



The National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan

For the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence and Violence against Women and Girls (2026–2030)



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TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARABIC VERSION

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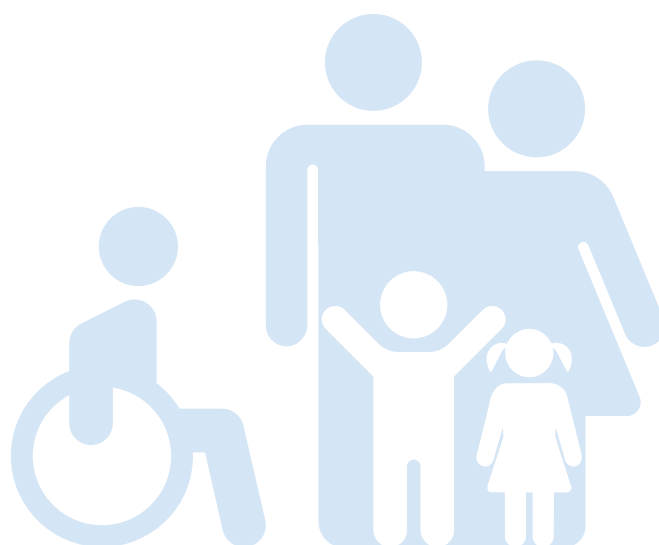
FOREWORD

Violence against children, family violence, and violence against women and girls pose a direct threat to the Jordanian family. These forms of violence violate the rights, safety, and dignity of individuals and undermine the stability, cohesion, and well-being of society as a whole.

In recent years, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has made significant progress in strengthening the national protection system through the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies and executive plans. These efforts have provided a foundation for coordinated action among governmental and non-governmental institutions they have also contributed to the establishment of an integrated protection system at the legislative, policy, coordination, and service-delivery levels. Key milestones include the National Strategy for Family Protection from Violence (2005–2009), the Executive Plan for Strengthening the Protection System (2015–2018), and the Executive Plan for the National Priorities Matrix to Strengthen Protection from Family Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and Child Protection (2021–2023).

Despite this progress, persistent and emerging challenges require a more integrated, coordinated, and sustainable response. In reaffirmation of Jordan's steadfast commitment to strengthening the protection system, the Kingdom joined the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children in 2021, positioning Jordan among leading countries advancing global efforts to end Violence against children and women. This commitment was renewed in November 2024 during the Global Ministerial Conference in Bogotá, where Jordan pledged to develop a Multi-sectoral National Action Plan (2026–2030) for the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.

This National Action Plan is aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy (2025–2033) and the Economic Modernization Vision (2023–2033), contributing to the advancement of a safe, just, and inclusive society. It strengthens linkages between social and economic policies to ensure the protection, empowerment, and resilience of individuals and families. The Plan is grounded in the

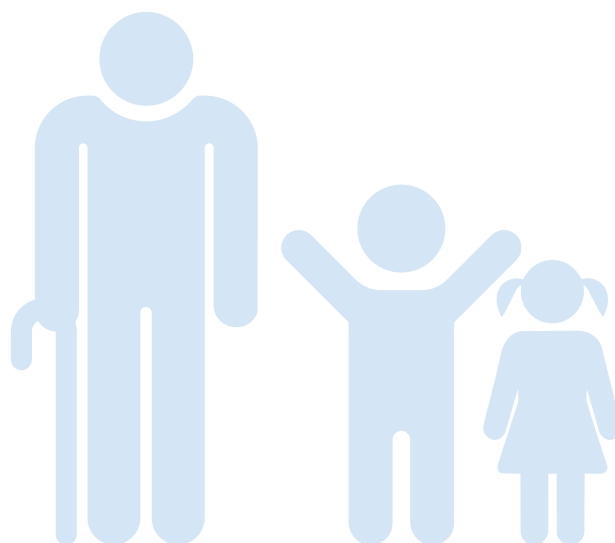


national legislative framework, foremost among which is the Child Rights Act, reinforcing the commitment of national institutions to uphold children's rights and ensure the best interests of the child across policies, programmes, and services. At the international level, the Plan is consistent with Jordan's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the Goals related to ending violence, promoting equality, and building peaceful and effective institutions.

The Plan was developed through a comprehensive, evidence-based, and participatory process that engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organizations, service providers, children, adolescents, and caregivers. It builds upon the achievements of previous strategies while addressing identified gaps to ensure continuity, coherence, and sustainability.

The Plan sets out a clear national roadmap focused on prevention and early intervention, comprehensive survivor-centred responses, strengthened institutional coordination and accountability, and the continuous development of legislation and policies. Its successful implementation requires sustained commitment from all national institutions to integrate its priorities into their annual plans and budgets, ensuring effective and practical execution. It further depends on collective will and coordinated action among ministries, national institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners, supported by the leadership role of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence in guiding coordination and monitoring institutional accountability.

This Plan serves as a national compass guiding Jordan toward a future in which every child, every woman, and every family lives in a safe and violence-free environment, protected by a strong and responsive national system that safeguards rights, upholds dignity, and advances justice and equity for all.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the National, Multi-sectoral National Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection issues, Family Violence, and Violence against Women and Girls (2026–2030) is the result of extensive and inclusive participatory efforts. It reflects the strong commitment of all partners to protecting children, women, and families, promoting their well-being, and safeguarding their rights and dignity.

The National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), under the supervision of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, assumed a leading role in guiding and coordinating the development process of the Plan. Through a structured and participatory approach that brought together a wide range of stakeholders, the Council facilitated the identification of national priorities, the formulation of the Plan's overall framework, the development of its implementation approach, and the alignment of its objectives with national strategies and commitments.

The National Council for Family Affairs extends its sincere appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) country offices in Jordan for their invaluable support, partnership, and technical contributions to the development of the plan. The Council also expresses its gratitude to the members of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, as well as to representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions and international organizations, for their valuable contributions in shaping the Plan's strategic directions and defining its priorities.

Special appreciation is extended to children, adolescents, women, men, and service providers across all governorates of the Kingdom, whose perspectives and lived experiences enriched the Plan's content and ensured its responsiveness to the needs of diverse groups. The Council also commends the Plan's Technical Committee, the team of national and international experts, and the Maestral International team for the high-quality technical expertise they provided, which strengthened the rigor, coherence, and effectiveness of the Plan.

This National Action Plan represents a collective national achievement. Its successful implementation is a shared responsibility that requires sustained partnership, coordinated action, and continued commitment to advancing Jordan's vision of a comprehensive and effective national protection system.

NATIONAL COMMITMENTS

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reaffirms its firm commitment to safeguarding the rights of all children, women and families, and to promoting their safety and dignity across the Kingdom. The National Multi-Sectoral Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence and violence against Women and Girls (2026–2030) constitutes a comprehensive, evidence-based national framework that aims to strengthen prevention and protection efforts and ensure the effective implementation of relevant legislation and policies.

Accordingly, the Action Plan serves as a practical instrument for translating Jordan's national and international commitments into actionable, measurable and sustainable interventions, by identifying priorities and directing resources toward those with the greatest impact.



Through this Plan, the Government reaffirms its commitment to:

► Uphold the Rights of Survivors

Ensuring that all children, women, and vulnerable groups have access to protection, justice, and recovery services – regardless of gender, nationality, ability, or socio-economic status.

► Investing in Prevention and Early Response

Prioritizing prevention and early intervention through community-based programmes, public awareness, education systems, and sustained efforts to transform harmful social and gender norms.

► Strengthening the Social Service Workforce

Building capacities and developing skills, expanding access to specialized training, and enabling frontline personnel to deliver survivor-centred and rights-based services that meet standards of quality, effectiveness and sustainability. These efforts encompass all relevant sectors, including health, social development, education, justice and security.

► Promote Multi-Sectoral Accountability

Through clear and coherent coordination mechanisms among governmental and non-governmental entities, and through the activation of a unified national framework for joint planning and implementation, to ensure the achievement of national protection objectives. This enables all ministries and relevant institutions to operate within a common framework, with shared responsibility for results.

► Empower Communities, Children and Youth

Promoting the meaningful participation of children, adolescents, caregivers and communities in shaping solutions, with particular attention to those most at risk, including persons with disabilities. This entails ensuring that their voices are heard and that they are actively engaged in planning and decision-making processes.

► Use Data to Drive Change

Establish effective monitoring, evaluation and learning systems to guide implementation, track progress and adjust strategies based on evidence and feedback.

► Mobilize and Sustain Resources

Allocating the necessary human, financial and technical resources for the implementation of the Plan, and strengthening national and international partnerships in support of protection efforts, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability. This also includes expanding mechanisms for monitoring and mobilizing financing to guarantee the availability of resources required for efficient and effective implementation.

► Align with National and Global Agendas

Ensuring alignment and coherence between the Plan and Jordan's national agenda, international commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 5 on gender equality and Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, as well as relevant regional and global frameworks on child protection and gender equality, including the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children.

ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPWD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FPJD	Family Protection and Juvenile Department
INSPIRE	Framework for Seven Strategies for Ending of Violence against Children
JPFHS	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
NAP	National Action Plan [for Prevention and Response to Child Protection issues, Family Violence and Violence against Women and Girls in Jordan 2030–2026]
NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	National Team for Family Protection from Violence
RESPECT	Framework for Seven Strategies to Prevent Violence against Women
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TWG	Technical Working Group
ToC	Theory of Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS

► Family Violence ¹

Any act or omission committed by one family member against another family member within the same family that results in material or moral harm. Forms of violence include:

► Physical violence

The use of physical force or the threat of its use that may result in physical injury or bodily harm; examples include beating, wounding, punching, biting, or burning through the use of incendiary, corrosive, or disfiguring substances. It also includes any other acts that may cause physical harm to the body.

► Sexual Violence

Violence resulting from sexual activity or sexual conduct, including sexual harassment, sexual comments, sexual advances and coercion. It also includes sexual abuse of a child, such as forcing or enticing a child to engage in sexual activities regardless of whether the child is aware of or understands the act, encouraging a child to view pornographic materials or to participate in their production, marketing or distribution, or encouraging a child to behave in a sexually inappropriate manner.

► Psychological Violence

Violence that results in disturbance of mental functioning or causes psychological or emotional pain, such as: insult; verbal abuse; humiliation; isolation from family and friends; mockery; intimidation; excessive or unreasonable demands; or the arbitrary deprivation of rights and freedoms.

► Neglect

The refusal or failure to fulfil a person's obligations or duties toward any family member despite having the capacity to do so. This includes failure to provide health and medical care and failure to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health, and education.

► Violence Prevention ²

A set of measures and programmes aimed at promoting healthy behaviour within the family, reducing risk factors, enabling early detection of cases of violence, and intervening to limit them. Prevention includes all measures that prevent the occurrence or recurrence of violence and raise community awareness of its risks and of the services available to address it. This is achieved through integrated levels that include community awareness programmes to highlight the risks and impacts of violence, the provision of intervention and support services for those subjected to abuse, as well as aftercare programmes that focus on the reintegration of survivors and the rehabilitation of families and perpetrators. These efforts are based on a multi-level approach that ensures the protection of individuals and strengthens family and community stability.

1 National Council for Family Affairs (2017). National Procedures for the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence, Family Violence and Child Protection.

2 National Council for Family Affairs (2017). National Procedures for the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence, Family Violence and Child Protection.

► **Survivor-Centred Approach** ³

Empowering survivors to make informed decisions based on their own priorities and to play a leading role in their recovery journey, by prioritizing survivors' rights, needs and wishes in the design and development of violence-related programmes.

► **Elder Abuse** ⁴

Also referred to as abuse of older persons, it is a single or repeated act, or a failure to take appropriate action, occurring within any relationship in which there is an expectation of trust, that causes harm or distress to an older person. This form of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes physical, sexual, psychological and emotional abuse; financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect; and the serious erosion of dignity and respect.

► **Violence against Women and Girls** ⁵

Any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private spaces. Violence against women and girls includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the family or within the wider community, and that which is perpetrated by the State or condoned by it.

► **Child Abuse** ⁶

The intentional maltreatment or neglect that harms a child's safety, well-being, dignity and development and is likely to result in harm. Abuse includes all forms of physical, sexual, psychological or emotional maltreatment that cause harm. Such harm may take multiple forms, including impacts on children's physical, emotional and behavioural development, their overall health, family and social relationships, self-esteem, educational attainment and future aspirations.

► **Child Protection** ⁷

The protection of children from harm and violence. Harm includes violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. Child protection programmes aim to promote, protect and realize children's rights to protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights conventions, as well as applicable national legislation.

3 National Council for Family Affairs. (2023). Guidance Manual for Applying the Survivor-Centred Approach within Response Procedures for Cases of Violence.

4 World Health Organization (WHO).

5 United Nations. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993).

6 National Council for Family Affairs (2017). National Procedures for the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence, Family Violence and Child Protection.

7 National Council for Family Affairs (2017). National Procedures for the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence, Family Violence and Child Protection.

► **Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**⁸

The sexual exploitation or abuse of children that occurs partly or wholly through technology, whether via the internet or other wireless communication technologies. For example, online child sexual abuse occurs when acts of abuse are photographed or audio-/video-recorded and then uploaded and made available online, whether for personal use or for sharing with others. The use of the term “online child sexual exploitation and abuse” or “technology-facilitated violations” is preferred, rather than “online child sexual abuse and exploitation” alone, to avoid treating online abuse as separate from offline abuse, as survivors often do not distinguish between the two, given that their experience is integrated and not confined solely to the digital space.

► **Case Management**⁹

A methodology of practice centred on the wishes and needs of the survivor, encompassing the planning, assessment, coordination, guidance, monitoring and follow-up of case interventions, and the provision of necessary services, in coordination with relevant partners, using sequenced procedures that define roles and responsibilities from case intake through to case closure.

8 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

9 National Council for Family Affairs (2016). National Framework for Family Protection from Violence, Second Edition.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope of the National Action Plan

The National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence and Violence against Women and Girls for the years 2026–2030 constitutes a comprehensive national roadmap aimed at strengthening Jordan’s protection system, and at unifying and guiding national efforts in accordance with priority areas for the coming five years, to address all forms of violence and safeguard the rights of all individuals across the Kingdom.

The Plan was developed on the basis of a rigorous national assessment of progress achieved in recent years, complemented by an in-depth analysis of context-specific needs and challenges, reflecting Jordan’s steadfast commitment to ending violence and strengthening the national protection system. These priorities were informed by evidence and by the findings of a comprehensive national assessment, grounded in a clear understanding of existing gaps in prevention and response services.

The Plan is aligned with Jordan’s international commitments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Sustainable Development Goals—particularly Goal 5 on gender equality and Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. It also constitutes a key vehicle for fulfilling the pledges announced by Jordan during the Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children (Bogotá, 2024).

The Plan is closely aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy (2025–2033) and the Economic Modernization Vision (2023–2033), constituting one of the supporting components of Jordan’s comprehensive social protection system—particularly under the “Dignity” pillar of the National Social Protection Strategy—through its focus on violence prevention and on enhancing access to integrated protection and support services for those most at risk. The Plan further contributes to advancing the targets of the Economic Modernization Vision under the “People and Society” pathway, by empowering women, youth, children and persons with disabilities, improving service quality, and fostering a safe and enabling environment that strengthens investment in human capital as a fundamental pillar of sustainable development.

Context and Rationale

Jordan has witnessed, in recent years, significant legislative and institutional developments that have contributed to strengthening the national framework for protection from violence. Among the most notable of these developments are the constitutional amendments that affirmed the protection of the family, the safeguarding of its entity, the strengthening of its bonds and values, the protection of motherhood, childhood and old age, the care of youth, and the prevention of abuse and exploitation, in addition to guaranteeing the empowerment of women, ensuring equal opportunities based on justice and equity, and protecting them from all forms of violence and discrimination. This framework was further reinforced by the enactment of the Child Rights Act No. (17) of 2022, which consolidated the national commitment to protecting children’s rights

and ensuring the best interests of the child, as well as the Family Protection from Family Violence Act No. (15) of 2017, which established an integrated national approach to addressing cases of violence and strengthened institutional coordination among relevant entities.

Despite important legislative and institutional progress, child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls remains a national challenge in Jordan. National data indicate that approximately 50 per cent of children have experienced a form of physical violence, and that 27 per cent have experienced at least one form of sexual violence during their lifetime, while 58 per cent reported experiencing psychological violence. With respect to violence against Women and Girls, the 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (DHS) showed that 18 per cent of currently or formerly married women (aged 15–49 years) experienced at least one form of physical, sexual or emotional violence perpetrated by a current or former husband. The results also indicated that 57 per cent of women who experienced violence neither sought help nor informed anyone, reflecting the sustained impact of social stigma, weaknesses in reporting and protection systems and limited access to services. These indicators highlight the need for a more comprehensive and structured response within an integrated institutional national protection system.

Building on these challenges, and drawing on lessons learned from previous national plans, the costed, multi-sectoral National Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence and violence against Women and Girls in Jordan for the years 2026–2030 was developed to define priority areas for action and to address gaps in prevention, service delivery, capacity-building, data systems and institutional coordination. This is enabled through the adoption of a survivor-centred approach, ensuring a comprehensive and effective response to the needs of survivors and enhancing the quality and efficiency of protection services across sectors.

Development Process

The National Multi-Sectoral Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence and violence against Women and Girls for the years 2026–2030 was developed through a comprehensive participatory process grounded in a structured, evidence-based approach. The process was led by the National Council for Family Affairs, under the supervision of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, and in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with support from a Technical Committee representing governmental, non-governmental and international institutions.

The Plan's development process included an extensive desk review, the conduct of in-depth interviews with service providers, and the implementation of focus group discussions with affected populations, in addition to consultative workshops that brought together representatives of ministries, national institutions, civil society organizations and international partners, alongside children, youth, persons with disabilities and refugee communities. These contributions helped reflect the lived experiences and actual needs of the target groups and strengthened a participatory, rights-based approach, ensuring that the Plan is more responsive to the national context and better aligned with the needs of the concerned populations.

Vision, Goal and Guiding Principles



Vision

A Jordan free from violence, where every individual, especially those most at risk, enjoys full protection from all forms of violence and its impacts, and has access to inclusive prevention and response services.



Goal

By 2030, an enhanced, inclusive and multi-sectoral national protection system enables the government, civil society, communities, families, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities to prevent and respond to child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.

Guiding Principles

The Plan is grounded in a set of guiding principles that serve as a key reference for directing planning, implementation and follow-up processes. These include a human rights-based approach as the foundation for safeguarding the dignity of all individuals, and a survivor-centred approach to ensure a comprehensive response that addresses the needs of those affected. The Plan further affirms the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, and emphasizes the participation of children and adolescents as active agents of change. Multi-sectoral coordination and integration constitute a central pillar for enhancing the effectiveness of the protection system, alongside inclusiveness, which ensures responsiveness to the needs of all groups, ensuring that no group is excluded, including persons with disabilities and refugees. The Plan also adopts evidence-based implementation and accountability mechanisms to ensure the quality of interventions, the effectiveness of results and to strengthen confidence in the national protection system.

Theory of Change and Strategic Framework

The Plan is guided by a Theory of Change that clarifies the pathway through which the intended results will be achieved, structured around three interlinked outcomes that inform and direct the corresponding outputs and activities.

Outcome 1

All groups, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing violence and exploitation, have equal access to inclusive, high-quality and comprehensive response and support services for child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls; thereby ensuring access to justice.

Outcome 2:

Jordan's protection system is supported by responsive institutional and legislative frameworks and sustainable financing that ensures the protection and empowerment of children and all individuals; thereby ensuring access to justice.

Outcome 3:

Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups access prevention programmes and services that strengthen their capacity to adopt preventive behaviours, address harmful practices and promote empowerment and protection.

Each outcome is supported by defined outputs, priority activities, indicators, and responsible actors as detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 8).

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Plan includes a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to track implementation, measure results, support continuous learning, and adjust the course as needed. The National Council for Family Affairs, in partnership with representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions and under the supervision of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, leads the monitoring and follow-up process through periodic reports based on the Plan's performance indicators. These reports are submitted to the National Team for review and discussion, and to inform decision-making, policy adjustments, and resource allocation, thereby contributing to the effective implementation of the Plan. Ethical standards, the use of disaggregated data, and community engagement constitute core principles governing all monitoring, evaluation and learning activities.

Institutional and Coordination Arrangements

The National Team for Family Protection from Violence, pursuant to Article (4) of its bylaw of 2016, assumes responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Plan's activities and ensuring the commitment of relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions to its implementation. The National Council for Family Affairs plays a central coordinating role, including coordinating efforts among concerned entities and preparing periodic reports on progress in implementation.

Ministries and government institutions are committed to integrating the Plan's activities into their annual plans and linking them to their budgets, in accordance with approved frameworks. The approval and endorsement of the Plan by the Prime Minister's Office further confer binding status on its implementation by all relevant entities and strengthen alignment between sectoral plans and government budgets with the Plan's priorities, thereby supporting its integrated and sustainable implementation at the national level.

National Commitments Under the Protection System

Through this NAP, Jordan reaffirms its commitments to: ensure access to protection, justice, and recovery for all survivors; scale up community-based prevention and parenting support programmes; strengthen the social service workforce and referral systems; promote multi-sectoral accountability and joint planning; invest in data, monitoring, and evidence-based learning; and secure sustainable financing to support long-term impact.

These commitments directly reflect Jordan's pledges at the Global Ministerial Conference in Bogotá in 2024 and demonstrate the country's leadership as a pathfinder in the global effort to end all forms of violence

This Plan represents a pivotal step that reinforces Jordan's leadership and its central role in the global effort to build a world free from violence. It also constitutes a strategic milestone toward a Jordan in which all children—girls and boys alike—grow and thrive in a safe environment where rights are protected, human dignity is upheld, and hope for a future grounded in justice, equity and sustainability can flourish.

INTRODUCTION

The National Action Plan for Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence, and Violence against Women and Girls in Jordan 2026–2030 (NAP) is a comprehensive framework addressing all forms of violence and protection issues in Jordan. Its significance lies in its multi-sectoral approach, ensuring that legal, policy and social measures prevent and respond effectively to all forms of violence holistically. Consolidating efforts across all key stakeholders – including government, civil society, academia, private sector and international organizations – the NAP is grounded in Jordan’s commitment to international conventions, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the SDGs. The Plan is also integrated with the National Social Protection Strategy (2025–2033), which aims to enhance social justice and empower the most vulnerable groups, and with the Economic Modernization Vision, which places people at the centre of development and seeks to build sustainable social and human capital that contributes to creating a safe, violence-free environment, enabling individuals, particularly women and children, to participate actively in development.

Jordan has made notable progress in strengthening its protection system through legislative, procedural, service-related and institutional reforms that reflect the Kingdom’s commitment to ensuring a safe and protective environment for all—particularly for those most at risk of violence. In 2022, constitutional amendments explicitly affirmed the protection of women and children from violence. The Family Protection from Violence Act No. (15) of 2017 established a comprehensive national approach to addressing cases of violence, while the Child Rights Act No. (17) of 2022 further strengthened the legal framework by providing comprehensive protection for children from all forms of violence and safeguarding their rights to privacy and safety.

At the institutional level, the establishment of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence under the umbrella of the National Council for Family Affairs contributed to enhancing coordination across sectors. The National Framework for Family Protection from Violence (2016) served as a key national reference for defining roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among relevant entities. In 2018, the National Unified Procedures for the Prevention and Response to Cases of Violence in Jordan were developed, followed by the preparation of internal procedures for governmental institutions—including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health, and the Family Protection and Juvenile Department—to ensure standardized procedures for handling cases of violence within each institution and alignment with the National Unified Procedures for Prevention and Response.

In the same context, the “Aman” system was launched as a national case management and referral system, aiming to automate procedures for handling cases of violence and to link all service-providing institutions within a single integrated system. National programmes for community awareness and family education were also implemented, alongside capacity-building programmes targeting

personnel across the protection system. Collectively, these efforts contributed to institutionalizing a unified and coordinated national response to cases of violence, strengthening the capacity of the national protection system to function efficiently, comprehensively, and sustainably, and establishing an operational framework that reinforces multi-sectoral accountability and improves response timeliness and service quality.

Despite these achievements, important challenges remain and require continued efforts to address structural gaps and further strengthen the national protection system. Prevailing social and cultural norms, entrenched community attitudes that normalize or justify violence continue to hinder the effective implementation of laws and policies. Limited financial and human resources constitute an additional obstacle to the full operationalization of existing frameworks. At the same time, gaps in the capacities of the social service workforce continue to affect the effectiveness and timeliness of response efforts. Policy gaps also persist in critical areas such as online violence and technology facilitate abuse, requiring further legislative and institutional development to ensure comprehensive and coherent protection.

The NAP offers a roadmap to address these challenges through targeted interventions, enhanced coordination, and sustainable resource allocation, paving the way for a more effective and comprehensive protection system capable of responding to all forms of violence and safeguarding all members of society in Jordan.

CONTEXT OF CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES, FAMILY VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN JORDAN

General Context

Child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls in Jordan reflect a complex social challenge in which family, community, and institutional dimensions intersect and are influenced by cultural, economic, and legislative factors. Despite ongoing national efforts to strengthen the protection system, national data indicate the continued prevalence of violence in its various forms, requiring a systematic approach that goes beyond responding to individual cases toward comprehensive prevention and integrated, sustainable interventions.

This context gains additional significance in light of rapid social and economic changes and successive regional and humanitarian crises, which have contributed to increased vulnerability among certain groups—particularly children, women, persons with disabilities and refugees—and have expanded the scope of risks associated with violence, exploitation and neglect, including violence in the digital space.

Violence in Numbers

The Study on Violence against Children in Jordan for 2019–2020 shows that 50 percent of the children experienced a form of physical violence perpetrated by a family member or by persons in positions of authority, such as teachers. It also reported that 27 per cent of children experienced at least one form of sexual violence during their lifetime, while 58 per cent—at both the national level and in Syrian refugee camps—indicated that they had faced a form of psychological violence. Risks are higher among the most vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities and refugees, who are more likely to be exposed to violence, exploitation and neglect in schools, communities, online and within their homes¹⁰.

The Jordan Population and Family Health Survey for 2023 also showed that 18 per cent of currently or formerly married women (aged 15–49 years) experienced at least one form of physical, sexual or emotional violence by a current or former husband. Thirteen per cent of women reported having experienced physical violence since the age of fifteen, and 8 per cent reported experiencing physical violence during the twelve months preceding the survey. The results indicated that the current husband was the perpetrator in 63 per cent of cases, and the former husband in 26 per cent. In addition, 3 per cent of women reported experiencing physical violence during pregnancy. With regard to sexual violence, 3 per cent of women reported having experienced sexual violence by a husband, with the percentage rising to 12 per cent among divorced or widowed women. The survey findings also confirmed that 57 per cent of women who experienced violence did not seek help or inform anyone, reflecting the impact of social stigma and weaknesses in reporting and support systems¹¹.

10 Study on Violence against Children in Jordan (2020–2019), National Council for Family Affairs and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Jordan Country Office.

11 Department of Statistics [Jordan] and ICF (2019). Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2018–2017.

Statistics from the Family Protection and Juvenile Department for 2024, according to the annual report issued by the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, showed that the Department handled 23,875 cases of violence during the year, distributed as follows: 19,769 cases of physical violence, 2,961 cases of sexual violence, 617 cases of neglect, and 529 cases of psychological violence. Among these cases, 537 cases of violence against older persons and 55 cases of violence against persons with disabilities were recorded.

In addition, the economic burden of family violence against women and girls aged 15 years and above was estimated, in 2021 to be equivalent to approximately 0.4 per cent of Jordan's gross domestic product, illustrating the financial impact of such violence on the national economy.

Family violence encompasses the full range of potential risks and forms of violence committed within the family setting. Violence perpetrated against older persons constitutes one of the key aspects of family violence and is recognized in the National Strategy for Older Persons 2018–2022, which indicated the existence of high levels of violence that have not yet been adequately acknowledged or addressed at the policy and programme levels. Older persons are among the groups most vulnerable to abuse and neglect, particularly forms of economic violence that target their financial resources and rights. Although reporting rates of abuse against older persons remain relatively low, it is essential to identify and document the prevalence of economic violence, alongside physical or psychological violence, to which older persons are subjected.

Underlying Causes of Violence

Child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls are linked to a set of interrelated factors rooted in prevailing social and cultural norms, economic pressures, and institutional gaps in service delivery. Deeply entrenched patriarchal norms contribute to the perpetuation of gender inequality, rendering certain forms of violence socially acceptable. Social stigma faced by survivors—particularly women and children—together with economic pressures and family tensions, further contributes to underreporting of violence and reluctance to seek assistance, due to fear of retaliation or loss of family support, thereby perpetuating cycles of violence within the family and the wider community¹².

In addition, the emergence of new forms of violence associated with the increased use of technology and social media, including digital violence and online exploitation, poses additional challenges to the existing protection system and necessitates the development of more advanced prevention and response tools.

12 National Report on the Economic Cost of Violence against Women and Girls, Jordanian National Commission for Women, 2023.

Impacts of Violence

The impacts of violence on children, women, and families in Jordan are profound and multifaceted. For children, exposure to violence leads to long-term psychological and physical harm, manifesting in behavioural issues, poor educational outcomes, and, in severe cases, suicide.¹³ Women who experience violence suffer not only physical injuries but also mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety, which diminish their capacity to contribute socially and economically.¹⁴

Violence undermines family stability and weakens social cohesion, and often contributes to the intergenerational perpetuation of violent behaviours. It also imposes a tangible economic burden on the State, reflecting and reinforcing the magnitude of the associated economic drain and its direct impact on national development.

Violence further exacerbates the vulnerability of affected groups, including persons with disabilities and refugees, by constraining access to education, healthcare and livelihoods, and by exposing them to cumulative psychological, social and economic impacts. This underscores the need for a comprehensive national approach that combines prevention, response and support, and strengthens the legal and institutional frameworks that underpin protection.

National Efforts and Progress in Addressing Child Protection, Family Violence and Violence against Women and Girls

Jordan has demonstrated a clear and growing commitment to addressing child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls through the adoption of a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach. Legislative reforms—particularly the Child Rights Act No. 17 of 2022 and the Family Protection from Violence Act—have strengthened the legal framework and expanded protection for women, children and families. The National Council for Family Affairs has played a central role in coordinating national strategies, including the National Framework for Family Protection from Violence and the National Restorative Juvenile Justice Strategy (2024–2028).

Investments in strengthening the capacities of the social service workforce, implementing public awareness programmes and establishing specialized service centres—such as the Family Protection and Juvenile Department—underscore the Government’s focus on prevention alongside response. The integration of international frameworks, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)¹⁵ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)¹⁶, further highlights Jordan’s commitment to aligning with international standards and good practices.

13 Jordanian National Commission for Women. National Strategy for Women in Jordan 2025–2020.

14 World Health Organization. Violence against Children, 29 November 2022.

15 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by resolution 25/44 of 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990.

16 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by resolution 180/34 of 18 December 1979 and entered into force on 3 September 1981.

Meaningful progress has also been made in strengthening national coordination mechanisms through the establishment of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence under the umbrella of the National Council for Family Affairs, enabling a multi-sectoral response that brings together government ministries, civil society organizations and other relevant actors. Efforts to expand service provision have included the establishment of integrated service centres in several cities, offering survivors of violence access to legal, psychological, social and rehabilitation services. These developments have enhanced the capacity of the national protection system to respond to the needs of affected populations.

Gaps and Challenges in the National Protection System against Violence

Despite the progress achieved, the protection system in Jordan continues to face critical gaps and challenges in addressing child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls. The analysis and assessment process that preceded the development of this Plan identified a number of structural issues that affect the effectiveness of the national response.

► Cultural and Social Norms that Justify Violence

The persistence of social and cultural norms and practices that justify violence and stigmatize survivors limits reporting and help-seeking, thereby contributing to the perpetuation of cycles of violence, particularly within the family. Evidence indicates that 93 per cent of participants in the service providers' survey believe that these norms significantly affect reporting and response.

► Legal and Policy Gaps

Despite the existence of an advanced legislative framework, gaps remain in the practical implementation of laws and in the availability of the institutional requirements necessary to enforce these frameworks. This includes the inconsistent application of mandatory reporting requirements under the Family Protection from Violence Act of 2017, due to certain beliefs and attitudes among service providers, cultural barriers, and weak coordination among the relevant sectors.

► Gaps in Service Provision

Limited availability of integrated, cross-sectoral services, with a concentration in urban areas, constrains access for populations in rural and underserved areas. Gaps are also evident in aftercare services for survivors and in programmes for the rehabilitation of perpetrators, in addition to the fragmentation of services at the local level.

► Insufficient Human Resources

A shortage of qualified personnel relative to the increasing number of reported violence cases, combined with high staff turnover and frequent personnel changes, leads to case backlogs, delays in responding to urgent reports, increased workload, staff fatigue and burnout, and a decline in the quality of services provided to survivors and the sustainability of interventions.

► **Gaps in Data and Monitoring Systems**

The absence of a unified national system for data collection and monitoring together with the reliance of multiple entities on isolated and non-integrated information systems. For example, the Ministry of Social Development uses a system different from that of the Ministry of Health, which in turn is not compatible with the systems used by the judiciary and the police. This leads to data duplication, difficulties in tracking case pathways, weak comprehensive evidence-based analysis, inefficient use of resources, and duplication of efforts.

► **Weak Institutionalization of Violence Prevention Programmes at the National Level**

The weak institutionalization of prevention programmes constitutes one of the most prominent structural challenges undermining the protection system in Jordan, as preventive efforts are still largely implemented as temporary and fragmented initiatives and rely on limited and unsustainable funding. This undermines the continuity of prevention messaging and the expansion of its community-level impact, in addition to limited geographic coverage and weak integration of efforts across sectors. These challenges are further compounded by a predominant focus on remedial interventions after violence has occurred, at the expense of systematic investment in primary prevention.

Policy Implications of These Gaps

These gaps underscore that existing efforts, despite their importance, cannot achieve the desired impact without a unified national framework that is binding on institutions and ensures a shift from fragmented responses to an integrated protection system based on prevention, protection, empowerment and accountability.

This reality constitutes the substantive and political basis for developing a multi-sectoral National Plan for 2026–2030, ensuring alignment of priorities, strengthening accountability, and optimal use of national and international resources.

Rationale for the National Multi-Sectoral Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family Violence and Violence against Women and Girls (2026–2030)

The formulation and adoption of a multi-sectoral National Action Plan for the Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Family violence and Violence against Women and Girls represent a necessary response to a national reality characterized by the complexity of the phenomenon, the interrelated nature of its causes, and the overlapping roles of the entities responsible for addressing it.

► **The Need for an Integrated and Multi-Sectoral National Approach**

Child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls are complex phenomena in which economic, social, cultural, legal, and health factors interact. They cannot be effectively addressed through isolated sectoral interventions or short-term initiatives. Previous experiences have shown that the absence of a binding national framework limits the effectiveness of the response, leading to duplication of interventions, fragmentation of resources, and disparities in service levels across regions and population groups.

Against this backdrop, the multi-sectoral National Action Plan enables the unification of the national vision, the clarification of roles and responsibilities for each sector, and the strengthening of integration among prevention, protection, and empowerment efforts, thereby ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated response at both the national and local levels.

► **Transition from Strategic Guidance to Practical Implementation**

Despite the availability of previous national frameworks and strategies, the limited linkage between these frameworks and implementation plans, results and indicators has posed a challenge to translating political commitments into practical, measurable and accountable interventions. This Plan addresses this gap by translating national directions into clear results, measurable outputs, and time-bound activities with defined responsibilities and resources.

This transition constitutes a core element in enabling the Government to monitor implementation, assess progress achieved, and make evidence-based corrective decisions.

► **Enhancing the Efficiency of Resource Use and Mobilizing Financing**

The economic and social costs of violence constitute a growing burden on the State and society, necessitating systematic investment in prevention and response as a sound economic and development choice. The National Action Plan provides a practical tool for linking national priorities with resource mobilization efforts from international partners.

The Plan also contributes to directing investments toward the most impactful interventions, avoiding duplication, and enhancing efficiency and transparency in resource allocation.

► **Responding to National and International Commitments**

This Plan is developed in alignment with the Kingdom's constitutional and legislative commitments, as well as its regional and international obligations, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the commitments announced by Jordan during the Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children (Bogotá, 2024).

The adoption of the Plan further strengthens Jordan's position as a regional model in building a rights-based protection system grounded in evidence-based planning and multi-sectoral partnership, thereby supporting the fulfilment of national and international commitments and entrenching a sustainable institutional approach to the prevention and response to violence.

METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The plan was developed using a participatory, evidence-based methodology designed to ensure its inclusiveness, realism and practicality. This methodology was grounded in rigorous analytical processes aligned with Jordan's national priorities and international commitments.

Overall Methodological Framework

Methodological reviews were conducted through a desk review and analysis of national legislation, policies and operational frameworks, drawing on international standards and evidence-based strategies, such as the INSPIRE and RESPECT initiatives. This review examined the prevalence of violence, its forms, the populations most affected, and the settings in which it occurs, based on existing national studies and global data sources. These findings contributed to identifying key gaps and opportunities within Jordan's existing systems for the prevention and response to violence.

Participatory Approach

The Plan was developed in partnership with the Plan's Technical Committee, which includes representatives from governmental and non-governmental institutions, United Nations agencies and international organizations, and under the supervision of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence. This participatory approach enabled the consensual identification of national priorities and directions, the formulation of a multi-sectoral plan capable of effectively responding to existing challenges, and the reflection of the realities of the protection system in Jordan. It ensures technical coherence, accuracy and relevance of the Plan to the national context and strengthens shared institutional ownership of its content.

Framework of Intersections between Violence against Women and Violence against Children

The approach adopted in developing the Plan is based on examining the intersections between violence against women and girls and violence against children (Figure 1), by highlighting the shared structural, social and economic factors that contribute to the occurrence of both forms of violence within the family and the community. It also illustrates the contexts in which violence overlaps, particularly unsafe family environments, imbalanced power dynamics, harmful social norms, economic pressures, and prior experiences of exposure to violence. The figure reflects the interconnectedness of the impacts of violence on women, girls, and children, including long-term psychological, physical, and social effects, and underscores the importance of adopting integrated and multi-sectoral approaches to prevention, protection, and response, in order to address root causes and enhance the effectiveness of national interventions.

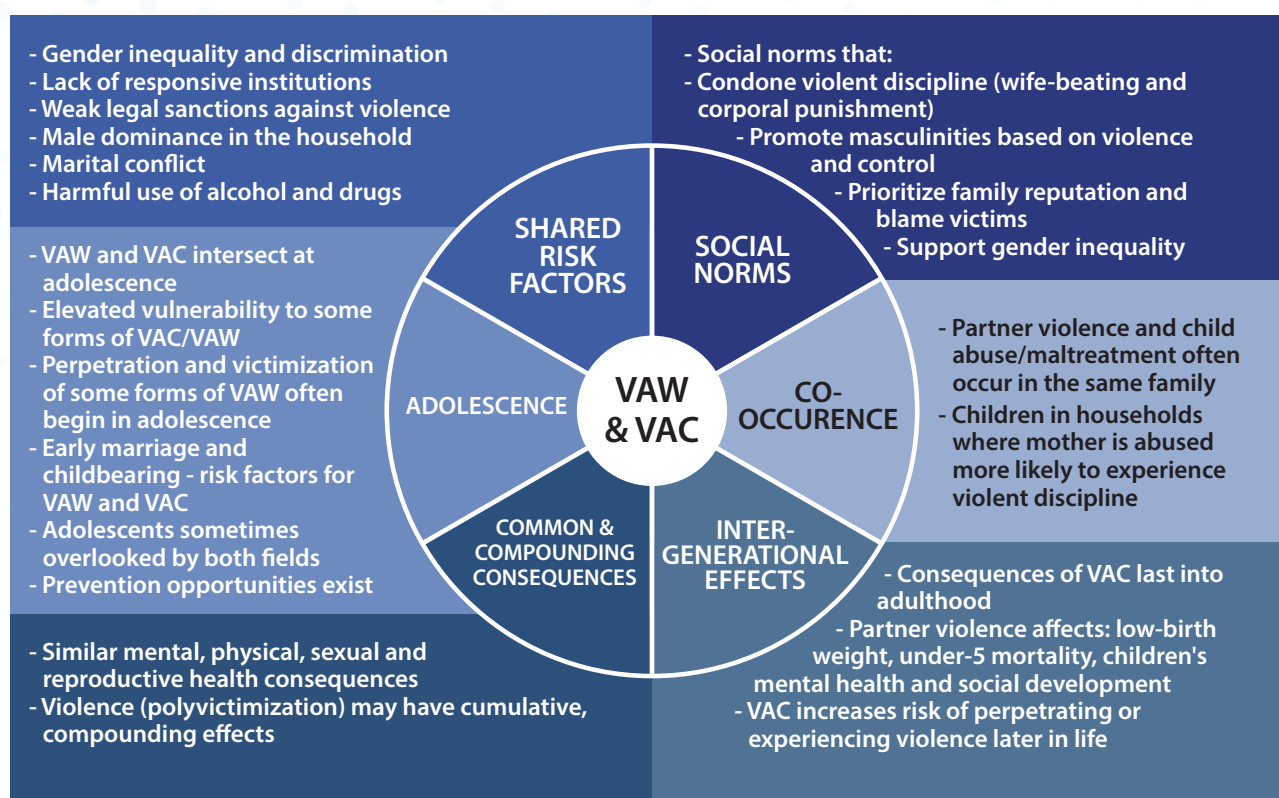


Figure 1: Intersections between violence against women (vaw) and violence against children (vac)

Gender Justice Framework in Humanitarian Contexts

Socio-Environmental Determinants of Violence against Women and Girls in Humanitarian Settings¹⁷

The approach adopted in developing the Plan is grounded in the social and environmental determinants that contribute to increased risks of violence in humanitarian contexts, taking into account the complexities of protracted crises such as displacement, refugee status, economic pressures, and reduced access to basic services. Figure 2 illustrates the interaction of factors across multiple levels, including the individual, family, community, institutional and structural levels, encompassing gender power imbalances, harmful social norms, weak social protection networks, limited livelihood opportunities, and diminished legal protection and access to specialized services.

It further illustrates how these factors collectively exacerbate the vulnerability of women, girls and the most at-risk groups in humanitarian contexts, and underscores the importance of adopting a gender-justice-based approach that integrates the humanitarian dimension into prevention and response policies and programmes. This framework guides national interventions toward comprehensive, multi-sectoral responses that are sensitive to humanitarian contexts, strengthen resilience, and reduce the risks of violence.

17 Stark, L., Seff, I. and Reis, C. (2021). "Gender-Based Violence against Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings: A Review of the Evidence." *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 210–222.

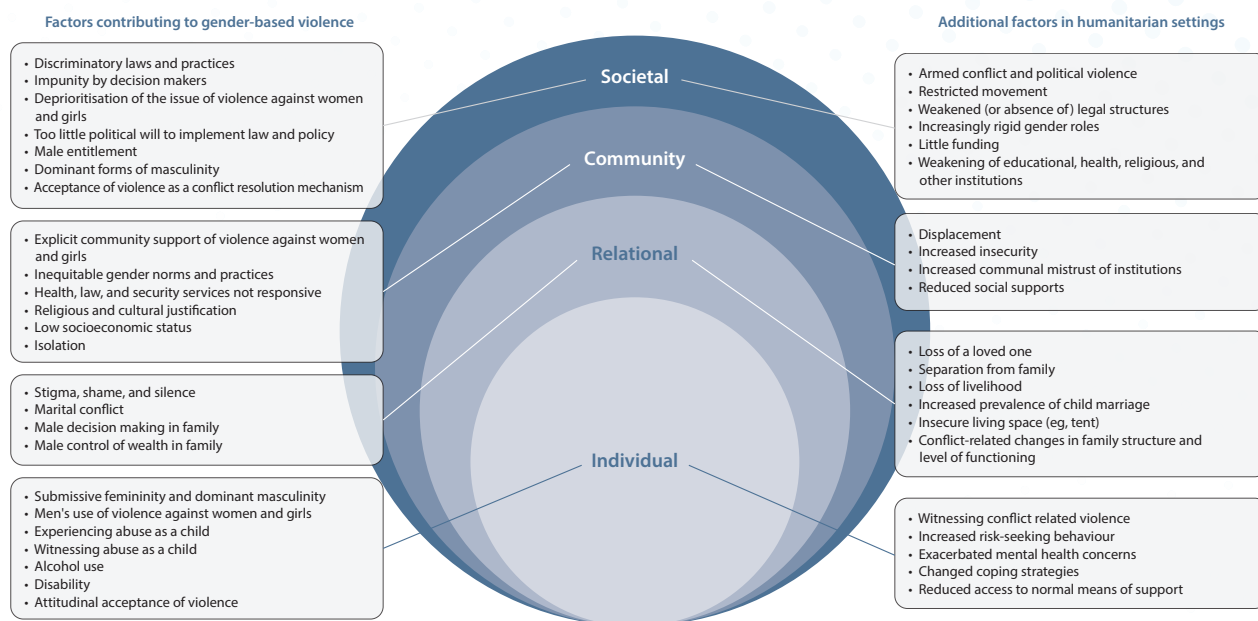


Figure 2: Socio-Ecological determinants of violence in humanitarian settings¹⁸

Socio-Ecological Framework for Violence¹⁹

The approach adopted in developing the Plan is grounded in the socio-ecological model, which demonstrates the interaction between levels of risk and protection and addresses violence as a multidimensional phenomenon influenced by individual, family, community, and institutional factors. At the individual level, the Plan focuses on early prevention, strengthening life skills, raising awareness of rights, and providing psychosocial support to the most at-risk groups. At the family level, the Plan aims to improve family dynamics through family counselling, positive parenting, and interventions that promote safe, supportive family environments. At the community level, the Plan seeks to change social norms and standards that justify violence, strengthen community engagement, and empower diverse groups to lead social and behavioural change. At the State level, the Plan focuses on strengthening legislative frameworks and public policies, building institutional capacity, improving coordination, governance, and data systems, and ensuring sustainable financing, thereby achieving a comprehensive, integrated national approach to the prevention and response to violence.

18 Stark, L., I. Seff & C. Reis (2021). 'Gender-Based Violence Against Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings: A review of the evidence'. *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health*, 5(3), 210–222. doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(20)30245-5.

19 WHO. Preventing Violence: An Implementation Guide.

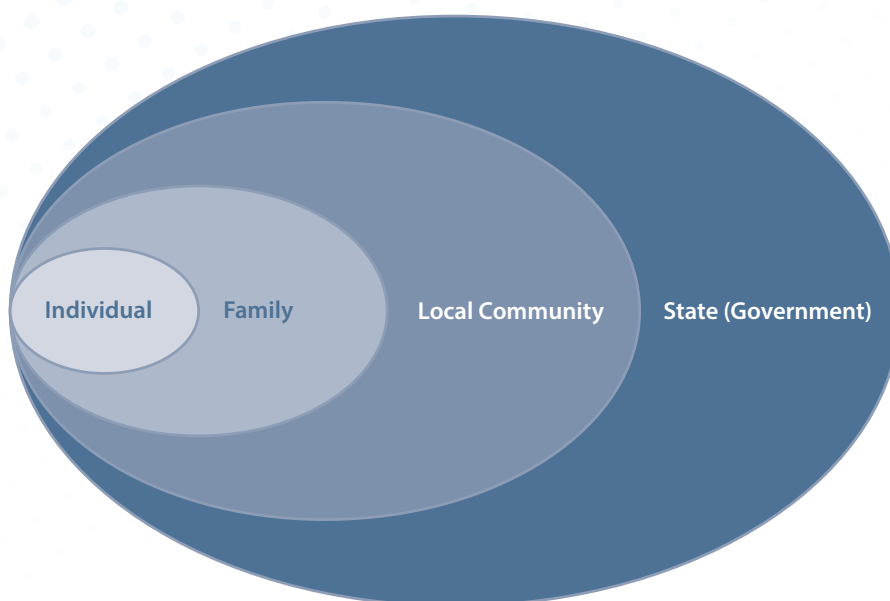


Figure 3: The Social–Ecological Framework for Violence

Analytical Framework for Developing the Theory of Change

This integrated understanding served as the basis for developing the Theory of Change (ToC), grounded in an in-depth analysis of the key outcomes and outputs outlined in the comprehensive assessment report. By integrating influencing factors across different levels and taking into account the nature of the current humanitarian crisis, more comprehensive and coherent national responses were designed to address the root causes of violence and strengthen the protection system for all groups, with particular attention to those most at risk.

Stages of Developing the National Action Plan

First: Preparation of the Analytical Report

The preparation of the analytical report was based on a comprehensive and integrated methodology that combined desk analysis with broad stakeholder participation, with the aim of providing a solid knowledge base for the formulation of the National Action Plan. This methodology included the following components:

► Desk Review

The desk review was based on a comprehensive review of relevant national legislation, policies, plans and reports in Jordan, in addition to drawing on international standards and evidence-based strategies such as the INSPIRE²⁰ and RESPECT²¹ frameworks, and reviewing global evidence on effective practices in the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls

20 The INSPIRE Seven Strategies to End Violence against Children constitute an evidence-based package aimed at reducing and preventing violence against children aged 0–17 years.

21 A framework containing an infographic on the prevention of violence against women.

► **In-Depth Interviews with Stakeholders**

Engaging stakeholders was a core pillar of the Plan's development, ensuring its relevance to practical realities and sustainability. In this context, a comprehensive stakeholder mapping was conducted, identifying a wide range of actors, including ministries, governmental and non-governmental institutions, community-based organizations, and international partners.

The Plan's Technical Committee, which included representatives from the National Council for Family Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), played a pivotal role in this process. The National Council for Family Affairs led coordination efforts, ensured alignment of the Plan with national priorities, facilitated dialogue among partners, and provided technical expertise. UNICEF contributed its global and national expertise in child protection and violence against women and girls and, in collaboration with UNFPA, provided technical support for the development of the Plan, ensuring alignment with international standards and best practices.

Within the participatory approach, 43 key informant interviews were conducted with stakeholders from governmental and non-governmental entities, civil society organizations, international organizations, and specialized bodies. These included representatives from the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Development, Justice, Finance, Interior, and Awqaf, as well as the National Council for Family Affairs, the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Jordanian National Commission for Women, in addition to national and international actors active in the fields of child protection, social policy, and the prevention of family violence and violence against women and girls. These included the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNRWA, the World Health Organization, Save the Children, and the European Union.

► **Focus Group Discussions** ²²

The qualitative analysis was complemented by 15 focus group discussions aimed at directly capturing the experiences and perspectives of women, men, and children, reflecting the diversity of social and geographic contexts across Jordan. A total of 177 participants from across the Kingdom took part in these discussions, including 83 adults (70 per cent women) and 94 children (53 per cent male and 47 per cent female), as well as 16 persons with disabilities.

These discussions were conducted in multiple locations, including refugee camps (Zaatari and Baqaa) and urban areas in East Amman, Zarqa, Ma'an, Ramtha and Irbid, ensuring balanced geographic representation and contributing to the inclusion of the voices of the most at-risk groups in the analysis of the violence context and the identification of priorities and proposed responses within the National Action Plan.

22 Fifteen focus group discussions were convened separately with a range of participant groups, including groups of boys and groups of girls aged 12–17 enrolled in the programme; a dedicated group of children aged 12–17 with disabilities; women enrolled in the programme and/or caregivers; and men enrolled in the programme and/or caregivers. The focus group discussions were conducted in different parts of Jordan, including Balqa, East Amman, Ma'an, Ramtha, Za'atari Refugee Camp and Zarqa.

► **Online Survey of Service Providers**

The participatory approach was further supported by an online survey targeting service providers in key sectors of the violence protection system, aimed at collecting quantitative data to complement the qualitative analysis. A total of 2,682 service providers working at field level and across various administrative levels participated in the survey, including 1,671 women, 866 men, and 145 individuals who did not specify their gender.

The survey findings contributed to assessing current practices, identifying gaps in institutional capacity, and gauging levels of awareness of national procedures, thereby supporting the formulation of practical, evidence-based interventions that are feasible for implementation within the Plan's national framework.

The analytical report established a robust, evidence-based foundation for understanding the current state of the violence protection system in Jordan and clearly identified priority gaps and challenges. This enabled the development of a multi-sectoral National Action Plan that is implementable and accountable, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of the national response.

Second: Development of the Theory of Change

The development of the Theory of Change was based on the outputs of the comprehensive analytical report, to clarify the logical pathway linking challenges, interventions, and expected outcomes over the medium and long terms. The Theory of Change accounted for the need to address the root causes of violence, the intersections between child protection issues and violence against women and girls, social and economic determinants, and the humanitarian context, thereby ensuring the design of integrated interventions that are implementable and subject to monitoring and follow-up.

Third: Formulation of the National Action Plan

The Plan was formulated through a participatory process, based on the intervention priorities highlighted in the analytical report and in partnership with the Plan's Technical Committee. Drafts of the Plan were also discussed during national workshops that brought together representatives of relevant stakeholders and members of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, with the aim of verifying the Plan's alignment with national priorities, incorporating stakeholders' feedback, and reaching consensus on outcomes, outputs, activities, and implementation modalities.

Fourth: Development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework was developed in parallel with the formulation of the Plan to measure progress in implementation and assess achieved results. This framework is based on clear performance indicators and regular mechanisms for data collection and analysis, thereby supporting continuous learning and enabling the introduction of necessary adjustments to policies and programmes based on evidence.

Fifth: Adoption of the Plan in Its Final Form

The Plan was adopted in its final form by the Technical Committee and the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, with a recommendation to submit it to the Prime Minister for circulation to the relevant institutions, implementation accordingly, and for integration into internal plans and institutional budgets.

Ethical Considerations

Throughout all stages of the Plan's development, ethical considerations were prioritized to ensure the dignity, safety and confidentiality of participants, in accordance with the ethical guidelines issued by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The process of developing the National Action Plan reflects a participatory, evidence-based approach to addressing violence-related issues, whereby prevalence data served as a core analytical foundation and were integrated with the voices of the most affected groups. This approach resulted in the formulation of a realistic and implementable Plan grounded in a shared vision of the National Council for Family Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the extended advisory committee.

The collective efforts invested in the development of the Plan reflect a strong national commitment to building a more effective protection system and to advancing a safer, more just and equitable future for all individuals in Jordan.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES, FAMILY VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN JORDAN 2026–2030

Theory of Change

The development of the Theory of Change was based on the outputs of the comprehensive analytical report and on an in-depth understanding of child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls as complex and interrelated phenomena influenced by individual, family, community, institutional, and structural factors. The Theory of Change aims to clarify the logical pathway linking existing challenges, proposed interventions, and expected outcomes over the medium and long terms, thereby ensuring a systematic and measurable approach to guiding the implementation of the Plan.

The Theory of Change was grounded in addressing the root causes of violence through strengthening community-based prevention, improving the quality and inclusiveness of protection and response services, developing legislative and institutional frameworks, and enhancing coordination and accountability across sectors. It also took into account social and economic determinants, the intersections between violence against children and violence against women, and the impact of the humanitarian context, thereby ensuring the design of interventions that respond to the needs of the most at-risk groups.

The Theory of Change provided a shared reference framework for all partners, contributing to a unified understanding of the mechanisms required to achieve the desired change and guiding the selection of outcomes, outputs, activities and performance indicators. This, in turn, strengthens coherence between planning, implementation and monitoring, and supports the achievement of sustainable impact within the national protection system.

Causal Logic of the Theory of Change

The NAP is anchored on the following assumptions:

- ▶ **IF** Jordan strengthens and enforces its existing legislative and policy framework; enhances coordination across all sectors; allocates adequate resources at all levels; builds a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system; and develops a well-qualified social service and multi-sectoral workforce that is responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups,
- ▶ **AND IF** individuals at risk of or experiencing violence have access to essential information, to opportunities to develop life skills and to integrated child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls prevention, response and support services,
- ▶ **AND IF** communities – including women, children, adolescents, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups – are empowered to adopt protective behaviours, reject harmful practices and engage in gender-transformative social and cultural change,

- ▶ **THEN** the incidence and impact of child protection violations, family violence and violence against women and girls will be significantly reduced, and all individuals – especially those most at risk – will be better protected, empowered, and supported to live free from violence.

Key Assumptions

To achieve this, the ToC takes into account the following key assumptions:

- ▶ Sustained commitment by the Government of Jordan, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector to coordinated and sustainable action aimed at strengthening a multi-sectoral national protection system grounded in clear governmental leadership, adequate financing and a comprehensive institutional and legislative framework.
- ▶ The Government of Jordan continues to focus on strengthening its national systems and implementing interventions aimed at the prevention and response to violence, despite the state of regional instability.
- ▶ The private sector and development partners actively contribute technical expertise and financial resources to support national systems, social service workforce development and community-led initiatives under all outcomes.
- ▶ A diverse range of stakeholders are engaged and actively participate in a nationwide movement to eliminate child protection violations, family violence, and violence against women and girls including religious leaders, youth organizations, and civil society organizations.
- ▶ Children and adolescents are empowered and supported to take an active role in their own protection and in safeguarding others, with institutional and societal support from service providers and families (under Outcome 1 and 3).
- ▶ Mothers, fathers and other caregivers build more nurturing parent/child relationships and have stronger positive parenting knowledge, attitudes and practices. This is facilitated by integrated prevention and behaviour change programmes.
- ▶ Boys and men are willing and engaged as key allies in raising awareness, promoting non-violence and supporting women and children – particularly through community and institutional efforts (under Outcome 3).
- ▶ Communities are receptive to and actively participate in awareness campaigns and interventions aimed at reducing violence. They are informed about resources and services (under Outcome 1), engaged in institutional strengthening (under Outcome 2) and lead local transformation efforts (under Outcome 3).

Key Challenges Facing the Implementation of the Plan

This National Plan faces a set of challenges and risks that may affect implementation effectiveness and sustainability. These were taken into consideration during the design of outcomes, outputs and activities, with practical mitigation mechanisms incorporated accordingly. The most prominent of these challenges include:

Institutional and Financing Challenges

The Government may face difficulties in allocating sufficient resources to sustain and expand the protection system, particularly in the areas of social protection and justice. This challenge is addressed through interventions under Outcome Two, which focus on strengthening financial planning, mobilizing resources and integrating priority interventions into national and sectoral budgets.

Coordination and Integration Challenges

The multiplicity of actors and the differing priorities across sectors and donors—particularly in humanitarian contexts—may lead to fragmented interventions and limited coherence. The Plan addresses this challenge by strengthening national coordination mechanisms and promoting integrated planning across sectors and stakeholders under Outcome Two.

Regional Context Challenges

Regional instability may limit the Government's ability to ensure the uninterrupted implementation of the Plan. This risk is mitigated through a phased, flexible implementation approach across outcomes, grounded in engagement with Government and civil society, enabling adaptation to evolving contexts.

Humanitarian Context Challenges

Emergencies, including public health crises and climate-related disasters, may strain or overwhelm existing protection systems. These risks are addressed through interventions under Outcome One, focusing on strengthening preparedness, reinforcing referral systems and ensuring continuity of service delivery.

Institutional Challenges at the Local Level

Some local institutions may face difficulties in adopting or sustaining protection initiatives over the long term. The Plan responds to this challenge under Outcome Two through institutional capacity-building, clearer delineation of roles and responsibilities, activation of accountability mechanisms and provision of technical support at the local level.

Social and Cultural Challenges

Social norms that normalize violence and resistance to behavioural change remain a barrier to prevention efforts. Outcome Three addresses this challenge by investing in behavioural and community change programmes and engaging men, boys and religious and community leaders.

Guiding Principles of the Plan

The National Plan is grounded in a set of guiding principles that inform the design and implementation of interventions, ensure coherence with national and international frameworks, and enhance effectiveness and sustainability. These include:

► Full Respect for Human Rights

This National Plan is rooted in the human rights principles enshrined in key national and international documents, frameworks and resolutions, including the Jordanian Constitution, the Child Rights Act, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Plan is committed to upholding and safeguarding the human rights of all individuals at all times, including during disasters, conflicts or emergencies, in line with relevant national and international standards.

► Commitment to Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination

This National Plan is aligned with relevant national legislation and international conventions and adheres to the principle of gender equality. It seeks to address intersecting forms of discrimination that heighten vulnerability to violence, whether related to age, gender, disability or other factors.

► **Best Interests of the Child**

The best interests of the child are adopted as a primary consideration in all actions and decisions concerning the child, whether taken by individuals, public or private institutions, or judicial, administrative or legislative authorities.

► **“Do No Harm” Principle and Survivor-Centred Approach**

This principle constitutes a core foundation of violence prevention and response efforts, as it takes into account the potential risks associated with any intervention and seeks to avoid—whether intentionally or unintentionally—exacerbating violence or causing additional harm. Accordingly, the National Plan prioritizes minimizing harm to children at risk, survivors of violence, and affected communities through the adoption of a survivor-centred approach grounded in their needs, rights, and dignity.

► **Evidence-Based Action**

The National Plan is committed to applying proven, evidence-based approaches to the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of interventions and the sustainability of their impact.

► **Multi-Sectoral Coordination and Collaborative Action**

The National Plan adopts a comprehensive approach that recognizes the roles of all sectors and the workforce within them, values sector-specific expertise, and promotes joint action and institutional integration to achieve better outcomes for individuals at risk of or experiencing violence in Jordan.

► **Participatory, Strengths-Based Approach**

This approach is grounded in recognizing the capacities of children, adolescents, and adults at risk, as well as caregivers, family members, communities, and other stakeholders who contribute to care and protection. It also encompasses leveraging positive cultural practices and norms that reinforce child protection systems and prevent family violence and violence against women and girls. The Plan further underscores the importance of engaging children, youth, women, and other survivors of violence, and ensuring that their perspectives and meaningful participation inform prevention and response efforts, as well as policy- and programme-making, planning, and service delivery, in addition to research, monitoring, and evaluation. This contributes to generating evidence that reflects the lived realities and impacts of violence, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of interventions.

Vision, Goal and Results Framework of the National Action Plan

The vision, overarching goal, and results framework of the National Action Plan define the national trajectory for interventions during the period 2026–2030 and serve as the guiding reference for the design and implementation of activities, outputs, and indicators. This framework is intended to ensure alignment of national efforts with government priorities, strengthen the focus on prevention, effective response, and accountability, and achieve a tangible and sustainable impact in reducing child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.

NAP Vision 2026–2030

A Jordan free from violence, where every individual, especially those most at risk, enjoys full protection from all forms of violence and its impacts, and has access to inclusive prevention and response services.

NAP Goal 2026–2030

By 2030, an enhanced, inclusive, and multi-sectoral national protection system enables the government, civil society, communities, families, women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities to prevent and respond to child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls

NAP Results Framework 2026–2030

VISION: A Jordan free from violence, where every individual, especially those most at risk, enjoys full protection from all forms of violence and its impacts, and has access to inclusive prevention and response services.									
GOAL: By 2030, an enhanced, inclusive, and multi-sectoral national protection system enables the government, civil society, communities, families, women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities to prevent and respond to child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.									
RESULTS FRAMEWORK									
Outcome 1. All groups, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing violence and exploitation, have equal access to inclusive, high-quality and comprehensive response and support services for child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls; thereby ensuring access to justice.			Outcome 2. Jordan's protection system is supported by responsive institutional and legislative frameworks and sustainable financing that ensures the protection and empowerment of children and all individuals, thereby ensuring access to justice.				Outcome 3: Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups access prevention programmes and services that strengthen their capacity to adopt preventive behaviours, address harmful practices and promote empowerment and protection.		
Output 1.1 National and local systems have strengthened capacities to deliver comprehensive, inclusive and high-quality response and support services in the areas of child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.	Output 1.2 Survivors of violence, perpetrators, and individuals at risk access inclusive and comprehensive rehabilitation, reintegration and shelter services.	Output 1.3 Service providers and judicial personnel have necessary capacities to deliver comprehensive, high-quality support services that are trauma-informed and gender-responsive.	Output 2.1 Institutional, legislative and policy frameworks are enforced at both national and local levels to ensure effective protection of children, women, and persons with disabilities from child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.	Output 2.2 A comprehensive national M&E system generates and disseminates evidence-based information that guides policies, programmes and accountability mechanisms.	Output 2.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms are established that ensure long-term, evidence-based interventions for the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls.	Output 2.4 National and local institutions have enhanced capacities in coordination, advocacy and resource mobilization to effectively implement the NAP.	Output 3.1 Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups participate in gender-responsive programmes that contribute to changing harmful social norms and promoting preventive behaviours.	Output 3.2 Vulnerable groups benefit from economic empowerment interventions that reduce the impact of child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.	CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: Promoting gender equity; Disability inclusion; Child/adolescent, woman and family participation

Figure 4: Theory of change framework

Implementation Plan

The implementation plan aims to translate the vision and objectives of the National Action Plan 2026–2030 into concrete, specific steps through an integrated package of activities designed to deliver clear, measurable results. The Plan presents detailed implementation arrangements covering the approved outcomes, outputs, and activities within a defined time frame for the period 2026–2030, with clear identification of the lead implementing entity and relevant partners. This enhances clarity of roles, strengthens coordination across sectors, and ensures the intended impact is achieved.

The implementation plan is organized around three interrelated core outcomes, the collective achievement of which contributes to strengthening the national protection system and advancing the prevention and response to violence in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, as follows:

Outcome 1:

All groups, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing violence and exploitation, have equal access to inclusive, high-quality and comprehensive response and support services for child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls; thereby ensuring access to justice

Access to inclusive, high-quality and comprehensive services is essential to break the cycle of violence and mitigate its long-term impacts. Achieving this requires coordinated, survivor-centred and inclusive approaches that ensure girls, boys, adolescents, women and men – especially those at risk or already affected by violence – receive timely, appropriate and quality care.

Community-based and family-focused interventions play a central role in linking individuals to these comprehensive child protection, family violence against women and girls services.

Equally important is ensuring that those experiencing or perpetrating violence can access rehabilitation and reintegration services that are inclusive, safe and effective. Investment in a well-supported, trained and professional social service workforce is essential, so all service providers can deliver trauma-informed, gender-responsive and rights-based care through all services.

The three outputs, each with their priority activities, will address this by focusing on enhancing both prevention and response service delivery and systems that make these services effective.

Output 1.1: National and local systems have strengthened capacities to deliver comprehensive, inclusive and high-quality response and support services in the areas of child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.

Output 1.1 Activities:

- 1.1.1 Expand and institutionalize family counselling services across the Kingdom.
- 1.1.2 Establish inclusive safe spaces for all groups, including children (girls and boys), women, men, and persons with disabilities, offering life skills and empowerment programmes.
- 1.1.3 Conduct targeted community awareness campaigns about available response and support services and legal rights, ensuring access for those at risk of or surviving violence.
- 1.1.4 Expand the establishment of Family and Juvenile Protection Departments across the Kingdom in proportion to population density.
- 1.1.5 Provide infrastructure that ensures confidentiality, inclusive design, and accessibility arrangements for individuals exposed to violence, taking into account persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- 1.1.6 Establish and expand government-run comprehensive response centres to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services.
- 1.1.7 Establish and expand comprehensive response centres led by civil society organizations to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services.
- 1.1.8 Expand the provision of CCTV systems in juvenile and magistrate courts to enhance child- and gender-responsive judicial processes.
- 1.1.9 Institutionalize free legal aid for survivors of violence.
- 1.1.10 Provide mental health and psychosocial support services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence.
- 1.1.11 Mainstream educational and psychological counselling services in all schools.
- 1.1.12 Ensure the continuous operation of social service offices (24/7).
- 1.1.13 Establish and activate a unified national helpline operating 24/7 to provide immediate support to all groups, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities and training staff to handle cases efficiently and confidentially.
- 1.1.14 Implement and activate a system for automating procedures in handling cases and mainstream it as a case management system for violence response across service-providing institutions from all sectors at the national and local levels.
- 1.1.15 Ensure the continuous operation of forensic and psychiatric clinics (24/7).

Output 1.2: Survivors of violence, perpetrators, and individuals at risk access inclusive and comprehensive rehabilitation, reintegration and shelter services.

Output 1.2 Activities:

- 1.2.1 Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for survivors of violence at the national level:
 - Provide comprehensive response and support services (health, legal, psychosocial).
 - Design and implement educational, vocational, and life skills development programmes to support reintegration.
 - Develop long-term housing solutions.
 - Expand employment and vocational training opportunities for survivors of violence, including persons with disabilities.
- 1.2.2 Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for perpetrators at the national level:
 - Develop procedural and professional guidelines for dealing with perpetrators and endorse and disseminate them among relevant entities.
 - Design training programmes for service providers on working with perpetrators and delivering rehabilitation and behaviour modification services.
 - Provide comprehensive response and support services (health, legal, psychosocial).
 - Design and implement educational, vocational and life skills development programmes to support reintegration.
- 1.2.3 Develop and expand the scope of shelter services and safe community homes, both governmental and non-governmental, ensuring the best interests of women and children, including persons with disabilities:
 - Review and update policies, regulations and instructions for shelter care homes to simplify admission procedures and ensure the best interests of women and children, including persons with disabilities.
 - Provide and extend aftercare services (post-shelter services) to enable survivors to reintegrate into society and ensure long-term stability.
 - Provide shelter care and emergency shelter services, ensuring coverage of needs in the southern region and rapid, effective access to cases.
 - Develop a nationally endorsed standards document for classifying emergency shelter cases.
 - Provide comprehensive response and support services (health, legal, psychosocial) within shelter care homes.

Output 1.3: Service providers and judicial personnel have necessary capacities to deliver comprehensive, high-quality support services that are trauma-informed and gender-responsive.

Activities:

- 1.3.1 Institutionalize and unify training programmes to build the capacities of judicial personnel and comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors:
- Develop and design a specialized diploma in protection.
 - Design and implement inclusive and specialized capacity-building programmes for service providers, focusing on working with individuals at risk of violence, including children (girls and boys), women, men and persons with disabilities, in accordance with specialized frameworks, legislation and methodologies. Ensure services are child-friendly, disability-inclusive, vulnerable groups responsive and meet minimum national standards.
 - Prepare and implement annual training plans to regularly enhance the capacities of service providers and judicial personnel.
 - Train service providers across sectors on early identification of violence indicators, including online violence, and effective response through proper reporting and appropriate interventions based on approved frameworks and procedures.
 - Conduct regular training on approved procedural and professional guidelines, as well as newly developed ones.
 - Issue a directive requiring all service-providing institutions to implement procedural guidelines at all levels.
- 1.3.2 Recruit and retain qualified judicial personnel and service providers for individuals at risk of violence, prioritizing underserved areas:
- Establish criteria and standards for selecting qualified personnel to handle cases of violence.
 - Develop an effective mechanism to ensure knowledge exchange among workers.
 - Provide financial incentives for social and psychological workers to support their retention and motivation.
- 1.3.3 Ensure sufficient numbers of comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors:
- Staff shelter care homes, social service offices in Family and Juvenile Protection Departments and correctional and rehabilitation centres with social and psychological specialists.
 - Staff emergency departments in hospitals with trained specialist doctors.
 - Staff family protection clinics in emergency departments with nursing personnel.
 - Staff Family and Juvenile Protection Departments with police personnel.
 - Staff psychiatric clinics in Family and Juvenile Protection Departments with psychiatrists and psychologists.
 - Staff forensic clinics in Family and Juvenile Protection Departments with nursing personnel.
 - Enrol general practitioners in residency programmes for forensic medicine and psychiatry.
 - Assign behavioural monitors to regular courts to handle family violence cases.
 - Designation of an adequate number of judges and public prosecutors to handle cases related to family violence, violence against women and girls and child rights, in order to ensure a timely response.

- 1.3.4 Activate a national system for the professionalization of social work:
- Develop and disseminate executive instructions and procedures for the professionalization system.
 - Prepare and implement regular training plans to enhance the skills and competencies of social service providers.
 - Require all institutions in the social services sector to have staff sign and adhere to a professional code of conduct.
- 1.3.5 Institutionalize and expand self-care programmes for frontline service providers across all sectors:
- Provide psychological support and emotional debriefing services for frontline workers in high-pressure roles or those needing emotional support, to improve service delivery and prevent burnout and secondary trauma.
 - Develop and implement specialized training programmes on self-care skills and techniques, stress management and prevention of secondary trauma for frontline service providers.
 - Conduct regular assessments to measure service provider satisfaction and identify their needs to ensure continued support and improve the work environment.
- 1.3.6 Institutionalize a comprehensive supervision, technical support, and accountability system for protection workers:
- Provide continuous professional supervision and guidance in protection through immediate support and problem-solving to ensure compliance with minimum standards.
 - Require service-providing institutions to have staff sign a professional code of conduct and promote adherence to professional ethics, gender equality, and justice, integrating these into institutional accountability frameworks.
 - Implement practical training in case management and field support for service providers from all sectors.
 - Take administrative measures to reflect role changes in case management and job titles.
 - Conduct regular evaluations of services provided to measure quality, identify gaps, and develop continuous improvement plans.
- 1.3.7 Institutionalize and expand accreditation and quality control programmes for services provided in violence cases at the national level:
- Develop national mechanisms and standards to ensure service quality meets national and international benchmarks.
 - Apply accreditation and quality control standards to shelter care homes.
 - Establish standards and criteria for accrediting entities to implement alternative community-based sanctions and monitor them in relation to family violence cases.
 - Develop and endorse standards for 'child-friendly facilities and environments', linking compliance to licensing requirements with relevant authorities, including Civil Defence, and disseminate them across relevant sectors.
- 1.3.8 Institutionalize national programmes to build the capacities of journalists and media professionals on accurate and sensitive coverage of violence cases and legal issues, to support advocacy efforts and ensure case confidentiality.

Outcome 2:

Jordan's protection system is supported by responsive institutional and legislative frameworks and sustainable financing that ensures the protection and empowerment of children and all individuals, thereby ensuring access to justice.

Establishing a robust and effective protection system requires a solid institutional, legislative and financial foundation. To guarantee the right of all individuals to protection—including children, women and persons with disabilities—national and local governments must enforce comprehensive legal and policy frameworks that prioritize the prevention, and response to, violence, exploitation and abuse. These frameworks should be grounded in reliable data and evidence that inform decision-making, guide policy and programme development, and reinforce accountability and good governance.

Sustainable financing mechanisms are equally critical to ensure that prevention and response efforts are effective and sustained. For this, governments must allocate and manage resources in a way that prioritizes evidence-based interventions, guarantees continuity of services, and strengthens the capacity of institutions to fulfil their obligations toward those most at risk of violence.

Effective implementation of national strategies, including the NAP, depends on the capacity of institutions at all levels to coordinate, advocate, and mobilize support across sectors. The four outputs under this outcome aim to reinforce the structural pillars of Jordan's protection system, ensuring that it is equipped to deliver on its mandate of protection, equity and empowerment for all.

Output 2.1: Institutional, legislative and policy frameworks are enforced at both national and local levels to ensure effective protection of children, women, and persons with disabilities from child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.

Activities:

- 2.1.1 Follow up on the implementation and enforcement of national strategies and plans that intersect with this NAP in the field of protection, for example, child marriage, juvenile justice, child labour and alternative care strategy.
- 2.1.2 Monitor and follow up on the enforcement and periodic review of laws to ensure they meet the needs of different groups and align with national frameworks and international conventions, through a participatory approach between relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions:
 - Evaluate the implementation of the Family Protection Law, Child Rights Law, Cybercrime Law, Juvenile Law, Anti-Human Trafficking Law, and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.
 - Issue periodic reports on legislative amendments, based on national and international reports and studies.
 - Develop monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure compliance with relevant legal provisions.
 - Issue and implement regulations and guidelines stipulated in laws related to the protection-from-violence system.
 - Issue systems and instructions for enforcing the Family Protection Law against family violence.

- Strengthen accountability frameworks to ensure institutional requirements are met for enforcing legal and legislative frameworks related to the protection system from violence.
- Activate necessary systems to implement precautionary measures and alternative sanctions in judicial rulings.

2.1.3 Monitor, follow up, and periodically develop national policies and procedures to meet the needs of different groups and reflect best practices at the national and international levels, through a participatory approach between governmental and non-governmental institutions:

- Review and update internal procedural manuals for service-providing institutions (MoH, MoE, Mol, FJPD, and MoSD) to ensure responsiveness to the needs of all groups exposed to violence, including children (girls and boys), women and men and persons with disabilities, and alignment with various forms of violence.
- Develop and update procedural manuals in service-providing institutions to ensure responsiveness to the needs of all groups exposed to violence, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities, and alignment with all forms of violence.
 - » Prepare a procedural manual for private schools, military education, and UNRWA schools.
 - » Prepare a procedural manual for staff in the Royal Medical Services.
 - » Prepare a procedural manual for family counselling centres.
 - » Prepare a guidance manual for judicial personnel on the application and implementation of protection orders.
 - » Prepare a guidance manual for judicial personnel on handling cases of family violence crimes.

2.1.4 Develop and implement advocacy and support programmes to promote the implementation of recommendations and outcomes from monitoring reports and follow up on the enforcement of laws, strategies, plans, and national studies.

2.1.5 Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of a witness and whistleblower protection system under the Family Protection Law against family violence.

2.1.6 Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of the amended Juvenile Law.

2.1.7 Establish effective national mechanisms to engage all segments of society, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities, at both national and local levels, in the formulation of policies and programmes aimed at reducing and responding to violence.

Output 2.2: A comprehensive national M&E system generates and disseminates evidence-based information that guides policies, programmes and accountability mechanisms.

Activities:

- 2.2.1 Regularly collect, analyse and publish national and local data on child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls, identifying trends, challenges and lessons learned regarding evidence-based strategies, policies and interventions.
- 2.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of the Department of Statistics, academic institutions, and key stakeholders to conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to the protection system from violence, in alignment with international indicators and the SDGs, and ensure their availability to support evidence-based policymaking and decision-making.
- 2.2.3 Conduct periodic national studies on the protection system from violence to support its enhancement:
- Conduct a national survey on child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls, focusing on knowledge, attitudes, and practices.
 - Conduct a study on service providers attitudes towards violence issues.
 - Conduct an analytical study of cases benefiting from protection system services.
 - Conduct national studies on service availability and accessibility.
 - Conduct a national study on social and behavioural change for the prevention of drug abuse, exploitation, and online sexual abuse of children, and assess risks of violence against children.
 - Prepare an evaluative study on the role of the Judge for the execution of sentences.
 - Prepare an evaluative study on the impact of applying non-custodial measures for juveniles.
- 2.2.4 Develop nationally approved indicators for the protection system to support policy and programme development and accountability mechanisms at the national level, including behavioural change programmes.
- 2.2.5 Develop key indicators for the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan 2026-2030.
- 2.2.6 Strengthen data collection and analysis mechanisms across sectors to provide detailed and periodic data on the protection system:
- Enhance feedback mechanisms and lessons learned from M&E to inform the development of laws, policies, and programmes related to child, women, and disability-inclusive protection, ensuring their relevance and effectiveness.
- 2.2.7 Issue and publish periodic analytical reports on national protection system indicators, including indicators of the NAP.

Output 2.3: Sustainable financing mechanisms are established that ensure long-term, evidence-based interventions for the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls.

Output 2.3 Activities:

- 2.3.1 Institutionalize budget monitoring mechanisms and ensure the provision and sustainability of necessary funding for protection priorities at the national and local levels.
- 2.3.2 Develop and publish guidelines for integrating protection services into budgets and medium-term expenditure frameworks within ministries and institutions related to the protection system from violence.
- 2.3.3 Train institutions at the national and local levels on budgeting and resource mobilization with a focus on prioritizing prevention and response interventions.
- 2.3.4 Conduct analytical studies on the economic cost of violence and prepare investment cases based on evidence from national studies.
- 2.3.5 Prepare policy briefs and fact sheets on prevention and response programmes to support the adoption and implementation of priorities at the national level.
- 2.3.6 Implement targeted advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of addressing child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls, and influence decision-makers to secure sustainable financial commitments and implement national priorities.
- 2.3.7 Establish and activate a mechanism to monitor and track funding, allocations and expenditures on protection programmes (from donors and within ministry budgets) and link them to monitoring frameworks and impact.
- 2.3.8 Enhance corporate social responsibility programmes to provide financial support for protection and violence prevention programmes at the national level.

Output 2.4: National and local institutions have enhanced capacities in coordination, advocacy and resource mobilization to effectively implement the NAP.

Activities:

- 2.4.1 Update and sign memorandums of understanding among all service-providing entities to clearly define roles, responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and required services in handling cases of violence.
- 2.4.2 Strengthen the capacities of NCFA and its technical and coordination teams to lead policy formulation, advocacy, monitoring, follow-up and analytical studies, in line with best national and international practices.
- 2.4.3 Develop a governance framework for the work of the national team at both national and local levels.
- 2.4.4 Develop a specific mechanism and methodology for issuing periodic reports by the National Team for Family Protection.
- 2.4.5 Prepare a coordination document between the National Family Protection Team and the protection-related sub-working groups, United Nations agencies and all donors to organize the implementation of the NAP at the national level and strengthen the protection system.
- 2.4.6 Establish coordination mechanisms linked to the national team at the governorate level to coordinate efforts in strengthening the protection system locally.

Outcome 3:

Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups access prevention programmes and services that strengthen their capacity to adopt preventive behaviours, address harmful practices and promote empowerment and protection.

Empowering individuals and communities to adopt protective behaviours and challenge harmful practices is central to violence prevention. This outcome focuses on strengthening the capacity of children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups through inclusive, community-based prevention programmes. These interventions promote awareness, behavioural change and resilience addressing root causes of violence such as harmful gender norms, stigma and social exclusion.

Gender-transformative and life skills programmes play a key role in challenging negative stereotypes and encouraging positive social norms that support equality and protection. At the same time, economic empowerment initiatives reduce risk and promote resilience by addressing financial dependence, exclusion from livelihoods and other structural barriers that increase the risk of violence and exploitation.

Together, the two outputs help create an enabling environment in which individuals are not only protected and supported, but where harmful social norms are replaced with positive ones that promote equality and safety. This empowers individuals and communities to claim their rights, access essential services, and play an active role in shaping safer, more inclusive and equitable communities.

Output 3.1: Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups participate in gender-responsive programmes that contribute to changing harmful social norms and promoting preventive behaviours.

Activities:

- 3.1.1 Establish a participatory national approach to changing social behaviours that reinforce violence and negative practices that violate the rights of children and women.
 - Design and implement evidence-based awareness programmes targeting all groups to increase understanding of rights and address practices that perpetuate violence.
- 3.1.2 Enhance the participation of all segments of society, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are exposed to or survivors of violence, in leading awareness initiatives, community dialogues, and peer campaigns to drive changes in social norms:
 - Engage community leaders and religious leaders in child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls programmes to strengthen their role in prevention, conflict resolution, and awareness.
 - Implement programmes targeting men and boys aimed at changing and enhancing their role in violence prevention and supporting justice and gender equality.
 - Implement programmes aimed at building the capacities of women and girls to lead change and confront negative practices.
- 3.1.3 Institutionalize and expand the implementation of parenting programmes at the national level.
- 3.1.4 Institutionalize and expand the implementation of life skills programmes for children, adolescents, youth, women and persons with disabilities at the national level.
- 3.1.5 Expand positive parenting programmes to promote non-violent discipline and strengthen caregiver-child relationships.
- 3.1.6 Periodically review curricula to enhance the role of schools and universities in community engagement through extracurricular activities (especially in medical, nursing and related faculties).
- 3.1.7 Implement multi-sectoral national awareness campaigns aimed at promoting preventive behaviours and eliminating negative and discriminatory social norms and practices.

Output 3.2: Vulnerable groups benefit from economic empowerment interventions that reduce the impact of child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.

Activities:

- 3.2.1 Strengthen and expand financial literacy programmes, business development skills and financial counselling services to empower individuals exposed to or surviving violence.
- 3.2.2 Provide long-term social protection support programmes for at-risk families.
- 3.2.3 Strengthen gender-responsive small project financing programmes for families exposed to or surviving violence.
- 3.2.4 Provide flexible and inclusive economic empowerment programmes for persons with disabilities.
- 3.2.5 Expand the scope of cash assistance services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence to cover protection and care services, including national aid services.
- 3.2.6 Provide comprehensive response and support services, including counselling, healthcare and education, linked with cash transfer programmes to improve family protection outcomes.
- 3.2.7 Enhance access for at-risk youth to labour market-driven opportunities in collaboration with the private sector through corporate social responsibility programmes that facilitate access to employment.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The monitoring and evaluation framework provides a structured basis for tracking progress toward achieving the Theory of Change adopted in the National Action Plan and for measuring the achievement of the defined strategic outcomes and outputs. This framework aims to support evidence-based decision-making, strengthen continuous institutional learning, and improve implementation effectiveness at both the national and local levels.

Performance Indicators

- **Impact and outcome-level indicators**

Monitor the long-term reduction in prevalence and severity of child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls.

- **Output-level indicators**

Track the reach, quality, and effectiveness of interventions across sectors.

Each indicator in the matrix is accompanied by:

- Baseline values and target values for 2026–2030;
- Disaggregation requirements (e.g., sex, age, disability status, location, refugee status);
- Lead and contributing agencies for data collection and analysis.

Means of Verification

Means of verification include the following data sources:

- Routine administrative data and case management systems
- National surveys (e.g., DHS, JPFHS),
- Programme monitoring reports and specialized studies.

Alignment with National and International Frameworks

The monitoring and evaluation framework is based on nationally approved tools and sets of indicators and is aligned with relevant international frameworks, such as INSPIRE and RESPECT, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Monitoring and Evaluation Data Flow

The M&E data flow model will ensure timely, reliable, and actionable information collection across all levels:

1. Data Collection at the Field Level

Implementing institutions and service providers at the field and community levels—such as social workers, health personnel, teachers, and officials of the Family Protection and Juvenile Departments—are responsible for collecting data during service delivery, using standardized tools and approved case management systems. Community mechanisms and local partners also contribute to gathering observations and verifying relevant data.

2. Data Consolidation at the Governorate Level

Field offices of governmental and non-governmental institutions, including Social Development Directorates, regional Family Protection and Juvenile Departments, and education and health sector coordinators, collect, classify and analyze data on an aggregated basis. Coordination mechanisms at the field and community levels also play a supportive role in data verification and in preparing data for inclusion in periodic reports.

3. Data Monitoring at the National Level

Each institution is responsible for consolidating and analyzing its sectoral data and submitting it to the National Council for Family Affairs, in accordance with the agreed monitoring schedules.

4. National Coordination and Use of Data

The National Council for Family Affairs, with support from the monitoring and evaluation working group, consolidates cross-sectoral data and prepares analyses and periodic reports to measure performance and assess progress achieved.

Monitoring and evaluation findings are presented during joint review meetings involving ministries and stakeholders, and the data are used to improve Plan implementation, adjust implementation as needed, guide decision-making, allocate resources more efficiently, and inform the development of supportive recommendations and policies.

5. Reporting and Institutional Learning

Key findings and monitoring and evaluation outputs will be disseminated through annual progress reports and knowledge products, and shared with United Nations agencies, development partners, relevant national stakeholders and the public, in accordance with approved frameworks. Lessons learned will also be documented to inform the implementation of future programmes and, where appropriate, shared with regional and international institutions.

Ethical Considerations and Accountability

Special attention will be given to:

- Data protection and ethical standards, including safeguards for handling sensitive information related to survivors;
- Feedback and accountability mechanisms to ensure that communities, especially children and survivors, can provide feedback on services and M&E processes.

NAP RESOURCE PLAN

A comprehensive costing exercise was conducted to estimate the financial resources required for the effective implementation of the NAP. The costing exercise followed an activity-based costing methodology and was conducted in close consultation with sectoral stakeholders.

Thirteen governmental and non-governmental organizations provided detailed inputs, namely: Family and Juvenile Protection Department, General Budget Department, the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Institute for Family Health Care, Jordan River Foundation, Judicial Council, MoE, MoH, MoJ, MoSD, NCFA, SOS Children's Villages and the Supreme Judge Department.

In total, 70 activities and 65 sub-activities were costed. An online template was shared with stakeholders to capture data and fill gaps, with inputs collected and validated over a two-month period.

1. Phases of Preparing the Cost Estimates Scoping of activities:

- Each activity in the NAP was reviewed to determine whether it should be costed.
- Activities that fall within the core mandates of ministries and are already being implemented with existing resources were not included in the costing.
- Activities that require scale-up, strengthening, or new investment were included.

2. Activity-based Costing:

The cost of each activity was calculated by:

- Estimating the volume of services to be delivered in a given time period (e.g., the number of training events in a year)
- Identifying the inputs required to deliver one unit of service (such as human resources, materials, equipment, and services).
- Calculating the total cost by multiplying the required inputs by the locally validated unit costs.

3. Data Sources:

- The costing was based on a variety of sources, including: Information provided directly by partners,
- medium-term budget estimates,
- previous economic analyses,
- partner-supported programme data and
- Other readily available sources of data.

Unit prices were validated with ministries and development partners.

4. Validation Process:

Draft costs were shared with key stakeholders with financial and technical representatives, including the National Council for Family Affairs, the General Budget Department, UNICEF, and UNFPA, and were reviewed through a participatory process. Adjustments were made based on technical feedback and feasibility considerations.

The total estimated cost of implementing the NAP over the 2026–2030 period is approximately JD 130 million. Figure 4 shows the breakdown of overall implementation cost by outcome

- 82 per cent of the total (approximately JD 106.4 million) is required to implement the priority actions under Outcome 1,
- 3 per cent (JD 4.3 million) for Outcome 2
- 15 per cent (JD 19.7 million) for Outcome 3.

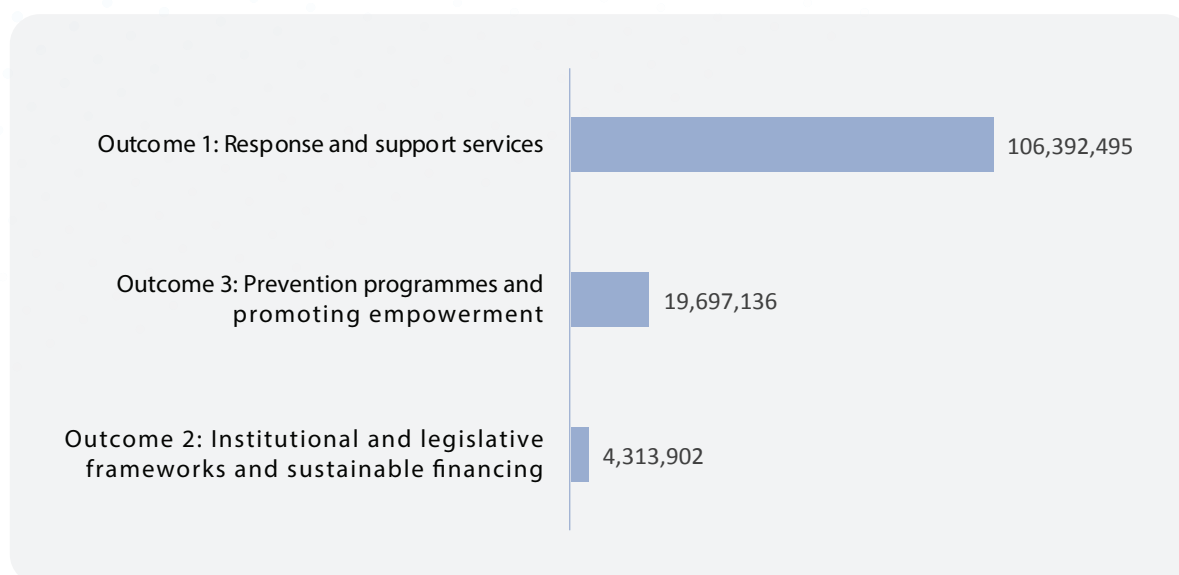


Figure 5: Breakdown of Overall Implementation Costs by Outcome, JOD, 2026–2030

The NAP costing exercise serves as a key input into Jordan's budget planning process. It supports:

- Resource mobilization efforts from domestic and external sources;
- Integration into ministerial budget submissions and sectoral medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs);
- The development of an investment case for sustaining prevention and response systems beyond the NAP period.

Ongoing coordination with the Ministry of Finance, General Budget Department and development partners will be essential to secure the necessary resources, monitor financial execution and ensure cost-efficiency throughout implementation.

A detailed breakdown by Outcome, Output and Activity is presented in Annex B.

INSTITUTIONAL AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The effective implementation of the NAP requires a robust and coordinated institutional framework that fosters collaboration, accountability and multi-sectoral action. Building on lessons from the 2021–2023 Executive Plan, the current NAP strengthens existing coordination mechanisms across all levels of government and society.

Institutional and Coordination Framework

The National Council for Family Affairs, under the supervision of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, continues to fulfil its role as the national coordination body. It undertakes strategic oversight, policy guidance, and ensures alignment across sectors. The National Council for Family Affairs also leads the development and implementation of the national programme of action.

The role of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence is strengthened to function as an effective multi-sectoral steering committee, responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Plan through the adoption of a clear mandate that defines its roles and responsibilities, the convening of regular periodic meetings, and the establishment of specialized technical sub-working groups as needed. This ensures effective coordination, supports joint planning, and addresses challenges that may hinder or delay implementation.

Roles of Ministries and Sectoral Institutions

Sectoral line ministries – including the MoSD, MoH, MoE, MoJ, Mol; and the FPJD, retain specific mandates for delivering services and interventions to prevent and respond to violence. Their roles and responsibilities under the NAP will be clearly defined and aligned with their existing service delivery mandates to prevent duplication and promote synergy.

Local-Level Coordination

The NAP emphasizes the importance of sub-national coordination, particularly through Social Development Directorates and statutory referral bodies (such as Family Protection Units and case management committees) at governorate and municipal levels. These actors will play a frontline role in translating the NAP into local action plans, supported by technical guidance and resources from national-level institutions.

Thematic technical working groups may be established to address specific areas such as case management, gender-based violence, M&E, and disability inclusion. These groups will serve as platforms for knowledge sharing and problem-solving, ensuring that sectoral expertise informs implementation and adaptation.

Requirements for Supporting the Institutional Framework

To support this institutional architecture, the NAP calls for:

- Ongoing capacity-building for coordination actors at all levels, particularly on inter-agency case management, survivor-centred approaches, and data integration;
- Clear accountability frameworks identifying lead and contributing agencies for each activity and output;
- Dedicated human and financial resources to enable coordination functions and ensure sustainability;
- Integration of NAP-related responsibilities into sectoral workplans and reporting systems.

By enhancing the operational effectiveness of the existing National Team for Family Protection from Violence, supported by NCFA's leadership and structured collaboration across sectors, Jordan is well-positioned to deliver a coordinated, inclusive, and accountable response to violence against children, family violence, and violence against women and girls.

Institutional and Coordination Responsibilities and Commitments for Plan Implementation

Role of the National Council for Family Affairs

The National Council for Family Affairs, under the supervision of the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, is responsible for leading and coordinating the monitoring and evaluation function of the National Action Plan and undertakes the following tasks:

- Overseeing the development, refinement and updating of the Plan's monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Establishing a technical committee drawn from the institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, tasked with supporting monitoring procedures, preparing periodic reports, providing technical guidance, coordinating the harmonization of indicators, supporting sector coordinators, proposing methodological improvements, and verifying the accuracy of data analysis before dissemination.
- Monitoring data collection procedures and verifying their accuracy and analysis.
- Coordinating the conduct of periodic reviews of progress achieved and consulting with partners at the national level.
- Ensuring that monitoring and evaluation activities are aligned with national and international reporting commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Preparing periodic reports, in partnership with the Technical Committee, on progress in the implementation of the Plan, and submitting them to the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, the Board of Trustees of the National Council for Family Affairs, and the Council of Ministers.
- Coordinating with partner institutions and building the necessary partnerships to mobilize funding sources and support the implementation of the National Action Plan's activities.

Role of Sectoral Ministries and Implementing Entities

Each sectoral ministry and implementation entity is responsible for collecting data related to the outputs and activities of the National Action Plan and providing such data to the National Council for Family Affairs and the National Team for Family Protection, in accordance with the approved indicators, through the following:

- Integrating the activities of the National Action Plan into their annual plans.
- Integrating the indicators of the National Action Plan into their existing data systems.
- Submitting periodic reports (quarterly or semi-annual) on progress in implementation to the National Council for Family Affairs.
- Participating in joint sectoral reviews and relevant technical working groups.

Role at the Local Level

Field offices of ministries and institutions play a central role in data collection, service monitoring, and the activation of community feedback mechanisms. Capacity-building initiatives will be implemented to strengthen their ability to manage data in an ethical and effective manner, with particular attention to data disaggregation by age, sex, disability, nationality, and geographic location.

Detailed Implementation Plan of the National Action Plan 2026–2030

Vision	A Jordan free from violence, where every individual, especially those most at risk, enjoys full protection from all forms of violence and its impacts, and has access to inclusive prevention and response services.					
Goal	By 2030, an enhanced, inclusive and multi-sectoral national protection system enables the government, civil society, communities, families, women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities to prevent and respond to cases of child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls.					
Outcome 1	All groups, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing violence and exploitation, have equal access to inclusive, high-quality, and comprehensive response and support services for child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls.					
Output 1.1	National and local systems have strengthened capacities to deliver comprehensive, inclusive, and high-quality response and support services in the areas of child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.					
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline				Supporting Actors
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1.1.1	Expand the family counselling services across the Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x
1.1.2	Establish inclusive safe spaces for all groups, including children (girls and boys), women, men, and persons with disabilities, offering life skills and empowerment programmes		x	x	x	x
1.1.3	Conduct targeted community awareness campaigns about available response and support services and legal rights, ensuring access for those at risk of or surviving violence.		x	x	x	x
1.1.4	Expand the establishment of Family and Juvenile Protection Departments across the Kingdom in proportion to population density.			x	x	x
1.1.5	Provide infrastructure that ensures confidentiality, inclusive design, and accessibility arrangements for individuals exposed to violence, taking into account persons with disabilities and the elderly.	x	x	x	x	x
1.1.6	Establish and expand government-run comprehensive response centres to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services.		x	x	x	x

1.1.7	Establish and expand comprehensive response centres led by civil society organizations to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across all sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.8	Expand the provision of CCTV systems in juvenile and magistrate courts to enhance child- and gender-responsive judicial processes.		x					Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department, and the Judicial Council.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence include civil society organizations and international organizations.
1.1.9	Institutionalize free legal aid for survivors of violence.			x			x	Ministry of Justice	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.10	Provide mental health and psychosocial support services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence	x	x	x	x		x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.11	Mainstream educational and psychological counselling services in all schools.			x			x	Ministry of Education	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.12	Ensure the continuous operation of social service offices (24/7).	x	x	x	x		x	Ministry of Social Development, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.13	Establish and activate a unified national helpline operating 24/7 to provide immediate support to all groups, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities and training staff to handle cases efficiently and confidentially.			x				Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.14	Implement and activate a system for automating procedures in handling cases and mainstream it as a case management system for violence response across service-providing institutions from all sectors at the national and local levels.	x						All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.1.15	Ensure the continuous operation of forensic and psychiatric clinics (24/7).	x	x	x	x		x	Ministry of Health	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

Output 1.2		Survivors of violence, perpetrators, and individuals at risk access inclusive and comprehensive rehabilitation, reintegration and shelter services.							
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline					Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
1.2.1	Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for survivors of violence at the national level:		x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
Sub-interventions	1.2.1.1	Provide comprehensive response and support services (health, legal, psychosocial).	x		x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	1.2.1.2	Design and implement educational, vocational, and life skills development programmes to support reintegration.	x		x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	1.2.1.3	Develop long-term housing solutions.			x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	1.2.1.4	Expand employment and vocational training opportunities for survivors of violence, including persons with disabilities.		x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
Sub-interventions	1.2.2.1	Develop procedural and professional guidelines for dealing with perpetrators and endorse and disseminate them among relevant entities.	x				Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	1.2.2.2	Design training programmes for service providers on working with perpetrators and delivering rehabilitation and behaviour modification services.			x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	1.2.2.3	Provide comprehensive response and support services (health, legal, psychosocial).			x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	

	1.2.2.4	Design and implement educational, vocational and life skills development programmes to support reintegration.			x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.2.3	Develop and expand the scope of shelter services and safe community homes, both governmental and non-governmental, ensuring the best interests of women and children, including persons with disabilities			x	x	x		Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	1.2.3.1	Review and update policies, regulations and instructions for shelter care homes to simplify admission procedures and ensure the best interests of women and children, including persons with disabilities.		x				Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.2.3.2	Provide and extend aftercare services (post-shelter services) to enable survivors to reintegrate into society and ensure long-term stability.		x	x	x		Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.2.3.3	Provide shelter care and emergency shelter services, ensuring coverage of needs in the southern region and rapid, effective access to cases.		x	x	x		Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.2.3.4	Develop a nationally endorsed standards document for classifying emergency shelter cases.		x	x			Ministry of Social Development, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, and the Jordanian Women's Union.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.2.3.5	Provide comprehensive response and support services (health, legal, psychosocial) within shelter care homes.		x	x	x		All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Output 1.3	Service providers and judicial personnel have necessary capacities to deliver comprehensive, high-quality support services that are trauma-informed and gender-responsive								
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline					Lead Actors		Supporting Actors
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
1.3.1	Institutionalize and unify training programmes to build the capacities of judicial personnel and comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors		x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence include civil society organizations and international organizations.

Sub-interventions	1.3.1.1	Develop and design a specialized diploma in protection.				x	x	x	National Council for Family Protection from Violence	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.1.2	Design and implement inclusive and specialized capacity-building programmes for service providers, focusing on working with individuals at risk of violence, including children (girls and boys), women, men and persons with disabilities, in accordance with specialized frameworks, legislation and methodologies. Ensure services are child-friendly, disability-inclusive, vulnerable groups responsive and meet minimum national standards.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.1.3	Prepare and implement annual training plans to regularly enhance the capacities of service providers and judicial personnel.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.1.4	Train service providers across sectors on early identification of violence indicators, including online violence, and effective response through proper reporting and appropriate interventions based on approved frameworks and procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.1.5	Conduct regular training on approved procedural and professional guidelines, as well as newly developed ones.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.1.6	Issue a directive requiring all service-providing institutions to implement procedural guidelines at all levels.	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Protection from Violence	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.2	Recruit and retain qualified judicial personnel and service providers for individuals at risk of violence, prioritizing underserved areas.		x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	1.3.2.1	Establish criteria and standards for selecting qualified personnel to handle violent incidents.	x	x					All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

1.3.2.2	Develop an effective mechanism to ensure knowledge exchange among workers.	x	x			All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.2.3			x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.3	Ensure sufficient numbers of comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.1			x	x	Ministry of Social Development, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	1.3.3.2			x	x	Ministry of Health	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.3			x	x	Ministry of Health, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.4			x	x	Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.5			x	x	Ministry of Health, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection and Juvenile Department.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.6			x	x	Ministry of Health	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

1.3.3.7	Enrol general practitioners in residency programmes for forensic medicine and psychiatry.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Health	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.8 Assign behavioural monitors to regular courts to handle family violence cases.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Justice.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.3.9 Designation of an adequate number of judges and public prosecutors to handle cases related to family violence, violence against women and girls and child rights, in order to ensure a timely response.	x	x	x	x	x	Judicial Council	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.4	Activate a national system for the professionalization of social work	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	1.3.4.1 Develop and disseminate executive instructions and procedures for the professionalization system.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.4.2 Prepare and implement regular training plans to enhance the skills and competencies of social service providers.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.4.3 Require all institutions in the social services sector to have staff sign and adhere to a professional code of conduct.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.5	Institutionalize and expand self-care programmes for frontline service providers across all sectors	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	1.3.5.1 Provide psychological support and emotional debriefing services for frontline workers in high-pressure roles or those needing emotional support, to improve service delivery and prevent burnout and secondary trauma.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

1.3.5.2	Develop and implement specialized training programmes on self-care skills and techniques, stress management and prevention of secondary trauma for frontline service providers.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.5.3	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.6	Institutionalize comprehensive supervision, technical support, and accountability system for protection workers	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.6.1	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	1.3.6.2	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.6.3	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.6.4	Take administrative measures to reflect role changes in case management and job titles.	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.6.5	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.7	Institutionalize and expand accreditation and quality control programmes for services provided in violence cases at the national level	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

Sub-interventions	1.3.7.1	Develop national mechanisms and standards to ensure service quality meets national and international benchmarks.	x	x	x				Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.7.2	Apply accreditation and quality control standards to shelter care homes.	x	x					Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.7.3	Establish standards and criteria for accrediting entities to implement alternative community-based sanctions and to monitor their implementation in relation to family violence cases.		x	x	x			Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	1.3.7.4	Develop and endorse standards for 'child-friendly facilities and environments', linking compliance to licensing requirements with relevant authorities, including Civil Defence, and disseminate them across relevant sectors.		x	x	x			Ministry of Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
1.3.8	Institutionalize national programmes to build the capacities of journalists and media professionals on accurate and sensitive coverage of violence cases and legal issues, to support advocacy efforts and ensure case confidentiality.			x					The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Outcome 2	Jordan's protection system is supported by responsive institutional and legislative frameworks and sustainable financing that ensures the protection and empowerment of children and all individuals.									
Output 2.1	Institutional, legislative, and policy frameworks are enforced at both national and local levels to ensure effective protection of children, women, and persons with disabilities from child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.									
Activity Number										
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline					Lead Actors		Supporting Actors	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
2.1.1	Follow up on the implementation and enforcement of national strategies and plans that intersect with this NAP in the field of protection, for example, child marriage, juvenile justice, child labour, and alternative care strategy.	x	x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.		Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	

2.1.2	Monitor and follow up on the enforcement and periodic review of laws to ensure they meet the needs of different groups and align with national frameworks and international conventions, through a participatory approach between relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions		x	x	x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	2.1.2.1	Evaluate the implementation of the Family Protection Law, Child Rights Law, Cybercrime Law, Juvenile Law, Anti-Human Trafficking Law, and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Law.	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.2.2	Issue periodic reports on legislative amendments, based on national and international reports and studies.	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.2.3	Develop monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure compliance with relevant legal provisions.	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.2.4	Issue and implement regulations and guidelines stipulated in laws related to the protection-from-violence system .	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.2.5	Issue systems and instructions for enforcing the Family Protection Law against family violence.	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.2.6	Strengthen accountability frameworks to ensure institutional requirements are met for enforcing legal and legislative frameworks that protect individuals from violence.	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.2.7	Activate necessary systems to implement precautionary measures and alternative sanctions in judicial rulings.	x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.1.3	Monitor, follow up, and periodically develop national policies and procedures to meet the needs of different groups and reflect best practices at the national and international levels, through a participatory approach between governmental and non-governmental institutions		x		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

Sub-interventions	2.1.3.1	Review and update internal procedural manuals in service-providing institutions (MoH, MoE, MoI, Family JPD and MoSD) to ensure responsiveness to the needs of all groups exposed to violence, including children (girls and boys), women and men and persons with disabilities, and alignment with various forms of violence.	x	x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.3.2	Develop and update procedural manuals in service-providing institutions to ensure responsiveness to the needs of all groups exposed to violence, including children (girls and boys), women and men and persons with disabilities, and alignment with all forms of violence.	x	x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.3.2.1	Prepare a procedural manual for private schools, military education and UNRWA schools.			x	x	x	Ministry of Education, Military Culture, and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.3.2.2	Prepare a procedural manual for staff in Royal Medical Services.	x				x	Royal Medical Services and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.3.2.3	Prepare a procedural manual for family counselling centres.				x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.1.3.2.4	Prepare a procedural manual on the application and implementation of protection orders.					x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.1.4	2.1.3.2.5	Prepare a guidance manual for judicial personnel on the handling of family violence crime cases.	x					Judicial Council	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
		Develop and implement advocacy and support programmes to promote the implementation of recommendations and outcomes from monitoring reports and follow up on the enforcement of laws, strategies, plans and national studies.			x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

2.1.5	Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of a witness and whistleblower protection system under the Family Protection Law against family violence.			x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.1.6	Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of the amended Juvenile Law.			x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and the Judicial Council.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.1.7	Establish effective national mechanisms to engage all segments of society, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities, at both national and local levels, in the formulation of policies and programmes aimed at reducing and responding to violence.		x	x	x	x	The National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Output 2.2	comprehensive national M&E system generates and disseminates evidence-based information that guides policies, programmes and accountability mechanisms.							
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline				Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	
		2026	2027	2028	2029			2030
2.2.1	Regularly collect, analyse and publish national and local data on child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls identifying trends, challenges and lessons learned regarding evidence-based strategies, policies and interventions.	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.2.2	Strengthen the capacities of the Department of Statistics, academic institutions, and key stakeholders to conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to the protection system from violence, in alignment with international indicators and the SDGs, and ensure their availability to support evidence-based policymaking and decision-making.	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

2.2.3	Conduct periodic national studies on the protection system from violence to support its enhancement					x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.2.3.1	Conduct a national survey on child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls, focusing on knowledge, attitudes, and practices.	x								National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.2.3.2	Conduct a study on service providers attitudes towards violence issues.									National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	2.2.3.3	Conduct an analytical study of cases benefiting from protection system services.		x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	2.2.3.4	Conduct national studies on service availability and accessibility.		x	x					National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	2.2.3.5	Conduct a national study on social and behavioural change for the prevention of drug abuse, exploitation and online sexual abuse of children, and assess risks of violence against children.	x							National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	2.2.3.6	Prepare an evaluative study on the role of the Sentence Enforcement Judge.	x	x	x					Judicial Council	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
2.2.4	2.2.3.7	Prepare an evaluative study on the impact of applying non-custodial measures for juveniles.	x	x	x					Judicial Council	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
	Develop nationally approved indicators for the protection system to support policy and programme development and accountability mechanisms at the national level, including behavioural change programmes		x	x						National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	

2.2.5	Develop key indicators for the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan 2026-2030.	x						National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.2.6	Strengthen data collection and analysis mechanisms across sectors to provide detailed and periodic data on the protection system	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	2.2.6.1 Enhance feedback mechanisms and lessons learned from M&E to inform the development of laws, policies, and programmes related to child, women, and disability-inclusive protection, ensuring their relevance and effectiveness.	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Department of Statistics, and academic and research institutions.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.2.7	Issue and publish periodic analytical reports on national protection system indicators, including indicators of the NAP.	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Output 2.3	Sustainable financing mechanisms are established that ensure long-term, evidence-based interventions for the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls								
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline					Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	
2.3.1	Institutionalize budget monitoring mechanisms and ensure the provision and sustainability of necessary funding for protection priorities at the national and local levels.	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
2.3.2	Develop and publish guidelines for integrating protection services into budgets and medium-term expenditure frameworks within ministries and institutions related to the protection system from violence		x				Ministry of Finance and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
2.3.3	Train institutions at the national and local levels on budgeting and resource mobilization with a focus on prioritizing prevention and response interventions.			x	x	x	Ministry of Finance and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	
2.3.4	Conduct analytical studies on the economic cost of violence and prepare investment cases based on evidence from national studies.			x	x	x	National Commission for Women and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.	

2.3.5	Prepare policy briefs and fact sheets on prevention and response programmes to support the adoption and implementation of priorities at the national level.	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.3.6	Implement targeted advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of addressing child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls, and influence decision-makers to secure sustainable financial commitments and implement national priorities.			x	x	x	x	National Commission for Women and the National Council for Family Affairs.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.3.7	Establish and activate a mechanism to monitor and track funding, allocations and expenditures on protection programmes (from donors and within ministry budgets) and link them to monitoring frameworks and impact.	x	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.3.8	Enhance corporate social responsibility programmes to provide financial support for protection and violence prevention programmes at the national level.	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Council for Family Affairs, Ministry of Social Development, and the private sector.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Output 2.4	National and local institutions have enhanced capacities in coordination, advocacy and resource mobilization to effectively implement the NAP.								
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline					Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
2.4.1	Update and sign memorandums of understanding among all service-providing entities to clearly define roles, responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and required services in handling cases of violence.	x	x					National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.4.2	Strengthen the capacities of NCFA and its technical and coordination teams to lead policy formulation, advocacy, monitoring, follow-up and analytical studies, in line with best national and international practices.	x	x	x	x		x	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.4.3	Develop a governance framework for the work of the national team at both national and local levels.	x	x					National Team for Family Protection from Violence	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.4.4	Develop a specific mechanism and methodology for issuing periodic reports by the National Team for Family Protection.	x	x					National Team for Family Protection from Violence	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

2.4.5	Prepare a coordination document between the National Family Protection Team and the protection-related sub-working groups, United Nations agencies, and all donors to organize the implementation of the NAP at the national level and strengthen the protection system.	x						National Team for Family Protection from Violence	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
2.4.6	Establish coordination mechanisms linked to the national team at the governorate level to strengthen the protection system locally.	x	x	x	x	x	x	National Team for Family Protection from Violence	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Outcome 3	Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups access prevention programmes and services that strengthen their capacity to adopt preventive behaviours, address harmful practices and promote empowerment and protection.								
Output 3.1	Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups participate in gender-responsive programmes that contribute to changing harmful social norms and promoting preventive behaviours.								
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline					Lead Actors		Supporting Actors
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
3.1.1	Establish a participatory national approach to changing social behaviours that reinforce violence and negative practices that violate the rights of children and women.	x	x				National Council for Family Affairs.		Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	3.1.1.2 Design and implement evidence-based awareness programmes targeting all groups to increase awareness of rights and harmful practices.	x	x				National Council for Family Affairs.		Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.1.2	Enhance the participation of all segments of society, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are exposed to or survivors of violence, in leading awareness initiatives, community dialogues, and peer campaigns to drive changes in social norms	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.		Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Sub-interventions	3.1.2.1 Engage community leaders and religious leaders in child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls programmes to strengthen their role in prevention, conflict resolution, and awareness.		x	x	x		All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.		Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

	3.1.2.2	Implement programmes targeting men and boys aimed at changing and enhancing their role in violence prevention and supporting justice and gender equality.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
	3.1.2.3	Implement programmes aimed at building the capacities of women and girls to lead change and confront negative practices.			x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.1.3		Institutionalize and expand the implementation of parenting programmes at the national level.	x	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Education	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.1.4		Institutionalize and expand the implementation of life skills programmes for children, adolescents, youth, women, and persons with disabilities at the national level.	x	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Social Development, and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.1.5		Expand positive parenting programmes to promote non-violent discipline and strengthen caregiver-child relationships.	x	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Education	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.1.6		Periodically review curricula to enhance the role of schools and universities in community engagement through extracurricular activities (especially in medical, nursing and related faculties).		x					Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.1.7		Implement multi-sectoral national awareness campaigns aimed at promoting preventive behaviours and eliminating negative and discriminatory social norms and practices.		x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
Output 3.2	Vulnerable groups benefit from economic empowerment interventions that reduce the impact of child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls.									
Activity No.	Activities	Implementation Timeline			Lead Actors		Supporting Actors			
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
3.2.1	Strengthen and expand financial literacy programmes, business development skills and financial counselling services to empower individuals exposed to or surviving violence.	x	x	x	x	x			Ministry of Social Development, the National Council for Family Affairs, and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

3.2.2	Provide long-term social protection support programmes for at-risk families.		x	x	x	x	x	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.2.3	Strengthen gender-responsive small project financing programmes for families exposed to or surviving violence.		x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.2.4	Provide flexible and inclusive economic empowerment programmes for persons with disabilities.	x	x	x	x	x	x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.2.5	Expand the scope of cash assistance services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence to cover protection and care services, including national aid services.		x	x				All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.2.6	Provide comprehensive response and support services, including counselling, healthcare, and education, linked with cash transfer programmes to improve family protection outcomes.			x	x		x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.
3.2.7	Enhance access for at-risk youth to labour market-driven opportunities in collaboration with the private sector through corporate social responsibility programmes that facilitate access to employment.		x	x	x		x	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, and international organizations.

Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the National Plan 2026–2030

Outcome 1:	All groups, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing violence and exploitation, have equal access to inclusive, high-quality and comprehensive response and support services, including access to justice, addressing child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls thereby ensuring access to justice.									
	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Data Disaggregation	Target	Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	Means of Verification	Frequency	Source of Information	
1	Proportion of ever-married women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional spousal violence in the past 12 months (disaggregated by age, disability, nationality, geolocation)	(DHS/ JPFHS) 2023: 15% Combined physical sexual or emotional	By age, disability, nationality, and geolocation	2026: No data 2027: No data 2028: 13% 2029: No data 2030: No data	Not applicable	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)	Every five years	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)	
2	Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who have experienced any violent discipline (physical punishment and/or psychological aggression) by caregivers in the past month (disaggregated by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation)	(DHS / JPFHS) 2023: 75% (1–14 years) 53% physical punishment 72% psychological aggression 10% severe punishment	By age, disability, nationality, and geolocation	2026: No data 2027: No data 2028: 61% 2029: No data 2030: No data	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)	Every five years	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)	
Output 1.1:	National and local systems have strengthened capacities to deliver comprehensive, inclusive and high-quality response and support services in the areas of child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls.									
	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Data Disaggregation	Target	Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	Means of Verification	Frequency	Source of Information	
1	Number of survivor who received violence response services	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: + Baseline values 10 % 2027: Baseline values + 20 % 2028: Baseline values + 30 % 2029: Baseline values + 40 % 2030: Baseline values + 50 %	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.	

2	Number of children, adolescents, parents and caregivers who received mental health and psychosocial support services (specialized and non-specialized) (disaggregated by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation)	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 15 % 2027: Baseline values + 25 % 2028: Baseline values + 35 % 2029: Baseline values + 45 % 2030: Baseline values + 55 %	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, and civil society organizations.
3	Number of survivors of violence who received social support services	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 10 % 2027: Baseline values + 20 % 2028: Baseline values + 30 % 2029: Baseline values + 40 % 2030: Baseline values + 50 %	Ministry of Health and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Ministry of Health and civil society organizations.
4	Number of survivors of violence who received social support services	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 15 % 2027: Baseline values + 25 % 2028: Baseline values + 35 % 2029: Baseline values + 45 % 2030: Baseline values + 55 %	Ministry of Social Development and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Ministry of Social Development and civil society organizations.
5	Number of survivors of violence who were able to access judicial and legal services.	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 8 % 2027: Baseline values + 15 % 2028: Baseline values + 25 % 2029: Baseline values + 35 % 2030: Baseline values + 45 %	Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection Department, and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, Public Security Directorate – Family Protection Department, and civil society organizations.

6	Number of survivors of violence who were able to access judicial and legal services.	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 5 % 2027: Baseline values + 15 % 2028: Baseline values + 25 % 2029: Baseline values + 35 % 2030: Baseline values + 45 %	Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, and civil society organizations.
7	Number of children who received case management services.	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 15 % 2027: Baseline values + 25 % 2028: Baseline values + 35 % 2029: Baseline values + 45 % 2030: Baseline values + 55 %	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.
8	Number of people aware of and able to access safe and confidential channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 15 % 2027: Baseline values + 30 % 2028: Baseline values + 45 % 2029: Baseline values + 60 % 2030: Baseline values + 75 %	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.

Activities									
1.1.1 Expand the family counselling services across the Kingdom. 1.1.2 Establish inclusive safe spaces for all groups, including children (girls and boys), women, men, and persons with disabilities, offering life skills and empowerment programmes.¹ 1.1.3 Conduct targeted community awareness campaigns about available response and support services and legal rights, ensuring access for those at risk of or surviving violence. 1.1.4 Expand the establishment of Family and Juvenile Protection Departments across the Kingdom in proportion to population density. 1.1.5 Provide infrastructure that ensures confidentiality, inclusive design, and accessibility arrangements for individuals exposed to violence, taking into account persons with disabilities and the elderly.² 1.1.6 Establish and expand government-run comprehensive response centers to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services. 1.1.7 Establish and expand government-run comprehensive response centers led by civil society organizations to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services. 1.1.8 Expand the provision of CCTV systems in juvenile and magistrate courts to enhance child- and gender-responsive judicial processes. 1.1.9 Institutionalize free legal aid for survivors of violence. 1.1.10 Provide mental health and psychosocial support services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence. 1.1.11 Mainstream educational and psychological counselling services in all schools. 1.1.12 Ensure the continuous operation of social service offices (24/7). 1.1.13 Establish and activate a unified national helpline operating 24/7 to provide immediate support to all groups, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities and training staff to handle cases efficiently and confidentially. 1.1.14 Implement and activate a system for automating procedures in handling cases and mainstream it as a case management system for violence response across service-providing institutions from all sectors at the national and local levels. 1.1.15 Ensure the continuous operation of forensic and psychiatric clinics (24/7).									
output 1.2:		Survivors of violence, perpetrators, and individuals at risk access inclusive and comprehensive rehabilitation, reintegration and shelter services.							
1	Number of individuals who benefited from emergency shelter services	Baseline values for the year (2025)	disaggregated by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 5 % 2027: Baseline values + 10 % 2028: Baseline values + 15 % 2029: Baseline values + 20 % 2030: Baseline values + 25 %	Ministry of Social Development and civil society organizations providing shelter services.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Ministry of Social Development and civil society organizations providing shelter services.
2	Number of perpetrators of violence referred to and enrolled in rehabilitation or behaviour change programmes per year	Baseline values for the year (2025)	disaggregated by sex, age, offence type, nationality, and geolocation	2026: Baseline values +20% 2027: Baseline values +35% 2028: Baseline values +50% 2029: Baseline values +65% 2030: Baseline values +80% 2026: Baseline values +10%	Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Council, and civil society organizations.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports and data records.	Annual	Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Council, and civil society organizations.

- These will include existing safe/support centres (e.g., Makani centres and similar) that provide integrated educational, psychosocial, life skills, and referral services.
- Including provision of mobile tent-based centres for reaching displaced or remote communities who cannot access fixed centres.

3	Number of shelters adhering to accreditation and quality control standards	Baseline values for the year (2025)	disaggregated by location and type of shelter	2027: Baseline values + 25% 2028: Baseline values + 45% 2029: Baseline values + 60% 2030: Baseline values + 80% 2026: + %65	Ministry of Social Development, National Council for Family Affairs, and civil society organizations providing shelter services.	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	Ministry of Social Development and civil society organizations providing shelter services.
4	Percentage of survivors satisfied with the quality and confidentiality of support services.	Baseline values for the year (2025)	disaggregated by sex, age, disability, nationality, geolocation	2027 + 70% 2028:+ 75% 2029:+80% 2030+85%	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Periodic survivor satisfaction surveys and field surveys.	Every two years (or annually, where feasible)	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors
Activities									
1.2.1 Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for survivors of violence at the national level.									
1.2.2 Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for perpetrators at the national level.									
1.2.3 Develop and expand the scope of shelter services and safe community homes, both governmental and non-governmental, ensuring the best interests of women and children, including persons with disabilities.									
Output 1.3: Service providers and frontline workers have necessary capacities to deliver comprehensive, high-quality support services that are trauma-informed and gender-responsive.									
1	Number of service providers trained on child protection, family violence, and violence against women and girls. Prevention and response	Baseline values for the year (2025)	disaggregated by sex, age, sector and location	2026: Baseline values +20% 2027: Baseline values + 35% 2028: Baseline values + 50% 2029: Baseline values + 65% 2030: Baseline values + 80%	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports including training records, attendance lists, and post-training evaluations.	Annual	Governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors.
2	Number of service providers certified in trauma-informed care and case management	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by gender, age, and type of certificate	2026: Baseline values +10% 2027: Baseline values + 20% 2028: Baseline values + 30% 2029: Baseline values + 40% 2030: Baseline values + 50%	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports including training records, attendance lists, post-training evaluations, and certification records.	Annual	Governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors

3	Number of social workers registered through the national professionalization system	Baseline values for the year (2025): 0	by sex and age	2026: System establishment 2027: 100 2028: 300 2029: 600	Ministry of Social Development	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations	Registration data and annual reports.	Annual	Ministry of Social Development
4	Number of accredited service providers and organizations meeting national protection service standards	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by type of service provider and location	2030: 900 2026: Baseline values + 10% 2027: Baseline values + 20% 2028: Baseline values + 30% 2029: Baseline values + 40%	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs
5	Number of journalists and media professionals trained annually on child-friendly and ethical reporting of violence, gender equality, and protection issues	Baseline value: To be established (TBE) – mapping of media training initiatives during the first year.	by sex and media type outlet	2030: Baseline values + 50% 2026: Baseline values +20% 2027: Baseline values + 35% 2028: Baseline values+ 50% 2029: Baseline values + 65% 2030: Baseline values +80%	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence, civil society organizations, international organizations, and media outlets.	Annual reports including training records, attendance lists, and post-training evaluations.	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs

Activities									
1.3.1 Institutionalize and unify training programmes to build the capacities of judicial personnel and comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors. 1.3.2 Recruit and retain qualified judicial personnel and service providers for individuals at risk of violence, prioritizing underserved areas. 1.3.3 Ensure sufficient numbers of comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors. 1.3.4 Activate a national system for the professionalization of social work. 1.3.5 Institutionalize and expand self-care programmes for frontline service providers across all sectors. 1.3.6 Institutionalize comprehensive supervision, technical support and accountability system for protection workers. 1.3.7 Institutionalize and expand accreditation and quality control programmes for services provided in violence cases at the national level. 1.3.8 Institutionalize national programmes to build the capacities of journalists and media professionals on accurate and sensitive coverage of violence cases and legal issues, to support advocacy efforts and ensure case confidentiality.									
Outcome 2:	Jordan's protection system is supported by responsive institutional and legislative frameworks and sustainable financing that ensures the protection and empowerment of children and all individuals.								
	Indicators	Baseline	by type of organization and location	Target	Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	Means of Verification	Frequency	Source of Information
1	Percentage of organizations delivering protection services that adhere to national standards and guidelines (including accreditation, operational procedures, gender-responsive policies)	Baseline values for the year (2025)		2026: Baseline values +20% 2027: Baseline values+ 35% 2028: Baseline values+ 50% 2029: Baseline values + 65% 2030: Baseline values + 80%	Not applicable at the outcome level.	Not applicable at the outcome level.	Annual reports	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs
Output 2.1:	Institutional, legislative and policy frameworks are enforced at both national and local levels to ensure effective protection of children, women, and persons with disabilities from child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice								
1	Number of laws, regulations, or national policies enacted, revised, or effectively enforced to strengthen protection	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by type of law/ policy and level: national or local	2026: 2 2027: 4 2028: 6 2029: 2 2030: 2	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Official Gazette	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs
2	Number of national or local operational procedures, standards or institutional guidelines developed, updated and adopted for the delivery of protection services	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sector and level: national or local	2026: Baseline values +20% 2027: Baseline values + 35% 2028: Baseline values + 50% 2029: Baseline values + 65% 2030: Baseline values + 80%	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs

Activities									
2.1.1	Follow up on the implementation and enforcement of national strategies and plans that intersect with this NAP in the field of protection, for example, child marriage, juvenile justice, child labour and alternative care strategy.								
2.1.2	Monitor and follow up on the enforcement and periodic review of laws to ensure they meet the needs of different groups and align with national frameworks and international conventions, through a participatory approach between relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions.								
2.1.3	Monitor, follow up and periodically develop national policies and procedures to meet the needs of different groups and reflect best practices at the national and international levels, through a participatory approach between governmental and non-governmental institutions.								
2.1.4	Develop and implement advocacy and support programmes to promote the implementation of recommendations and outcomes from monitoring reports and follow up on the enforcement of laws, strategies, plans and national studies.								
2.1.5	Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of a witness and whistleblower protection system under the Family Protection Law against family violence.								
2.1.6	Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of the amended Juvenile Law.								
2.1.7	Establish effective national mechanisms to engage all segments of society, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities, at both national and local levels, in the formulation of policies and programmes aimed at reducing and responding to violence.								
Output 2.2:	A comprehensive national M&E system generates and disseminates evidence-based information that guides policies, programmes and accountability mechanisms.								
1	Availability of an interoperable information management system that supports management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring	2024: Implementation phase	by type of service and geographic coverage	2026: 4 governorates 2027: 8 governorates 2028: national coverage achieved 2029: national coverage maintained 2030: national coverage maintained	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Annual reports	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs
Activities									
2.2.1	Regularly collect, analyse and publish national and local data on child protection, family violence, and and violence against women and girls identifying trends, challenges and lessons learned regarding evidence-based strategies, policies and interventions.								
2.2.2	Strengthen the capacities of the Department of Statistics, academic institutions and key stakeholders to conduct research, studies and evaluations related to the protection system from violence, in alignment with international indicators on the protection system from violence to support its enhancement.								
2.2.3	Conduct periodic national studies on the protection system from violence to support its enhancement.								
2.2.4	Develop nationally approved indicators for the protection system to support policy and programme development and accountability mechanisms at the national level, including behavioural change programmes.								
2.2.5	Develop key indicators for the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan 2026-2030.								
2.2.6	Strengthen data collection and analysis mechanisms across sectors to provide detailed and periodic data on the protection system.								
2.2.7	Issue and publish periodic analytical reports on national protection system indicators, including indicators of the NAP.								
Output 2.3:	Sustainable financing mechanisms are established that ensure long-term, evidence-based interventions for the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls								
	Number of recipients of financial incentives	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability and region	2026: 100; 2027: 150; 2028: 200; 2029: 250; 2030: 500	All governmental and non-governmental serviceproviding institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports of funded programmes	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental serviceproviding institutions across various sectors

Activities									
2.3.1 Institutionalize budget monitoring mechanisms and ensure the provision and sustainability of necessary funding for protection priorities at the national and local levels. 2.3.2 Develop and publish guidelines for integrating protection services into budgets and medium-term expenditure frameworks within ministries and institutions related to the protection system from violence. 2.3.3 Train institutions at the national and local levels on budgeting and resource mobilization with a focus on prioritizing prevention and response interventions. 2.3.4 Conduct analytical studies on the economic cost of violence and prepare investment cases based on evidence from national studies. 2.3.5 Prepare policy briefs and fact sheets on prevention and response programmes to support the adoption and implementation of priorities at the national level. 2.3.6 Implement targeted advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of addressing child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls, and influence decision-makers to secure sustainable financial commitments and implement national priorities. 2.3.7 Establish and activate a mechanism to monitor and track funding, allocations and expenditures on protection programmes (from donors and within ministry budgets) and link them to monitoring frameworks and impact. 2.3.8 Enhance corporate social responsibility programmes to provide financial support for protection and violence prevention programmes at the national level.									
output 2.4:									
National and local institutions have enhanced capacities in coordination, advocacy and resource mobilization to effectively implement the NAP.									
1	Existence of a national multi-sectoral coordination mechanism for NAP implementation	Baseline values for the year (2025)	By national level and governorates, and by type of mechanism.	2026: Draft developed 2027: Revised 2028: Fully operational 2029: Fully operational 2030: Fully operational	National Council for Family Affairs	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	An official multi-sectoral plan and approved government documents.	Annual	National Council for Family Affairs
Activities									
2.4.1 Update and sign memorandums of understanding among all service-providing entities to clearly define roles, responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and required services in handling cases of violence. 2.4.2 Strengthen the capacities of NCFA and its technical and coordination teams to lead policy formulation, advocacy, monitoring, follow-up and analytical studies, in line with best national and international practices. 2.4.3 Develop a governance framework for the work of the national team at both national and local levels. 2.4.4 Develop a specific mechanism and methodology for issuing periodic reports by the National Team for Family Protection. 2.4.5 Prepare a coordination document between the National Family Protection Team and the protection-related sub-working groups, United Nations agencies and all donors to organize the implementation of the NAP at the national level and strengthen the protection system. 2.4.6 Establish coordination mechanisms linked to the national team at the governorate level to coordinate efforts in strengthening the protection system locally.									
Outcome 3:									
Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups access prevention programmes and services that strengthen their capacity to adopt preventive behaviours, address harmful practices and promote empowerment									
Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline		Target	Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	Means of Verification	Frequency	Source of Information
1	Percentage of women (aged 15–49 years) who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons	2023: 34%	by age, disability, nationality and region	2026: No data 2027: No data 2028: %25 2029: No data 2030: No data	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)	Every five years	JPFHS

2	Percentage of primary caregivers who believe physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children	2023: 14%)	by sex, age, disability, nationality and region	2026: No data 2027: No data 2028: %9 2029: No data 2030: No data	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)	Every five years	JPFHS
3	Proportion of women and girls, men and boys with positive knowledge, behaviours and attitudes towards gender equality and the empowerment of women	Baseline (2025): No baseline currently available	by sex, age, disability, nationality and region	2026: To be determined later. 2027: To be determined later. 2028: To be determined later. 2029: To be determined later. 2030: To be determined later.	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Not Applicable at Outcome level	National Strategy for Women monitoring reports)	Every three to five years	National Strategy for Women monitoring framework
4	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years married or in union before age 18	2023: 34%	by nationality and region.	2026: No data 2027: No data 2028: %6 2029: No data 2030: No data	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Not Applicable at Outcome level	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey	Every five years	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey
Output 3.1: Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups participate in gender-responsive programmes that contribute to changing harmful social norms and promoting preventive behaviours.									
Outputs	Indicators	Baseline		Target	Lead Actors	Supporting Actors	Means of Verification	Frequency	Source of Information
1	Number of adolescents receiving prevention and care interventions to address child marriage	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability and region	2026: Baseline values + 15% 2027: Baseline values + 25% 2028: Baseline values + 35% 2029: Baseline values + 45% 2030: Baseline values + 55%	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental service-providing institutions across various sectors

2	Number of surviving violence who benefited from violence risk mitigation interventions	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality and geolocation	2027: Baseline values + 15% 2028: Baseline values + 20% 2029: Baseline values + 25% 2027: Baseline values + 30% 2028: Baseline values + 35%	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors
3	Number of survivors that participated in violence prevention interventions	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality and region	2026: Baseline values + 10% 2027: Baseline values + 15% 2028: Baseline values + 20% 2029: Baseline values + 25% 2030: Baseline values + 30%	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors
4	Number of parents and caregivers participating in parenting programmes with a curriculum tailored for children across all or several age ranges	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, nationality and geolocation	2026: Baseline values + 15% 2027: Baseline values + 25% 2028: Baseline values + 35% 2029: Baseline values + 45% 2030: Baseline values + 55%	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors

Activities									
3.1.1	Establish a participatory national approach to changing social behaviours that reinforce violence and negative practices that violate the rights of children and women.								
3.1.2	Enhance the participation of all segments of society, including children (girls and boys), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are exposed to or survivors of violence, in leading awareness initiatives, community dialogues, and peer campaigns to drive changes in social norms.								
3.1.3	Institutionalize and expand the implementation of parenting programmes at the national level.								
3.1.4	Institutionalize and expand the implementation of life skills programmes for children, adolescents, youth, women and persons with disabilities at the national level.								
3.1.5	Expand positive parenting programmes to promote non-violent discipline and strengthen caregiver-child relationships.								
3.1.6	Periodically review curricula to enhance the role of schools and universities in community engagement through extracurricular activities (especially in medical, nursing and related faculties).								
3.1.7	Implement multi-sectoral national awareness campaigns aimed at promoting preventive behaviours and eliminating negative and discriminatory social norms and practices.								
Output 3.1:		Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups participate in gender-responsive programmes that contribute to changing harmful social norms and promoting preventive behaviours.							
1	Number of beneficiaries of economic empowerment programmes	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, type of intervention and location	2026: Baseline values + 10% 2027: Baseline values + 15% 2028: Baseline values + 20% 2029: Baseline values + 25% 2030: Baseline values + 30%	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors
2	Percentage of vulnerable beneficiaries reporting increased income, financial skills, or employment after participation in economic empowerment programmes	Baseline values for the year (2025)	by sex, age, disability, and region	2026: Baseline values + 10% 2027: Baseline values + 15% 2028: Baseline values + 20% 2029: Baseline values + 25% 2030: Baseline values + 30%	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors	Institutions represented in the National Team for Family Protection from Violence and international organizations.	Reports	Annual	All governmental and non-governmental service providing institutions across various sectors
Activities									
3.2.1	Strengthen and expand financial literacy programmes, business development skills and financial counselling services to empower individuals exposed to or surviving violence.								
3.2.2	Provide long-term social protection support programmes for at-risk families.								
3.2.3	Strengthen gender-responsive small project financing programmes for families exposed to or surviving violence.								
3.2.4	Provide flexible and inclusive economic empowerment programmes for persons with disabilities.								
3.2.5	Expand the scope of cash assistance services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence to cover protection and care services, including national aid services.								
3.2.6	Provide comprehensive response and support services, including counselling, healthcare and education, linked with cash transfer programmes to improve family protection outcomes.								
3.2.7	Enhance access for at-risk youth to labour market-driven opportunities in collaboration with the private sector through corporate social responsibility programmes that facilitate access to employment.								
*For indicators where no baseline value exists at time of finalizing this M&E framework, the baseline is marked as TBE (to be established). The baseline will be determined during the first year of implementation through national surveys, administrative data collection, or sector assessments as per the M&E plan.									

Detailed Estimated Costs

Outcome/Output/Activity	2026 (JOD)	2027 (JOD)	2028 (JOD)	2029 (JOD)	2030 (JOD)	Total 2026–2030 (JOD)
Outcome 1: All groups, including children (boys and girls), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing violence and exploitation, have equal access to inclusive, high-quality, and comprehensive response and support services for child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.	19,336,919	20,354,381	21,242,123	22,443,879	23,015,193	106,392,495
Output 1.1: National and local systems have strengthened capacities to deliver comprehensive, inclusive, and high-quality response and support services in the areas of child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls	6,538,816	6,685,525	6,838,753	7,006,349	7,173,927	34,243,370
1.1.1 Expand the family counselling services across the Kingdom.	1,354,320	1,385,469	1,415,950	1,448,517	1,481,832	7,086,088
1.1.2 Establish inclusive safe spaces for all groups, including children (boys and girls), women, men, and persons with disabilities, offering life skills and empowerment programmes.	1,002,374	1,025,428	1,047,988	1,072,091	1,096,750	5,244,631
1.1.3 Conduct targeted community awareness campaigns about available response and support services and legal rights, ensuring access for those at risk of or surviving violence.	13,995	7,893	6,586	8,252	6,893	43,619
1.1.4 Expand the establishment of Family and Juvenile Protection Departments across the Kingdom in proportion to population density.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.1.5 Provide infrastructure that ensures confidentiality, inclusive design, and accessibility arrangements for individuals exposed to violence, taking into account persons with disabilities and the elderly.	13,851	14,170	14,481	14,814	15,155	72,471
1.1.6 Establish and expand government-run comprehensive response centers to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services.	861,840	881,662	901,059	921,783	942,984	4,509,329
1.1.7 Establish and expand comprehensive response centers led by civil society organizations to provide legal, health, psychosocial, and shelter services.	3,078	3,149	3,218	3,292	3,368	16,105
1.1.8 Expand the provision of CCTV systems in juvenile and magistrate courts to enhance child- and gender-sensitive judicial processes.	11,081	11,336	17,378	23,703	30,310	93,807
1.1.9 Institutionalize free legal aid for survivors of violence.	651,300	666,280	680,938	696,600	712,621	3,407,739
1.1.10 Provide mental health and psychosocial support services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence.	50,874	52,044	53,189	54,413	55,664	266,185
1.1.11 Mainstream educational and psychological counselling services in all schools.	2,347,960	2,401,963	2,454,806	2,511,267	2,569,026	12,285,022
1.1.12 Ensure the continuous operation of social service offices (24/7).	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.1.13 Establish and activate a unified national helpline operating 24/7 to provide immediate support to all groups, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities and training staff to handle cases efficiently and confidentially.	189,810	194,176	198,447	203,012	207,681	993,126
1.1.14 Implement and activate a system for automating procedures in handling cases and mainstream it as a case management system for violence response across service-providing institutions from all sectors at the national and local levels.	38,334	41,955	44,712	48,605	51,643	225,249
1.1.15 Ensure the continuous operation of forensic and psychiatric clinics (24/7).	0	0	0	0	0	0
Output 1.2: Survivors of violence, perpetrators, and individuals at risk access inclusive and comprehensive rehabilitation, reintegration, and shelter services.	8,021,577	8,257,376	8,349,165	8,510,549	8,708,818	41,847,485
1.2.1 Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for survivors of violence at the national level	7,157,971	7,322,604	7,483,702	7,655,827	7,831,911	37,452,015
1.2.2 Institutionalize and expand rehabilitation and reintegration services for perpetrators at the national level	257,943	338,747	256,326	231,575	239,427	1,324,018
1.2.3 Develop and expand the scope of shelter services and safe community homes, both governmental and non-governmental, ensuring the best interests of women and children, including persons with disabilities	605,663	596,025	609,137	623,147	637,480	3,071,452
Output 1.3: Service providers and judicial personnel have necessary capacities to deliver comprehensive, high-quality support services that are trauma-informed and gender-responsive.	4,776,525	5,411,480	6,054,205	6,926,981	7,132,448	30,301,640
1.3.1 Institutionalize and unify training programmes to build the capacities of judicial personnel and comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors	537,879	548,376	560,191	572,020	584,383	2,802,849
1.3.2 Recruit and retain qualified judicial personnel and service providers for individuals at risk of violence, prioritizing underserved areas	75,329	77,061	78,757	80,568	82,421	394,137
1.3.3 Ensure sufficient numbers of comprehensive response and support service providers across sectors	3,468,071	4,065,690	4,697,850	5,540,485	5,714,857	23,486,952
1.3.4 Activate a national system for the professionalization of social work	46,654	47,727	48,777	49,899	51,046	244,103
1.3.5 Institutionalize and expand self-care programmes for frontline service providers across all sectors	130,584	117,875	120,468	123,239	126,074	618,240
1.3.6 Institutionalize comprehensive supervision, technical support, and accountability system for protection workers	451,691	454,224	464,217	474,894	485,817	2,330,843
1.3.7 Institutionalize and expand accreditation and quality control programmes for services provided in violence cases at the national level	66,317	84,814	56,044	57,333	58,652	323,161
1.3.8 Institutionalize national programmes to build the capacities of journalists and media professionals on accurate and sensitive coverage of violence cases and legal issues, to support advocacy efforts and ensure case confidentiality	0	15,712	27,901	28,542	29,199	101,354

Outcome 2: Jordan's protection system is supported by responsive institutional and legislative frameworks and sustainable financing that ensures the protection and empowerment of children and all individuals.	1,135,194	1,114,800	1,035,261	492,972	535,675	4,313,902
Output 2.1: Institutional, legislative, and policy frameworks are enforced at both national and local levels to ensure effective protection of children, women, and persons with disabilities from child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls, thereby ensuring access to justice.	286,859	319,780	187,538	191,852	196,264	1,182,293
2.1.1 Follow up on the implementation and enforcement of national strategies and plans that intersect with this plan in the field of protection, for example, child marriage, juvenile justice, child labor, and alternative care strategy.	91,535	100,226	102,431	104,786	107,197	506,174
2.1.2 Monitor and follow up on the enforcement and periodic review of laws to ensure they meet the needs of different groups and align with national frameworks and international conventions, through a participatory approach between relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions.	127,343	130,271	39,385	40,291	41,218	378,509
2.1.3 Monitor, follow up, and periodically develop national policies and procedures to meet the needs of different groups and reflect best practices at the national and international levels, through a participatory approach between governmental and non-governmental institutions.	39,609	60,257	16,058	16,427	16,805	149,157
2.1.4 Develop and implement advocacy and support programmes to promote the implementation of recommendations and outcomes from monitoring reports and follow-up on the enforcement of laws, strategies, plans, and national studies.	4,488	4,591	4,692	4,800	4,910	23,481
2.1.5 Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of a witness and whistle-blower protection system under the Family Protection Law against family violence.	1,416	1,448	1,480	1,514	1,549	7,408
2.1.6 Mobilize support and advocacy for the issuance of the amended Juvenile Law.	1,416	1,448	1,480	1,514	1,549	7,408
2.1.7 Establish effective national mechanisms to engage all segments of society, including children (boys and girls), women and men, and persons with disabilities, at both national and local levels, in the formulation of policies and programmes aimed at reducing and responding to violence.	21,054	21,538	22,012	22,518	23,036	110,156
Output 2.2: A comprehensive national monitoring and evaluation system generates and disseminates evidence-based information that guides policies, programmes, and accountability mechanisms.	253,090	256,266	324,839	66,782	86,223	987,200
2.2.1 Regularly collect, analyze, and publish national and local data on child protection, family violence and violence against women and girls, identifying trends, challenges, and lessons learned regarding evidence-based strategies, policies, and interventions.	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of the Department of Statistics, academic institutions, and key stakeholders to conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to the protection system from violence, in alignment with international indicators and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensure their availability to support evidence-based policymaking and decision-making.	45,247	46,287	47,306	48,394	0	187,233
2.2.3 Conduct periodic national studies on the protection system from violence to support its enhancement	159,933	176,679	243,500	0	50,607	630,719
2.2.4 Develop nationally approved indicators for the protection system to support policy and programme development and accountability mechanisms at the national level, including behavioral change programmes.	0	15,712	0	0	0	15,712
2.2.5 Develop key indicators for the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan 2026-2030.	15,359	0	0	0	0	15,359
2.2.6 Strengthen data collection and analysis mechanisms across sectors to provide detailed and periodic data on the protection system	17,192	17,588	17,975	18,388	18,811	89,954
2.2.7 Issue and publish periodic analytical reports on national protection system indicators, including indicators of the national action plan.	15,359	0	16,058	0	16,805	48,223
Output 2.3: Sustainable financing mechanisms are established that ensure long-term, evidence-based interventions for the prevention and response to child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls	516,938	467,463	496,397	172,939	190,376	1,844,113
2.3.1 Institutionalize budget monitoring mechanisms and ensure the provision and sustainability of necessary funding for protection priorities at the national and local levels.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.2 Develop and publish guidelines for integrating protection services into budgets and medium-term expenditure frameworks within ministries and institutions related to the protection system from violence.	15,359	0	0	0	0	15,359
2.3.3 Train institutions at the national and local levels on budgeting and resource mobilization with a focus on prioritizing prevention and response interventions.	77,658	79,444	81,192	83,059	84,970	406,323
2.3.4 Conduct analytical studies on the economic cost of violence and prepare investment cases based on evidence from national studies.	0	119,129	0	0	0	119,129
2.3.5 Prepare policy briefs and fact sheets on prevention and response programmes to support the adoption and implementation of priorities at the national level.	15,359	15,712	16,058	16,427	16,805	80,363
2.3.6 Implement targeted advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of addressing child protection issues, family violence and violence against women and girls issues, and influence decision-makers to secure sustainable financial commitments and implement national priorities.	402,883	206,547	351,491	72,316	87,439	1,120,676

2.3.7 Establish and activate a mechanism to monitor and track funding, allocations, and expenditures on protection programmes (from donors and within ministry budgets), and link them to monitoring frameworks and impact.	0	43,969	44,937	0	0	88,906
2.3.8 Enhance corporate social responsibility programmes to provide financial support for protection and violence prevention programmes at the national level.	5,679	2,661	2,719	1,136	1,162	13,357
Output 2.4: National and local institutions have enhanced capacities in coordination, advocacy, and resource mobilization to effectively implement the national plan.	78,306	71,291	26,487	61,400	62,812	300,295
2.4.1 Update and sign memorandums of understanding among all service-providing entities to clearly define roles, responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and required services in handling cases of violence.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.2 Strengthen the capacities of the National Council for Family Affairs and its technical and coordination teams to lead policy formulation, advocacy, monitoring, follow-up, and analytical studies, in line with best national and international practices.	32,073	32,810	0	34,304	35,092	134,279
2.4.3 Develop a governance framework for the work of the national team at both national and local levels.	15,359	0	0	0	0	15,359
2.4.4 Develop a specific mechanism and methodology for issuing periodic reports by the National Team for Family Protection.	0	15,712	3,218	3,292	3,368	25,590
2.4.5 Prepare a coordination document between the National Family Protection Team and the protection-related sub-working groups, UN agencies, and all donors to organize the implementation of the national action plan at the national level and strengthen the protection system.	22,605	14,308	14,623	14,959	15,303	81,798
2.4.6 Establish coordination mechanisms linked to the national team at the governorate level to coordinate efforts in strengthening the protection system locally.	8,270	8,460	8,646	8,845	9,048	43,268
Outcome 3: Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups access prevention programmes and services that strengthen their capacity to adopt preventive behaviours, address harmful practices, and promote empowerment and protection.	3,615,119	3,891,392	3,948,072	4,038,878	4,203,675	19,697,136
Output 3.1: Communities, children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups participate in gender-responsive programmes that contribute to changing harmful social norms and promoting preventive behaviours.	493,637	504,990	487,170	498,375	581,740	2,565,911
3.1.1 Establishing a participatory national approach to changing social behaviours that reinforce violence and negative practices that violate the rights of children and women	96,485	98,704	84,818	86,768	105,569	472,344

3.1.2 Enhancing the participation of all segments of society, including children (boys and girls), women and men, and persons with disabilities who are exposed to or survivors of violence, in leading awareness initiatives, community dialogues, and peer campaigns to drive changes in social norms	115,938	118,605	121,214	124,002	126,854	606,612
3.1.3 Institutionalizing and expanding the implementation of parenting programmes at the national level.	39,245	40,147	28,158	28,806	29,468	165,824
3.1.4 Institutionalizing and expanding the implementation of life skills programmes for children, adolescents, youth, women, and persons with disabilities at the national level.	198,121	202,677	207,136	211,900	216,774	1,036,609
3.1.5 Expanding positive parenting programmes to promote non-violent discipline and strengthen caregiver-child relationships.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.6 Periodically reviewing curricula to enhance the role of schools and universities in community engagement through extracurricular activities (especially in medical, nursing and related faculties).	0	0	0	0	55,097	55,097
3.1.7 Implementing multi-sectoral national awareness campaigns aimed at promoting preventive behaviors and eliminating negative and discriminatory social norms and practices.	43,848	44,857	45,844	46,898	47,977	229,425
Output 3.2: Vulnerable groups benefit from economic empowerment interventions that reduce the impact of child protection issues, family violence, and violence against women and girls	3,121,482	3,386,402	3,460,903	3,540,504	3,621,935	17,131,226
3.2.1 Strengthen and expand financial literacy programmes, business development skills, and financial counseling services to empower individuals exposed to or surviving violence.	849,528	965,630	986,874	1,009,572	1,032,792	4,844,397
3.2.2 Provide long-term social protection support programmes for at-risk families.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.3 Strengthen gender-sensitive small project financing programmes for families exposed to or surviving violence.	615,600	629,759	643,613	658,417	673,560	3,220,949
3.2.4 Provide flexible and inclusive economic empowerment programmes for persons with disabilities.	849,528	965,630	986,874	1,009,572	1,032,792	4,844,397
3.2.5 Expand the scope of cash assistance services for individuals exposed to or surviving violence to cover protection and care services, including national aid services.	1,416	1,448	1,480	1,514	1,549	7,408
3.2.6 Provide comprehensive response and support services, including counseling, healthcare, and education, linked with cash transfer programmes to improve family protection outcomes.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.7 Enhance access for at-risk youth to labor market-driven opportunities in collaboration with the private sector through corporate social responsibility programmes that facilitate access to employment	805,410	823,934	842,061	861,428	881,241	4,214,075
Grand Total	24,087,231	25,360,573	26,225,457	26,975,728	27,754,543	130,403,533

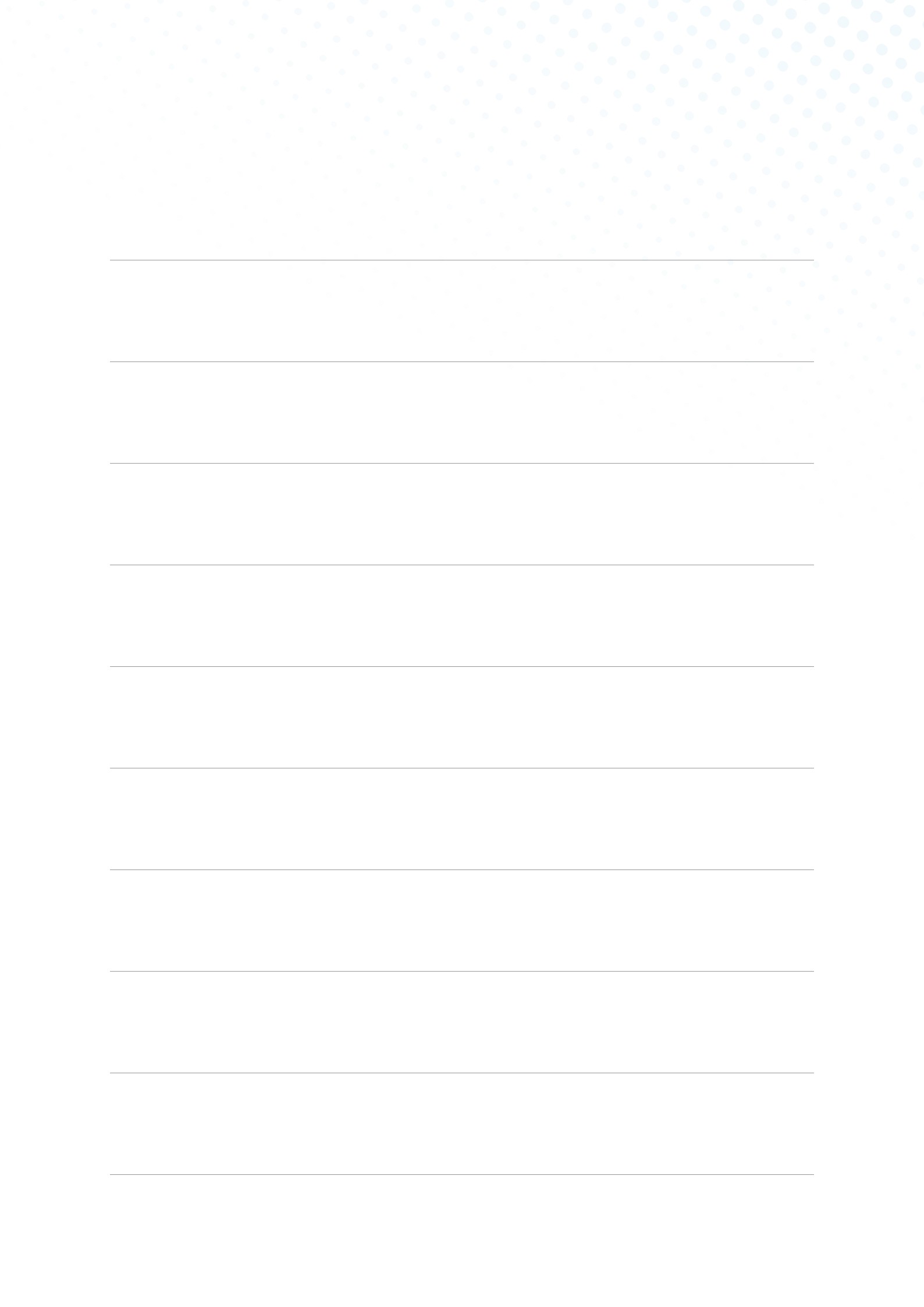
Annexes

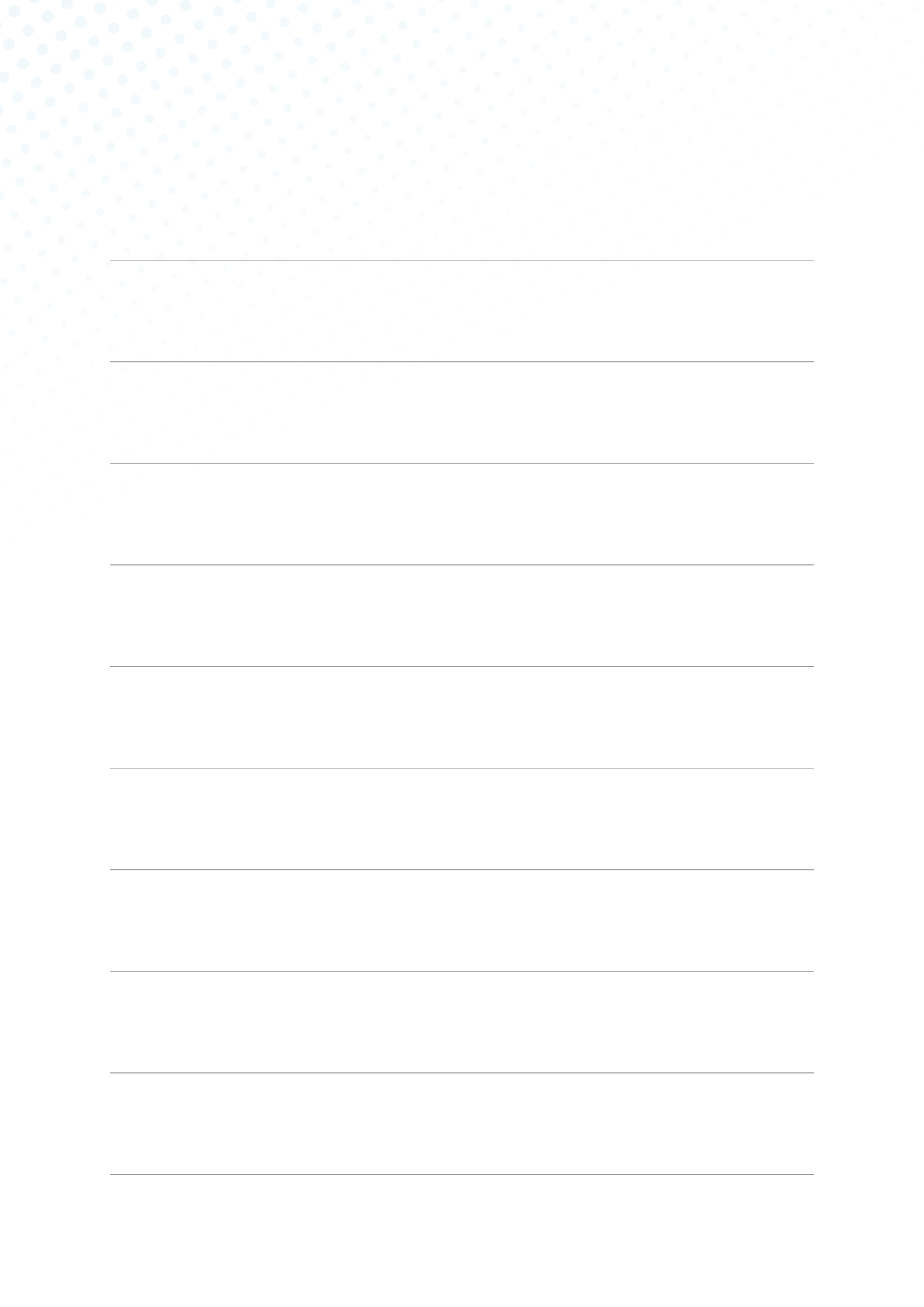
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