



Jordan

Country Fact Sheet 2025

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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1 Health Care

General information on health care

Jordan has a dual public-private health care system that is considered among the most developed in the region. The public sector includes the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Royal Medical Services (RMS), and university hospitals (mainly Jordan University Hospital and King Abdullah University Hospital). The private sector is highly developed and offers specialized services mainly in urban areas. The Ministry of Health is the main provider for public health care and primary health services, particularly for Jordanian citizens and registered refugees. It operates around 30 hospitals and around 700 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) across the country. The Royal Medical Services (RMS), affiliated with the military, also provides health care to service members and their families, and also cooperates with MOH to provide the health services in the rural areas in addition to supporting national emergency response. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in Jordan's health sector by complementing public services, particularly for vulnerable populations such as refugees, migrants, and low-income Jordanians. They support the delivery of primary healthcare, health education, and mental health services, often filling critical gaps in underserved areas.

Health insurance

There are several health insurance schemes available in Jordan:

- Public insurance provided through the MoH covers civil servants, public sector retirees, and their dependents, Mental health services are

provided to all the Jordanians and non-Jordanians in the country, all Jordanians under six years old and above 60 years old are covered as well, maternal and child health services are covered as well.

- RMS insurance provided through RMS, and it covers military service members and their dependents.
- University hospitals insurance provides the service through the university hospitals to the university staff and students.
- Civil Insurance Program (CIP) offers subsidized or free services to low-income Jordanians.
- UNHCR and NGOs cover health care costs for refugees through a network of contracted public and private facilities.
- Private insurance companies offer a range of packages, though coverage and affordability vary widely.
- For uninsured Jordanians, the government allows them to purchase discounted coverage through the CIP upon request.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

Jordan has a high density of health facilities and medical professionals, especially in cities such as Amman and Irbid. Most rural areas also have access to PHCs, although referral to tertiary hospitals is often needed for specialized care. Jordan is known for its strong health workforce. As of 2023, the doctor to population ratio is approximately 2.3 physicians per 1,000 people.

Ministry of Health (MOH)
• Phone: +96265200230

1 Health Care

- Website: <https://www.moh.gov.jo/EN/List/Hospitals>
- Emergency Numbers
- Police: 911
- Ambulance: 193
- Fire Department: 199
- Emergency Medical Services: 199

Required documents:

- National ID or valid passport
- Insurance card (if applicable)
- UNHCR Asylum Seeker Certificate or Service Card (for refugees)
- Patient contributions: Public services may require co-payments (3–5 JD per visit).
- Private hospitals charge full fees unless covered by insurance.

Admission to medical facilities

In general. Patients may go directly to the nearest public hospitals or PHCs for routine or emergency care. While, No referral is required for emergencies, but a referral letter from a PHC is often needed for non-emergency specialized care.

As for private hospitals, patients can self-refer. While Patients are free to choose their health care provider, insurance coverage may restrict facility options.

Availability and costs of medication

Jordan has a well-regulated pharmaceutical sector, with over 95% of essential medications produced locally. Pharmacies are widespread and operate under license from the Jordan Food and Drug Administration (JFDA).

Public sector medication (via MoH) is subsidized or free for insured Jordanians; small co-payments for uninsured (e.g.,



Photo: IOM/ Raber Aziz 2022

1 Health care

0.5–2 JD). As for private sector pharmacies, Prices regulated but generally higher. While common medications are widely available. For asylum seekers (Refugees) UNHCR and other NGOs cover essential drugs for vulnerable refugees through contracted pharmacies and health centers.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: All Jordanian returnees are eligible to access public health care services through the Ministry of Health, and may enroll in the Civil Insurance Program (CIP) if they are not already covered through employment or military service. Returnees who are former public sector employees or retirees may resume or continue their insurance coverage automatically. Families and children of insured individuals are also covered under the same scheme. There are no nationality-based restrictions for citizens, but enrollment in public health insurance is limited to Jordanians only. Non-Jordanian returnees or accompanying family members without Jordanian citizenship must seek coverage through private insurance or humanitarian support if eligible.

Registration procedure: To register for public health insurance, returnees must apply at the nearest Ministry of Health office or hospital administration unit. Applications for the Civil Insurance Program are submitted in person, and the individual may be required to undergo a brief medical screening.

After registration is approved, the individual receives a health insurance card, which must be presented during each visit to a public health facility to benefit from subsidized services. If the returnee is employed, the employer usually facilitates insurance registration directly.

Required documents: The documents required for registration include a valid Jordanian national ID card or passport, proof of Jordanian citizenship or residency (such as a family book or residency certificate), and recent personal photos. In the case of former employees rejoining the public insurance system, proof of previous employment or retirement papers may be requested. For family members, birth certificates, family book entries, or other documents proving family relationships must be submitted.

2 Labour Market

General information on labour market

Jordan's labour market is characterized by high youth unemployment, gender disparities, and a large informal economy. As of 2024, the national unemployment rate stands at approximately 21%, with youth unemployment exceeding 40%. Women's participation remains low at around 15%, compared to over 60% for men. Major sectors of employment include services, public administration, trade, manufacturing, agriculture, and construction. In the regional context, Jordan's labour market is relatively skilled, with a high literacy rate and significant tertiary education attainment. However, formal job creation remains limited. Average monthly wages vary significantly by sector, but the minimum wage is set at 260 JOD (~367 USD), with public sector jobs offering more stability than private sector employment. Many Jordanians work in the Gulf, and the local labour force competes with migrant workers, especially in lower-skilled sectors.

Finding employment

Employment opportunities in Jordan are concentrated in urban areas, particularly Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa. The Ministry of Labour oversees employment policies and operates Employment Directorates across the country, supporting job seekers through job-matching and training programs. The National Employment and Training Company (NET) and Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) offer technical and on-the-job training.

Non-governmental organizations and international partners such as ILO and UNDP also support employment efforts through targeted programs. Job seekers can find vacancies through online

platforms such as Bayt, Akhtaboot, For9a, Jo24Jobs.

Unemployment assistance

Jordan does not have a comprehensive unemployment benefits system. However, the Social Security Corporation (SSC) provides limited unemployment insurance to formally registered employees who lose their jobs involuntarily. Eligible workers receive short-term cash benefits calculated based on prior earnings. The Ministry of Labour and employment centers offer career counseling, job placement support, and vocational referrals. Several NGOs and international agencies provide additional services to vulnerable groups, including youth, women, and returnees, often through job fairs, training workshops, or small grant schemes. Individuals seeking assistance must typically register with local employment offices or SSC branches and remain actively engaged in job-seeking activities.

Further education and training

Jordan offers a wide range of vocational and continuing education programs through public institutions such as the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) and community colleges, as well as through NGOs and private providers. Popular fields include IT, renewable energy, electronics, hospitality, sewing, and construction. To enroll, applicants usually need to present a national ID and proof of education, though some programs are open to all skill levels. The Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Higher Education manage training registries, and detailed information can be accessed online or at local training centers.

2 Labour Market



Photo: Unsplash/Jan Simons 2021

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Jordanian returnees may access employment-related support through public institutions such as the Ministry of Labour, the Social Security Corporation (SSC), and the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC). To receive unemployment assistance, individuals must have been formally employed and registered under the SSC system, with contributions made for a minimum period (typically at least 12 months). The unemployment benefit is only available for those who lost their job involuntarily and are actively seeking work. Informal workers, freelancers, and individuals without prior SSC coverage are not eligible for cash unemployment benefits, but they can still access training and job search support through government programs and NGO-run employment initiatives.

Registration procedure:

Returnees must register at the nearest Social Security Corporation (SSC) office or via the SSC's online portal (<https://www.ssc.gov.jo>) to apply for unemployment benefits, provided they meet eligibility criteria. For vocational training or job placement services, registration should be done with the Ministry of Labour's Employment Directorate or Vocational Training Centers. Once registered, applicants may be asked to attend an interview or career orientation session. For SSC benefits, claimants must confirm their status monthly and demonstrate active job-seeking to maintain eligibility.

Required documents:

To register for unemployment support or job placement services, returnees typically need to submit a valid Jordanian national ID, proof of previous employment (e.g., salary slips, termination letter, or SSC contribution history), and a recent photo. For training programs, additional documents such as educational certificates or a CV may be requested, depending on the course requirements.

3 Housing

General information on housing

Housing in Jordan varies widely between urban and rural areas. In cities like Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa, demand for housing is high, leading to increased rental prices and competition for available units. Average monthly rent for a modest apartment in Amman ranges from 180 to 500 JOD (250–750 USD), with prices lower in smaller cities or rural areas. Utilities such as electricity, water, and internet typically cost an additional 50–100 JOD per month, depending on usage and household size. Urban housing often consists of small apartments in multi-story buildings, while rural areas may offer detached houses with fewer amenities. Power shortages are rare, but water supply is rationed in many regions, requiring residents to rely on rooftop storage tanks. Rising living costs, inflation, and stagnant wages have made decent housing less affordable for low- and middle-income families.

Finding accommodation

Most Jordanians and returnees find accommodation through informal networks, real estate agents, or online classified platforms. Housing advertisements are commonly posted on websites such as OpenSooq.com, Expatriates.com. Facebook groups dedicated to apartment rentals are also widely used. Real estate offices charge a service fee usually one month's rent for successful rentals. Public agencies do not offer structured assistance for housing searches, although some humanitarian organizations may help vulnerable individuals (e.g., refugees, GBV survivors) secure safe shelter.

Social grants for housing

Jordan does not offer a national social housing program or state-owned subsidized apartments for citizens or returnees. However, some charitable and non-governmental organizations, such as Caritas Jordan, Jordan Woman Union, provide temporary rent support or housing rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable groups, particularly female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and returnees with protection concerns. Eligibility is assessed based on social and financial vulnerability. Applicants must usually provide personal identification, proof of need (such as income status or eviction threat).

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Jordan does not operate formal arrival centers or government-run shelters for returnees. However, temporary accommodation may be arranged on a case-by-case basis through NGOs or humanitarian agencies, particularly for vulnerable returnees, such as women at risk, persons with disabilities, or survivors of violence.

4 Social Welfare

Social welfare system

Jordan's social welfare system is primarily managed by the National Aid Fund (NAF) and the Social Security Corporation (SSC). The system provides limited financial assistance to low-income families, the elderly, people with disabilities, and orphans. Assistance includes monthly cash transfers, temporary emergency aid, and support for education and medical treatment. Beneficiaries are not required to contribute financially to receive aid, but eligibility is based on income levels, household size, and vulnerability criteria. There is no universal child benefit, but NAF offers support for school fees and electricity subsidies to eligible families. Social services are limited in scope and often supplemented by non-governmental and international organizations.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Returnees who are Jordanian nationals and fall below the national poverty line may apply for assistance from the National Aid Fund or seek support from local charities and NGOs. Eligibility is assessed based on household income, living conditions, number of dependents, and health status. Individuals must not be formally employed or receive pensions or other regular income to qualify for most forms of government aid.

Registration procedure: Applications for NAF assistance are submitted either online through the official Takaful portal or in person at local NAF branches. An initial needs assessment is conducted, followed by a home visit or phone interview.

If the applicant meets the criteria, they are enrolled in the appropriate cash assistance scheme and may receive monthly payments through bank transfer or e-wallets.

Required documents: Applicants must provide a valid national ID, family book, proof of income or unemployment, a utility bill (to confirm residence), and, if applicable, medical reports or disability certificates. Bank account details may also be required to facilitate payment transfers.

Pension system

Jordan's pension system is managed by the Social Security Corporation (SSC) and covers old-age retirement, disability, work injuries, and survivor benefits. The standard retirement age is 60 for men and 55 for women, although early retirement options are available under specific contribution conditions. To qualify for a full pension, individuals must have contributed to the SSC for at least 15 years. Pension amounts are calculated based on the average monthly salary and total years of contribution. Public sector employees have access to a different retirement system managed by the Civil Retirement Directorate, while private sector and self-employed individuals contribute through SSC.

4 Social Welfare

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Jordanian returnees who previously contributed to the SSC can rejoin or continue their pension contributions, provided they have a valid work contract or voluntarily enroll as self-employed. Eligibility for pension benefits is tied to contribution history and minimum qualifying periods.

Registration procedure: Returnees must visit the nearest SSC branch or use the online services portal at www.ssc.gov.jo to register or update their records. New enrollees will undergo a short administrative process to activate contributions based on employment status or voluntary participation.

Required documents: a valid Jordanian ID, national number, employment contract or proof of self-employment, and past contribution records (if available). For retirees, a formal request for pension benefits, bank account details, and a signed retirement application are required.

Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups in Jordan include women and single mothers, people with disabilities, and the elderly (including refugees and stateless persons). Integration into society can be challenging due to social stigma, limited mobility, or lack of access to education and employment. Access to public services is often contingent upon national documentation and formal registration, which creates barriers for many. However, several programs aim to

support these groups. For example, the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (HCD) works to ensure access to education and public buildings, while the Jordanian Women's Union and Sisterhood is Global Institute (SIGI) support women through legal aid and shelter services. Other INGOs provide direct assistance to children, refugees, and people with mental health needs through case management, psychosocial services, and cash support.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Returnees belonging to vulnerable groups (e.g., people with disabilities, female-headed households, or the elderly without family support) are eligible for targeted support from NAF, MoSD, or humanitarian organizations. Eligibility is assessed based on vulnerability status, income level, and available social/family support.

Registration procedure: Returnees can apply for social assistance through NAF, the MoSD, or partner NGOs. A social worker typically performs a case assessment and recommends the appropriate support pathway, which may include financial assistance, shelter, or health care referrals.

Required documents: Required documents generally include a valid ID/passport, family book, medical/disability certificates, and proof of hardship, such as income declarations or a referral from a returnee support agency. In some cases, a home visit or psychosocial assessment is required.

5 Education

activities. In low-income households, these costs can be a barrier to continued education. The government, alongside international donors (e.g., UNRWA, UNICEF, UNHCR), provides education stipends and conditional cash transfers to vulnerable families to support school attendance. Scholarships for higher education are available through the Ministry of Higher Education, the Hashemite Fund, and programs such as DAFI (for refugees) and Edu-Syria (EU-funded). Requirements typically include academic merit, income level, and sometimes geographic or gender-based quotas.

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Foreign diplomats, certificates, and degrees are recognized in Jordan but must undergo a verification process handled by the Equivalency Department at the Ministry of Education (for school-level certificates) or the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (for university degrees). This includes submitting authenticated documents, translated into Arabic if necessary, and paying an administrative fee. For university degrees, additional requirements may include transcript verification, course content assessment, or placement exams. The process can take several weeks to months depending on complexity and country of issuance.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: What are the requirements to apply for a scholarship? If applicable, in which case are educational costs covered?

Jordanian returnees are eligible to enroll in public schools and may apply for educational support based on financial need and academic performance. Scholarships for higher education are available through national or donor-funded schemes.

Registration procedure:

Returnees should approach the nearest public school or Directorate of Education in their area to register for school-aged children. For higher education, applications must be submitted online through the Unified Admission System at www.admhec.gov.jo, or directly to universities for private admission.

Required documents: Documents typically include a valid Jordanian ID or passport, family book, previous school transcripts or certificates, vaccination records, and proof of residency (such as a utility bill). For higher education and scholarship applications, certified copies of diplomas, a CV, recommendation letters, and proof of income may be required. Foreign-issued documents must be translated into Arabic and authenticated by the Jordanian embassy in the country of origin and the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Photo: Huma H Yardim 2021

General information on education

Briefly describe the structure of the education system? Is there compulsory education? If yes, up to what age? Are there an adequate number of schools in urban and rural areas? Is there all-day care for elementary school children/ kindergarten children

Jordan's education system is structured into four main levels: pre-primary (kindergarten), basic (grades 1–6), secondary (grades 7–10), high school (grades 11–12) and higher education (universities and colleges). Compulsory education is mandated by law up to the end of Grade 10 (age 16). The Ministry of Education oversees both public and

private education. Public schools are widely available in both urban and rural areas, although rural schools often face challenges related to infrastructure and teacher shortages. Kindergarten (KG2) has become increasingly accessible through recent public expansion efforts, though it is not universally compulsory. Some schools offer all-day care programs, particularly in the private sector, but such services are limited in public institutions.

Public education in Jordan is free of charge from grades 1 to 10. While tuition is also waived in most secondary schools, families are often responsible for additional costs such as uniforms, textbooks, stationery, transportation, and school

6 Children

General information on education

Jordan has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and has enacted national laws to safeguard children's rights, though challenges persist due to socioeconomic disparities and resource constraints. Children generally enjoy good access to health care and education, especially in urban areas; however, poverty, geographic isolation, and family background continue to influence the quality and consistency of access. Vulnerable children including those from low-income families, rural areas, or refugee backgrounds are more likely to face difficulties in schooling, nutrition, and psychosocial well-being. Government initiatives such as the National Strategy for Early Childhood Development and immunization programs by the Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF and WHO, aim to improve health outcomes for infants and young children. Routine vaccinations are provided free of charge through Primary Health Care Centers across the country.

(Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

Which organizations are concerned with the welfare, rights and protection of children? What are their exact goals and tasks? Where are they located? But please provide specific contact details in the relevant section under the contacts heading.

Several governmental and non-governmental organizations actively promote children's welfare in Jordan. The National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) coordinates child protection policies at the national level, while the Ministry of Social Development oversees child welfare institutions and foster care. NGOs such as Himaya, Save the Children, UNICEF, Caritas Jordan, and War Child offer services including psychosocial support, emergency shelter, educational support, and advocacy. Their tasks range from operating child protection hotlines and conducting awareness campaigns to providing direct assistance to vulnerable and abused children. These organizations are located throughout Jordan, particularly in Amman, Irbid, Mafrqa, and Zarqa, and operate in close coordination with government services.

6 Children

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Returning Jordanian families with children must ensure that their children are documented properly for access to services. If children were born abroad, parents must present an international birth certificate, legalized by the Jordanian embassy in the country of birth and authenticated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jordan, in order to register the birth locally and obtain a national number. Vaccination records are essential for school enrollment and must be updated at local health centers upon return. Children must also be enrolled in the national civil registration system to access education and health services.

Registration procedure: Upon return, parents should visit the Civil Status and Passports Department (CSPD) to register any foreign-born children and update family records. For education, parents should enroll children as soon as possible through the local Ministry of Education Directorate or public school administration, especially before the academic year begins in September. For kindergarten and childcare, availability varies by region, and enrollment typically occurs in late spring or early summer.

Required documents: Documents required include the child's legalized birth certificate, parents' national IDs, family book, vaccination card, and, if applicable, previous school transcripts or report cards. Additional documents such as proof of residency or social support letters may be needed for accessing NGO assistance or enrolling in specialized care or shelter programs.



Photo: IOM

7 Contacts

Ministry of Health (MoH)

Public health services, vaccinations, PHCs, and hospital access, Public health contact P.O. Box 86
Amman 11118, Jordan
+962 6 5200230
info@moh.gov.jo, <http://www.moh.gov.jo>

Ministry of Labour

Employment services, work permits, labour complaints
Public inquiries
8th Circle, Ministry of Labour HQ, Amman, Jordan
+962 6 5802666, info@mol.gov.jo, <http://www.mol.gov.jo>

Ministry of Education

School enrolment, equivalency of foreign certificates, public education, Queen Rania Street
Amman, Jordan
+962 6 5609311
info@moe.gov.jo
<http://www.moe.gov.jo>

Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)

Social welfare, shelters, child protection, disability services
Public inquiries, Abdoun, Ministry of Social Development, Amman, Jordan, +962 6 5931131, info@mosd.gov.jo, <http://www.mosd.gov.jo>

National Aid Fund (NAF)

Financial aid for low-income families, Takaful program
Citizen Services Unit
Al-Madina Al-Monawara Street
Amman 11181, Jordan
+962 6 5808300, info@naf.gov.jo, <https://www.naf.gov.jo>

Social Security Corporation (SSC)

Unemployment insurance, pensions, social security
Queen Rania Street
Amman 11941, Jordan
+962 6 5008080, info@ssc.gov.jo, <https://www.ssc.gov.jo>

Civil Status and Passports Department (CSPD)

Issuing IDs, family books, registering births of returnees
Main Office
Shmeisani, Amman, +962 6 5698797, info@cspd.gov.jo
<https://www.cspd.gov.jo>

Vocational Training Corporation (VTC)

Vocational education, skills certification, youth employment, Abdali, near Ministry of Education, Amman, Jordan
+962 6 5688705, info@vtc.gov.jo, <http://www.vtc.gov.jo>

IOM Jordan – International Organization for Migration

Return and reintegration support, 32 Abdul Rahim Al-Waked Street (off Shak'ah Street), Amman, +962 6 581 7461, iomamman@iom.int, <https://www.iom.int/>

UNHCR Jordan – UN Refugee Agency

Protection services, legal aid, health and support for refugees, Khalda, Wasfi Al-Tal Street, Amman 11941, Jordan, +962 6 5100420, joram@unhcr.org, <https://www.unhcr.org/jo>

UNICEF Jordan

Child rights, education, youth empowerment, early childhood development
5th Circle, Zahran Street
Amman, Jordan, +962 6 5502400, amman@unicef.org
<https://www.unicef.org/jordan>

Caritas Jordan

Emergency assistance, shelter, social support, rent aid
Shukri Sha'sha'a Street, Amman, Jordan, +962 6 4653000, info@caritasjordan.org.jo, <http://www.caritasjordan.org.jo>

Jordanian Women's Union (JWU)

Support for women, GBV survivors, shelters, legal aid
Women's Protection Services
Ibrahim Ayoub Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan
+962 6 5675707 jwu@jwu.org.jo

Sisterhood Is Global Institute – Jordan (SIGI)

Legal protection, women's rights advocacy, gender-based violence services
Legal Services Coordinator
Amman, Jordan, +962 6 4643365, info@sigi-jordan.org, <https://www.sigi-jordan.org>

Himaya Jordan

Child protection, abuse prevention, mental health support, Al Madina Al Munawara Street
Amman, Jordan
+962 7 90855850
info@himaya.jo
<http://www.himaya.jo>

7 Contacts

War Child Jordan

Child protection, psychosocial support, education for children in crisis 1st Circle
Amman, Jordan
+962 6 461 6602, info@warchild.nl, <https://www.warchildholand.org>

Our Lady of Peace Center

Disability Support Services
Marj Al-Hamam – Airport Road
Amman, Jordan
+962 6 429 1112
olpcenter@johndelany.org
<https://olpcenter.org>

Tamkeen Fields for Aid

Legal aid, labour rights, anti-human trafficking, migrant worker support, Al-Shaheed Street, near 7th Circle, Amman, Jordan
+962 6 582 6013, info@tamkeen-jo.org, <https://www.tamkeen-jo.org>

INJAZ for the Creation of Economic Opportunities

Youth empowerment, career training, entrepreneurship and work readiness, King Hussein Business Park – Building 23, Amman, Jordan
+962 6 560 7181, info@injaz.org.jo, <https://www.injaz.org.jo>

8 At a glance

Measures to be undertaken before return

- **Health:** Obtain medical records and vaccination cards for all family members; translate documents to Arabic if needed.
- **Social Security:** If previously insured, bring proof of SSC contributions or pension eligibility.
- **Children:** Legalize foreign birth certificates via the Jordanian Embassy; bring school records and vaccination booklets.
- **Education:** Bring diplomas and transcripts (translated and certified) for recognition and enrollment.
- **Housing:** Secure short-term accommodation if no family housing is available; connect with Caritas or IOM for vulnerable case assistance. (Depends on funding)
- **Employment:** Prepare a CV and bring any skill/trade certificates; check job portals like Akhtaboot, or Bayt.
- **Social Welfare:** Gather proof of income, family book, and national ID to apply for support from the National Aid Fund (if needed).
- **Legal Documents:** Ensure possession of valid Jordanian ID, passport, family book, and authenticated civil status documents.
- **Pension:** Bring previous employment documents or SSC records if eligible for retirement benefits.

Measures to be undertaken immediately upon arrival

- **Civil Status:** Register foreign-born children at Civil Status and Passports Department; request national number and family book update.
- **Education:** Enroll children in nearby public school before academic year starts; submit verified transcripts and vaccination card.
- **Pension:** Reconnect with SSC to resume or verify contributions; submit past employment and national ID documents.
- **Women's support:** Contact Jordanian Women's Union or SIGI if in need of legal aid or shelter support.
- **Child protection:** Contact Himaya or MoSD if protection services or psychosocial support for minors are needed.
- **Disability services:** Visit Our Lady of Peace Center or MoSD offices to begin rehabilitation or support registration.



Photo: Unsplash/ Zaid Haddad 2022