



JORDAN: SUBMISSION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

ISSUES RELATED TO THE DETENTION OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES, AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

SUBMITTED: SEPTEMBER 2026

ABOUT THE SUBMITTING ORGANISATIONS

GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT (GDP)

The Global Detention Project (GDP) is committed to ending arbitrary and harmful migration-related detention practices around the world, and to ensuring respect for the fundamental human rights of all migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. To achieve this, we seek to:

- Increase public knowledge and awareness of immigration detention policies.
- Expand coverage of immigration detention by human rights monitoring bodies and other international agencies.
- Expand partnerships with local and international civil society organisations working to end arbitrary and harmful immigration detention practices.
- Strategically target research and advocacy so that it effectively challenges arbitrary and harmful detention laws and policies.

TAMKEEN FOR LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS (TAMKEEN)

Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights is an independent, impartial, non-governmental organization, established on 10 October 2007, which aims to strengthen guarantees for the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms for all segments of society, particularly marginalized groups: children, women, refugees, workers, persons with disabilities, and others, in accordance with national legislation and international instruments.

Tamkeen specializes in working to enhance the protection of workers in general and migrant workers in particular, combating human trafficking, and promoting social protection and the rule of law.

Tamkeen seeks to achieve this through capacity-building for governmental and non-governmental actors, providing services and consultations to those in need of them, empowering people and informing them of their rights and duties, and delivering specialized human rights programs for various segments of society – all while raising public awareness of rights and duties among all relevant parties. Tamkeen also produces reports and studies on topics related to its area of specialization.

Tamkeen works to strengthen cooperation and coordinate efforts among various concerned actors, such as national bodies and institutions, associations, and civil society organizations, in addition to activists and workers in the field of human rights protection. Tamkeen also works to build relationships and partnerships with organizations in other countries in order to protect the rights of Jordanian and non-Jordanian workers.

Tamkeen helps combat human trafficking and human rights violations by implementing a three-step system: prevention, protection, and prosecution. Prevention can be achieved by educating Jordanian and non-Jordanian workers, government officials, and the general public about potential human rights violations in the labor sector. Tamkeen works to reduce human rights violations through legal advocacy for policy reform, educating workers about their rights and duties through educational programs, and issuing publications that appeal to the general public. In order to carry out our work, we have established clear foundations, developed ourselves and our internal systems, and worked to raise the efficiency and qualifications of our staff so that they are able to move forward in achieving our goals and providing assistance in all its forms to Jordanian and migrant male and female workers, male and female refugees, victims of human trafficking, and workers in the agriculture, construction, quarrying, and informal labor sectors.

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93RD SESSION, OCTOBER 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Global Detention Project (GDP) and Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights (Tamkeen) welcome the opportunity to provide information about Jordan as part of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women's adoption of its List of Issues Prior to Reporting (LOIPR), in advance of the State party's forthcoming periodic report.
- 1.2 This submission focuses on Jordan's immigration enforcement policies and practices, with a particular focus on the detention and deportation of women migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. This submission is made keeping in mind the Committee's **General Recommendation No. 32** concerning the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women.
- 1.3 **Preventing harmful, arbitrary immigration detention.** General Recommendation No. 32 states: "*As a general rule, pregnant women and nursing mothers, who both have special needs, should not be detained. Where detention of women asylum seekers is unavoidable, separate facilities and materials are required to meet the specific hygiene needs of women. The use of female guards and warders should be promoted. All staff assigned to work with women detainees should receive training relating to the gender-specific needs and human rights of women*" (Paragraph 34).
- 1.4 **Non-discrimination and immigration detention.** Referencing articles 1, 2, 5 (a) and 12 of the Convention, General Recommendation No. 32 states that the "*failure to address the specific needs of women in immigration detention and ensure the respectful treatment of detained women asylum seekers could constitute discrimination within the meaning of the Convention. Not least for the purposes of avoiding violence against women, separate facilities for male and female detainees are required, unless in family units, and alternatives to detention are to be made available*" (Paragraph 34).

2. CONTEXT

- 2.1 Since the 1970s, Jordan has attracted large numbers of semi-skilled and low-skilled migrant workers filling demand within the agriculture, construction, and service industries. Tens of thousands of foreign nationals—mostly Filipinos, Indonesians, and Sri Lankans—are employed as domestic workers. These workers are a highly exploited social group, who face enormous barriers to securing basic rights and are particularly vulnerable to arbitrary arrest and detention stemming from their working environments.
- 2.2 The Ministry of Labour reports that by the end of 2025 there were 337,103 non-Jordanians holding valid work permits. Of these, 50 percent were Egyptian nationals, 12 percent Bangladeshi, 10 percent Ethiopian, 5 percent Indian, 4.4 percent Ugandan, 3.9 percent Filipino, and 3 percent Sri Lankan.¹ Amongst these are significant numbers of migrant domestic workers.
- 2.3 The country's legal framework grants employers significant control over migrant employees—such as the requirement for employers to provide consent if a worker wishes to resign or change jobs. As observers have regularly highlighted, this creates a system that resembles the *kafala* system, which leaves migrants—particularly domestic workers—vulnerable to arrest, detention, and deportation should they leave their employment.
- 2.4 Jordan does not operate specialised immigration detention facilities. Instead migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers are detained in police stations and prisons (referred to as Reform and Rehabilitation Centres) where conditions have been documented as poor and inappropriate.

3. LEGISLATIVE CONCERNS

- 3.1 Legal provisions relevant to immigration detention are found in several laws: the **Residence and Foreigners Affairs Law No.24 of 1973**, as well as the **1954 Crime Prevention Law** and the **Labor Law No. 8 of 1996**.
- 3.2 The **Residence and Foreigners Affairs Law No.24 of 1973** provides for both criminal and administrative forms of detention in relation to immigration violations. **Article 31**, for example, provides for the expulsion, as well as fines (10 – 50 JOD) and/or imprisonment (up to six months), of anyone who enters the country without a valid passport/visa or who entered through an unauthorised port of entry. **Article 37** meanwhile grants discretionary power to the Minister of Interior, upon

¹ Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, “Labor Market Information System,” accessed 25 August 2026, <https://lmis.mol.gov.jo/ar/matrix>

the recommendation of the Director Public Security, to deport any foreigner, and order the detention of anyone subject to deportation. Critically, the law does not require authorities to specify precise grounds for such removal and detention orders, nor a need for judicial authorisation of such orders.

- 3.3 There is no defined timeframe for administrative detention. Instead, the decision lies within the discretion of the administrative governor, who makes determinations on a case-by-case basis. As a result, detention can last for several months or years.² The law does not establish a periodic review mechanism to assess the continued necessity or lawfulness of ongoing detention. There are also no specific safeguards in place to ensure that vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, and older persons, are protected from immigration detention.
- 3.4 Amendments to this law, approved in February 2025, introduced increased fines and higher penalties for irregular stay and overstays (Article 34(A)). For example, persons who overstay their residence permit or fail to apply to renew their residence permit within one month of its expiration now face daily fines of 3 JOD (double the previous amount of 1.5 JOD per day).
- 3.5 Although judicial review is theoretically available through an appeal before the Administrative Court, this route is prohibitively expensive due to the costs of legal representation and court fees. Lack of free legal aid for detainees³ means that appeals are practically inaccessible for the majority of those affected.
- 3.6 The **Labor Law No.8 of 1996** (Article 3 of which was amended in 2008 to ensure that domestic workers and other migrant workers are included under the 1996 law) meanwhile also provides for the deportation of non-nationals in certain circumstances. While this legislation does not explicitly establish a *kafala* sponsorship system, in practice it does not appear to be significantly different, as migrant workers' legal status remains closely tied to their employer. Specifically, **Article 12** notes that a migrant worker who leaves their employer, or anyone working without a licence or permit, may be deported. As such, migrant workers may become vulnerable to detention and deportation if their employer fails to obtain or renew their work permit, or if they leave their employment—including in situations where they seek to escape exploitative, abusive, or unsafe working conditions. Despite CEDAW's recommendation in 2017

² Tamkeen, "Pledged Freedom: Administrative Detention of Migrant Workers," 2023, <https://tamkeen-jo.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Pledged%20Freedom%2C%20Administrative%20of%20migrant%20workers.pdf>

³ Tamkeen, "Walled in by Alienation: Working and Living Conditions of Migrant Workers in Jordan," Annual Report 2016, https://tamkeen-jo.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Tamkeen_Fields_walled-1.pdf

that the country “abolish the *kafalah* system,” the employer-tied framework clearly remains in place.

- 3.7 There can be confusion over the application of the Labor Law with respect to domestic workers. This confusion stems from the fact that in 2008, the Labor Law was amended to ensure that domestic workers and other migrant workers are included under the legislation, and in 2009 a specific regulation was passed in implementation of this law (2009 Regulation on Domestic Workers, Cooks, Gardeners, and Similar Categories of Household Employees). However, this regulation fails to refer to basic rights, such as the right to termination, minimum wage, and overtime wage—as in principle, these are defined in the Labor Law, which should apply to domestic workers.⁴
- 3.8 This confusion leads some judges to give domestic workers access to the whole Labor Law while other judges limit domestic workers’ access to this specific regulation. This inconsistent application of the Labor Law results in domestic workers sometimes being denied general rights defined by the Labor Law.⁵
- 3.9 Despite recommendations by CEDAW in 2017 that the State party adopt specific legislation regulating domestic employment, “with adequate sanctions for employers engaging in abusive practices, including passport confiscation,” such legislation has not been adopted as of 2026. Domestic work continues to be regulated under the 2009 Regulation on Domestic Workers, Cooks, Gardeners and Similar Categories of Household Employees. However, this regulation is limited to governing the contractual relationship between the worker and the employer (such as working hours, leave, and wages), and does not include any penal or administrative sanctions against employers who commit violations such as passport confiscation or other abusive practices. The legal framework therefore remains insufficient to meet the CEDAW Committee's recommendation, as it lacks an effective deterrence and punishment mechanism.
- 3.10 The 1954 Crime Prevention Law also includes provisions enabling the administrative detention of any individual in Jordan for any cause, without justification, and without any time limit. In practice, migrants and refugees have been detained pursuant to Article 3 of this law.

⁴ See: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, “Regional Issues: The Right of Women and Girls to Access Justice in the Arab Region,” E/ESCWA/ECW/2015/IG.1/6(Part I), 1 June 2015, <https://archive.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/events/files/1500411.pdf>

⁵ Tamkeen, “Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Migrant Workers Caught Between Employers’ Abuse and Poor Implementation of the Law,” December 2024, <https://tamkeen-jo.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Between-a-Rock-and-A-Hard-Place.pdf>

3.11 RECOMENDATIONS: We encourage the Committee to request the following information in order to further assess the State party's compliance with the Convention:

- 3.11.a Whether it has plans to amend the Residence and Foreigners Affairs Law of 1973 to establish explicit safeguards against the detention of vulnerable persons, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as children, in line with the Committee's General Recommendation No. 32 ("As a general rule, pregnant women and nursing mothers, who both have special needs, should not be detained.")
- 3.11.b How the state party intends to amend legislation, particularly the 1996 Labor Law, so that the *kafala* system is abolished and a migrant's legal status is no longer tied to their employer, and they do not automatically lose legal status as a consequence of employment termination.
- 3.11.c What measures, if any, are being taken to shift responsibility and penalties for residency permit violations from migrant workers to employers who fail to obtain or renew workers' permits?
- 3.11.d What measures, if any, are being taken to decriminalise irregular entry and stay, and to ensure that migrant women are not subjected to criminal penalties, potentially indefinite detention, or other punitive measures solely on the basis of their migration status?
- 3.11.e What steps the state party is taking to amend the Labor Law—in particular, how the state party intends to shift legal responsibility for obtaining and renewing a worker's residency or work permit from the worker to the employer, so that sanctions resulting from failure to obtain or renew the permit are imposed exclusively on the employer.
- 3.11.f How the state party intends to amend Article 3 of the Crime Prevention Law to limit the potential for arbitrary or retaliatory use of administrative detention against migrant workers, including restricting the discretionary authority of administrative governors and requiring documented, objective grounds for issuing administrative arrest orders.
- 3.9.g Disaggregated statistics on the number of non-national women detained on immigration-status related grounds, as well as the locations and duration of their detention.

4. VULNERABILITY OF MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS TO DETENTION AND DEPORTATION

- 4.1 In 2023, the Director of the Domestic Workers Directorate at the Ministry of Labor stated that there were approximately 56,000 foreign domestic workers in the country. They primarily originate from countries including the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya,

Indonesia, and Nepal.⁶ Unofficial data from 2022 suggests that there are some 30,000 irregular migrant domestic workers in the country.⁷

- 4.2 These workers, the majority of whom are women, remain acutely vulnerable due to the employer-dependent nature of their legal status (as outlined above). Those who leave their employment without permission risk becoming irregular.
- 4.3 While the legal framework places considerable control over migrant domestic workers' legal status in the hands of employers (such as the fact that employers are committed to obtaining work permits and residency permits for the worker, but migrant workers are the ones subject to arrest if the employer fails to obtain such documents), it fails to provide adequate safeguards for workers, including those who leave abusive or exploitative employment. As such, women who choose to leave their work, even to flee abuse, may lose their migration status and become vulnerable to detention and deportation rather than being identified as victims in need of protection. As Tamkeen noted in its 2024 annual report, "this practice embeds a form of racial discrimination in society because only migrant workers who leave their employment are detained, and not Jordanian workers. It also ripens the conditions for exploiting the migrant worker. It prevents the workers from accessing justice."⁸
- 4.4 Observers regularly document cases of female migrants leaving their employment due to mistreatment—including lack of wages; excessive working hours; and physical, verbal, psychological, and sexual abuse.
- 4.5 In a case documented by Tamkeen, a domestic worker who arrived in Jordan in 2019 did not receive her wages for one year and two months. When she requested her salary, her employer ultimately refused to pay. The woman left the employer's residence to seek assistance from the recruitment office, but her employer reported her flight and alleged she had stolen money and gold jewellery. The woman was subsequently judicially arrested and placed in the Juewiedah Correction and Rehabilitation Center for a month, before her arrest transitioned into administrative detention in July 2021—lasting until August 2023.⁹

⁶ Heinrich Boll Stiftung, "In the Shadows: Stories of Exploitation and Hardship Faced by Irregular Migrant Domestic Workers in Jordan," February 2025, <https://ps.boell.org/en/2025/02/13/shadows-stories-exploitation-and-hardship-faced-irregular-migrant-domestic-workers>

⁷ Heinrich Boll Stiftung, "In the Shadows: Stories of Exploitation and Hardship Faced by Irregular Migrant Domestic Workers in Jordan," February 2025, <https://ps.boell.org/en/2025/02/13/shadows-stories-exploitation-and-hardship-faced-irregular-migrant-domestic-workers>

⁸ Tamkeen, "Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Migrant Workers Caught Between Employers' Abuse and Poor Implementation of the Law," December 2024, <https://tamkeen-jo.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Between-a-Rock-and-A-Hard-Place.pdf>

⁹ Justice Center for Legal Aid and Tamkeen, "Shadow Report to the List of Issues (CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4) Dated 13 June 2018 to be Considered by the United Nations Committee

- 4.6 Further, a domestic worker's transfer from one employer to another, as well as the issuance of a new work permit, is subject to the first employer's consent through obtaining a "No-Objection Certificate" (clearance), which grants the employer effective control over the worker's decision to transfer or even leave the country, regardless of whether violations have occurred. If a domestic worker leaves the employer's home without consent, the employer often files a "missing person" report with the police station, which is used in practice to classify the worker as being in violation of residency and work regulations, and may lead to her arrest and administrative detention—even in cases where she is the party harmed by the employer's violations, such as withheld wages, passport confiscation, or abuse. This linkage between the No-Objection Certificate, the work permit, and the police report constitutes an effective tool of coercion that limits workers' ability to report violations or seek protection, since doing so risks finding themselves detained as violators of residency law.¹⁰
- 4.7 While Jordanian law criminalises the confiscation of passports (such as Article 18(b) of the 1969 Passport Law), inadequate enforcement has contributed towards some employers continuing to confiscate domestic workers' identification documentation as a means of control—hindering migrants' ability to leave their employment. In reality, some migrants subsequently face situations of *de facto* detention. In 2025 and 2026, Tamkeen has documented numerous cases involving migrant domestic workers facing the retention of personal documents.
- 4.8 **RECOMENDATIONS: We encourage the Committee to request the following from the state party:**
- 4.8.a What efforts have been—or are due to be—undertaken to improve safeguards for domestic workers, including protections to ensure that those who flee abusive or exploitative employment are not penalised for doing so.
- 4.8.b Information detailing how authorities investigate and prosecute employers who retain domestic workers' personal identification documents (including passports), and the remedies made available to women who report such abuses. The state party should be encouraged to report the number of complaints received, investigations conducted, and prosecutions initiated.

Against Torture During the Examination of the 4th Periodic report of Jordan, 6-7 November 2024," 30 September 2024, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FCSS%2FJOR%2F60092&Lang=en

¹⁰ See: Tamkeen, "Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Migrant Workers Caught Between Employers' Abuse and Poor Implementation of the Law," December 2024, <https://tamkeen-jo.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Between-a-Rock-and-A-Hard-Place.pdf>

- 4.8.c To describe efforts made to monitor domestic workers' conditions, including identifying situations of *de facto* detention, and to ensure that victims have access to effective remedies.
- 4.8.d Whether the state party intends to abolish the requirement to obtain a "No Objection Certificate" from the current employer as a condition for a domestic worker's transfer to another employer or for renewing/issuing a work permit, and reviewing the 'missing person report' mechanism so that it is not automatically used to classify the worker as a residency violator, while ensuring that workers fleeing abusive working conditions are not arrested or detained until the circumstances of the case have been verified.

5. VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

- 5.1 In 2009, the Jordanian government outlawed trafficking when it introduced its Anti-Trafficking Law—Article 12 of which proscribes protection from “criminalization of trafficked persons for offences committed in relation to or induced by their status as victims of trafficking.”
- 5.2 However, a lack of sufficient resources and training has hindered identification, and many victims of trafficking have thus remained vulnerable to fines, arrests, detentions, and deportations for acts committed as a direct result of their being trafficked. The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit for example, which is the national lead on anti-trafficking investigations, does not have regular access to immigration detention centres to screen for trafficking indicators.¹¹ Further, although several NGOs have conducted training programmes with law enforcement entities on how to identify trafficking victims, these law enforcement entities have yet to recognise these victims.¹²
- 5.3 It is crucial that efforts are made to ensure swift identification of potential victims, to ensure effective protection. As the Committee recommended in its 2020 General Comment (No. 38): *“Provide updated and consistent training to professionals from all relevant fields on the causes, consequences and incidence of trafficking in women and girls and the various forms of exploitation of women and girls and on the content and effective implementation of national guidelines on victim identification, the provision of services and referral systems to facilitate the safe, confidential and non-discriminatory screening and referral of*

¹¹ U.S State Department, “2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Jordan,” 24 June 2024, <https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/2111694.html>

¹² Tamkeen, “Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Migrant Workers Caught Between Employers’ Abuse and Poor Implementation of the Law,” December 2024, <https://tamkeen-jo.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Between-a-Rock-and-A-Hard-Place.pdf>

victims, including non-nationals, after obtaining their informed consent.”¹³

- 5.4. **RECOMENDATION:** In light of this, we encourage the Committee to request that the State party describe in detail the measures adopted or due to be adopted to strengthen the early identification and referral of victims of trafficking, to ensure that they are not detained as a result of their trafficked status but instead treated as beneficiaries of support services and protection.

6. IMMIGRATION DETENTION IN JORDAN: GENDER-SPECIFIC CONCERNS

- 6.1 Jordan does not operate dedicated immigration detention facilities. Instead, it makes use of police stations and prisons (referred to as Reform and Rehabilitation Centres). Particular Reform and Rehabilitation Centres that have been employed for detaining female non-nationals include the [Juwiedeh Reform and Rehabilitation Centre for Women](#) (South Amman), the [Um Al-Loulou Centre](#) (Central Amman), the [Al-Zarqa Centre](#), and the [Marka Centre](#).
- 6.2 Given the nature of these facilities, immigration detainees are held within the same system as convicted criminals. This raises significant concerns regarding the suitability of such facilities for women whose deprivation of liberty is based solely on their migration status. The placement of women, including potential trafficking victims and victims of abuse, in prison-like environments risks further penalising such individuals and may limit their access to specialised support services, health care, and psychosocial support.
- 6.3 While there are no specific laws or regulations governing the treatment of detained migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, Jordan’s [Law No. 9 of 2004](#) is applicable as it provides a framework governing Reform and Rehabilitation Centres. This law includes certain provisions regarding the treatment of women, such as a requirement for men and women to be detained separately (Article 10(c)), appropriate treatment of pregnant women (15(a)), and provisions for female detainees to keep newborn babies with them until they are three years old (15(c)).
- 6.4 Further, Instructions on the Administration of Reform and Rehabilitation Centres, Guarding Inmates and their Rights were issued pursuant to Article 43 of Law No.9 of 2004.¹⁴ These instructions include

¹³ Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, “General Recommendation No. 38 (2020) on Trafficking in Women and Girls in the Context of Global Migration,” 20 November 2020, <https://www.refworld.org/legal/general/cedaw/2020/123433>

¹⁴ Article 43 states that “The minister shall issue the necessary instructions to implement the provisions of this Law, including instructions regarding items prohibited from being brought in

specific conditions requirements, amongst which include the provision of “adequate bathing and washing installations,” “drinking water to every prisoner whenever he needs it,” due regard to “climatic conditions,” and the provision of a bed “with sufficient bedding” for every prisoner.¹⁵

- 6.5 In reality, however, concerns have been raised regarding the extent to which these standards are met in practice.
- 6.3 **Overcrowding:** Reform and Rehabilitation centres in Jordan are often severely overcrowded.¹⁶ According to a 2023 report by the U.S Department of State, prisons were at 170 percent capacity, and many lacked sufficient staff, facilities, and resources for their populations.¹⁷ In some cases, rooms designed to accommodate 35 people have been found to hold 80 people, forcing detainees to sleep on the floor (despite widespread insect and rodent infestations).
- 6.4 **Access to clean water:** Clean drinking water is generally not available free of charge. Instead, detainees are required to purchase safe drinking water. Migrant detainees who cannot afford to purchase bottles may thus be unable to access potable water.
- 6.5 **Hygiene:** Civil society reporting has raised concerns regarding women’s access to basic hygiene and menstrual health products in Reform and Rehabilitation centres.¹⁸ In 2020, significant concerns were raised regarding the lack of sufficient toilets in the Marka centre.¹⁹ In 2025, concerns were also raised regarding the denial of water for ablution and

with an inmate or delivered to them,” see: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, “Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Law No. 9 of 2004,” <https://www.jordanlegalcenter.com/2016/05/9-2004.html>

¹⁵ See: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, “Response of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Note CU 2011/26, “7 December 2012, <https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/EGM-Uploads/JORDAN-GOV-22-En.pdf>

¹⁶ See, for example: Al Taj, “البيروقراطية والإكتظاظ .. معاناة لزار ونزلاء سجن ماركا في الأردن,” August 2023, <https://www.altaj.news/article/258829>; Jfra News, “الحريات النيابية” تطلع على واقع الخدمات في مركز إصلاح,” July 2021, <https://jfranews.com.jo/article/327177>

¹⁷ U.S State Department, “2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Jordan,” accessed 25 August 2026, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/jordan/>

¹⁸ The Advocates for Human Rights and the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, “Jordan’s Compliance with the Convention Against Torture: The Death Penalty,” 30 September 2024, <https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/r/6502/Jordan%20CAT%20DP%202024%20Final.pdf>

¹⁹ JO24, “نزلاء في سجن ماركا يشكون ظروف التوقيف: التدفئة معطلة ولا أعطية كافية.. ودورات مياه غير لائقة,” January 2020, <https://jo24.net/article/346820>

bathing to a woman detained in the Juweideh centre, raising serious hygiene concerns.²⁰

6.6 Access to outdoor space: Accounts by observers have highlighted excessive restrictions on access to outdoor space within some of Jordan's Reform and Rehabilitation Centres.²¹

6.7 RECOMMENDATIONS: In light of this, we encourage the Committee to request the following information:

- 6.7.a Details regarding efforts to reform and upgrade Reform and Rehabilitation Centres, to ensure that that conditions of detention meet both national and international standards, in particular measures to address overcrowding, sanitation, and other basic conditions.
- 6.7.b The measures taken to ensure that female detainees have free and adequate access to safe drinking water, toiletries, and menstrual hygiene products. The availability of such items should not be dependent upon detainees' ability to purchase them from prison shops.
- 6.7.c The measures taken by the state party to ensure that migrant detainees held for immigration-related reasons are kept separate from persons detained or imprisoned in connection to criminal offences.

²⁰ JO24, "موقفه اداريا لمناصرتها غزة تضرب عن الطعام احتجاجاً على توقيفها دون تهمة", July 2025, <https://jo24.net/article/539459>

²¹ See, for example: Al Taj, "البيروقراطية والإكتظاظ .. معاناة لزوار ونزلاء سجن ماركا في الأردن", August 2023, <https://www.altaj.news/article/258829>