.

The Seventh General Objective: Improving the services provided to persons with disabilities in order to achieve their inclusion and independence, and empowering families socially, psychologically, economically and health-wise, through building their capacity to achieve an inclusive society for persons with disabilities.

National Priorities

- Supporting rehabilitation, training and education programmes.
- Ensuring the monitoring of rehabilitation, training and education programmes offered with partners.
- Supporting persons with disabilities in housing, exemptions and other areas.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Enhancing the monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation and training services, in addition to organisational programmes offered with partners.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- A system of monitoring and evaluation, which includes accredited standards.</p> <p>- Quality services based on accreditation standards.</p>	<p>- A detailed work plan to follow up on rehabilitation, training and organisational programmes, based on a specific timeframe that includes a trained national team in the area of follow up and monitoring.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number of those of both sexes trained.</p> <p>- Number of courses held annually.</p> <p>- A detailed and approved action plan by the relevant authorities.</p>	<p>- Training courses in accreditation standards of organizations and means of monitoring and evaluation and report writing.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- General Union of Voluntary Societies.</p>	Societies and associations	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods : Ministry, HCD and/or civil society reports.</p>							

Seventh Axis: Family Empowerment and Social Protection

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Improving the level of institutional services for persons with disabilities at day-care and full time centres.</p> <p>Objective indicator</p> <p>- An assessment study of the quality of services provided at the day-care and full-time centres.</p>	<p>- Quality services for all sectors of intellectual disabilities, of both sexes, in the Kingdom.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number of centres supported and the quality of services offered.</p> <p>- Number of day-care centres supported, and the quality of services offered.</p> <p>- Number of group homes for persons with disabilities supported and the quality of services offered.</p>	<p>- Continue to support 11 centres of the Al Manar Centres for Intellectual Development.</p> <p>- Support the establishment of four new Al Manar centres.</p> <p>- Support the establishment of three day-care centres in Ajloun, Ein El Basha and Madaba.</p> <p>- Purchase services from voluntary societies and the private sector.</p> <p>- Support five centres offering day-care services for intellectual disabilities.</p> <p>- Support students with disabilities in centres and schools that offer day-care services.</p> <p>- Establish day-care centres and group homes for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Provide services through three full-time centres.</p> <p>- Support the provision of equipment and maintenance.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- General Union of Voluntary Societies</p> <p>- Societies and associations</p>	- Societies and associations	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods : Ministry, HCD and/or civil society reports.</p>							

Seventh Axis: Family Empowerment and Social Protection

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>-Supporting the rights of persons with disabilities to a home.</p> <p>Objective indicator -Extent of commitment of bodies to renovated housing for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>-Accessible housing for persons with disabilities and their families.</p> <p>Output indicator -Number of accessible housing and quality of access renovated suitable to the needs of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Define number of families that need accessible housing and identify their needs.</p> <p>- Secure families of persons with disabilities with accessible housing (or renovate the houses and provide reasonable accomodation, or either buy or build).</p>	Ministry of Social Development	<p>- Ministry of Public Works</p> <p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p>	2010	2012	As per the Ministry of Social Development's budget.
Verification Methods : Ministry, HCD and/or civil society reports.							
<p>- Providing appropriate financial support per the needs of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective indicator - Extent of commitment of bodies to providing financial support for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Financial support suitable for the needs of persons with disabilities built on specific basis.</p> <p>Output indicator - Percentage of financial resources spent on these services. - Number of families benefiting from aid and the type of assistance.</p>	<p>- Constant financial support to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Raise the ceiling of the approved monthly income allocated to families in support of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Revisit the strategies applied in giving donations to persons with disabilities.</p>	National Aid Fund	<p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- General Union of Voluntary Societies</p> <p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p>	2010	2012	As per the Ministry of Social Development's budget.
Verification Methods : Ministry, HCD and/or civil society reports.							

Seventh Axis: Family Empowerment and Social Protection

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Supporting the most marginalised groups.</p> <p>Objective indicator</p> <p>- Programmes to support the most marginalised groups.</p>	<p>- Persons with disabilities from the most marginalised groups supported.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <p>- Number of persons with disabilities from the most marginalised groups supported.</p>	<p>- Empowerment programme for persons with disabilities who are orphans.</p> <p>- Increase support to orphans with disabilities and severe disabilities and follow up on them after 18 years of age.</p> <p>- Increase support to persons with disabilities and severe disabilities that have autism.</p>	Ministry of Social Development	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Civil society organisations</p>	2010	2012	
Verification Methods : Ministry and/or civil society reports.							
<p>- Amending legislation pertaining to social security.</p> <p>Objective indicator</p> <p>- Number of amended legislation.</p>	<p>- Persons with disabilities more aware of their social rights.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <p>- Number of Persons with disabilities that received training.</p>	<p>- Undertake an investigative study on the rights of persons with disabilities to inheritance.</p> <p>- Raise awareness of persons with disabilities and organisations on the process of living independently.</p> <p>- Raise awareness of women with disabilities on their rights in issues of marriage, family and hysterectomy</p> <p>- Raise awareness of persons with disabilities on their right to retirement.</p>	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	<p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- General Union of Voluntary Societies</p> <p>- Social Security Corporation</p> <p>- Ministry of Justice.</p>	2010	2012	25000
Verification Methods : Ministry and/or civil society reports.							

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Public Works, governorates, municipalities and the Public Transport Regulatory Commission

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a specialised building code for persons with disabilities and a unit for the needs of persons with disabilities at the Greater Amman Municipality. 2. Inclusion of technical specifications in licensing of means of transport as published in the Official Gazette 16/7/2009. 3. Allocation of a 50% discount on transport fees for persons with disabilities. 4. Equipping 21 buses with modifications for persons with disabilities. 5. Finalisation of a study on defining the needs of taxi cars in the country, and specifying the number of cars to persons with disabilities as per international standards. 6. Renovation conducted by the Greater Amman Municipality to its buildings, and some zebra crossings, pavements and streets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient number of accessible buses (21) for persons with disabilities. 2. Transport being a great obstacle for persons with disabilities to reach services. 3. Poor monitoring of building codes by relevant authorities. 4. Poor enforcement of building codes in the governorates.
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing current and new operators with incentives to prepare transport means suitable for persons with disabilities. 2. Cooperation of the Greater Amman Municipality. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial cost of buildings' and services' renovation. 2. Financial cost of renovation of transport. 3. Geographical nature of some areas of the Kingdom.

The Eighth General Objective: Enabling persons with disabilities to enjoy equal access to the surrounding environment and means of transportation; information, communication and technology; services and facilities; and removing all barriers throughout the governorates of the Kingdom.

National Priorities

- Renovating all existing ministries and public service centres in all governorates.
- Facilitating means of transport to serve the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Following up and monitoring the implementation of the building code in public facilities and raising awareness of it.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Amending the building code specific to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Ratifying the code by relevant authorities; publishing it in the Official Gazette and circulating it to organizations.</p>	<p>- Amended building code specific to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- 4500 copies distributed to engineering and relevant executing bodies.</p>	<p>- Setting up a committee of experts to review and ratify the amended building code.</p>	<p>- Ministry of Public Works (National Building Commission)</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Greater Amman Municipality</p> <p>- Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs</p> <p>- Royal Scientific Society</p> <p>- Engineers' association</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>15000</p>
<p>Verification Methods : Publishing the revised building code.</p>							

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>-Following up and monitoring the implementation of the building code in public facilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-sectoral party committee to monitor and evaluate implementation of the building code. - Special rules for issuing building licenses to implement the code circulated within the Greater Amman Municipality and the municipalities. 	<p>-A specialised committee for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the building code, and a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of governmental buildings in which the building code has been applied. -Number of renovated touristic facilities. -Number of renovated hotels and parks ready to receive persons with disabilities. -Number of renovated societies. -Number of renovated hospitals, malls and lifts. -Number of accredited sign language interpreters. -Number of renovated traffic lights and streets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forming a multi-sectoral party committee to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the building code in public facilities, and raise awareness on the issue. -Holding field visits to public facilities to monitor the implementation of the building code. -Requiring all authorities to gradually renovate all public buildings through a plan that is to be implemented. -Requiring the Ministry of Tourism to renovate facilities through a plan, in cooperation with relevant authorities. -Gradual renovation of main and service buildings in the private sector, such as some of the main hotels and parks. -Renovation of societies that serve persons with disabilities. -Training of sign language interpreters in universities and service ministries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Governorates and municipalities - Greater Amman Municipality - Ministry of Public Works (National Building Commission) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Public Buildings - Engineers' association - Royal Scientific Society - Ministry of Culture - Cultural centres - Private sector - CSOs - Armed Forces - Civil Defence Department - Higher education organisations - Gendarmeries - Ministry of Tourism - Hotel owners - Public Security Department 	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>25000</p>

Verification Methods : Committee and/or civil society organisations' reports.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Following up and monitoring the implementation of the building code in governorates and municipalities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Committees to follow up and monitor the implementation of the building code in governorates and municipalities.</p>	<p>- Specific building code applied in governorates and municipalities.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number of governorates and municipalities where the specific building code has been applied.</p>	<p>- Training of staff in governorates and municipalities to apply the specific building code.</p> <p>- Placing signs (visual and audio) at lights and crossings to assist persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Gradually renovating streets and pavements.</p> <p>- Allocating parking spots for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Imposing penalties on those unlawfully using the parking spots of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Renovating pavements and crossings to help persons with all disabilities</p> <p>- Installing Braille signs on all doors in malls and hospitals, including on the call buttons of lifts (elevators), which are inclusive of audio systems.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Governorates and municipalities</p> <p>- Greater Amman Municipality</p> <p>- Ministry of Public Works (National Building Commission)</p>	<p>- Department of Public Buildings</p> <p>- Engineers' association</p> <p>- Royal Scientific Society</p> <p>- Ministry of Culture</p> <p>- Cultural Centres</p> <p>- Private sector</p> <p>- CSOs</p> <p>- Armed Forces</p> <p>- Public Security Department</p> <p>- Civil Defense Department</p> <p>- Higher education organisations</p> <p>- Gendarmeries</p> <p>- Ministry of Tourism</p> <p>- Hotel owners</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>According to the budgets of the relevant entities.</p>

Verification Methods : Committee and/or CSO reports.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Raising awareness of the requirements and the need for the building code for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Feedback of persons with disabilities (of both sexes) on the renovated facilities.</p>	<p>- A programme to raise awareness of the building code, its needs and importance in offering persons with disabilities a more dignified life.</p> <p>Output indicator</p> <p>- Number of trainers who are engineers.</p> <p>- Number of trainers who are university students.</p> <p>- Number of quality articles and seminars and the extent of their outreach to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Number of main libraries who meet the needs of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Conduct workshops targeting engineers / offices, the Engineers' association, Ministry of Public Works, and municipalities to raise awareness on the building code.</p> <p>- Raise awareness of students on the rights of persons with disabilities and the building code.</p> <p>- Implement an awareness-raising campaign for citizens on the rights of persons with disabilities (via articles, brochures, posters).</p> <p>- Publish a guidebook of services, and phone directories using Braille.</p> <p>- Publish a guide of access facilities for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Publish a Building Code Guide and update it.</p> <p>- Conduct workshops for persons with disabilities and their families on facilities to be renovated.</p> <p>- Inform and provide public libraries with the needs of persons with visual disabilities like books and computers with Braille and audio systems.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Governorates and municipalities</p> <p>- Greater Amman Municipality</p> <p>- Ministry of Public Works (National Building Commission)</p>	<p>- Department of Public Buildings</p> <p>- Engineers' association</p> <p>- Royal Scientific Society</p> <p>- Ministry of Culture</p> <p>- Cultural centres</p> <p>- Private sector</p> <p>- CSOs</p> <p>- Armed Forces</p> <p>- Public Security Department</p> <p>- Civil Defense Department</p> <p>- Higher Education organisations</p> <p>- Gendarmeries</p> <p>- Ministry of Tourism</p> <p>- Hotel owners</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>150000</p>

Verification Methods : Committee and/or CSO reports.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Renovating transport to serve persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Specifications of transport to allow access of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Feedback of persons with disabilities (of both sexes) on renovated transport.</p>	<p>- Suitable transport to serve persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Number of renovated facilities serving persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Feedback of persons with disabilities (of both sexes) on renovated transport.</p>	<p>- Developing a national plan for accessible public transport to serve persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Renovating a larger number of public transport based on a time frame.</p> <p>- Renovating a number of taxis in accordance with international specifications.</p> <p>- Providing accessible transport for societies and centres.</p> <p>- Developing rules for penalising public transport drivers rejecting persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Public Transport Regulatory Commission</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Public Security Department</p> <p>- Ministry of Planning</p> <p>- CSOs</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>In accordance with budgets of entities allocated.</p>
<p>Verification Methods : Committee and/or CSO reports.</p>							

Ninth Axis: Sports, Leisure, Culture and Public Life

Implementing Agency: Jordan Paralympic Committee, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Political Development

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Existence of the Jordan Paralympic Committee – (a national entity that has many achievements at the international level).2. Existence of sports clubs serving persons with disabilities, many of whom have received medals in international competitions.3. Existence of support for sports from many bodies, including the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons of Disabilities.4. Existence of the Ministry of Culture’s support for cultural activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Weak interest in sports for persons with disabilities especially in some governorates, and the lack of sports clubs for them in certain ones.2. Lack of participation of persons with disabilities in the cultural and political life.
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Existence of the Ministry of Political Development, as an entity that could enhance participation of persons with disabilities in political life.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Poor monitoring of the level of participation of persons with disabilities in cultural and political life.2. Weak inclusion of persons with disabilities in cultural and public life.

The Ninth General Objective: Enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities and including them in political and cultural life, as well as in sports and leisure activities.

National Priorities

- Attracting new sports and players in sports for persons with disabilities.
- Supporting the principle of inclusion in cultural activities.
- Supporting the principle of inclusion in political activities.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities and including them in sports. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback of persons with disabilities on their participation in sports. - National, regional and international achievements in sports for persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide-scale and effective participation of persons with disabilities in sports. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive work plan to boost the inclusion of persons with disabilities in sports. - Variety of sports available at the Jordan Paralympic Committee. - Variety of sports available at sports clubs for persons with disabilities. - Number of persons with disabilities in mainstream schools and sports clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting activities of the Jordan Paralympic Committee. - Recruiting athletes from different governorates. - Supporting activities of sports and cultural clubs. - Amending regulations regarding these clubs. - Building a youth hostel for persons with disabilities. - Introducing new sports to people with different disabilities. - Boosting the number of younger athletes and including them in mainstream sports clubs. - Including sports for persons with disabilities in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jordan Paralympic Committee - Sports clubs serving persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Higher Council for Youth - Ministry of Education 	2010	2012	500000
<p>Verification Methods : Jordan Paralympic Committee and/or civil society organisations' reports.</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities and including them in political life. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of persons with disabilities participating as candidates and elected ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide-scale and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political life. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and quality of awareness workshops. - Number of persons with disabilities who are members of political parties. - Mechanisms to monitor and measure the participation of persons with disabilities in political life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness of political parties, members of parliament, and political leaders of the rights of persons with disabilities. - Monitor and enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in political life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Political Development - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Political parties - Parliament - Disabled peoples' organizations 	2010	2012	According to the budgets of relevant ministries.
<p>Verification Methods : Civil society organisations' reports.</p>							

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities and including them in cultural life. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life. - Wide-scale and effective participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life. - Feedback of persons with disabilities on their participation in cultural life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide-scale and effective participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of persons with disabilities taking part in ongoing festivals. - Number of articles by persons with disabilities in magazines. - Number of art exhibitions by persons with disabilities. - Number of awareness workshops and lectures by persons with disabilities. - Number of persons with disabilities participating in reading programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging educated persons with disabilities in ongoing annual festivals (Khaldiya, Mafraq, Jordan). - Giving persons with disabilities chances in magazines like AFKAR Wa Funoun, and Wisam Children’s Magazine. - Publishing the creative work of persons with disabilities. - Supporting art exhibitions of persons with visual, hearing or physical disabilities. - Supporting projects of persons with disabilities in literature, drama, fine arts. - Establishing disabled-friendly libraries. - Holding workshops and lectures on creative persons with disabilities. - Children’s Mobile Library to visit societies, schools serving persons with disabilities to help in their activities and educational programmes. - Supporting reading programmes for students with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Culture - Cultural centres - Jordan Writers Association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Greater Amman Municipality - Ministry of Public Works - Public Buildings’ Department - Engineers’ association - Royal Scientific Society - Ministry of Culture - Relevant societies 	2010	2012	150000
<p>Verification Methods : Ministry of Culture reports.</p>							

Tenth Axis: Media, Education and Awareness

Implementing Agency: Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Variety of media outlets: print, audio-visual and websites. 2. Flexibility of legislation pertaining to media helps discuss issues related to persons with disabilities. 3. Media outlets positive response to disability issues nationally and internationally. 4. Existence of HCD's Communication Department. 5. Existence of a media committee that helps in issues of education and awareness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Space allocated for coverage does not correspond to response of media outlets. 2. Small number of journalists specialised in issues of disability. 3. Engaging persons with disabilities in issues concerning them only. 4. Small number of qualified personnel in the field of communication. 5. Awareness and education focused on media activities without activating the communication aspect in mosques, schools, and youth centres.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a network between those working in the field of media and and that of disability. 2. Existence of specialised national workshops and conferences. 3. Existence of a media committee at HCD that helps in issues of education and awareness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No figures on disability to aid media. 2. No unified terminology on disability. 3. Issues of disability not a priority for media decision-makers.

The Tenth General Objective: Enhancing awareness of rights of persons with disabilities to promote their inclusion in society.

National Priorities

- Engaging journalists to support issues related to disability, train and enhance their capacity and educate them on the rights of persons with disabilities, and how to spread awareness on these issues, as well as designing different media outlets that address different groups of society.
- Engaging persons with disabilities in stating and demanding their rights, discuss issues pertaining to disability through art, culture, exhibits, workshops, schools, clubs and youth centres.
- Garnering the support of media leaders on the rights of persons with disabilities and motivate public organisations and NGOs to play an active role regarding the rights of persons with disabilities.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a network of journalists specialised in issues of disability. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the awareness of those working in the media on different issues of disability. - Extent of media coverage on issues of disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Journalists supporting issues of disability and media specialised in disability issues. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of journalists specialised in the issues of disabilities. - Extent of coverage on issues of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding annual workshops for journalists. - Networking with mediaeditors-in-chief and columnists. - Engaging journalists in HCD activities. - Conducting exchange visits between HCD's general secretariat and heads of media organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media organisations - CSOs 	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods : HCD's Media Committee and/or civil society organisations' reports.</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities, especially from the gender perspective. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of bodies conforming to integrating issues of disabilities at work. - Extent of media coverage on issues of disabilities, especially from the gender perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A plan to raise awareness on issues of disability within a set timeframe. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of website hits; campaigns and brochures distributed; in addition to seminars held. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding awareness campaigns based on HCD priorities. - Holding seminars and meetings with official and voluntary bodies. - Building the capacity of societies in the area of disability. - Printing awareness brochures. - Making use of HCD's website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media organisations - CSOs 	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods : HCD's Media Committee and/or civil society organisations' reports.</p>							

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the role of ministries and relevant bodies in applying the Strategy and the international Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent to which relevant bodies conform to the Law and the Strategy. - Decisions taken to implement the Strategy and the Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased media coverage on issues of disability and the role of ministries and relevant bodies. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of workshops, lectures and press conferences held with relevant institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding seminars, workshops and campaigns with ministries, based on HCD's priorities. - Holding press conferences. - Holding meetings between CSOs and organisations dealing with issues of disability. 	<p>Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs - Media organisations 	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>25000</p>
<p>Verification Methods : HCD's Media Committee and/or civil society organisations' reports.</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving persons with disabilities in self-advocacy for their rights and issues. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving persons with disabilities in advocating for their issues. - Increased presence and involvement of persons with disabilities in different cultural and media-related areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes to train persons with disabilities on advocacy and expressing /demanding their rights. - Persons with disabilities capable of advocating for their rights, and are in decision-making positions. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of workshops and number of trainees of both sexes. - Extent of participation of persons with disabilities in advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding seminars/ workshops with youth twice a year, including those with disabilities and those without, and ensure coverage of their activities. - Holding regular workshops on communication, leadership and advocacy, as well as the media's role within these aspects. 	<p>Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs - Media organisations 	<p>2010</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>50000</p>
<p>Verification Methods : HCD's Media Committee and/or civil society organisations' reports.</p>							

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Implementing Agency: Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities and the Family Protection Department.

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence of institutional awareness and regulations to protect persons with disabilities from violence and abuse (family violence protection law and other relevant laws). 2. The presence of organisations that enjoy active Royal patronage, with a willingness to protect persons with disabilities from all aspects of violence and abuse. 3. The ratification of the international Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 4. The mandatory reporting of cases of violence and abuse to relevant authorities in order to prohibit such practices. 5. The existence of benchmarks and frameworks to protect families from violence, as well as national strategies that support such frameworks. 6. The availability of qualified training staff at relevant organisations to combat violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor database and statistics at relevant organisations on the number of persons with disabilities that have been subjected to violence and abuse. 2. Lack of regulations specific to persons with disabilities, pertaining to violence and abuse, in Law No. 31/2007. 3. Poor role of media in programmes policies of work pertaining to violence and abuse of persons with disabilities. 4. Poor networking and coordination between relevant organisations protecting persons with disabilities from violence and abuse. 5. Lack of complementarity of programmes and its sustainability within organisations involved in protecting persons with disabilities from violence and abuse in addition to the inability of some organisations to commit to prioritising the issue of protecting persons with disabilities from violence and abuse. 6. Some organisations dealing with persons with disabilities are hesitant to report cases of violence and abuse they discover to relevant authorities, due to social and cultural reasons. 7. Low levels of capacity, skills and training at some organisations, and the weak training of staff in combatting violence and abuse that persons with disabilities could be subjected to.

Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Royal interest in the issue of protecting persons with disabilities from violence and abuse and providing them with sufficient care. 2. Presence of religious awareness that rejects practices that could harm persons with disabilities. 3. Presence of hotlines that could be enhanced to combat violence and abuse, and provide counseling and support. 4. International organisations that support programmes and projects specific to combating violence against persons with disabilities. 5. Presence of ratified conventions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social and cultural changes in society and their impact on cultural practices pertaining to violence and abuse against persons with disabilities. 2. Lack of social awareness on the importance of combating violence and abuse against persons with disabilities. 3. Poverty and unemployment as indicators to weakening strong families ties, leading to broken values and families. 4. Difficulty of monitoring cases of abuse in care centres. 5. Increase in families' burdens as they neglect their roles in caring for persons with disabilities. 6. Poor skills and abilities of families to deal with persons with disabilities based on positive practices that should be provided for them. 7. Increased cases of disability and some facing neglect and abuse due to the inability of some institutions to provide the necessary care. 8. Some members of society looking down upon persons with disabilities, and the inability to prohibit some cases of violence and abuse, due to the difficulty of providing proof of misconduct. 9. Many families hide cases of violence and abuse out of fear of social stigma and persecution. 10. Some families of persons with disabilities are unaware of their rights and how to claim them, which could subject them to abuse. 11. Lack of care centres for persons with disabilities who have been subjected to violence and abuse, and weakness of psycho-social and rehabilitation programmes for them.

The Eleventh Main Objective: Prohibiting all practices that could cause violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities, and reducing their percentages according to practical action plans.

National Priorities

- Raising society's awareness on practices of violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities and the importance of discovering and reporting these cases.
- Raising the capacity of organisations working in the area of protection of persons with disabilities, including NGOs and CSOs, so as to strengthen their roles in combating all practices of violence and abuse.
- Providing the best means for the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities who have been subjected to violence and abuse based on human rights.

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Ensuring the capacity and quick response of societies, NGOs and CSOs in combating all practices of violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- An able Jordanian society, in all its organisations, which has the capacity to provide networks of protection and prevention of persons with disabilities from violence and abuse.</p>	<p>- Public and national organisations and NGOS working according to a practical policy in a cooperative and interactive manner towards combating violence and abuse.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Presence of regulations and policies at relevant national organisations towards combating practices of violence against persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- A qualified national team to follow up and implement the monitoring of standards.</p>	<p>- Holding meetings between public, national organisations and NGOS to introduce this axis relating to combating all aspects of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities, and garner a national agreement on it.</p> <p>- Placing specific standards for practices in the area of prevention and protection of persons with disabilities, ensuring its quality.</p> <p>- A qualified national team to follow up and implement the monitoring of accreditation standards and the rules of their application by public and national organisations and NGOs on the issue of violence and abuse.</p> <p>- To develop Standard Operating Procedures and protocols for relevant organisations dealing with protection and prevention of abuse and violence against persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- National Council of Family Affairs</p> <p>- Family Protection Department</p> <p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- Jordan River Foundation</p>	<p>- Relevant governmental organisations</p> <p>- NGOs</p>	2010	2012	25000
<p>Verification Methods : Relevant organisations' reports on combating violence.</p>							

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Affecting change in the attitudes and practices that could lead to violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- A planned social change in Jordanian society that rejects the practice of violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Building positive social trends and a value system that rejects the practice of violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Social and cultural trends to combat dangerous practices that include violence and abuse.</p> <p>- A Jordanian society that is aware and able to reject practices that include violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- The level of awareness in Jordanian society, (individuals and organisations), rejecting violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- A survey and analysis to measure the cultural and social trends in society on practices that include violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Holding focus group discussions with relevant groups to conjure up positive and negative concepts on practices that include violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Conducting national media campaigns focused on combating violence and abuse of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- National Council of Family Affairs</p> <p>- Family Protection Department</p> <p>- Jordan River Foundation</p>	<p>- Relevant governmental organisations</p> <p>- NGOs</p>	2010	2012	10000
<p>Verification Methods : Poll in society on attitudes on violence and abuse towards persons with disabilities.</p>							

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Supporting and rehabilitating persons with disabilities and their families that are subjected to violence and abuse.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Suitable, effective and qualitative services provided to persons with disabilities and their families to enable them to combat violence and abuse.</p> <p>- Empowered families and the provision of protective and preventive means to ensure that persons with disabilities and their families are not subjected to violence and abuse.</p>	<p>- Persons with disabilities subjected to violence and abuse provided with effective and qualitative services that help them overcome the consequences of their trauma.</p> <p>- Families of persons with disabilities able to protect family members from being subjected to violence and abuse.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Presence of bodies that have qualified staff able to provide qualitative services to persons with disabilities to protect them and prevent them from being subjected to violence and abuse.</p> <p>- Surveys and needs assessments required by families of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- Supporting the hotline programmes in receiving all information related to subjection of persons with disabilities to different types of violence and abuse.</p> <p>- Setting up care centres for persons with disabilities subjected to violence and abuse, in addition to centres specialised in providing psychological support and psycho-social counseling to families and persons with disabilities throughout the three regions of the Kingdom, to protect and prevent violence and abuse, following their treatment and rehabilitation.</p> <p>- Developing specialised programmes to rehabilitate persons that practice violence and abuse against persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Setting up trained teams of families to spread awareness on positive concepts, trends and skills to other families to prevent them from being subjected to violence and abuse, and provide success stories to trained and rehabilitated families through meetings and seminars.</p>	<p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- Jordan River Foundation,</p> <p>- Jordanian National Committee for Women</p> <p>- Family Protection Department</p> <p>- National Centre for Human Rights</p> <p>- International Institute for Women's Solidarity</p>	<p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- National Council for Family Affairs</p> <p>- Relevant public organisations and NGOs</p>	2010	2012	100000
<p>Verification Methods : Regular reports from relevant bodies and/or trained family teams.</p>							

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Developing and raising the capacity of those working in public organisations and NGOs in the area of protection and prevention in order to ensure that persons with disabilities and their families are not subjected to violence and abuse.</p> <p>Objective Indicator</p> <p>- Public and national organisations and NGOs having qualified staff in the area of protection and prevention to ensure that persons with disabilities are protected from violence and abuse.</p>	<p>- Staff in public and national organisations and NGOs with the skill, knowledge and positive trends to protect persons with disabilities from all aspects of violence and abuse.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>- Relevant organisations are able to monitor and meet the needs of their staff to raise their capacities, as per planned training programmes.</p> <p>- A programme to monitor and evaluate the effect and impact of implemented plans and programmes in the three main regions of the Kingdom.</p>	<p>- Design and implement training programmes to raise the capacity of professionals in the legal, health and social sectors, and in community-based rehabilitation centres, in the community.</p> <p>- Rehabilitate centres in the Kingdom's three main regions to ensure the protection and prevention of persons with disabilities from all aspects of violence and abuse.</p>	<p>- Jordan River Foundation</p> <p>- National Centre for Human Rights</p> <p>- International Institute for Women's Solidarity</p> <p>- National Council for Family Affairs</p>	<p>- Ministry of Education</p> <p>- Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>- Ministry of Health</p> <p>- UNICEF</p> <p>- Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>- Relevant international organisations</p> <p>- All relevant public organisations and NGOs</p>	2010	2012	150000
<p>Verification Methods : Needs assessment study – programmes monitoring and evaluation reports.</p>							

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>- Enhancing private sector participation in serving persons with disabilities and families that are subjected to violence and abuse.</p> <p>Objective Indicator - A private sector that is able to network with relevant organisations that combat abuse and violence against persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>- A private sector that is able to meet its national responsibilities towards supporting programmes and activities to implement, protect and prevent persons with disabilities and their families from all aspects of violence and abuse.</p> <p>Output Indicator - The extent of private sector's participation (human and financial) in supporting and adopting programmes focused on combating violence and abuse with an improving and increasing percentage.</p>	<p>- Hold a national meeting to include all the private sector to explain the concept of violence and abuse of persons with disabilities and come up with recommendations and plans that can be supported.</p> <p>- Develop partnerships and memoranda of understanding with private sector organisations to support and implement programmes focused in the area of protection and prevention of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities.</p>	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Social Development	2010	2012	5000
<p>Verification Methods : Survey studies on private sector participation in the protection of persons with disabilities from violence and abuse.</p>							

Eleventh Axis: Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Persons with Disabilities

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing and implementing an information-research database to serve in strategies and programmes in the area of protection and prevention of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and statistics related to protection and prevention of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available database on cases of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities as well as research and relevant studies on the subject. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An information system, research and studies on cases of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities in relevant organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and implement an information-research database to monitor cases of violence and abuse against persons with disabilities. - Research and relevant studies on the subject with universities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development - National Centre for Human Rights - Department of Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities - Public organisations and NGOs in the field 	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods : Collect and document data related to violence from relevant organizations.</p>							

Twelfth Axis: Networking with the Civil Society Sector

Implementing Agency: Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities

Analysis of Key Strengths

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available support from the highest political levels, and the presence of a strategy, legislation and laws that support the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities. 2. Complimentarity of services offered, and the presence of joint services, between societies enhances the possibilities for networking. 3. The strong union between Jordanians, their awareness, the variation of their skills and the presence of societies and organisations with a long history and leading examples in the area of networking. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor public awareness and the different levels of those working in organisations dealing with disability issues in addition to having the personal interests override the public ones in some organisations. 2. Poor means of communication and media. 3. Lack of a thorough database on organisations, and the duplication of, and conflicting, information between them. 4. Absence of social and human rights concepts within the work of some societies, and the lack of sustainability of exchange between organisations. 5. Casual distribution of organisations and societies and the lack of specialised societies.
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence of a good number of national and international organisations in Jordan. 2. Availability of trained staff and the possibility of benefitting from regional expertise. 3. Activating and implementing the international Convention and committing to it upon its ratification. 4. Technological development in the communication sector, and the knowledge-based and technological revolution. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competing towards achieving personal goals and different interests, in addition to the lack of credibility at work, fear of control and the imposition of views. 2. Lack of available programmes and staff members and the migration of professionals abroad. 3. Lack of clarity of organisations' objectives and the imposition of agendas that are not suitable to the moral and social values.

The Twelfth General Objective: Exerting efforts and available resources to improve the level of services, activities and programmes offered to persons with disabilities.

National Priorities

- Building the capacities of non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) staff.
- Increasing coordination, non-duplication and transparency in partnership between organisations with the same aim and objective.
- Increasing coordination between civil society organisations, especially those dealing with disability, and public organisations, as well as between the private sector and civil society organisations.

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building the capacities of NGO staff. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training workshops offered to organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active NGOs. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of participants in the workshops. - A national team for monitoring and follow up. - Number of specialised publications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting standards for active organisations in the area of disability. - Hold specialised training workshops on standards. - Activate a monitoring and follow up system. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries - International organisations - Private sector 	2010	2012	50000
<p>Verification Methods : Regular visits to organisations reports and from the follow up team.</p>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing coordination and non duplication and transparency in partnership between organisations with the same aim and objective. <p>Objective Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of partnerships between organisations with the same aim and objective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships between organisations with the same aim and objective. <p>Output Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of satisfaction of beneficiaries towards services offered to public organisations and NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a map and database on which locations and quality of services are defined by public organisations. - Revise rules, regulations and financial reports of non-governmental organisations to ensure complementarity. - Filter organisations, base on specific standars, and shut down the inactive ones, transferring funds allocated to them to the active societies. - Develop clear standards for cooperation and partnerships and hold regular meetings. - Sign memoranda of understanding, clarifying duties and rights. - Conuct exchange visits between organisations, and build the capacities of active ones in remote areas. - Awareness and educational programmes. 	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development - Civil society organisations - Private sector 	2010	2012	As per the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities' budget.
<p>Verification Methods : Survey on the feedback of heads of organisations and their staff on the extent of coordination, and the views of beneficiaries.</p>							

Twelfth Axis: Networking with the Civil Society Sector

Programmes and Projects

Defined objective	Output	Activities	Implementing Agency	Partners	Implementation Date		Estimated cost
<p>Activating the role of the private sector in partnership, networking and cooperation.</p> <p>Objective Indicator - Extent of private sector awareness of disability issues.</p>	<p>- Activate the role of CSR.</p> <p>Output Indicator - Number of participants in training activities in the sector and number of active companies in the area of CSR. - Number of trained volunteers dealing with disability issues. - Value of support from private sector towards disability issues.</p>	<p>- Set a percentage for investment companies to support disability organisations. - Involve the private sector in the strategy, in the area of their specialty. - Public organisations and societies to implement a penalty system especially in violations relating to employment. - Train volunteers to support persons with disabilities and their programmes.</p>	Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with NGOs	<p>- Civil Society Organisations - Private sector</p>	2010	2012	50000 As per the Fund's budget.
<p>Verification Methods : Number of participants in training activities and number of companies supporting issues of disability.</p>							

Working Teams that contributed to the Second Phase of the Strategy

<p>HIGHER ADVISORY COMMITTEE His Excellency, Dr.Mohammad Al Sqour Her Excellency Dr. Amal Nahhas Mrs. Mona Abdul Jawad Mrs. Lara Yaseen Mr. Adnan Al Aboudi Mr. Adel Azzam</p> <p>HCD Members Representing Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Visual Disabilities Mr. Ahmad Al Louzy Mr. Radwan Shtayyeh</p> <p>Physical Disabilities Dr. Saleh Al Shorfat</p> <p>Hearing Disabilities Mr. Odeh Odeh Mr. Rabee' Qomaila</p> <p>Families of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities Mrs. Reham Omeish</p>	<p>Liaison Officers of Public Institutions</p> <p>Mrs. Fawziah Al Sabe' <i>(Ministry of Social Development)</i></p> <p>Mr. Mohammad Al Qaryouti <i>(Ministry of Social Development)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Muniera Smadi <i>(Ministry of Social Development)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Fedaa Ghanem <i>(Ministry of Education)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Nesreen Al Nasser <i>(Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research)</i></p> <p>Dr. Mohamed Al Zeboun <i>(Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research)</i></p> <p>Dr. Munther Amari <i>(Ministry of Health)</i></p> <p>Mr. Hamad Hesah <i>(Ministry of Labour)</i></p> <p>Mr. Khalid Moustafa <i>(Higher Council for Youth)</i></p> <p>Rana Haddadin <i>(Greater Amman Municipality)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Hala Al Sghayer <i>(Vocational Training Corporation)</i></p> <p>Mr. Mohamed Abu Rumman <i>(Vocational Training Corporation)</i></p> <p>Mr. Khamees Abdul Fataah, <i>(Vocational Training Corporation)</i></p>	<p>Mr. Dawood Shehatah <i>(Jordan Paralympic Committee)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Shatha Qutishat <i>(General Union of Voluntary Societies)</i></p> <p>Ms. Maysoon Hamarsha, <i>(Ministry of Public Works)</i></p> <p>Mr. Naif Al Nawaysa <i>(Ministry of Public Works)</i></p> <p>Brigadier General Abdul Fatah Wreikat <i>(Royal Medical Services)</i></p> <p>Brigadier General Mr. Mohammad Al Omari <i>Royal Medical Services)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Nabeela Al Horani <i>(National Aid Fund)</i></p>	<p>Mr. Mkhled Al Khawaldah, <i>(Ministry of Culture)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Nahlah Abdul Rahman Owais <i>Ministry of Justice)</i></p> <p>Mr. Majid Al Bash <i>(Civil Service Bureau)</i></p> <p>Mr. Adnan Talfah <i>(National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation)</i></p> <p>Mr. Awni Ayasrah <i>National Committee Demining and Rehabilitation)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Christine Faddoul <i>(National Centre for Human Rights)</i></p> <p>Ms. Firyal Assaf <i>(National Centre for Human Rights)</i></p> <p>Mr. Hakam Matalqa <i>(National Council for Family Affairs)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Diana Al Shibly <i>(National Committee for Women)</i></p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Khaled Nawafleh <i>(Public Security Directorate)</i></p>	<p>Liaison Officers of NGOs</p> <p>Mrs. Annie Abu Hanna <i>(Al Hussein Society for the Habilitation and Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged)</i></p> <p>Mr. Mohammad Jarar <i>(Al Hussein Society for the Habilitation and Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Nadia Al Hanbali <i>(Young Muslim Women's Association)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Lara Shdeed, <i>(Young Muslim Women's Association)</i></p> <p><i>Father Andrew Carpentier, (Holy Land Institute for the Deaf)</i></p> <p>Mr. Sabri Al Shanteer <i>(Holy Land Institute for the Deaf)</i></p> <p>Mr. Abdul Rahim Al Issa <i>Society for the Blind)</i></p> <p>Mr. Abed Adayleh <i>Society for the Blind)</i></p> <p>Mr Abdul Aziz Maayta <i>(Al Karak Disabled Society)</i></p> <p>Mrs Amneh Al Ibrahim <i>(Child Care Charitable Society)</i></p>
---	---	---	---	---

Working Teams that contributed to the Second Phase of the Strategy

<p>Liaison Officers of NGOs</p> <p>Sheikh Matar Abu Rakhia (South Society for Special Education)</p> <p>Mr. Abdullah Al Khawaldah (Southern Society for Special Education)</p> <p>Mr. Abdul Hadi Injadat (Saladin Organisation for Intellectual Development and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities)</p> <p>Mrs. Mona Al Qodah (Saladin Organisation for Mental Development and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities)</p> <p>Mr. Raed Khattab (Jordanian Society for Care and Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled)</p> <p>Mr. Anas Shtewee (Jordanian Society for Care and Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled)</p> <p>Mrs. Hiba Melhem (Aya Centre For Special Welfare)</p> <p>Mr. Fare'h Al Mesaeed (Charitable Society for the Child Care)</p> <p>Mr. Khalid Al Tarawnah (Al Khalidia Charitable Society)</p> <p>Mrs. Aya Issa (Abi Al Dardaa Charitable Society)</p>	<p>Ms. Zeina Abu Innab (Jordan River Foundation)</p> <p>Mr. Ziyad Al Bashiti (Ajyal Charitable Society)</p> <p>Mr. Sultan Al Jazi (Al Hussayneyya Society for Persons with Disabilities)</p> <p>Mrs. Aida Al Shishani (Ana Insan Society)</p> <p>Mrs. Asya Yaghi (Ana Insan Society)</p> <p>Mrs. Iman Badr (Cerebral Palsy Foundation)</p> <p>Mr. Sultan Al Jazi (Hussayniya Organisation for the Care and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities)</p> <p>Mr. Abdul Hadi Njadat</p> <p>Mrs. Maha Al Shehabi, (National Organisation for the Welfare of Persons with Mental Disabilities)</p> <p>Mrs. Hanaa Haddad, (National Organisation for the Welfare of Persons with Mental Disabilities)</p> <p>Mrs. Fadwa Abu Zeid, (Al Deyaa Charitable Society for the Education of Visually Impaired Children)</p> <p>Mr. Khalid Batanyah, (Hashmite Organisation for the Injured Soldiers)</p>	<p>Mr. Adnan Sobhi Beni Hani (Charitable Society for Persons with Disabilities Child Care)</p> <p>Mr. Mohamed Alaaedeen Yousef, (Hashmite Organisation for the Injured Soldiers)</p> <p>Mr. Yousef Duweykat, (Arjan Society for Special Education)</p> <p>Mr. Abdul Haleem Al Daradka (Al Deyaa Charitable Society for the Education of Visually Impaired Children)</p> <p>Mr. Ismail Al Zaghmouri, (Friends of the Blind Society)</p> <p>Mr. Sami Thnayyan, (Central Badiya Society for Special Needs)</p> <p>Mrs Asma Hamdat (Salahdeen Society)</p> <p>Mrs. Ruba Fayeze (Celebral Palsy Foundation)</p> <p>Mr. Aref Sarji (Ara Rajaa Centre)</p> <p>Mrs Suhair Bzour (Khaldieh Society)</p> <p>Mr. Hamed Maaiyta (Society for the Care of Persons with Disabilities).</p> <p>Mrs Nibal Ahmad (Community Development Committee)</p>	<p>Mrs Tkrayat Helou (Community Development Committee)</p> <p>Mr. Wael Hassan (Nahda Society for the Physically Challenged)</p> <p>Mr Khaled Ababneh (Nahda Society for the Physically Challenged)</p> <p>Dr. Saleh Al Sharafat (Nahda Society for the Physically Challenged)</p> <p>The Council's Technical Staff</p> <p>Ms. Ghadeer Al Hares</p> <p>Ms. Rizan Al Kurdi</p> <p>Dr. Mohammad Mohaidat</p> <p>Mr. Rashaad Al Khamaisa</p> <p>Dr. Manar Madanat</p> <p>Mr. Hussein Abu Farash</p> <p>Dr. Haya Masalha</p> <p>Mr. Mohtaseb Bani Ali</p> <p>Mr. Mahmoud Al Nawawi</p> <p>Mr. Samir Ramadan</p> <p>Mr. Ihsan Al Khalidi</p>	<p>International Bodies</p> <p>Mrs. Frances Abouzeid (Academy for Educational Development)</p> <p>Mrs. Nermin Obaidaat (Academy for Educational Development)</p> <p>Mr. Tarek Al Bakry (Academy for Educational Development)</p> <p>Mrs. Oreib Al Qubbaj (Handicap International)</p> <p>Mrs. Yomna Abu Hassan (Mercy Corps)</p> <p>Mr. Hazem Salman (Mercy Corps)</p> <p>Mrs. Nawal Najar (Peace Corps)</p> <p>Mrs. Manar Ahmad Hussein (UNRWA)</p> <p>Mrs. Rima Masoud (UNRWA)</p> <p>Mrs. Makiko Konohara (JICA)</p> <p>Mrs. Shereen Al Dabbas (Survivors Teams)</p> <p>Mrs. Iman Al Khateeb (Survivors Teams)</p> <p>Mrs. Inam Al Isha (International Institute for Women's Solidarity)</p>
--	--	---	---	--

Working Teams that contributed to the Second Phase of the Strategy

Experts	The HCD Media Committee			
Her Excellency Asma Khader	Mr. Ahmad Shaker <i>(Committee's Chairman)</i>			
Judge Dr. Mohammad Tarawneh	Mr. Seif Sawalha			
Prof. Jameel Al Samadi	Mr. Haidar Al Majali			
Dr. Jamal Ibrahim Abu Dalhoum	Mr. Mohammed Al Rawashda			
Dr. Yehya Asa'ad Shoqair	Mr. Samir Jadallah			
Dr. Qasem Mohammad Al Hamouri	Mrs. Nesreen Abu Salha			
Dr. Fareed Al Khateeb	Mr. Fadel Ma'arek			
Dr. Soha Tabbal				
Mrs. Hind Samman				
Dr. Mohannad Al Azzah				
Dr. Fawwaz Jradat				
Dr. Sayyed Ratrouf				
Dr. Mohammad Abdul Rahman				
Dr. Zaki Al Ayyoubi				
Dr. Fares Al Bakri				



Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities
المجلس الأعلى لشؤون الأشخاص المصوفين

Um Uthainah, Al Samera' Street - Building No. 16
PO Box 1238 Amman, Jordan
Tel +962 6 553 8610
Fax + 962 6 553 8243
info@hcd.gov.jo
www.hcd.gov.jo