



# JORDAN

## 2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



12 February 2026

### In support of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society



10

National Society branches



11

National Society local units



162

National Society staff



770

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



25,000

Ongoing emergency operations



50,000

Climate and environment



5,000

Disasters and crises



20,000

Health and wellbeing



20,000

Migration and displacement



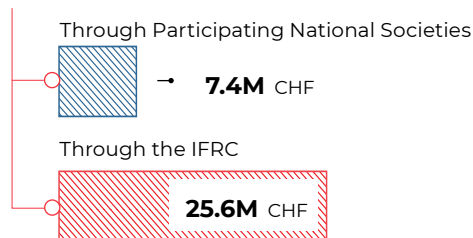
20,000

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 33M CHF



2027

Total 7.5M CHF

2028

7M CHF

Projected funding requirements

### Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross\*
- Bahrain Red Crescent Society
- British Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross Society\*
- Iraqi Red Crescent Society
- Japanese Red Cross Society\*
- Qatar Red Crescent Society
- Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates
- Swedish Red Cross\*
- Turkish Red Crescent Society

### IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

**MDRS5002**

Middle East Complex Emergency

Longer-term needs:

**MAAJO01**

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

## Hazards



Drought



Flash floods



Earthquakes



Population movement

## IFRC network multi-year focus

### Emergency response

- Migration and displacement

### Longer term needs

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

**100**

**World Bank Population figure**

**11.6M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line**

**16%**



During the Dead Sea ultramarathon, National Society emergency response teams provided first aid to 166 participants along the race route. (Photo: Jordan National Red Crescent Society)

## Detailed funding requirements

	2026	2027	2028
	IFRC	IFRC	IFRC
<b>Ongoing emergencies</b>	23M		
<b>Longer-term needs</b>			
Climate and environment	460,000	423,000	
Disasters & crises	2M		
Health & wellbeing	126,000	126,000	126,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.6M</b>	<b>549,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>

### Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	2026	20,000				20,000			
	2027	20,000				20,000			
	2028	20,000				20,000			
British Red Cross	2026					-			
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	2026					-			
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2026	2.4M			100,000	2M		300,000	
	2027	1.9M			100,000	1.5M		300,000	
	2028	1.9M			100,000	1.5M		300,000	
Turkish Red Crescent	2026				-		-	-	
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	2026	5M						5M	
	2027	5M						5M	
	2028	5M						5M	

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Jordan National Red Crescent Society** was established in 1947 and was admitted to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (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 has a network of 10 branches located

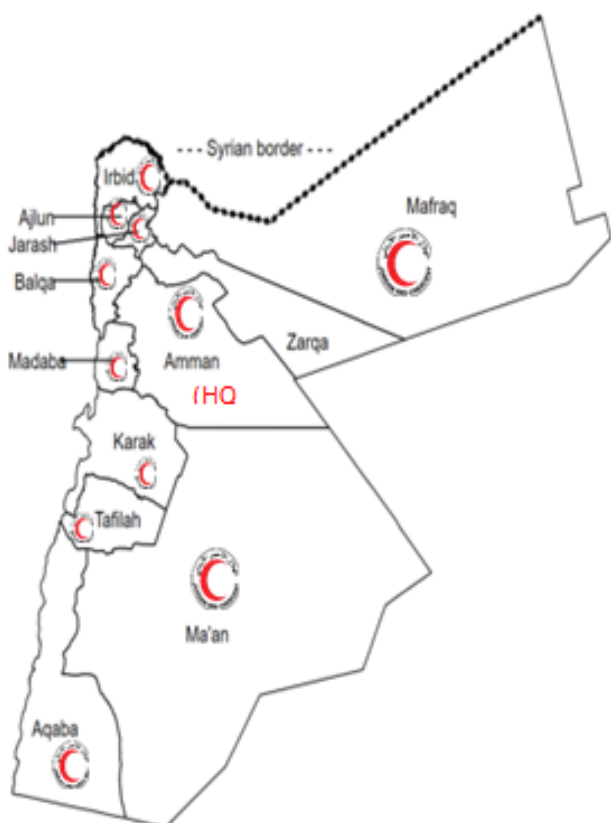
in 10 governorates which provides support through the implementation of programs related to relief, health, social services, and youth empowerment to the people in Jordan. The National Society volunteers are composed of a trained team on community-based health and first aid approach (CBHFA), Red Crescent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

The overarching goals of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society's Strategic Plan 2025-2030 are:

- Health services: enhancing access, uptake and quality of primary health care for vulnerable populations
- Disaster management and disaster risk reduction: effectively responding to emergencies and disasters while fostering a better understanding and application of community-based disaster risk reduction
- Social protection and cohesion: supporting socio-economic empowerment and promoting social inclusion while contributing to greater social cohesion
- National Society development: ensuring that the National Society remains fit-for-purpose to enhance operational efficacy and to be financially sustainable in order to continue providing effective local humanitarian action long into the future

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 11.4 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.

# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	<a href="#">Middle East Crisis 2023   MENA</a>
<b>IFRC Emergency Appeal code</b>	MDRS5002
<b>People to be assisted</b>	700,000 people (25,000 in Jordan)
<b>Duration</b>	18 October 2023 to 31 December 2026
<b>Funding requirements</b>	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 (CHF 2 million received)
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Middle East Crisis revised emergency appeal</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Middle East 2023 Revised Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Link to latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.5</a>
<b>Link to Country Response Plan</b>	<a href="#">National Society Revised Response Plan</a>

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.

In view of the protracted nature of the Middle East crisis and the deepening humanitarian needs across the region, the operation timeframe has been extended by 12 months, until 31 December 2026. This extension is essential to sustain life-saving assistance, support recovery efforts, and maintain operational readiness amid ongoing volatility. Despite significant progress, access constraints, recurrent displacement, and deteriorating public services continue to hinder the delivery of aid and the stabilization of affected communities.

# 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

For 2026-2028, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society's multi-year high level objectives include the promotion of the reduction of carbon emissions, support climate adaptation and bolster resilience in at-risk communities through education, practical interventions and advocacy aligned with national climate frameworks. It will work to conserve natural reserves, protect biodiversity, and enhance water efficiency, especially in vulnerable rural and peri-urban communities while supporting sustainable agricultural practices. The National Society also raise public awareness on pollution, waste management, and responsible stewardship of land and water resources is a priority, leveraging nationwide campaigns and community-based actions.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society will empower communities to act on local environmental challenges through participatory projects, training, and youth engagement, cultivating future environmental leaders and building a culture of climate responsibility. It will integrate climate risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection into all relief and development programmes, ensuring responses address both immediate humanitarian needs and the underlying, systemic vulnerabilities revealed or exacerbated by climate trends.

The National Society will actively participate in national and regional climate discourse, advocate for inclusive, evidence-based policies, and pursue partnerships with government agencies, HydroMet institutions, academia, and the private sector. Its 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.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Implement community-based climate adaptation projects (e.g., water efficiency, heat-resilient crops, flood risk reduction)
- Build the capacity of staff and volunteers through specialized training on climate risk reduction, [disaster risk reduction](#) and environmental protection
- Deliver public awareness campaigns on drought preparedness, water conservation, and responsible land use
- Empower youth and volunteers to lead grassroots environmental initiatives and early warning outreach in vulnerable communities
- Introduce sustainable practices in facilities and operations (e.g., energy efficiency, recycling, paperless systems)
- Integrate environmental impact considerations into all programmes and logistics

- Promote use of renewable energy and eco-friendly materials in branch offices and community centres

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.

## 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



## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC 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 has established a set of multi-year high-level objectives 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 well-being of Jordanian citizens during emergencies, and collaborating with international partners to mitigate the impact of disasters.

In response to these evolving risks and systemic pressures, the National Society's multi-year objectives for 2026– 2028 focus on strengthening community disaster resilience by building national and local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness through training, awareness, and [early action](#), so that communities can anticipate, withstand, and recover from disasters more effectively. It will work to ensure that timely, needs-based assistance health, shelter, food, cash, and protection reach those affected by disasters, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable: refugees, displaced, and marginalized Jordanians.

The National Society will support long-term recovery that rebuilds safe housing, infrastructure, livelihoods, and social stability, while fostering community cohesion amid displacement and demographic change. It will also participate in national crisis management and humanitarian coordination forums to promote evidence-based disaster planning, inclusive policy, and resource mobilization, while bridging government and grassroots responses through its auxiliary role.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society will mainstream Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) by adopting the IFRC's global approach to preparedness underpinned by regular assessment, exercises, and systems-upgrade to ensure it is always ready and able to respond rapidly and efficiently to new emergencies across all sectors.

- Strengthen Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) processes
- Improve coordination with national disaster management authorities

### Planned activities in 2026

- Build community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity through training, awareness campaigns, and early warning systems
- Establish and train community-based disaster response teams, with a focus on vulnerable groups
- Integrate climate and disaster preparedness education in schools and youth volunteer programmes
- Maintain pre-positioned relief items and strengthen logistics systems for rapid deployment
- Train staff and volunteers on needs assessment and distribution management
- Provide emergency shelter materials and technical guidance during crises
- Advocate safe housing and resilient infrastructure in recovery programmes
- Develop cash preparedness systems and train teams to implement cash assistance
- Use cash and voucher assistance (CVA) as a standard response modality

### 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.



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



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.

Jordan's healthcare system, while regionally advanced, faces persistent challenges in quality, equity, and financial sustainability issues that are magnified by demographic shifts and successive waves of forced migration. Key barriers include inconsistent quality of care, underutilization of primary healthcare, insufficient integration across service levels, and significant disparities between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. Most Jordanians are insured, but fragmented schemes, rising healthcare costs, and an aging population with those over 60 projected to reach 13 per cent by 2050 will place additional demands on limited health sector resources. Long-term fiscal sustainability remains a concern, with public health expenditure at just 3.5 per cent of GDP and out-of-pocket payments by patients accounting for roughly one-third of total health spending.

The health system remains under heavy strain due to population pressures—including over 1.3 million Syrian refugees and sizable Iraqi, Yemeni, Sudanese, and Somali populations exacerbating bottlenecks in service delivery, workforce availability, and public financing. While Syrian refugees can access Ministry of Health (MoH) hospitals and primary care at the uninsured Jordanian rate with exemptions for maternity and childhood services, they face high costs for care and medicines, limited transportation, and other material barriers issues also felt by migrants and low-income Jordanians.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including hypertension and diabetes, are highly prevalent: surveys indicate 43–50 per cent of Syrian refugee households have at least one member affected, and 23 per cent of those in need do not seek care mainly due to cost. Mental health, communicable diseases, and chronic conditions add further complexity to effective healthcare provision. Availability remains uneven: in a recent assessment, only 21 per cent of respondents reported access to primary health within a reasonable walking distance, while 8 per cent had no care nearby; cost and transportation were the top obstacles across all groups.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)-related needs also persist, with only a third of Jordanian schools providing basic sanitation, heightening disease risks and undermining dignity for children, especially girls. COVID-19 exposed additional weaknesses particularly in preparedness, outreach, and inclusion highlighting the importance of affordable, accessible, and community-based health and public health solutions for all.

As per the MSNA conducted by IFRC/ Jordan National Red Crescent Society, when asking the interviewees about the availability and accessibility of health services within 15 minutes walking distance, 46 per cent reported to having access to pharmacies, 23 per cent reported the availability of Private clinics, 21 per cent fixed or mobile PHC's, while 8 per cent reported no availability of any healthcare within a reasonable distance.

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society's overarching goal is to maximize the health and wellbeing of all people in Jordan, focusing on reducing vulnerability, improving access, and elevating the quality and continuity of care. Strategic objectives for 2026–2028 include improving access to essential healthcare services for all, with special focus on underserved and vulnerable groups, by enhancing the quality of primary healthcare and emergency medical care, including through the Jordan Red Crescent Hospital.

It will work to expand preventive health and public health programmes, such as health education, and awareness initiatives targeting NCDs and communicable diseases. The National Society will also work to strengthen emergency medical responses by training and equipping first aid responders and healthcare professionals to deliver timely and effective interventions in crises, disasters, and daily emergencies. It will support the treatment and care of Gaza evacuee patients, ensuring access to specialized medical services, rehabilitation, and continuous healthcare assistance, in coordination with government and international partners. Furthermore, the National Society will integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into both emergency response and long-term health services, addressing the needs of Jordanians, refugees, migrants, and Gaza evacuees, while reducing stigma around mental health care.

Lastly, it will work to promote maternal, child, and elderly health and strengthen support for people with disabilities, ensuring inclusive and equitable access to healthcare services and build capacity and resilience within National Society staff, healthcare personnel, and volunteers to sustain a skilled and responsive healthcare network across the country.

- Train staff and volunteers on rapid WASH interventions in crisis settings

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## Planned activities in 2026

- Advocate for equitable access to affordable healthcare for refugees, migrants, and underserved Jordanians, ensuring representation in national policy platforms
- Position Jordan National Red Crescent Society hospital, clinics, and mobile health services as a complementary arm of the national health system
- Promote integration of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and first aid into Jordan's national public health strategies
- Expand access to essential healthcare through National Society hospitals, outpatient clinics, and mobile units, especially in underserved and refugee-hosting areas
- Scale up preventive health programmes on NCDs, communicable diseases, maternal and child health, and elderly care
- Improve services for people with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility
- Strengthening ambulance and first responder systems, ensuring rapid intervention in emergencies
- Train volunteers and health personnel in epidemic preparedness, IPC, and emergency health response
- Support specialized treatment and continuous care for Gaza evacuee patients in coordination with authorities
- Implement community-based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) projects in schools and rural areas, targeting gaps in sanitation and hygiene
- Deliver emergency WASH services (hygiene kits, water trucking, temporary sanitation) to displaced populations, refugees, and Gaza evacuees

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide sustained technical, financial, and operational support to strengthen Jordan National Red Crescent Society under the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) framework, with a focus on institutional and operational capacity: enhancing its readiness to manage patient inflows, expand ambulance services, and improve referral pathways during emergencies and mass-casualty events. It will focus on community and mobile health services by supporting mobile clinics, outreach programmes, and community-based health initiatives to increase access to affordable healthcare for underserved populations, including refugees and Gaza evacuees. The IFRC will continue to assist in providing surgical treatment, kidney dialysis, rehabilitation, and MHPSS services for vulnerable patients, including Gaza evacuees. (Advanced medical treatment, including major surgery, oncology, trauma care, rehabilitation, and prosthetics).

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.



## 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 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 Jordan National Red Crescent Society's commitment to addressing the complex realities of migration and displacement includes high level objectives such as ensuring the safety, dignity, and basic rights of migrants, refugees, and displaced individuals in Jordan, upholding humanitarian principles and advocating for their protection in national and international forums. It will work to improve the living conditions of migrants and displaced populations by facilitating equitable access to essential services, including health care, psychosocial support, education, shelter, and livelihoods with targeted interventions for the most vulnerable, including women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The National Society will strengthen social inclusion, mutual understanding, and positive relationships between host

communities and displaced populations through dialogue, community engagement, conflict prevention, and integration initiatives. It will deliver tailored MHPSS services to help migrants and refugees cope with trauma, displacement-related stress, and social isolation, while working to reduce stigma associated with seeking mental health support. Its objectives also include advocating for legal rights, access to basic services, and durable solutions for migrants and displaced people, and raise awareness about their specific challenges with government agencies, humanitarian partners, and the wider public. Under Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)), the National Society will maintain and strengthen mechanisms for tracing and reuniting separated families, particularly during emergencies, migration, and displacement events.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Maintain Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services for separated families
- Advocate for protection, dignity, and durable solutions in coordination with government and humanitarian partners
- Conduct regular needs assessments with refugees, migrants, and host communities to identify evolving vulnerabilities
- Deliver community-based projects that foster social cohesion, dialogue, and conflict prevention between host and displaced populations
- Integrate MHPSS and livelihood support into community engagement activities to address trauma and displacement stress.

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### 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.

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**The ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the [Restoring Family Links](#) initiative.



## Values, power and inclusion

Jordan has made significant progress in expanding access to education, but challenges remain. According to UNICEF and UNESCO, 97 per cent of children are enrolled in primary school, yet gaps persist at the secondary level, where dropout rates rise due to poverty, child labor, early marriage, and displacement. Around 47,000 children of refugee background remain out of school, many due to economic pressures, limited school capacity, or documentation barriers. Refugee and migrant children often face overcrowded classrooms, double-shift schools, and inequitable access to quality learning. In addition, only one-third of schools in Jordan have adequate WASH facilities, which disproportionately affects adolescent girls and children with disabilities.

The quality of education also presents challenges. Large class sizes, under-resourced schools, and insufficient teacher training impact learning outcomes. According to UNESCO's SDG4 Scorecard (2023), Jordan faces gaps in foundational skills (literacy and numeracy) and limited access to early childhood education, particularly for children from vulnerable households. The Ministry of Education's 2023–2025 Education Strategic Plan emphasizes inclusive education, but funding and implementation remain constrained. In host communities, the consequences of a displacement situation of the Syrian refugees are considerable and have posed challenges for both Syrian refugees and Jordanian hosts. Coping with fluctuating levels of humanitarian assistance, exhausted savings and limited access to livelihood opportunities, Syrian refugees have been struggling to provide for themselves and their families. Meanwhile, Jordanian host communities have been coping with the consequences of a population increase and resulting intensification of competition over scarce resources and livelihood opportunities, which have made it increasingly difficult for vulnerable Jordanians to make ends meet. The challenges of unemployment specially among youth highlight the necessity of medium- and longer-term livelihood interventions.

While Jordan maintains a strong legal and policy framework for protection, including the Family Protection Law, the National Strategy for Women, and anti-trafficking measures, enforcement, survivor-centered response, and community-level programming require continued investment.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is committed to humanitarian values, empowerment, inclusion, and accountability. For 2026–2028, the National Society's high level multi-year objectives include ensuring that its actions are guided by the Fundamental Principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Foster a culture of empathy,

dignity, and respect by integrating humanitarian values into community life, with a special focus on youth and volunteers through education and awareness initiatives.

The National Society will work to strengthen local capacities, resilience, and participation by providing training, non-formal education, and skill development opportunities. It will work to ensure that communities are actively engaged in decision-making, and that their voices and feedback shape National Society's actions in line with the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society will work to guarantee that all programmes are gender-sensitive, disability-inclusive, and responsive to the needs of marginalized groups, including refugees, migrants, children, and persons with disabilities. Ensure equal access for women, men, girls, and boys to healthcare, education, protection, and livelihood opportunities. It will mainstream gender equality across all interventions and provide survivor-centered support. Promote women's leadership, empowerment, and meaningful participation in decision-making that affects their lives and communities.

The National Society will support national education efforts by improving access to learning for out-of-school children, including refugees and migrants and promote safe and protective learning environments and integrate humanitarian values, health, and protection awareness into youth programming.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Integrate humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles into youth and volunteer education programmes
- Conduct awareness sessions in schools and communities on neutrality, impartiality, and respect for diversity
- Empower youth as humanitarian leaders through training, civic engagement, and Red Crescent clubs
- Support access to education for out-of-school children, particularly refugees and migrants
- Promote safe, protective, and inclusive learning environments with WASH and child protection integrated
- Integrate health, humanitarian values, and protection awareness into youth and school programmes
- Mainstream Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and safeguarding across all programmes
- Institutionalizing Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all programmes

- Establish community feedback and complaints mechanisms to inform decision-making
- Train volunteers to facilitate inclusive participation and two-way communication with communities

(fraud and corruption prevention, child protection, and PSEA awareness), and develop survivor-centered approaches. Its support will also include strategic partnerships with global and regional initiatives on youth, education in emergencies, and social cohesion, enabling the National Society to expand its complementary role in education and humanitarian values promotion.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical and financial support to scale up CEA and PGI trainings, institutionalize safeguarding measures

## 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.



### Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy



## Strategic and operational coordination

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Actively engage in international dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy with Movement partners, United Nations agencies, international NGOs, foundations, embassies, and other stakeholders
- Diversify income sources by expanding private sector engagement, strengthening digital and individual fundraising initiatives, and exploring social financing opportunities
- Strengthen internal reporting and accountability systems, ensuring transparency and trust with partners, authorities, and the communities it serves

- Diversify funding streams through targeted engagement with the private sector, international donors, and expanded domestic fundraising

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide sustained technical, financial and strategic support to the National Society in reinforcing governance, risk management, compliance and reporting systems to ensure trust with donors, authorities and communities. It will support volunteer and youth engagement, branch development, financial sustainability and leadership training to ensure a strong and inclusive National Society.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen strategic leadership and governance by ensuring effective statutory frameworks, inclusive decision-making, and alignment with the Strategic Plan 2025–2030
- Reinforce branch development and decentralization to guarantee equitable access to services and empower communities across all governorates
- Advance financial sustainability through diverse income-generation models, private sector partnerships, and innovative financing mechanisms
- Modernize internal systems with a focus on digitalization, transparency, and efficiency across HR, finance, logistics, and program management
- Expand and protect volunteerism and youth engagement, ensuring a safe, inclusive, and enabling environment that nurtures leadership, diversity, and resilience

- Position Jordan National Red Crescent Society as a trusted auxiliary to government, strengthening its capacity to support national disaster preparedness, health systems, and social protection frameworks

### 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. Its support will also include strategic and governance support, including peer-to-peer exchange, legal advisory services, and statutory reforms; branch and volunteer development, supported by technical expertise from IFRC Reference Centres and peer National Societies, ensuring inclusive and safe volunteering practices.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Systematically identifying key humanitarian issues such as protection for migrants and refugees, climate and disaster risks, legal frameworks for response, health equity, social cohesion, and localization where external engagement with government, policymakers, and civil society is critical
- Through evidence-based advocacy, targeted campaigns, and high-level dialogue, shape policy outcomes and resources flows to the benefit of the most vulnerable
- Developing and implementing a dynamic, multi-audience communication strategy which amplifies humanitarian messages, builds public trust, and increases the visibility and understanding of the National Society's role and impact
- Investing in the continuous training and empowerment of staff, volunteers, and governance bodies to act as

effective humanitarian diplomats and communicators equipped to represent the Movement and the needs of vulnerable people at local, national, and international fora

- Deepening National Society's participation in national and regional humanitarian diplomacy platforms, including inter-agency coordination groups, thematic alliances, and multilateral advocacy efforts
- Ensuring that all external engagement is principled, survivor-centered, transparent, and respectful, with mechanisms for stakeholder feedback and learning integrated into communication and advocacy cycles

### 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

- Expand safeguarding mechanisms, invest in comprehensive staff and volunteer safety and security systems, prioritize gender diversity and inclusion, and offer continuous professional and leadership development for all personnel
- Transparent and robust systems will guide financial resources, including timely financial reporting, donor accountability, and prudent risk management, with regular internal and external audits ensuring compliance and trust
- Enhance integrity frameworks by strengthening policies and response mechanisms to address integrity breaches, prevent fraud and corruption, and promote the use of established reporting and whistleblowing channels
- Investments in risk assessment, contingency planning, and continual review of security protocols will protect staff, volunteers, partners, and beneficiaries
- Results-based management, advanced data collection platforms, and end-to-end supply chain oversight will be further established to support informed decision-making and strengthen quality assurance across branches and programmes
- Under digital transformation, accelerate digital maturity over the coming years—guided by planned digital transformation assessments—to expand data-driven,

digitally enabled humanitarian services and close infrastructure and digital skills gaps

- Digitalization will be fully embedded across health, cash/ voucher assistance, volunteer management, branch operations, and communications
- Sustainability will be secured through capacity building, staff and volunteer training, attracting IT/data talent, and mobilizing external funding for critical digital investments
- Invest in supporting local innovation initiatives, pilot projects, and strategic partnerships with technology providers, academic institutions, and IFRC innovation hubs

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide strategic and technical support to JNRCS in advancing accountability, digital transformation, and innovation. It will offer ongoing training, tools, standards, and peer-learning platforms for strengthening integrity, safeguarding, financial management, risk, and security systems. The IFRC network provides co-investment and technical support for digital services, data analytics, infrastructure upgrades, digital literacy, and cybersecurity, drawing on resources from the IFRC Digital Transformation Impact Platform and global innovation partners. Furthermore, regional and global hubs will act as channels for introducing new methodologies, partnerships, and scalable innovations, strengthening JNRCS's capacity to test, adapt, and institutionalize emergent best practices.



Through its Orphan Sponsorship Programme, the National Society provides cash assistance to registered orphans and their families.  
(Photo: Jordan National Red Crescent Society)

# 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.

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## 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.

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## 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

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve 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 network databank](#)
- 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 2026 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](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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