



النهضة العربية للديمقراطية و التنمية  
Arab Renaissance for Democracy & Development - ARDD

# Annual Report 2016



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# Organization Profile

Started in 2008 as a critical source of legal aid for refugees and other marginalized groups, ARDD's scope has since expanded to include: rights awareness training; civic engagement; research, analysis, and advocacy; as well as psychosocial support.

To ensure program sustainability, our work is guided by four central values:

I. Community Focused: we believe in community-focused initiatives, with an emphasis on inclusive participation, to ensure that communities are playing a leading role in addressing issues that they face in their societies.

II. Partnership and Collaboration: No organization or person alone can achieve justice. We partner with other civil society actors, community-based organizations, as well as national and international actors, to find the best solutions for achieving justice. We believe that diverse voices and partnerships strengthen, not only our programming, but also our organization.

III. Accountability and Transparency: We believe in holding ourselves accountable and being transparent in order to ensure trust with the communities and partners we work with.

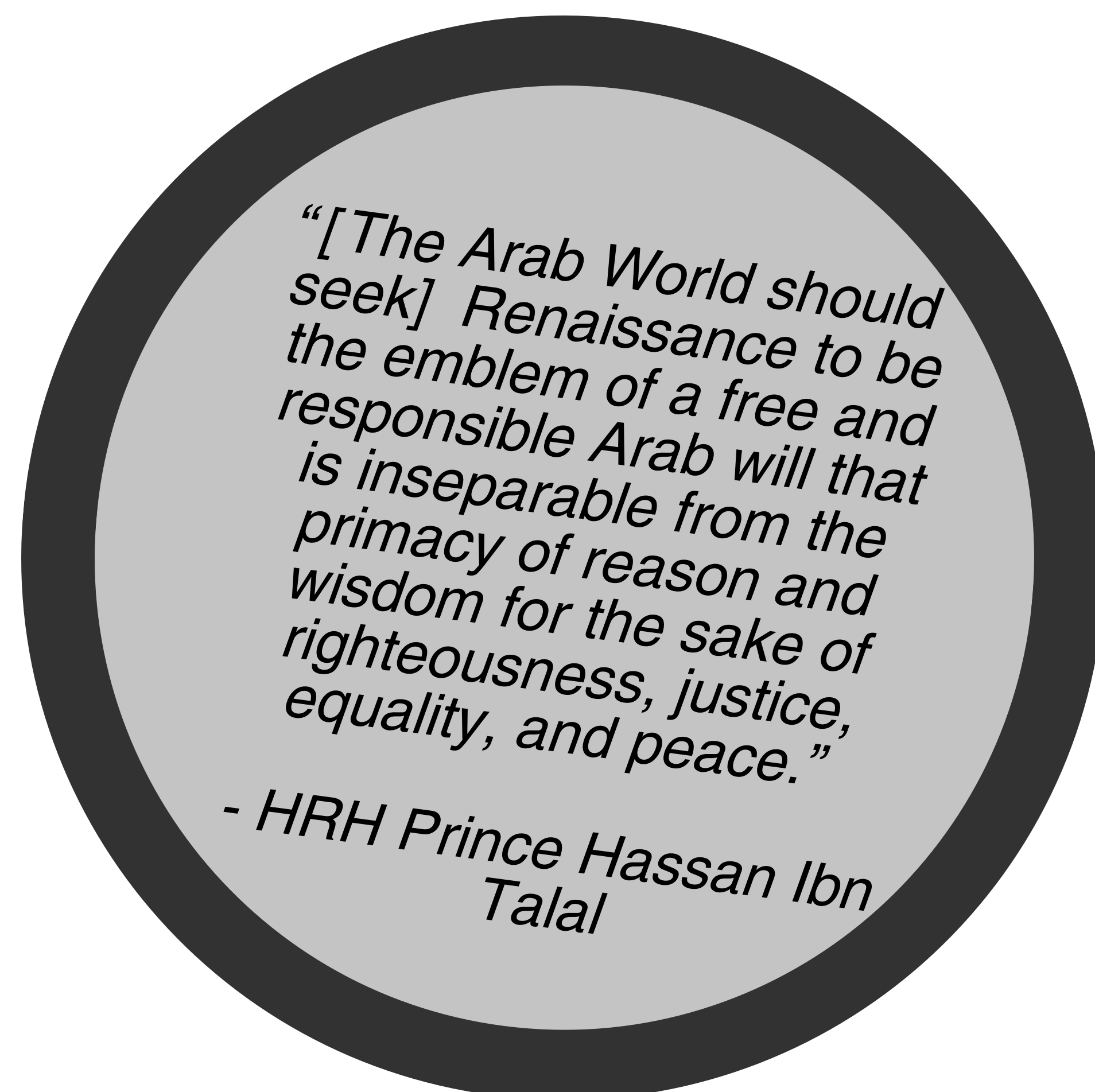
IV. Evidence and Learning: We believe in designing evidence-based initiatives guided by facts on the ground, and using lessons learned to advocate for better engagement by national and international actors.

Within this framework, and with the support of dedicated partners and stakeholders, ARDD aims to inspire social and political reforms throughout Jordan and the Arab World. We encourage the development of strong, democratic societies, characterized by inclusion, diversity, transparency, and equal access to justice.



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# Letter from the Director



Jordan is in the midst of significant socio-political reforms, with people across the Kingdom aiming for a more equal and just society. Presently, women experience barriers to political and civic participation, while many youth feel apathetic, lack the space and tools to effect change in their communities, or are otherwise discouraged from participating. Meanwhile, the continued influx of refugees from Jordan's neighbors continues to put pressure on the government, as well as Jordanians to better ensure the resilience of those escaping conflict and persecution.

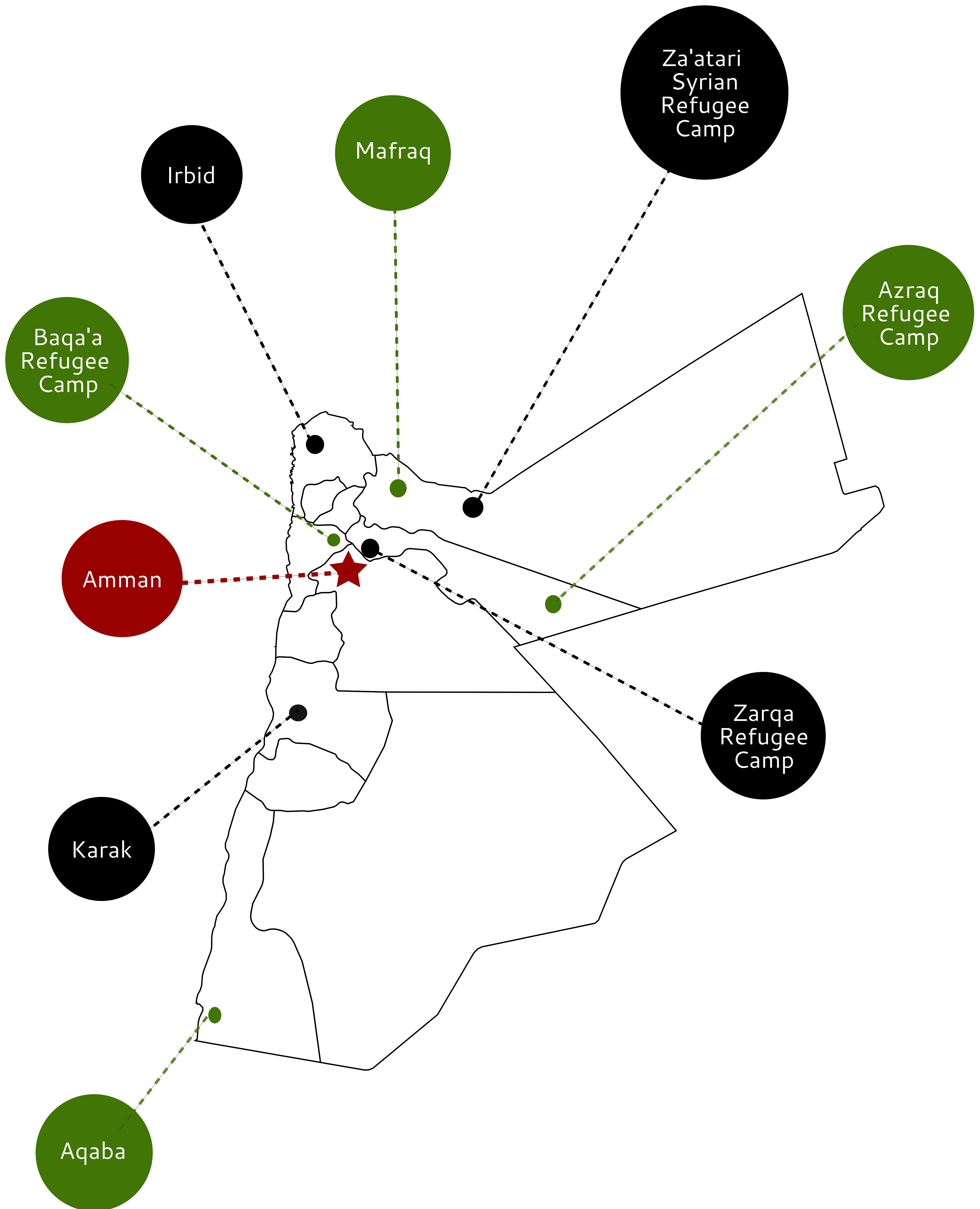
ARDD believes that overcoming these challenges is best achieved through channeling the values of al-Nahda or "Arab Renaissance." The Arab Renaissance, though similar to other movements, is a unique endeavor that is conceived of the context of the MENA region and the outcries for social justice, accountability and diversity. Indeed, the values of Arab Renaissance span cultural and political landscapes. At the conceptual level, Arab Renaissance values tolerance, freedom and diversity as means of achieving a just society. Meanwhile, at the socio-political and economic level, Renaissance encourages inclusion, good governance and accountability.

Our organization facilitates an "awakening" of these ideals in communities throughout Jordan and the region by providing change makers with the tools and the space to reform their communities. At the same time, encouraging diversity as well as empowering individuals to hold decision makers and power holders accountable. In the process, ARDD empowers them to address concerns at the community, national and regional level. The end result is hoped to be peace and stability throughout the region, and societies characterized by inclusivity and justice for all.

ARDD has seen a significant number of successes throughout 2016, including the expansion of our programming, building several new partnerships, and joining new international networks. I am particularly grateful for all of our dedicated staff, former and current, who work tirelessly to accomplish the organization's mission. In 2017, equipped with a new three-year strategic plan, expanded programming, dedicated staff, and new partners, ARDD is better positioned than ever to be a driving force of Renaissance thought in Jordan and the Arab World.

Samar Muhareb - Director

# Our Presence



# Political Landscape

In 2016, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) initiated the Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights. Through the development of national legislation and policy, as well as individual and institutional capacity building, the ten-year plan aims to enhance the guarantee of fair trials, as well as strengthen and protect the rights of women, among other goals. Given the organization's focus on increasing women's access to justice, ARDD's work falls directly in line with the Plan.



Moreover, in line with widespread demands for democratic reforms that inspired demonstrations in 2011, Jordan passed a critical electoral reform law in 2016 that replaced the former one-person-one-vote system, with a system in which voters choose candidates from established lists. However, the law did not include an increase in the quota of women in congress from 15, to the proposed 23. Nevertheless, elections held in September resulted in 20 women winning congressional seats. The electoral reform law aims, in part, to increase political participation among Jordan's disenchanted electorate. To facilitate participation, ARDD's work includes efforts to simplify the political process, mobilize change makers and empower them to be agents of reform. Additionally, given that the law did not increase the quota of women in parliament, it is particularly important that ARDD's work focuses on empowering women and encouraging them to take more active roles in politics and society, as well as continues advocating for legal reform that protects the rights and dignity of women.

Throughout 2016, Jordan was impacted by regional politics. The rise of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) continues to pose a significant threat to the stability of Jordan's neighbors and has led hundreds of thousands to flee to Jordan in pursuit of safety. Meanwhile, the civil wars in Syria and Yemen, the protracted Israeli-Palestinian conflict, as well as political instability in North and East Africa continued, resulting in surges of refugees fleeing to Jordan. Upon their arrival, ARDD is a critical source of legal empowerment and resilience.

Jordan too was the victim of regional instability when six soldiers were killed in a suicide bombing near a Syrian refugee camp in June. The Jordanian government responded to this by closing off the nation's northern and eastern borders, barring thousands of Syrian refugees from entering the country. In December, a Canadian woman, three Jordanian civilians, and five police officers were killed in Karak. Together, these events have hurt the tourism industry which contributes significantly to the success of the Jordanian economy.

At the end of 2016, King Abdullah II said of the Kingdom, "we're in dire straits." The challenges for Jordan are considerable. Nevertheless, ARDD remains confident in the ability of a strong civil society, combined with an active and informed public to facilitate reform and development in Jordan.

# Status of Refugees in Jordan 2016



One in three people in Jordan is a refugee, making it the world's second largest host of refugees per capita. Given this fact, refugees comprise a central part of ARDD's work. Over 48 nationalities are present in the Kingdom, though the largest shares of refugees hail from Iraq, Palestine, and Syria. While significant attention is given to the latter, it is important to consider and actively aim to improve the experience of all refugees in Jordan. As of December 2016, Jordan has not signed the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees; there was also no domestic legislation enacted that fully outlines the rights and protections of refugees.

The only guideline for the treatment of refugees in Jordan is a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Jordan and UNHCR signed in 2014, however, this document is not legally binding.

Discrimination against certain refugees is a problem in Jordan; moreover, many refugees have misconceptions about their rights, or maintain a fear that seeking grievance redress - particularly as it relates to employment and housing disputes - will cause more problems than it solves. ARDD encourages Jordan to become a party to the Convention and to join other signatories in protecting refugees to the fullest extent possible. The following details the experiences of different refugee groups in Jordan throughout 2016.

# Status of Refugees 2016

## Palestinians



Despite the efforts made to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, no significant agreements were reached in 2016. Violent confrontations in the West Bank and Gaza, deadly airstrikes, as well as the continued, unlawful expansion of Israeli settlements forcefully relocating Palestinians, all continued throughout 2016. Accordingly, the estimated number of Palestinians in Jordan has climbed to well over 2 million. Nearly all of these individuals have been granted full Jordanian citizenship and thus have access to the Jordanian labor market. UNRWA, the arm of the United Nations charged with handling Palestinian refugees, has established 10 official refugee camps throughout Jordan, and implemented several education, health and livelihoods programs.



## Iraqis



The self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) continues to pose a considerable threat to the stability and future of the Iraqi state and its population. By the end of 2016, there were just over 61,000 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan. Iraqis who flee to Jordan remain in a unique, if not, precarious position. On one hand, compared to other nationalities, Iraqis have considerably fewer difficulties settling in Jordan, as under the law, even Iraqis fleeing conflict are regarded as "guests" rather than refugees. On the other hand, the insufficient amount of aid directed toward Iraqis compared to other nationalities means there are fewer aid programs, as well as no dedicated camps for Iraqis. Due to this, many Iraqis settle into urban areas. As they have no lawful access to employment in Jordan, many Iraqis are reliant upon the informal labor market, as well as cash assistance from aid providers.

## Sudanese



The decades-old conflict in Sudan continued throughout 2016. Government and rebel forces have killed civilians, engaged in sexual violence and recruited child soldiers; meanwhile, aid organizations are largely blocked from providing relief. This has led many Sudanese to flee to Jordan where their conditions remain exceedingly poor. Funds and aid dedicated to Sudanese have diminished significantly in the past two years. On account of their relative lack of visibility, in 2015 many Sudanese refugees demonstrated before UNHCR headquarters in Amman. In response to this, the Jordanian government executed a mass deportation of approximately 600-800 Sudanese refugees - a large number of whom were registered with UNHCR. In 2016, many Sudanese refugees were fearful that they too would be deported. Presently, Sudanese refugees still lack the lawful ability to work in Jordan, while reports of ethnic discrimination against them are common.

# Status of Refugees 2016

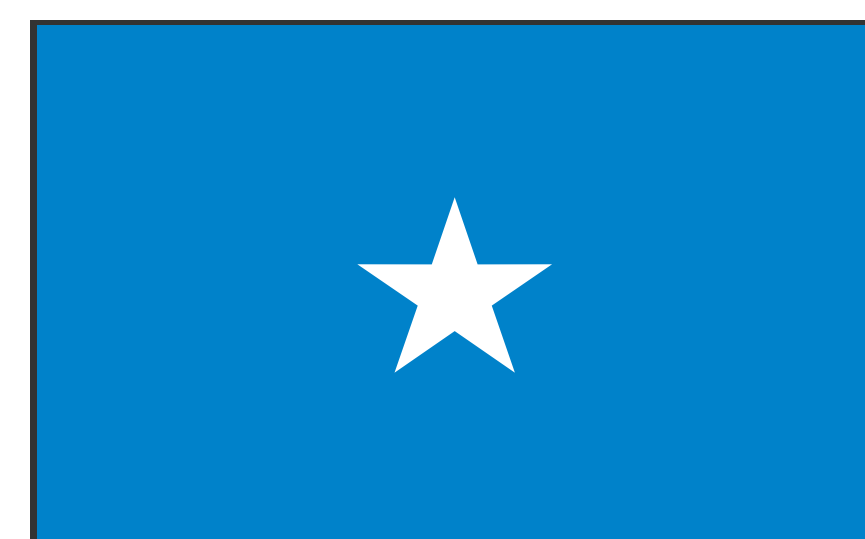
## Syrians



In Syria, the power struggle between pro-Assad forces, anti-government militias, and now the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has resulted in the deaths of roughly 470,000 people, and the displacement of millions of others. By the end of 2016, at least 630,000 Syrians were registered with UNHCR in Jordan. In 2016, the Jordanian government made the highly-praised decision to allow Syrians refugees to obtain work permits. This was a critical move in fostering resilience among Syrians, however, many do not seek work permits, owing in large part to the misconception that obtaining work permits precludes them from being resettled or receiving other UNHCR services. While funding earmarked for Syrians significantly dwarfs that of funding for other refugees in Jordan, several hundred thousand Syrians remain "of concern" according to UNHCR.



## Somalis



The Somali Civil War that started in 1991 went unabated throughout 2016 as Somali Federal Government (SFG) forces, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeepers, and al-Qaeda-aligned al-Shabaab continued fighting. A sizeable portion of Somali refugees in Jordan live in Amman, however, their numbers are considerably smaller than other refugee groups. Owing to their small numbers, Somali refugees are among the "invisible" refugee populations in Jordan. There is no camp reserved for Somalis, and complaints of delayed Refugee Status Determination (RSD) are pervasive. Like some other refugees in Jordan, Somalis are excluded from legal employment and struggle gaining access to free or affordable education and healthcare.

## Yemenis



The civil war in Yemen has left a division of power between forces loyal to president Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, anti-government forces – including Houthi rebels, and al-Qaeda militants. Compounding the severity of this conflict is that it has become a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and Iran. The former has conducted numerous airstrikes, killing thousands and displacing millions more. In Jordan, Yemenis have formed tight support communities and many refuse to register with UNHCR. Additionally, owing to recent changes in the visa scheme, many Yemenis have not obtained residency. The combination of these facts results in discrepant estimates of Yemenis in Jordan as refugees, though at least 3,000 are registered with UNHCR. Without residence permits, or UNHCR cards, many Yemeni children lack access to the school system, as both, along with a Ministry of Interior service card, are required for enrollment. Additionally, adults are restricted to the informal labor market, owing to their inability to gain legal employment.

# ARDD's programs center around four thematic areas:



Gender

Legal  
Empowerment

Political & Civic  
Engagement

Accountability



ARDD understands that gender justice is vital to achieving justice for all. To that end, ARDD's Gender Unit works to ensure that there is a gender component in all its programming and initiatives, engaging both men and women to play a role in addressing community challenges related to access to justice. This is primarily achieved through legal awareness-raising sessions, paralegal training, and economic empowerment including cash assistance, and psychosocial support.

# Women's Access to Justice



To address the many challenges women in Jordan face, phase II of the “Women's Access to Justice” (WAJ) project, funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, aims to reduce the vulnerability and suffering of disadvantaged women. It does so by building on their human capital, facilitating their access to the legal system and securing just outcomes. Phase II, implemented in Zarqa, engaged key influencers and strengthened local actors to help reshape community perceptions of who has the right to access justice and what circumstances warrant legal cases or judicial intervention. Moreover, in addition to expanding prior programs in Jordan and Lebanon, phase II also introduced new programming in Egypt and Yemen.

## In 2016:



**71%** of women felt comfortable implementing the skills they acquired.

**15,000** individuals were reached by 20 of the women trained as paralegals.

**7,478** legal consultations conducted.

# Know Her Rights



The "Know Her Rights" project, funded by the UN Trust Fund (UNTF), seeks to sensitize social actors in Jordan against all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG), in so doing, conjuring a social environment that will enable women and girls to live a life free of sexual and gender-based violence. Out of this social environment, a user-friendly toolkit will be produced that aims end VAWG by shifting knowledge and attitudes, leading to legislative changes. The toolkit will be shared with key individuals such as educators, legislators and the media. This project also includes an advocacy component, where the toolkit will be presented to a wide range of actors, leading to positive change. Ultimately, the project aim to engage actors on multiple levels and create a long-term and sustainable impact against VAWG.



In 2016, ARDD held a roundtable discussion with government representatives to introduce the toolkit concept and the importance of addressing violence against women and girls. As the project continues throughout 2017, a consultative writing process for the toolkit will commence, followed by an advocacy component that will target media personnel, civil society, educators and relevant government agencies, given the influence these individuals wield over society and public policy.

By working to change perceptions and attitudes, ARDD believes that targeted actors can play a significant role in promoting change both at community and institutional levels with the ultimate goal of enhancing protection of women and girls against violence in all its forms.

# You Have a Chance



A substantial gap has been identified between the knowledge among vulnerable communities and the rights to which they are entitled. “You Have a Chance,” funded by the Embassy of Kingdom of the Netherlands, is a two-year project implemented in Baq’a Refugee Camp and Aqaba with the goal of laying the foundation for a comprehensive approach to women’s empowerment. It focuses on empowering women, both economically and legally, as well as increasing their resilience through psychosocial support. In addition to this, the project also seeks to increase gender sensitivity in the Jordanian justice sector.

## As of now:

**76%**

of women involved in the project reported an increase in their knowledge of women's rights under personal status laws in Jordan.

**97%**

of law students participating in the project have reported an increase in their knowledge of women's rights under Jordan's personal status laws.

**70%**

of women involved in the project reported feeling confident sharing the knowledge that gained through the sessions.



As the project continues in 2017, ARDD aims to enable the creation of more supportive and gender-sensitive communities. A community support network, comprising both men and women, will be established. They will receive both thematic and skills training to support gender equality initiatives; the skills they gain will serve them beyond the project's completion.



In partnership with UNHCR, the Legal Empowerment Unit provides free legal assistance to at-risk communities throughout Jordan. This includes consultation, mediation and litigation services, along with other legal administrative concerns. Additionally, the unit also provides legal analysis to the government and relevant stakeholders to guide legislative reforms.

# Legal Consultations



## In 2016:

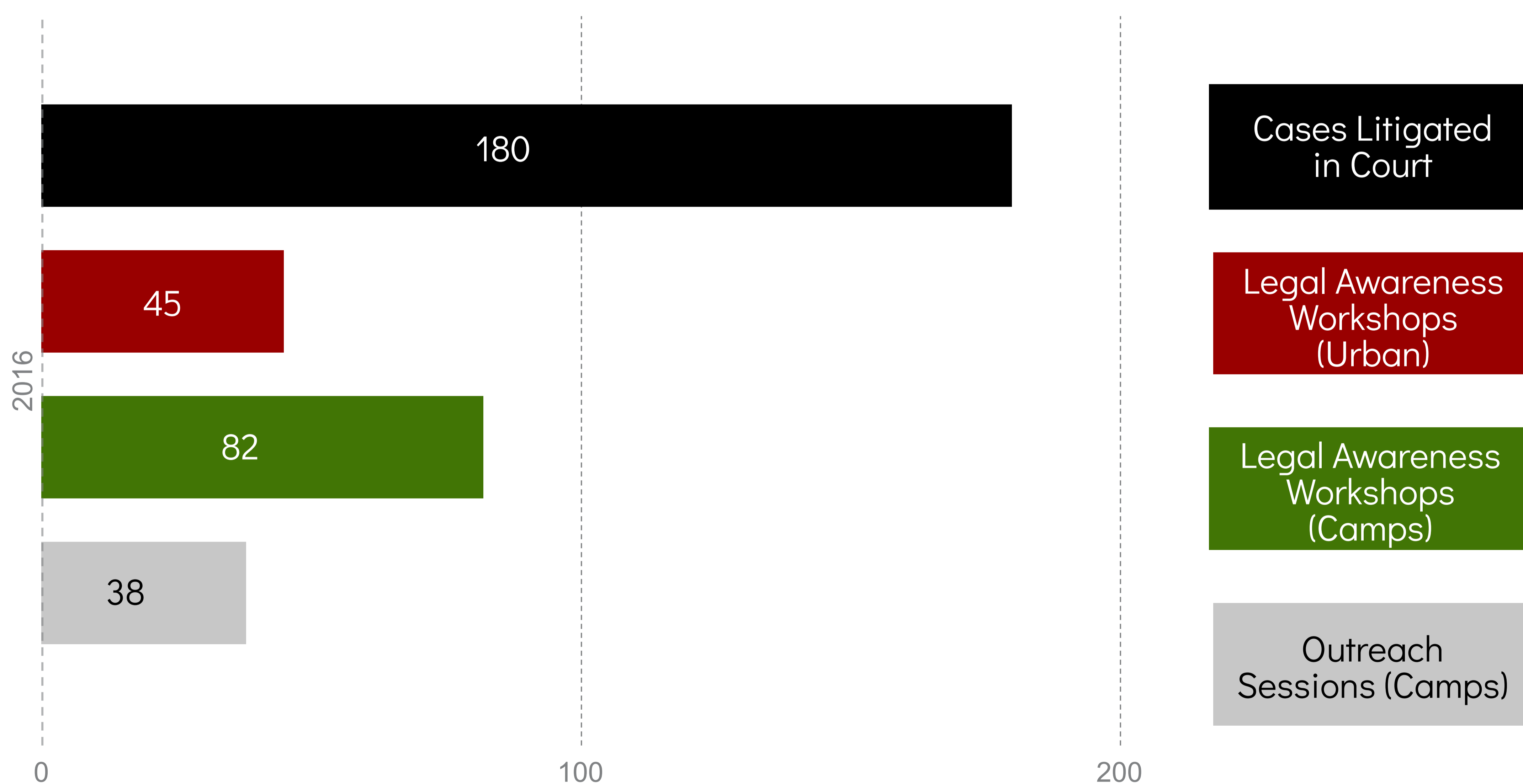
**40,000**

legal consultations and mediations were held in refugee camps across Jordan.

**1,500**

legal consultations and mediations were held in urban areas.

In addition to legal consultations, the Legal Empowerment Unit also conducts outreach sessions and legal awareness workshops. In the former, ARDD lawyers visit refugee camps to provide legal services to refugees. In the latter, lawyers provide consultations to NGOs, law students and others on Jordanian and international law. In 2016, 82 legal awareness workshops, and 38 outreach sessions were conducted in refugee camps. Moreover, in urban areas, the unit managed to conduct 45 legal awareness raising sessions and litigated 180 cases in court.





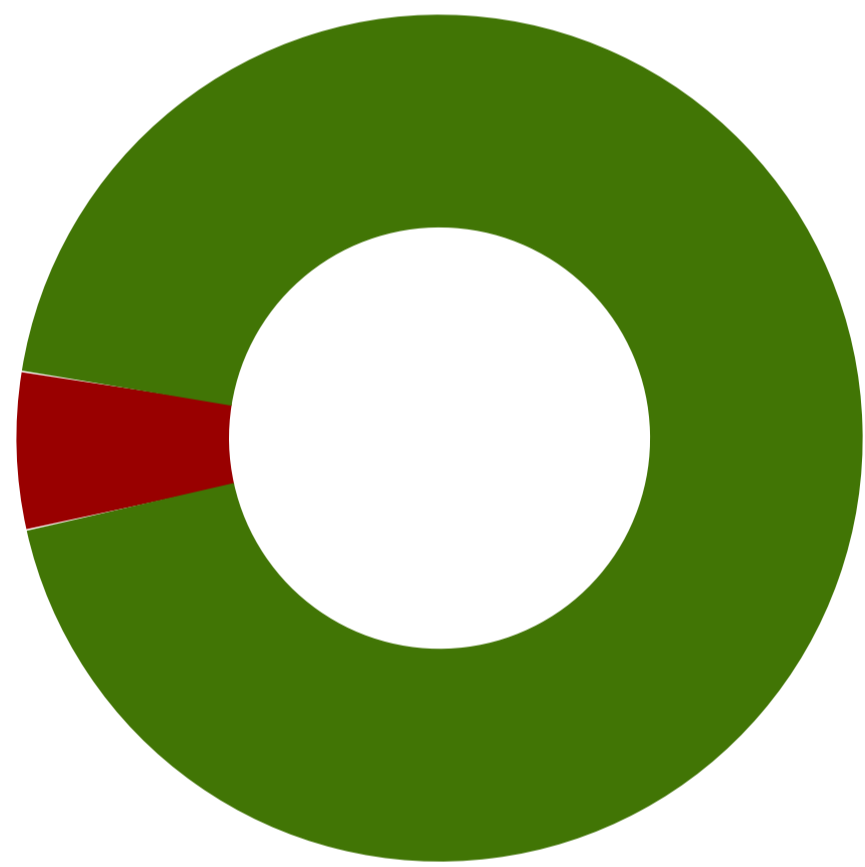
The objective of the Political and Civic Participation (PCP) unit is to encourage all people – particularly those who are socially and economically marginalized – to more actively engage in both the public and private spheres. The unit's projects aim to empower individuals to first address the issues they face in their communities through developing a set of knowledge, skills, and confidence necessary to become change makers who can address concerns at the community, national, and regional level.



The “My Community” project, funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), focuses on establishing links between Jordanian and Syrian refugees and their communities, as well as strengthening resilience mechanisms of refugees through psychosocial support and expression through art. The project also aims to support refugees and host communities as promoters and defenders of human rights by enhancing their social and legal capabilities through legal awareness training.

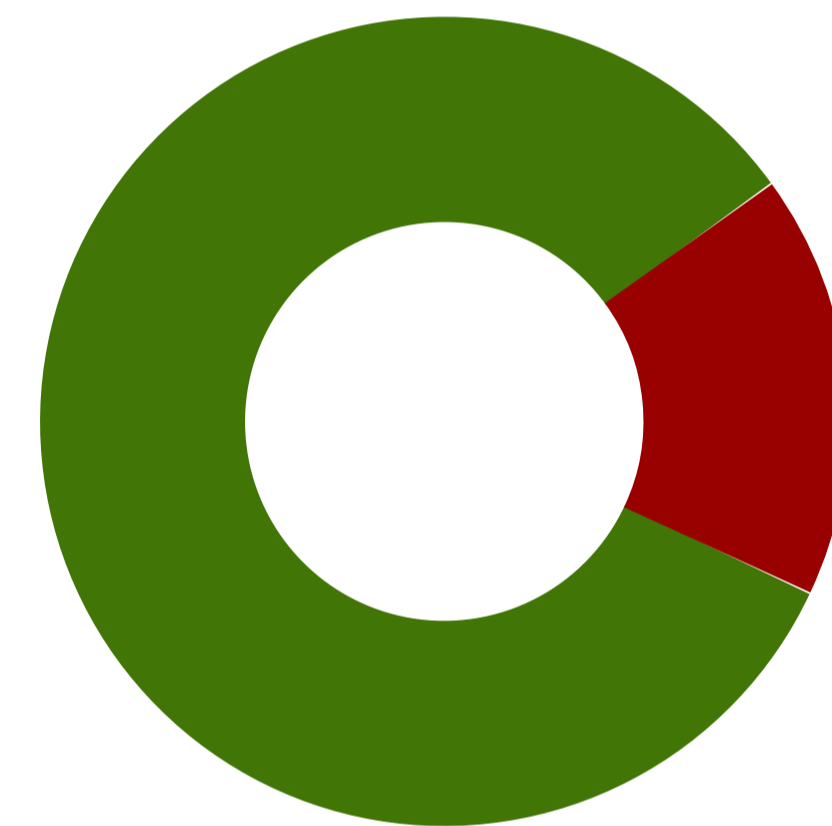
## By the end of 2016:

Women

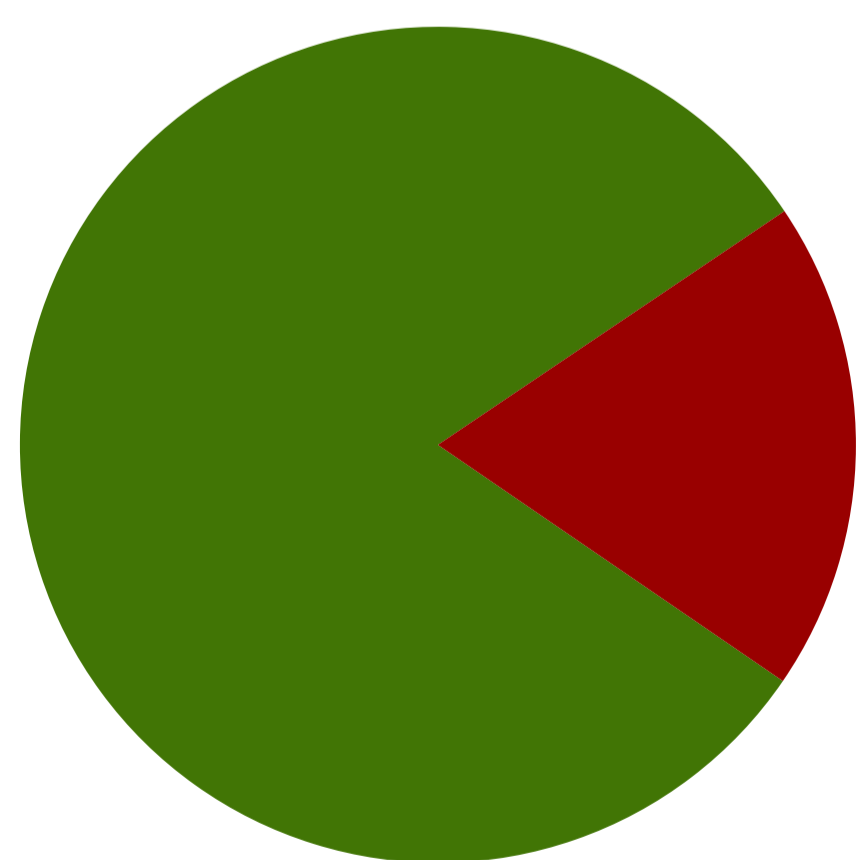


94% of women surveyed felt that they had the ability to speak to someone with the power to make change.

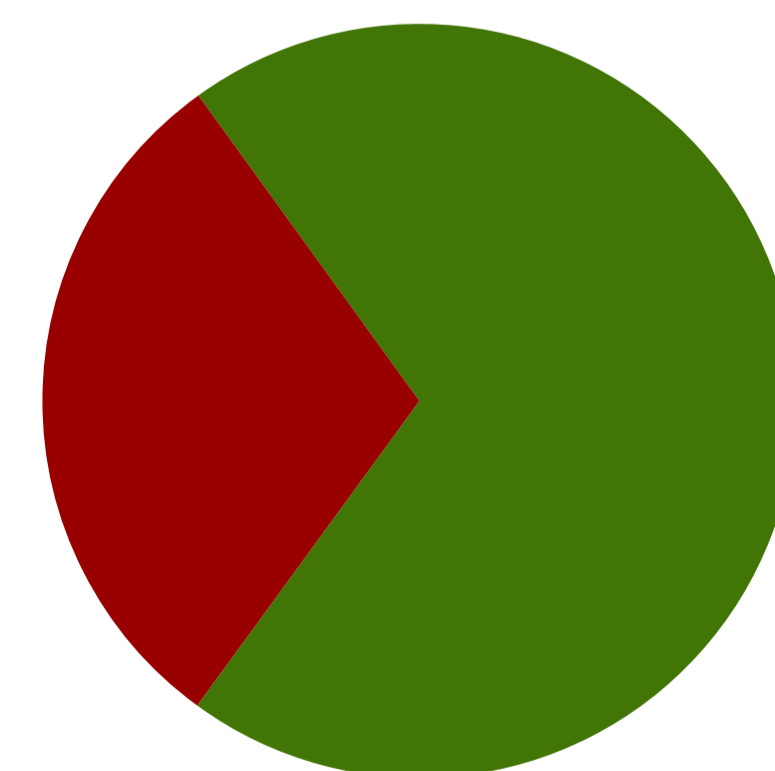
Youth



83% of youth surveyed felt that they have the ability to speak to someone with the power to make change.



81% of women surveyed felt that they know their rights under the law.



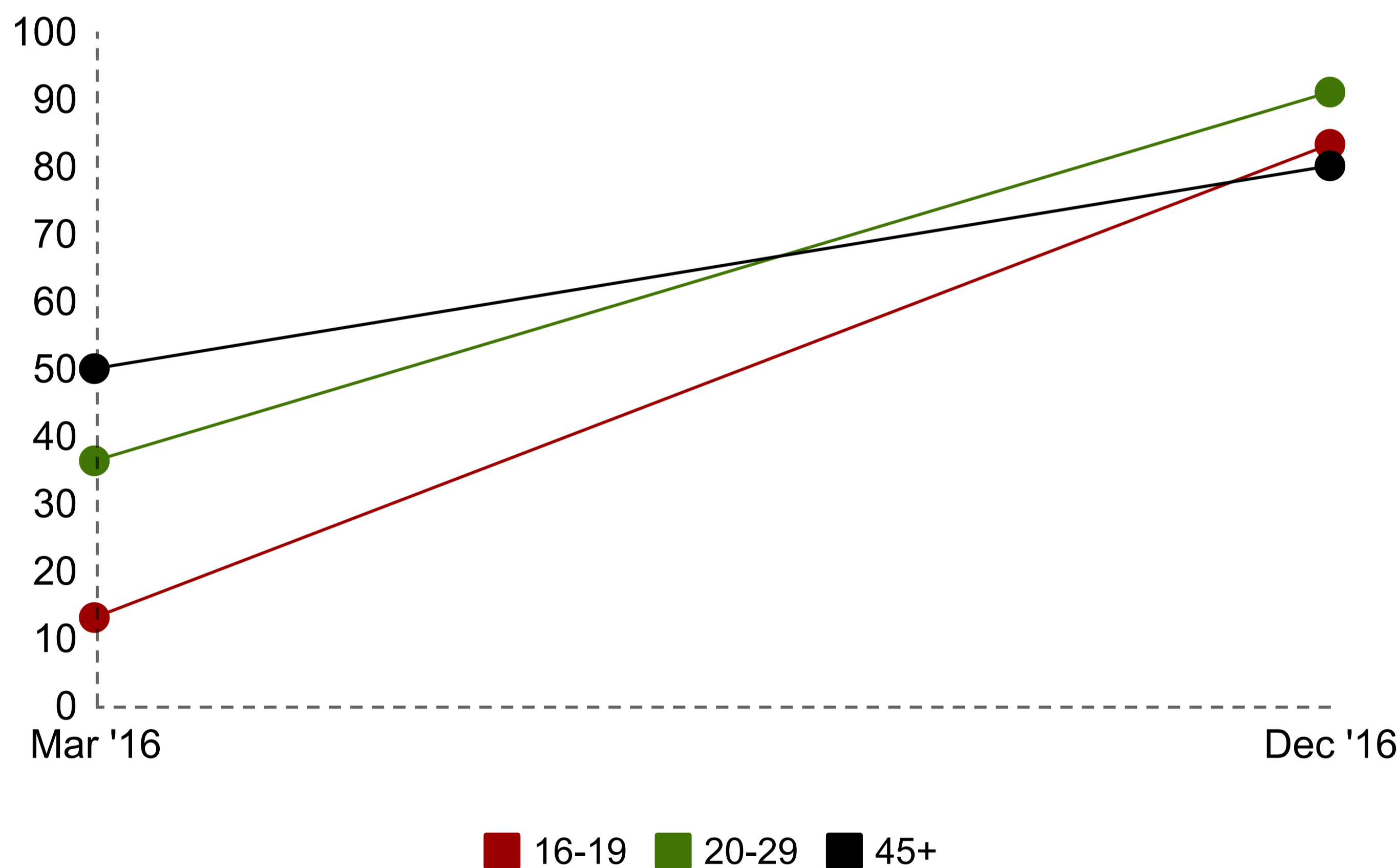
70% of youth involved in the project believe that they have the power to change their communities.

# Empowering Each Other



"Empowering Each Other," funded by UN Women, is the third phase of a project that increases the knowledge, civic engagement and SGBV prevention skills among women, men, boys and girls living in the Za'atari Syrian refugee camp. It also addresses the issue within the camp of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

## At the end of 2016:



Males, particularly youth (16-19), young adults (20-29), and elders (45+) saw significant increases in their beliefs that they could "fight SGBV."

**76%** of women believed that civic engagement could be used to prevent SGBV.

**100%** of men believe they have the necessary skills to design and effectively implement a civic engagement initiative that addresses SGBV prevention.

**91%** of all participants believed that the training had changed their attitudes regarding SGBV, and that they had learned new stress management skills.



Good governance rests on the ability of individuals to hold decision makers accountable for their actions. The Accountability Unit is dedicated to helping empower individuals in Jordan to persistently advance and protect their interests. With a focus on national actors as the drivers of change, the unit aims to provide spaces for individuals to identify problems within their communities, and - in a manner that is inclusive of marginalized groups, particularly women and youth - devise long-term, sustainable solutions.

# Future of our Journalism



Successful engagement of youth requires the provision of both tools and a space for activism. Accordingly, the "Future of our Journalism" project, funded by USAID Civic Initiatives Support Program and implemented by FHI 360, provided 35 youth in Zarqa a space for active and diverse collaboration in addressing social, economic and political issues, while advancing change. They were then provided the tool of "citizen journalism" with the aim of enhancing community dialogue in Zarqa, for the purpose of promoting positive social behavior and attitudinal change. The project built the capacities of youth in Zarqa enabling them to actively address their concerns and hold those who work on their behalf accountable.

After the project, many of the participants continued their engagement in society, some engaging others by encouraging their peers to participate in the most recent elections, others by starting careers in media and journalism. The project also managed to enhance stakeholders' understanding of the positive role youth can play in identifying and responding to issues of concern. Indeed, the results of this project exemplify the ability of ARDD to empower changemakers, particularly youth, as well as for the impacts of its projects to have long-term impacts.

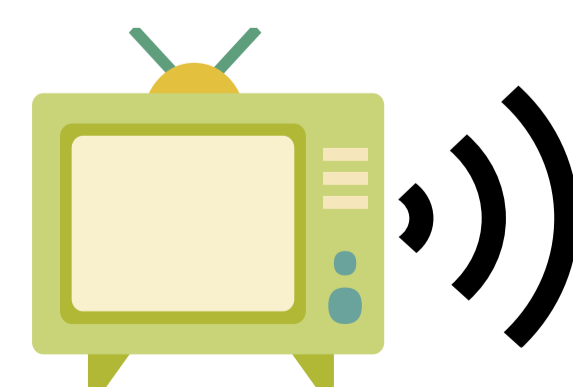
## Through the project:



55,072 people were reached via Facebook media outreach plan.



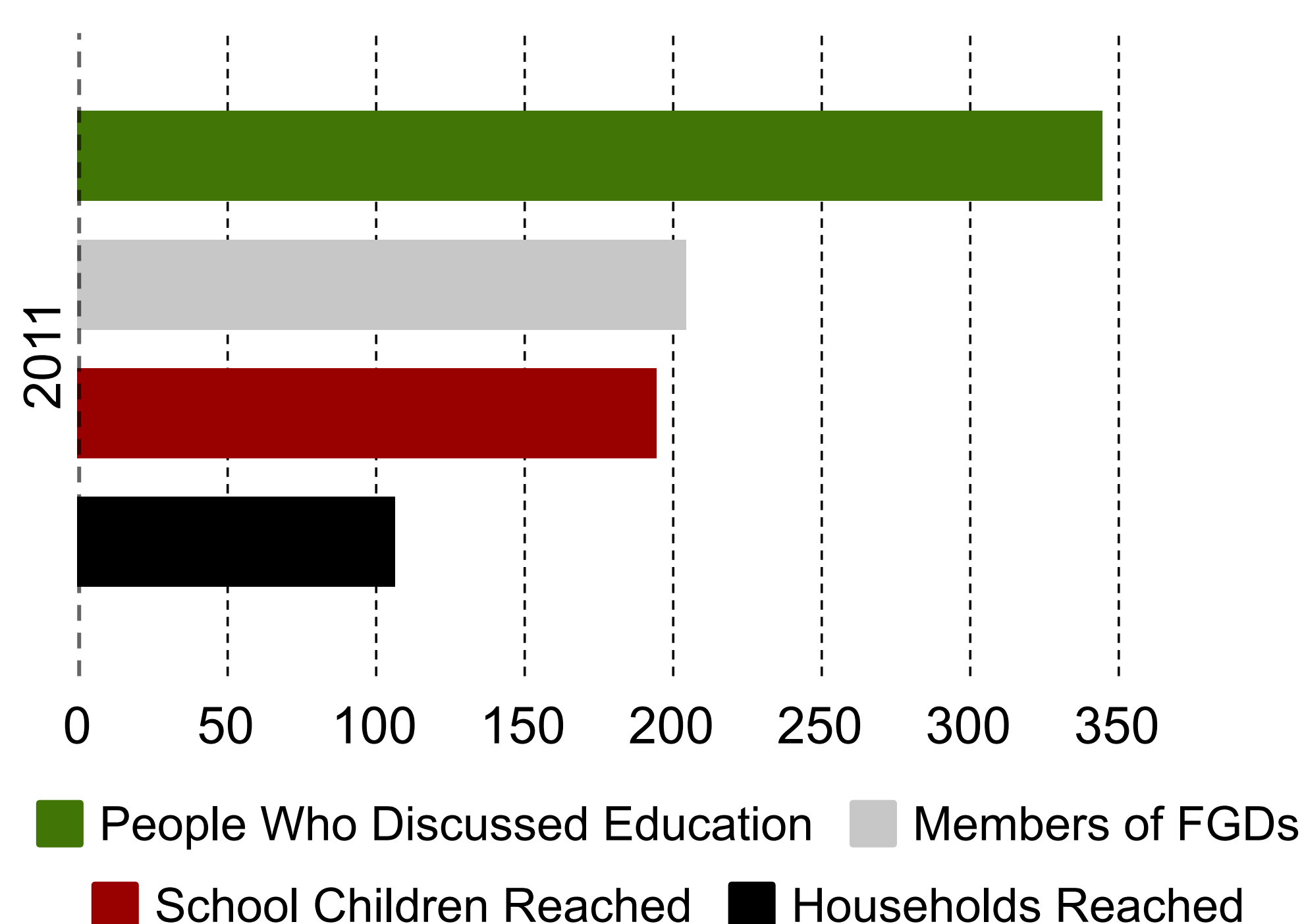
7,578 people were reached through online newsletter.



More than several hundred thousand were reached via radio and TV interviews.

'Education for the Future,' funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aimed to promote and protect human rights through the creation of positive learning environments, and quality education for Syrian refugee and Jordanian school-aged children. Specifically, the project mapped the existing barriers to accessing formal basic education opportunities, with the intent on creating tools to encourage learning among Jordanian and Syrian refugee children. The project ended near the end of 2016.

## End results:



Through this project, ARDD initiated a national discussion about best practices to improve education environments for the hundreds of thousands of school-aged children in Jordan. A report was launched making recommendations for reform in the education sector. These recommendations include increasing the flow of information between schools and parents, raising awareness among students and parents regarding the former's rights in learning environments, as well as building the capacity of parents to support their children. A need for greater accountability and decentralization was also identified.

ARDD will continue encouraging and facilitating discourse on how to improve education in Jordan. The organization also hopes that the results of the project will be used to improve learning environments, and looks forward to implementing programs that enhance the quality education in Jordan.

# ARDD incorporates the following into all of its activities:

Psychosocial  
Support

Research

Advocacy



Psychosocial  
Support

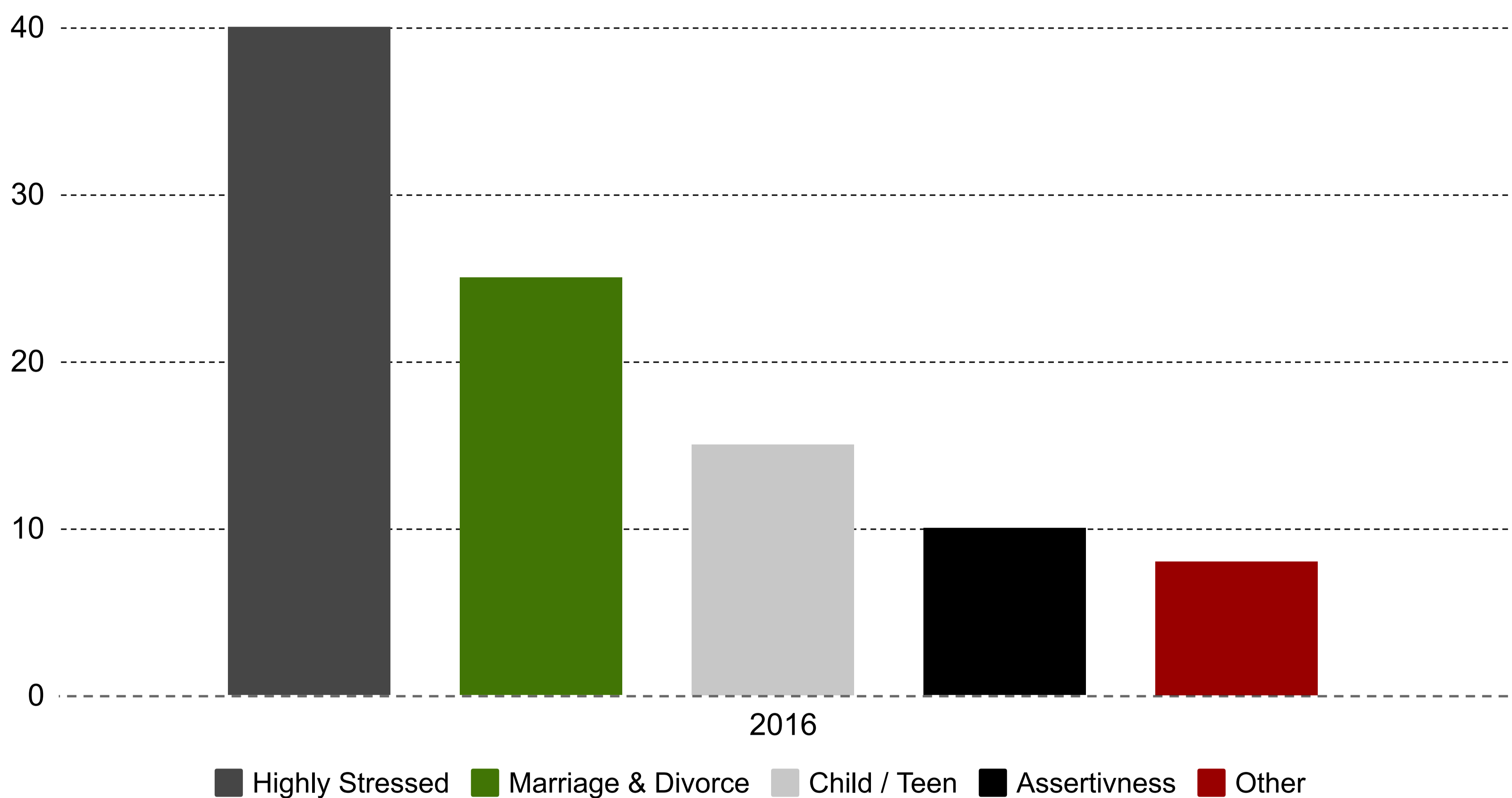
Psychosocial support is a non-therapeutic intervention that enables people to alleviate psychological concerns and rebuild social structures after traumatic events. ARDD understands that psychosocial support is imperative to supporting our target population. To this end, a psychosocial, and resilience and recovery based approach is included in all programming. This includes both one-on-one sessions and group sessions.

# Psychosocial Support Sessions



Altogether, the psychosocial support unit provided approximately 244 counseling sessions. 98 of these sessions were conducted directly from the unit. As depicted below, stress was an overwhelming cause for concern.

Primary Reason for Seeking Psychosocial Support



An additional 146 support sessions were provided to women as a component of the Women's Access to Justice (WAJ) project. The sessions were provided to women whose cases required litigation, or who requested psychosocial support.



ARDD continuously strives to develop evidence-based programming where the research guides the projects, not vice versa. The research ARDD conducts is also used to advocate for policy change to enhance the lives of the populations the organization serves.

Last year, the Research Unit focused on issues of refugees and migration, women's empowerment, and policy analysis. Related to refugees and migration, the unit published a report titled "ARDD's Four Pillars for Engaging Men and Boys in SGBV Prevention in Zaatari Refugee Camp," based on ARDD's experience working with men and male youth on SGBV prevention in Zaatari refugee camp through the "Empowering Each Other" project. The report lays out four pillars of how SGBV prevention programs can be adapted to work effectively in the context of a refugee camp. The unit also published a report titled "Access to Higher Education for Refugees in Jordan: Protection and Sustainable Development" the report sought to provide insight on the response to the provision of higher education for refugees, particularly Syrians, in Jordan as well as documentation of the ongoing challenges in this process. Another key report published is entitled "Civic Engagement: The Key for Women's Political Participation in Karak." The report provides an evidence-based assessment for interventions aiming to enhance women's leadership and civic engagement in the governorate of Karak that can contribute to enhancing women's meaningful participation at the governorate and municipality level. The research also sheds light into the contours of women's political participation in Karak that goes beyond formal politics.

Throughout 2016, the Research Unit presented its findings in several national and international platforms. In October of 2016, ARDD participated in the Gender Working Group meeting with Euro-Med Human Rights Network, as ARDD is the Gender Focal Point for the Migration and Asylum Working Group. ARDD also participated in the "New forms of Trans-Border Mobility" Exploratory Workshop in Beirut organised by the Finnish Institute in the Middle East (FIME) where the organization presented its research paper titled "Regularising Syrian refugees status in the Jordanian labour market: Notes from the Field", the research provided insights on implications of the current work permit scheme where the government of Jordan has waived the fees of work permits for Syrian refugees.



To expand and maximize our reach, ARDD uses both traditional and social media, as well as advocacy campaigns to raise awareness and induce change and towards a more just, free and stable society. One such campaign, a Bike Rally held in Za'atari Refugee Camp, aimed to promote bicycles as a means of transportation within the camp, particularly among women and girls. A group of 20 women organized the rally and planned the distribution of bicycles in the camp and addressed the challenges of using them as a means of transportation. Ultimately, dozens of women and men rode around Za'atari camps on bicycles as a part of the campaign.

Another effort in which ARDD took part was the international campaign '16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence'. Beginning on November 25th with International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and ending on December 16th with International Human Rights Day, the campaign operates under the premise that violence against women is a human rights violation and aims to raise international awareness about gender-based violence (GBV) and ways to eliminate it.

# New Partnerships and Networks

In 2016, ARDD forged new partnerships, including:



Additionally, ARDD joined the following global networks:

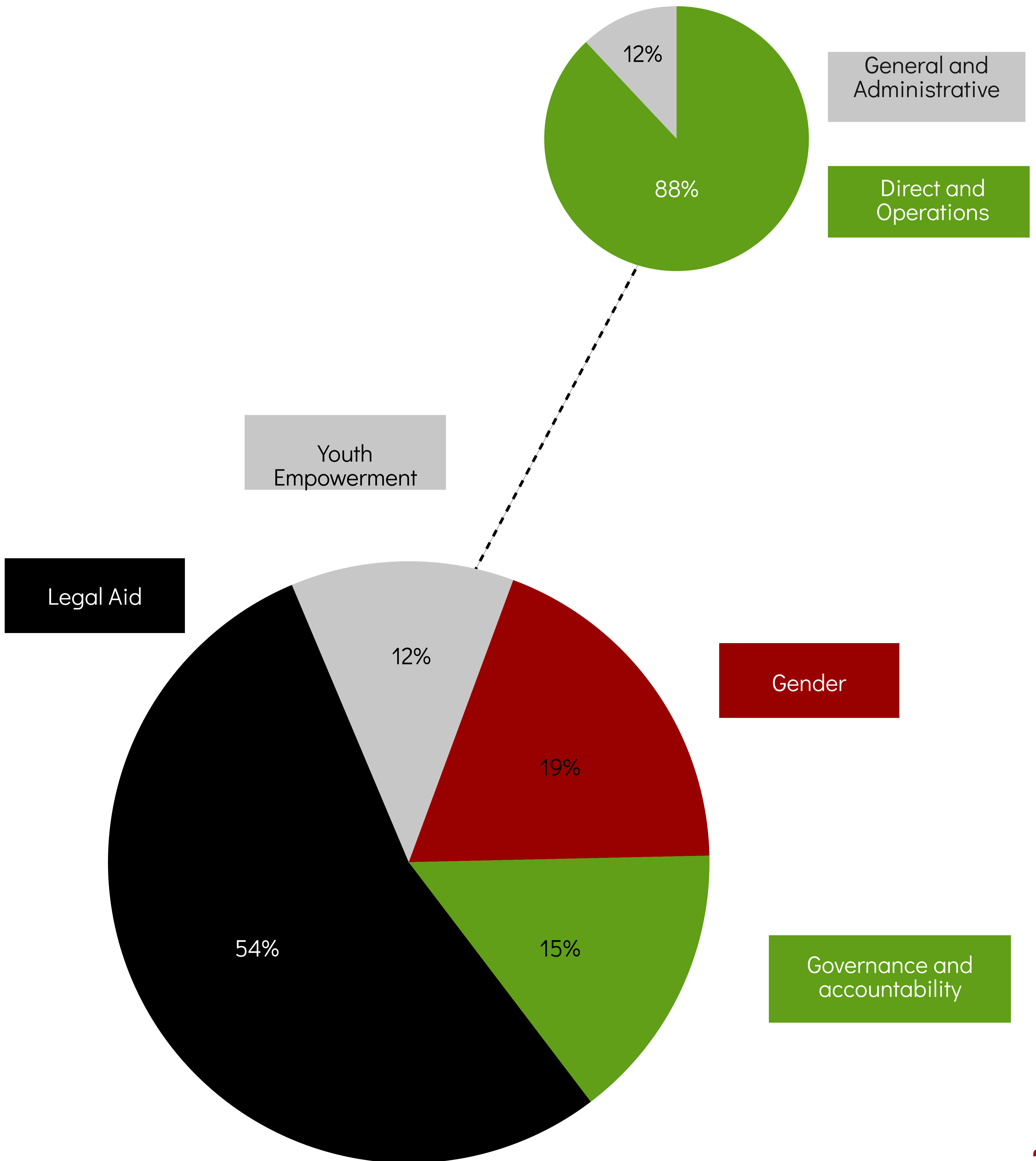


International Council of Voluntary Agencies



# 2016 Expenditures

The overwhelming majority of ARDD's spending was project related. Of these expenses, 54% was on legal aid, 19% on gender, and 15% on governance and accountability, leaving 12% on youth empowerment.



# Future Outlook

As 2017 progresses, ARDD will continue working toward its long-term, strategic goals. These include: deepening and expanding our relationships with people who are marginalized or in vulnerable situations; strengthening relationships with our partners; and increasing the organization's institutional capacity to ensure programs are based on research and evidence. In so doing, ARDD hopes to promote a culture of accountability, justice, and rule of law, becoming the region's leading resource for justice and refugee rights.



ARDD is grateful for the generous support of our partners. The organization welcomes and seeks partnerships with individuals, organizations, and institutions whose values align with our mission of achieving a society in which everyone has access to justice, regardless of status.



Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development - ARDD

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