



JORDAN

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 43.8M**

23 June 2025

In support of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society



10

National Society
branches



11

National Society
local units



52

National Society
staff



770

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



25,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



50,000

Climate and
environment



25,000

Disasters
and crises



90,000

Health and
wellbeing



50,000

Migration &
Displacement



10,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency Response

- *Migration and displacement

Longer-term needs

- Protracted population movement
- Health, water, sanitation and hygiene
- Livelihoods • Recurring disasters
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Water scarcity

Capacity development

- Volunteer management
 - Branch capacities
 - Humanitarian diplomacy
- Partnerships and resource mobilization

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

99

World Bank Population figure

11.3M

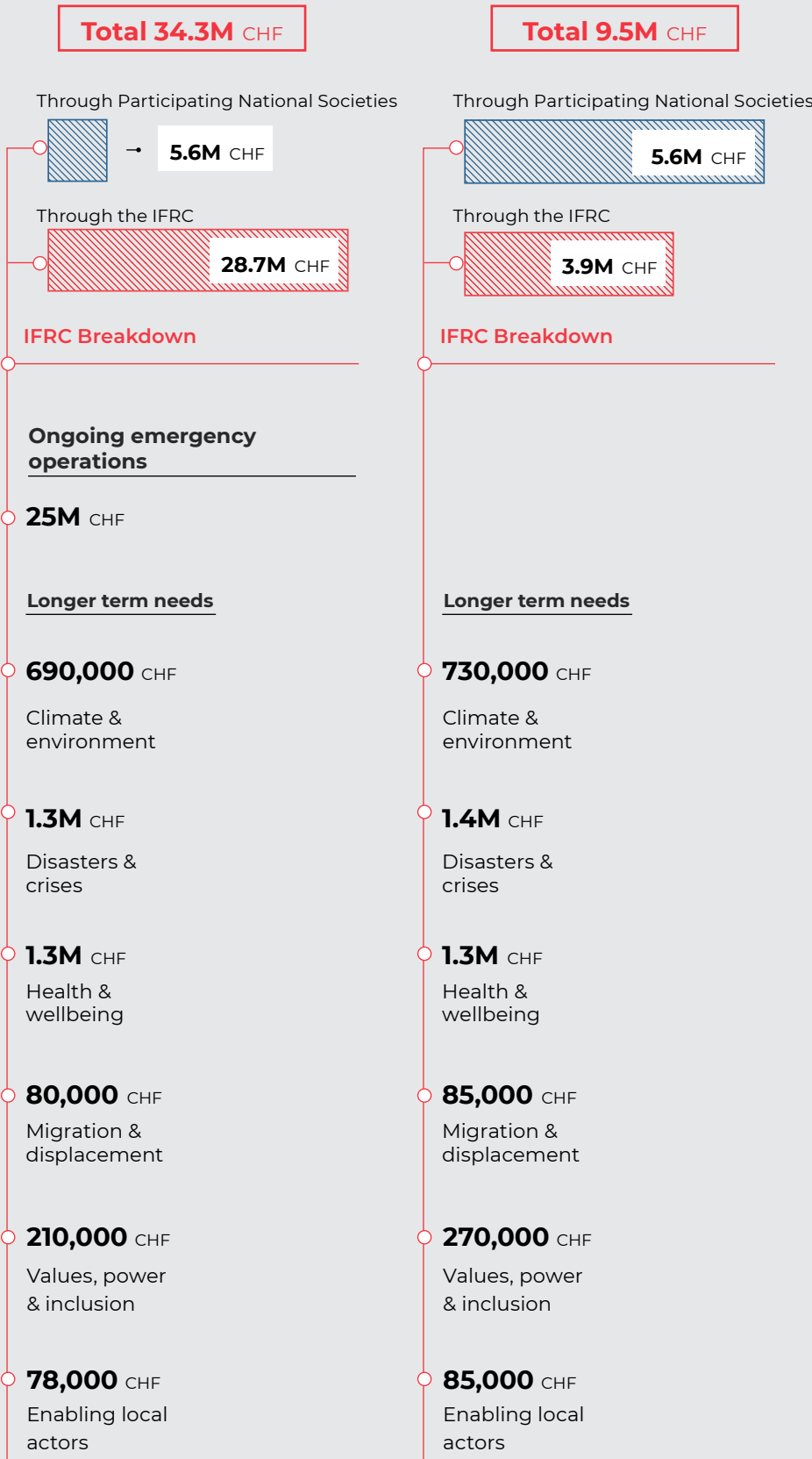
World Bank Population below poverty line

15.7%

Funding requirements

2025

2026



Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross*
- Australian Red Cross*
- Iraqi Red Crescent Society
- Kuwait Red Crescent Society
- Qatar Red Crescent Society
- Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
- Red Cross of Monaco*
- The Netherlands Red Cross*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:
MDRS5002 Middle East Complex Emergency

Longer-term needs:
MAAJO001

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Emirates Red Crescent	5M		●	●	●	●	●
Iraqi Red Crescent Society			●	●	●	●	●
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	250,000		●	●			
Qatar Red Crescent Society	350,000	●	●	●			

Total Funding requirement **CHF 5.6M**

Hazards



Drought



Flash Floods



Earthquakes



Population movement



Through its vocational training centre, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society equips women and girls with skills that enhance their job prospects and income. (Photo: Jordan National Red Crescent Society)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Jordan National Red Crescent Society** was established in 1947 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1950. As an independent organisation, the National Society has its own legislation, and its statutes were approved by the General Assembly in 1970.

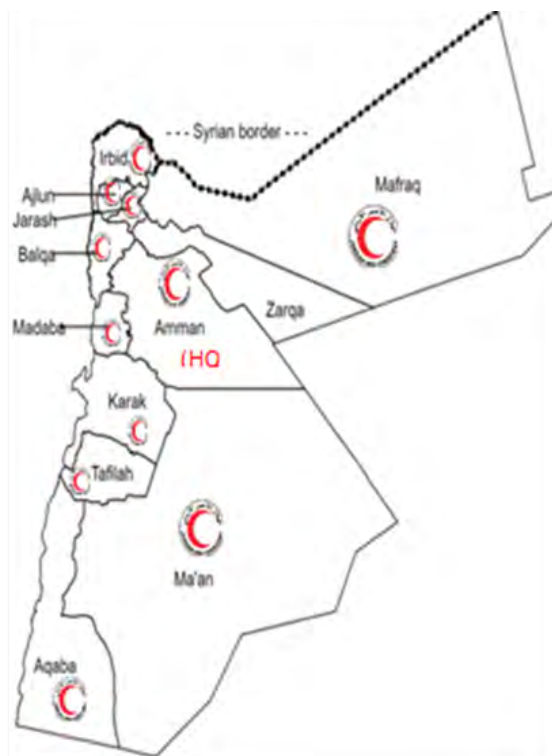
The National Society is among the leading national organizations working with volunteers in the country and it plays an auxiliary role to the Government in the context of humanitarian assistance. The mandate of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society is to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable groups, people affected by armed conflict and natural disasters, and to protect their dignity and rights in a manner that preserves their lives, safety, security, and wellbeing.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society's **Strategic Plan 2025-2030** charts a course for the National Society to forge a pathway for enhanced community resilience, innovative approaches to scale transformative solutions and deliver impact rapidly and sustainably.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society has a network of 10 branches located in 10 governorates which provides support through the implementation of programs related to relief, health, social services, and youth empowerment to the people in Jordan. The National Society volunteers are composed of a trained team on community-based health and first aid approach (CBHFA), Red Crescent Action Teams (RCAT), and relief volunteers trained on distribution of relief items.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society owns and manages a 126-bed hospital in Amman which includes five operation rooms, one intensive care unit, a kidney dialysis unit, an emergency department, an imaging unit, a laboratory, one pharmacy, and one blood bank. The National Society also manages an outpatient clinic for Syrian refugees as well as a mobile clinic for outreach health programmes.

In 2023, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society reached more than 82,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Jordan National Red Crescent Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Located at the heart of the Middle East, Jordan is a country of 11 million people. The country has consistently been a destination for people seeking refuge from strife in their own countries due to the opportunities it offers for potential employment and its ability to maintain peace in a turbulent region. The country continues to host one of the world's highest per capita refugee populations, with most of the refugees coming from Syria. Rapid population growth in Jordan in the last decade has, however, put a strain on public services in the country, especially in the areas of healthcare, education, and low-income housing. Furthermore, the global COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated already existing challenges in the country, leading to a decline in per capita income and a spike in the unemployment rate in the country.

Jordan's current challenges consist of a slow-growing economy, high unemployment rates, water scarcity, and repeated calls for economic, political, and public administration reforms. According to the United Nations data, 15.7 per cent of the Jordanian population and 78 per cent of the country's Syrian population live below the poverty line, highlighting humanitarian needs prevalent in the country. In rural areas, poverty and income inequality remains stark between affluent and impoverished families. The majority of the economically challenged Jordanians live in the densely populated

governorates of Amman, Irbid and Zarqa in the centre and northern regions of the country.

In 2021, the IFRC and the National Society jointly conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment to provide a strong evidence-based information from different communities in Jordan (host, refugees, migrants) on the prioritized humanitarian needs (including gaps and challenges in meeting these needs) and priorities of vulnerable people. Key informants in this assessment stated that the lack of job opportunities was the main socio-economic challenge facing the whole community, especially women and youth, which leads to multiple social issues. The multi-sectoral needs assessment also concluded that people with low income are more affected by risks from natural hazards than those who can afford relatively protective conditions (for example, air conditioners, WASH facilities, housing maintenance, and others). The assessment highlighted that individuals who face severe difficulties in meeting basic needs are also extremely vulnerable to diseases.

In addition to the socio-economic challenges, Jordan also experiences earthquakes and is among one of the most water-scarce countries in the world. As a result of climate change, temperatures in Jordan are on the rise, leading to an increased risk of droughts which can severely impact the population's access to basic needs. These hazards magnify the pre-existing institutional weaknesses in Jordan and often cause the most significant damage in vulnerable areas that are home to refugee populations.



More than 90 Syrian refugees and vulnerable people underwent surgical operations performed by teams from the Kuwait Red Crescent, in collaboration with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. (Photo: Jordan National Red Crescent Society)

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit [Jordan](#).

Emergency Appeal name	Middle East Complex Emergency MENA
Appeal number	MDRS5002
Duration	18 October 2023 to 31 December 2025
People to be assisted	700,000 people (25,000 in Jordan)
Funding requirement	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 185 million Federation-wide funding requirement for Jordan: CHF 26 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Jordan: CHF 25 million
Emergency Appeal	Middle East Crisis revised emergency appeal
Operational strategy	Middle East 2023 revised Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations update no. 2
Link to Country Response Plan	National Society Revised Response Plan

In response to escalating hostilities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), particularly in Gaza and the West Bank, the humanitarian situation has reached an unprecedented severity. Various humanitarian agencies have forewarned the potential for famine, the spread of diseases, and significant impacts on all aspects of life in Gaza. Due to its geographical location and the close historical ties between Jordan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt), Jordan remains highly affected by the escalation of hostilities.

The security situation in Jordan remains stable with active demonstrations to the hostilities in Gaza and the West Bank consistent throughout the country. The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is increasing its readiness to respond to different scenarios, including the reception of wounded persons or persons in need of medical care and the need to scale up logistics and warehousing capacities to be able to respond to potential needs going forward as the situation develops.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society has conducted a scenario planning to anticipate humanitarian action as the conflict worsens in the Middle East. These scenarios include the

de-escalation of the situation in Gaza and the West Bank, the situation in Gaza and West Bank remaining unchanged except more limitations to humanitarian aid, displacement of Gazans into Jordan due to escalations in the violence, and escalation in South Syria and Lebanon causing displacement in Northern Jordan. The National Society has planned various mitigation actions in the event of each scenario, and in its response, it will primarily target injured or ill people transferred from the West Bank and Gaza to Jordan for healthcare, families of injured people, and Jordanian returnees from the West Bank.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society has been rapidly scaling up its logistics and warehousing capacities to meet the growing demands as the crisis unfolds and has undergone significant logistical transformations, establishing itself as a key logistics hub, complementing Egypt's efforts in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid from various countries and organizations into Gaza. The National Society has also provided emergency medical services, **mental health and psychosocial support** ([MHPSS](#)), **water, sanitation and hygiene** ([WASH](#)) services, **food procurement and distribution**, **cash and voucher assistance** ([CVA](#)), **protection, gender and inclusion** ([PGI](#)), among others.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Jordan is characterized by dry to semi-dry climate conditions with an annual precipitation that falls under 50 millimetres in most areas. The country is exposed to different natural hazards such as extreme temperatures, droughts, and flash floods. These hazards are increasing in frequency due to climate change. The rapid population growth has increased the pressure on the country's already scarce water resource as more land is allocated for constructional work to accommodate the rising number of the Libyan and migrant population in the country.

According to the National Water Strategy 2008-2022, water scarcity in Jordan is the single most important constrain to the country's growth and development. Existing climatological precautionary measures applied by and within the communities have negatively affected livelihoods. Rising temperatures force farmers to shift to heat tolerant crops that do not require large amounts of water. Temperature increase poses additional risks such as rise in vector-borne diseases and the number of people exposed to extreme heatwaves, especially in urban areas. Jordan is the second most water-scarce country in the world, with attendant vulnerability to agriculture-based livelihoods.

Frequent droughts and declining precipitation significantly reduce runoffs. It is estimated that Jordan will receive 51–75 per cent less water from the Yarmouk-Jordan River due to droughts. Droughts and drier days will decrease the aquifers' recharge. Rising temperatures due to the rapid climate change is expected to increase human and agricultural water demands, with the overuse of groundwater resources directly leading to depletion.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The National Society's objectives encompass a wide range of critical areas, including mitigating climate change through emissions reduction and renewable energy promotion, enhancing climate adaptation and resilience efforts, conserving natural resources and protecting ecosystems, reducing pollution, raising public awareness and fostering environmental education, among others. It aims to promote sustainable development, engaging in international cooperation, supporting research and innovation, and empowering local communities to actively participate in environmental protection and climate action.

Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct online training for National Society staff and volunteers which includes climate-smart programming, interventions and awareness raising sessions
- Conduct awareness interventions for local communities to build resilience and help identify climate-related risks and implement disaster risk reduction actions
- Promote the use of green logistics and supply chain guidelines
- Develop climate-smart policies to be integrated into all National Society officers and operational procedures
- Systematically reduce paper consumption and have climate-smart digital solutions to reduce carbon footprint
- Work with youth volunteers as well as universities for awareness raising campaigns and encourage local dissemination initiatives led by youth and volunteers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Jordan National Red Crescent Society to develop climate-action strategic documents in line with its strategic plan and helps integrate it within the advocacy and communication plans of the National Society. It supports the National Society to promote and advocate for best practices of community-based climate change mitigation and adaptation, whether through awareness campaigns or online publications.

The IFRC also supports the National Society in building the capacity of the National Society staff, focusing on enhancing their skills and knowledge related to climate resilience and adaptation. Moreover, the IFRC collaborates with the National Society to develop both short-term and long-term plan of actions aimed at addressing climate change. This includes securing funding for the implementation of these plans, ensuring sustainability, and scaling up efforts to reach the most at-risk communities.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Jordan](#).

Jordan's health and economic condition have been severely strained by the global COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating the situation for vulnerable communities of refugees and the Jordanian population. The country currently hosts more than 760,000 refugees registered with the [UNHCR](#), mainly from Syria and from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, and Somalia. Over 80 per cent of the refugee population live within host communities across Jordan. As a result of the rising unemployment in the country, refugees face increasing economic pressures to meet their needs for safe and secure housing.

Furthermore, the impact on the health and economy of Jordan by the COVID-19 [pandemic](#) has exacerbated the situation for vulnerable communities of refugees and Jordanians. In 2021, 11 per cent of Syrian and 8 per cent of non-Syrian individuals reported living in sub-standard or informal settlements, with poor shelter conditions and low security leading to vulnerabilities at the shelter.

Aside from the conditions of the refugee population, most of the Jordanian [population](#) who live in Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa governorates are highly susceptible to earthquakes and flash floods due to their proximity to seismic zones. Risks from prolonged droughts are especially acute for farmers which threatens to affect agricultural production. Scarcity of water resources also cause the displacement of people to areas where water resources are available.

The multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted in 2021 concluded that low-income groups were more affected by natural risks than those who can afford more secure shelter. Children and elderly people were found to be at higher risk from the impacts of droughts and floods as they are more vulnerable to serious health conditions. Syrian refugees and migrants were found to be quite vulnerable to [natural hazards](#) due to a lack of proper protection from disasters. Additionally, the assessment found that farmers and people living in rural and agricultural areas may lack the necessary knowledge to deal with natural hazards.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society's multi-year high-level objectives are aimed at enhancing the country's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities in the face of disasters and crises. The primary goals include bolstering disaster resilience at the national and community levels, ensuring the safety and wellbeing of Jordanian citizens during emergencies, and collaborating with international partners to mitigate the impact of disasters.

The National Society is committed to strengthening disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction by implementing proactive measures, such as training first aid responders and enhancing community awareness. It works to provide effective and coordinated responses to disasters and crises, ensuring that essential services, humanitarian aid, and relief efforts reach those affected. The National Society strives to contribute to long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts following disasters, working to rebuild communities and infrastructure, as well as restoring livelihoods and social stability

Planned activities in 2025

- Update the multi-sectoral needs assessment and identify the most vulnerable communities to disasters and crises
- Conduct awareness-raising sessions of local communities on disaster risks and ways to mitigate/prevent them
- Establish/train national response teams across all branches, specializing in disaster management
- Create and update documents related to emergency and risk reduction
- Advance the cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) programme and widen its coverage both in geographical reach and number of target population
- Develop long-term agreements with local suppliers to ensure that expedited response mechanisms are in place
- Strategically pre-position shelter stocks across disaster-prone governorates
- Identify locations that meet land-use standards where accessible shelters/camps can be set up in collaboration with local authorities
- Implement the preparedness for effective ([PER](#)) branch development plan to enhance the National Society's rapid response capacities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Jordan National Red Crescent Society includes such areas as the provision of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, updating or developing emergency standard of procedures (SOPs), policies, and relevant documents for the National Society, updating the multi-sectoral needs assessment, and supporting the National Society's capacities in a wide range of disaster relief intervention efforts.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **Kuwait Red Crescent Society** assists the National Society in relief distributions related to the distribution of bread, cash and voucher assistance, food parcel distribution, and hygiene parcel distribution.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** assists the National Society in activities such as winterization, distribution of non-food items, and in distribution of food parcels, in addition to livelihood projects.



Health and wellbeing

The main challenges in terms of healthcare system in Jordan are related to poor utilization of primary healthcare services and an overall sub-optimal quality of services provided. The demographic trend in Jordan entails rising health costs which will lead to high healthcare financing needs in the medium to long term. The proportion of elderly population over the age of 60 who are granted free health insurance under the civil insurance program (CPI) is expected to grow to 13 per cent in 2050 compared to only 3 per cent of the Jordanian population in 2010. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Jordanian government spends about 3.5 per cent of the country's GDP on health expenditure.

The increase in the population in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas—caused by internal and external political crises in neighbouring countries—has inadvertently limited the country's ability to adequately address the health needs of both refugees and Jordanians. Syrian refugees currently access Ministry of Health (MoH) public hospitals and primary healthcare centres at the rate payable by an uninsured Jordanian. Surveys indicate that an estimated 43-50 per cent of the Syrian refugee households in Jordan had at least one member with a non-communicable disease (NCD), chronic respiratory disease and/or arthritis. A cross-sectional survey among Syrian refugees not residing in camps in northern Jordan revealed that among 8,041 adults, 21.8 per cent suffered from at least one NCD; hypertension (14.0 per cent) and diabetes (9.2 per cent) were the most prevalent NCDs. Of those people who needed health care services, 23 per cent did not seek it; 61.5 per cent cited provider cost as the main barrier to the pursuit of these services, and 63.4 per cent reported the unaffordability of medication.

In addition, surveys undertaken by Government and other WASH and public health actors have identified needs in selected schools that lack proper WASH facilities and put schoolchildren at risk from diseases, healthy living, and dignity, especially for female school children.

One of the most significant health threats in Jordan is of water scarcity. Limited water availability could force people to use contaminated water sources or reduce water use for hygiene and sanitation purposes. This could lead to an increase in water and food-borne diseases. Only one-third of schools in Jordan have basic sanitation services, and many lack proper water and hygiene facilities. This puts schoolchildren at risk of diseases and undermines their ability to live healthy and

dignified lives. While there is a need to increase access to water, the Jordanian Ministry of Environment has warned that doing so comes with health risks as water harvesting projects provide breeding grounds for disease vectors, especially mosquitoes.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society's foremost aim is to ensure that every individual in the country has access to essential healthcare services, with a particular focus on those from underserved and vulnerable communities. The Jordan National Red Crescent Society prioritizes public health and preventive programs that aim to control and prevent diseases through vaccination campaigns, disease awareness initiatives, and health education efforts. The National Society strives to strengthen medical response, ensuring rapid and effective interventions during crises, disasters, and emergencies.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) form an integral part of the National Society's health and wellbeing objectives. The National Society will address the psychological and emotional needs of individuals affected by crises or conflicts, while also working to reduce stigma associated with seeking mental health support.

Planned activities in 2025

- Build the capacity of volunteers and staff on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) tools
- Widen the base of community volunteers in risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) through training and practice to engage communities in health-related activities
- Standardize the operational procedures of mobile clinic services and provide wider coverage for better outreach to isolated/remote communities
- Build the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers in first aid
- Establish a commercial first aid unit at the National Society response for the dissemination of first aid knowledge and training among the public
- Integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in existing health programmes

- Encourage early detection and notification mechanisms at the community level through the CBHFA programme
- Plan and conduct water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme in schools focusing on both hygiene promotion and enhancing WASH facilities
- Conduct health promotion campaigns targeting schools, school children, and their parents to ensure that children have access to adequate safe drinking water
- Build the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers in emergency WASH and long-term WASH

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides continuous technical and financial support to the National Society in order to enhance its capabilities and



Migration and displacement

Jordan is home to thousands of refugees from Palestine, Iraq, and most recently, the Syrian Arab Republic. The [refugee](#) population in Jordan is largely urban, with 83 per cent living outside of camps. The country hosts more than 670,000 registered refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, 62,000 of whom were seeking work permits in 2021. Refugee population in Jordan represents both a humanitarian and economic concern for the Jordanian government. The country's capacity to maintain adequate and efficient services for all its population is increasingly getting strained. Ongoing regional, geopolitical, and economic instability makes the security situation for Jordanians and refugees highly precarious.

In 2020, Jordan recorded 138 cases of disaster displacements, all of which resulted from natural hazards such as flooding and storms. Jordan has a small number of internally displaced people, most of whom were displaced as a result of flooding and storms. Refugee populations also have had to relocate due to tensions within host communities. [Youth unemployment](#) is also a significant factor which drives internal migration from rural to urban setting. With labour-related migration in Jordan highly gendered and male-dominated, only 13 per cent of Jordanian women work outside of their home.

In 2022, the UNHCR in Jordan [stated](#) that only 2 per cent of refugee households can meet their essential food needs without any negative coping strategies, which include cutting down on meals, pulling children out of school, early marriage, and sending family members to beg. These negative coping mechanisms are directly attributable to challenges such as unemployment, poverty, strained ability to access safe and secure housing, and a lack of proper medical care. Poor

to better equip and prepare it for receiving patient casualties and responding to health crises.

The **Kuwait Red Crescent Society** supports the National Society's outpatient clinic to maintain services to the most vulnerable individuals.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides technical and financial support for the kidney dialysis software/system.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** provides financial support to the National Society for 10 renal dialysis machines for Jordan National Red Crescent Society hospital, reactivation of Zaatari camp clinics, mobile clinic outreach campaigns, reactivation of non-Jordanians' renal dialysis project, and surgical operations project at the National Society hospital.

conditions of shelter and low security of tenure continue to be drivers of vulnerability.

Jordan also witnesses external migration of its population, mostly either for work or for educational purposes. By the middle of 2020, some 800,000 Jordanians had emigrated abroad, often travelling to neighbouring Middle Eastern countries, West Africa, Europe, and the United States. The remittances sent back to Jordan are an important source of income for their families.

Similarly, Jordan is also home to migrant domestic workers predominantly from North Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia. The process for recruiting and retaining domestic labour migrants is open to exploitation. Jordan uses [Kafala](#), an employer-sponsorship system, which is common in the Middle Eastern and Gulf states. Egyptian agricultural workers and South Asian garment workers in Jordan often arrive on these permits which bind them to their employers and limit their rights under national labour law standards. Jordan has reviewed this system in recent years, but in 2015, the [International Labour Organization](#) determined that it remains open to abuse.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society's primary goals encompass providing support, protection, and assistance to vulnerable populations. Over the coming years, these efforts include ensuring the safety, dignity, and rights of migrants and displaced individuals by providing a secure environment and protection to vulnerable communities; enhancing the

living condition and providing access to essential services for migrants and displaced populations; promoting social cohesion and community integration by bridging divides and promoting dialogue between host communities and displaced populations; providing psychosocial support and mental health services to help individuals cope with the psychological challenges that often accompany displacement; continuing advocacy for the rights and needs of migrants and displaced populations both nationally and internationally. The National Society will also develop a migration strategy that reflects the strategic focus of the National Society and increase its coordination and interaction on migration issues with other humanitarian agencies.

- Integrate a migrant-oriented approach in regular National Society activities
- Provide basic services to most vulnerable refugees and host communities in the fields of health, food security, livelihood, and winterization

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to support the National Society both technically and financially on fostering greater coordination and interaction on migration issues. Wherever necessary, it provides guidance towards strategies that reflect the strategic focus of the National Society and adheres to the fundamental principles of humanitarian assistance. The IFRC continues to support the National Society to adopt innovative approaches to better understand and engage with people and communities, to enable them address unhealthy and unsafe practices.

Planned activities in 2025

- Coordinate and interact on migration issues with United Nations agencies and/or local and international NGOs
- Develop a migration strategy that reflects the strategic focus of the National Society



Values, power and inclusion

The displacement of hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees has posed significant challenges for the refugees themselves as well as their host communities. The refugees in Jordan face multiple daily hurdles in the form of fluctuating levels of humanitarian assistance, exhaustion of savings accounts, and limited access to livelihood opportunities. These problems have been compounded by the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic which caused further strain on an already pressured healthcare system. With intensified competition over scarce resources and fewer livelihood opportunities, vulnerable Jordanians also face struggle to make ends meet. Unemployment challenges, particularly among youth, highlight the necessity of medium- and longer-term livelihood interventions.

Climate change will disproportionately affect displaced women and girls in Jordan. Water shortages will increase their vulnerability to violence. Water scarcity is projected to contribute to the increase in domestic and intimate partner violence, and there is already evidence of rising tensions around water availability among households in the Azraq camp.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society strives to ensure that its actions and decisions are guided by the fundamental principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. It continues to work with the broader community to instil these values and advocate for a culture of empathy, respect, and dignity in all interactions. Through local capacity building exercises such as training and skill

development, the National Society works towards building community resilience against crises and conflicts.

The National Society's multi-year objectives encompass fostering an inclusive environment that embraces diversity and ensures that marginalised or vulnerable groups have access to equal opportunities. It works to eliminate discrimination and prejudice, advocating for the rights and dignity of all individuals, regardless of their background, identity, or circumstances.

Planned activities in 2025

- Standardize an induction course for National Society staff and volunteers which includes humanitarian values and fundamental principles
- Implement youth-led campaigns to encourage and promote volunteerism under the initiative 'Youth Stands for Humanity'
- Ensure and promote equal gender participation with diverse backgrounds in all activities
- Put in place practical measures which ensure equitable access and opportunities within all areas of intervention
- Strengthen the National Society's integrity line to ensure its effectiveness
- Include protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) elements in all the National Society's programmes and initiatives

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC and the National Society are committed to the community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach to humanitarian action. Specifically, this means that the National Society provides timely, relevant and actionable lifesaving and life-enhancing information to communities, while also listening to communities' needs, feedback and complaints. This ensures

that communities can actively participate in and guide the National Society's actions. The IFRC continues to support the National Society to adopt innovative approaches to better understand and engage with people and communities, to enable them to address unhealthy and unsafe practices. This ensures that all activities are tailored to the need of vulnerable people.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2014. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Jordan National

Red Crescent Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct regular Movement partner meetings to discuss ways forward and possible areas of engagement with local stakeholders
- Establish a joint committee to follow up on priorities set in the COD meetings and translate them into action
- Mobilize resources to fulfill the execution of priorities
- Engage with shelter cluster to become a main member in coordination efforts

- Update the Jordan National Red Crescent Society's fundraising policy
- Initiate dialogues with prospective new donors to diversify income streams

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Jordan National Red Crescent Society in strengthening collaboration with Movement and non-Movement partners. It also supports the National Society in improving its operational effectiveness.



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct training for volunteers across all branches to enhance volunteer capacity for better humanitarian response and integration into communities
- Reactivate the youth branch and equip it with the necessary tools and materials to ensure an appropriate space for collaborative work
- Develop an online platform that is accessible to volunteers where they can interact, engage, and learn from one another

- Enhance branch capacity to deliver services through adherence to the minimum standards of branch performance and delivery

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in strengthening its financial sustainability efforts through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the ICRC-IFRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the Empress Shoken Fund.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop periodic publicity documents of National Society best practices in disaster preparedness and response to advocate for disaster risk management, policies, and regulations
- Organize thematic workshops with relevant government officials to raise awareness of International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) and advocate for the adoption of disaster laws

- Ensure Red Cross Red Crescent members in-country, along with the National Society, have one voice, one message, and a clear engagement process when dealing with external stakeholders, especially local authorities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC seeks to enhance the Jordan National Red Crescent Society's capacity to engage in effective humanitarian diplomacy by providing tailored training and guidance. It also supports the National Society to maximise its outreach and improve its communications.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Implement anti-fraud and corruption policies and encourage the use of [IFRC integrity line](#)
- Mainstream the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and assault policy
- Enhance data protection and IT governance measures
- Develop a [digital transformation](#) roadmap
- Strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and reporting capacities and enhance data management systems

- Conduct workshops on accountability for all staff, volunteers, and branches across the country

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of collaboration and support on workshops for its staff and volunteers on accountability values and practices. It will also provide the Jordan National Red Crescent Society with financial support for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence to prevent fraud and corruption. Additionally, the IFRC will support the National Society in digital transformation initiatives and data analytics.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC established its presence in Jordan as a regional office for the Middle East and Gulf in 1993 and is supporting the Jordan National Red Crescent Society to implement its humanitarian work throughout the country. In 2016, the IFRC presence moved from a regional representation to a country office. The IFRC provides technical and financial programme

support, largely focusing on health and livelihoods and food security programming. It works with the National Society on its capacity development, in line with its domestic mandate as an auxiliary to public authorities. The IFRC also provides support on planning, monitoring, and reporting processes, ensuring the National Society is accountable to stakeholders.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society** assists the National Society with relief distribution, voucher assistance, food parcel distributions, and hygiene parcel distributions. It also provides

financial support to the National Society's outpatient clinic to maintain services to the most vulnerable individuals.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides the National Society with technical and financial support for the development of a kidney dialysis software.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** assists the National Society with activities such as winterization, distribution of non-food items and distribution of food parcels (seasonal distributions), in addition to livelihood projects. It will also provide financial support for renal dialysis machines for the National Society hospital, reactivation of Zaatari camp clinics, mobile clinic outreach campaigns, reactivation of non-Jordanians' renal dialysis project, and a surgical operations project at the National Society hospital.



Jordan National Red Crescent Society distributed emergency relief supplies to 400 families affected by floods and cold waves in Jordan. (Photo: Jordan National Red Crescent Society)

Movement coordination

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC assists Syrians who sought refuge in Jordan and their host communities visit detainees, helps civilians and foreign detainees restore contact with their families, promotes IHL and supports the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The ICRC delegation in Jordan is also a key logistical, training and fleet hub for ICRC operations, contributing to its humanitarian response in the Middle East region and beyond.

Coordination with other actors

As an auxiliary to public authorities, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society participates in the Higher Council for Civil Defence (HCCD) where representatives from various ministries and security forces convene regularly to review the national contingency plan and related policies and strategies. Within this framework, the National Society also takes part in meetings of the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) which plays a pivotal role in coordinating emergency and disaster response among HCCD members to prevent redundancy. During epidemics, the Ministry of Health assumes leadership of the NCSCM to orchestrate the response. Furthermore, Jordan National Red Crescent Society holds a seat on the Social Protection Task Force of the Ministry of Social Affairs, contributing to collaborative efforts in this area.

In the realm of external partnerships, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) played a pivotal role in the cash-based program, which concluded in June 2017. The IFRC and the National Society have continued to maintain close ties with UNHCR, particularly concerning the Livelihoods programme and have engaged in coordination discussions regarding the new emergency cash assistance programme. The IFRC and the National Society work closely with various relevant UN agencies, including the UNDP, WHO, (UNICEF, UN Women, FAO, and WFP, as well as international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These collaborations occur within various working groups and forums dedicated to livelihoods and community-based health and first aid programmes.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

This plan reflects the priorities of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society, and the support it is receiving from the IFRC Network, comprising the IFRC and participating National Societies. It is the result of a unified planning process involving the Jordan National Red Crescent Society, the IFRC and participating National Societies. It also unifies the emergency response of the National Society with its long-term programming. The plan which is aligned with [IFRC's Strategy 2030](#), will serve as a reference for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

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