

A man and a young girl are sitting in a wheelchair, looking out over the ancient ruins of the Temple of the Sun in Petra, Jordan. The man is wearing a pink long-sleeved shirt and blue jeans, and the girl is wearing a blue patterned dress. They are both smiling and looking towards the ruins. The ruins consist of several tall, weathered stone columns and a large, partially collapsed archway. In the background, a cityscape is visible under a clear blue sky. The ground is dry and dusty, with some low-lying vegetation. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

**Enjoy the Full Tourist Trails
Experience in Jordan**

Jordan Without Barriers

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Amman Citadel Hill (Jabal Al-Qal'a)

If you are looking for a journey through history, we recommend that you start your tour at the towering Amman Citadel Hill, which is located on the slopes of a hill overlooking the downtown area in the capital, Amman. The site gives the visitor a glimpse into the development of Amman throughout history. The Umayyad Palace, the Temple of Hercules, and the Byzantine Church are among the most important stops that must be visited on the Amman Citadel Hill.

The site allows tourists with disabilities to experience independent movement, and enjoy the beauty of the site, through entrances and exits prepared for the entry of persons with disabilities, and the provision of internal tracks with reasonable accommodation and tactile flow marking that allow persons using wheelchairs, and persons with visual disabilities, to move between the archaeological landmarks on the site. The site will provide guidance and information panels on different backgrounds, and in large and clear sizes that include archaeological and historical information about the site, and electric cars prepared to reach some landmarks that are difficult to reach due to the topographical nature of the site.



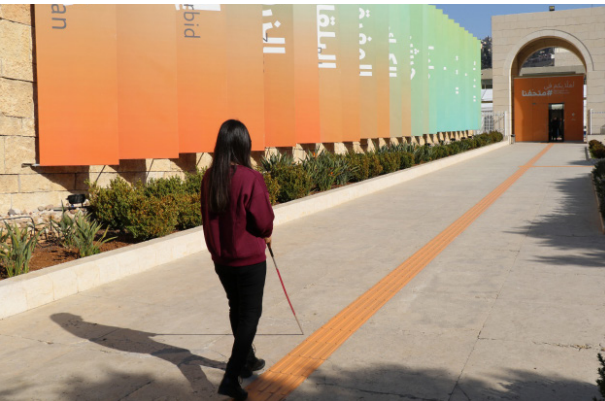
You can enjoy a virtual tour of the site through the interactive room on the site, which will provide complete information about the archaeological site, allowing visitors to the site to learn about all the archaeological landmarks, by displaying information about the different time periods through interactive screens, in addition to displaying artistic pieces that simulate the original pieces of a limited number of archaeological pieces within the site.

The site provides a unique experience for tourists that combines cultural heritage with panoramic views prepared for the landmarks of the modern city of Amman.



Jordan Museum

Located 10 minutes away by car from the Amman Citadel Hill, the Jordan Museum is considered to have the best reasonable accommodation for the access of tourists with disabilities. It contains a number of replicas that have been produced, and that simulate the main artifacts in the museum, and they can be touched and learned about, up close. The museum also has many technical and technological equipment for providing information about the exhibits in Braille, and for providing information about the artifacts, and audio explanation through touchable QR code.





The museum tells the story of one and a half million years of human presence and historical heritage in Jordan, from the Paleolithic period to the present day, through displays arranged chronologically.

The museum displays its precious archaeological artifacts in unique artistic and interactive ways. These artifacts include the Ain Ghazal statues, considered among the oldest human statues in the world, the famous Dead Sea Scrolls, and many other valuable historical discoveries.



Martyr's Memorial and Museum (Sareh Alshaheed)

A cultural masterpiece and a national museum that showcases the modern history of Jordan, it was built by the General Command of the Armed Forces to commemorate the martyrs who sacrificed themselves in defense of the Kingdom. The museum, located in Al Hussein Youth City, contains an audio guide and a sign language of the information about its exhibits of weapons, ammunition, clothing, machinery and equipment that tell the history of the Jordanian Armed Forces from the Great Arab Revolt to the present day. The building was designed with Jordanian expertise and thought, executed by men of the Royal Engineering Corps in cooperation with local companies. The idea of the building was inspired by the Holy Kaaba, and Quranic verses plated with gold are engraved on its four outer walls.

The visitor begins his visit to the monument from the main entrance, until he reaches the memorial square through elevators equipped for persons with disabilities, and a side elevator inside the museum. In the same square and at the entrance to the monument, the visitor can reach the Tree of Life/Blessed Olive Tree, which symbolizes the continuation of the martyr's life as the greenery of this tree, and the external facilities of the Martyr's Memorial: the ceremonial entrance, the Life Building, the main square of the monument, the Tolerance Square, the Peace Square, and the official Renaissance Square through the external ramps in the monument's square.

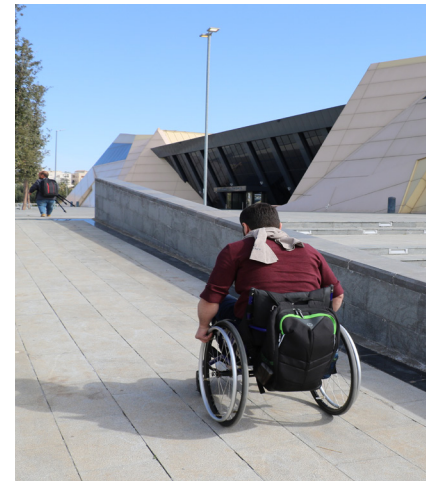


The interior facilities of the Martyr's Memorial Museum were designed to tell the story of the construction of modern Jordan, and the development of its armed forces. Its contents are divided into main titles for several historical stages. The museum displays a summary of the wars in which the Jordanian Armed Forces/Arab Army participated. The museum reviews the stages of development of the Jordanian Armed Forces/Arab Army, with documents and photos. The Martyrs' Cabinets display photos and personal belongings of the martyrs, while the Kings' Hall displays the clothes and belongings of the Hashemite leaders.



Royal Tank Museum

The Royal Tank Museum is a national museum of international standards located in Amman. It is the first museum specializing in tanks in the heart of the capital Amman. The museum displays a rare and distinctive collection of tanks that participated in the world wars. The museum's halls are designed to be interactive, connecting visitors to the exhibits and the stories they tell.



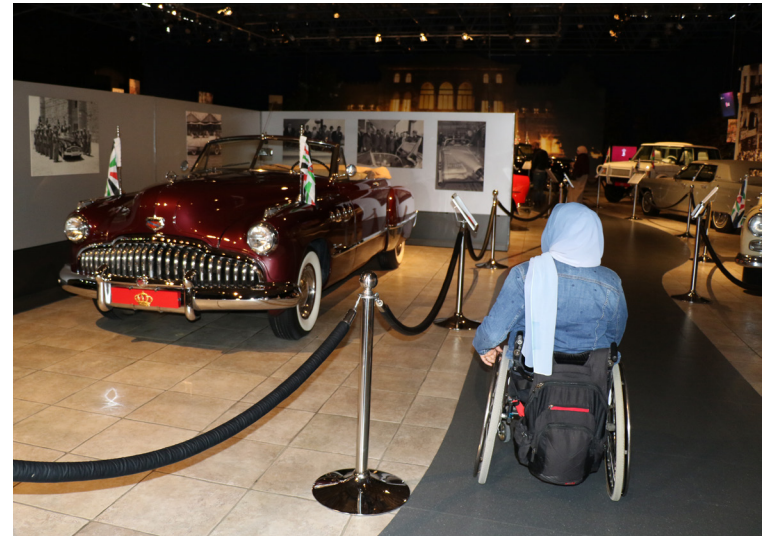


The museum will take you on an exciting journey through history. Your visit will be complete, as the museum offers parking spaces, ramps, and walkways accessible to persons with physical disabilities. It also offers elevators for moving between exhibition halls, accessing accessible health facilities, and enjoying a variety of activities, including live shows on the tank track, electronic games, and interactive children's games.

Royal Automobile Museum

The Royal Automobile Museum is the first automotive museum in the Arab world. Inaugurated by His Majesty King Abdullah II in 2003, it honors the late King Hussein. The museum houses 80 cars and motorcycles belonging to the late King, some dating back to 1909.

Each tells a unique story spanning the life of the late King and the Hashemite Kingdom. The museum's exhibits shed light on the 47-year reign of King Hussein and the history of the Kingdom from the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah I in the early 1920s, to the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II today.





You can enjoy experiencing the most important events in Jordanian history via cars, navigating between the museum's sections through the accessible corridors that extend throughout the museum, and watching the films and clips that reflect the story of each car and the occasion for which it was used.







Children's Museum

Located in the heart of the Jordanian capital, Amman, the Children's Museum was inaugurated in 2007 under the vision of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah. Covering an area of 8,500 square meters, it houses more than 185 interactive educational exhibits inside and outside its exhibition hall, as well as educational facilities including an art studio, a costume studio, a library, and a secret garden. The Children's Museum is an institution that offers a variety of cognitive experiences and an interactive learning environment for children aged 1–12. Here, children freely explore knowledge, free from indoctrination, and learn through play, using their senses and curiosity to discover things.

The museum features more than 185 interactive exhibits, and a variety of





year-round programs, making it a place of stimulation and adventure. It allows children to experiment, innovate, and interact with their environment in a relaxed manner, encouraging them to question, draw conclusions, and experiment with their senses, without being bound by right or wrong, relying on free discovery.



To improve the quality of learning for all children by integrating play and exploration into the learning process, the museum has worked to remove barriers that would prevent children with disabilities from accessing, and benefiting from, the unique educational experience the museum offers. This includes providing ramps, tactile floor markings, and parking spaces for persons with disabilities, allowing free and independent access for children with visual and physical disabilities.

Mount Nebo (Syagha Church)

It is a high mountain overlooking the Dead Sea, the Jordan River Valley, Jericho, and the distant hills of Jerusalem. It is the site from which the Prophet Moses saw the holy lands of Canaan. It is located 41 kilometers from the Jordanian capital, Amman.

It was named after the Babylonian “God of Trade,” as trade caravans passed through it to Palestine. The mountain holds spiritual significance for the three monotheistic religions: Islam, Christianity, and Judaism.

Mount Nebo became a pilgrimage destination for early Christians coming from Jerusalem. A small church was built in the fourth century AD to commemorate the life of the Prophet Moses. Some stones from that church remain in their original place in the wall surrounding the sanctuary. The church was expanded in the fifth and sixth centuries. It contains stunning collections of Byzantine mosaics.

The copper serpent erected outside the church’s sanctuary symbolizes the copper serpent raised by the Prophet Moses in the desert and the cross on which Jesus Christ was crucified.





Tourists with physical disabilities, accompanied by their personal assistant, can reach the summit of the mountain and enjoy breathtaking views of the lands of Palestine and the Dome of the Rock. They can also enjoy unique sights, including Mount Nebo landmarks, such as the Triangular Church, the Southern Chapel, the Moses Springs area, and the Heritage Museum. The site offers a rich cultural experience that combines natural beauty and ancient history.



The Baptism Site (Al-Maghtas) of Jesus Christ

Jordan is considered one of the most important tourist attractions in the Middle East, due to its religious and historical significance. Religious tourism in Jordan is considered one of the most important forms of tourism. Hundreds of thousands of Christians from around the world visit Jordan annually to perform their religious rituals. The Baptism Site of Jesus Christ, “Al-Maghtas,” represents one of the holiest Christian sites in the world and a living witness to a historical era and a high religious value.

The visitor begins his journey in Al-Maghtas by learning about the site, the archaeological discoveries and their importance through the interpretive panels provided by the visitor center that tell the story of the site’s discovery and show its religious and historical importance, especially the ancient churches that were built in memory of the baptism of Christ, Tell Mar Elias, Wadi Al-Kharrar, the pilgrims’ station and part of the mosaic map found in the Church of Saint George in Madaba, which is considered one of the most important material archaeological evidence of the site of Al-Maghtas.

The center also includes numerous panels that document the site’s most important visitors, including religious figures, heads of state, and kings, as well as



cabinets displaying the most important archaeological discoveries uncovered at the site during archaeological excavations, which were first discovered in 1995.

At Al-Maghtas, pilgrims have the opportunity to participate in the John the Baptist Trail, a 7-station, approximately 3 km long walking trail. It begins at Mar Elias Hill, passes through Wadi Al-Kharrar, and heads towards the pilgrims' station, the baptismal pool, and the spring of John the Baptist. It then heads towards the ancient churches built to commemorate the baptism of Jesus Christ, ending at the southern overlook near the Latin Church.

We invite you to enjoy a unique tourist experience at the Baptism Site, where persons with physical disabilities can reach the archaeological sites using their personal cars, as the buses and electric cars belonging to the Baptism Site do not meet accessibility requirements. You can also use electric cars (not equipped with reasonable accommodation), walk, or use a wheelchair to reach the Jordan River. You can also enjoy a unique experience via the slopes available on the site, to reach the site of Tell Mar Elias, where work is underway to improve the slopes to provide easy and comfortable access for wheelchair users, ensuring an exceptional and comfortable tourist experience in the near future.

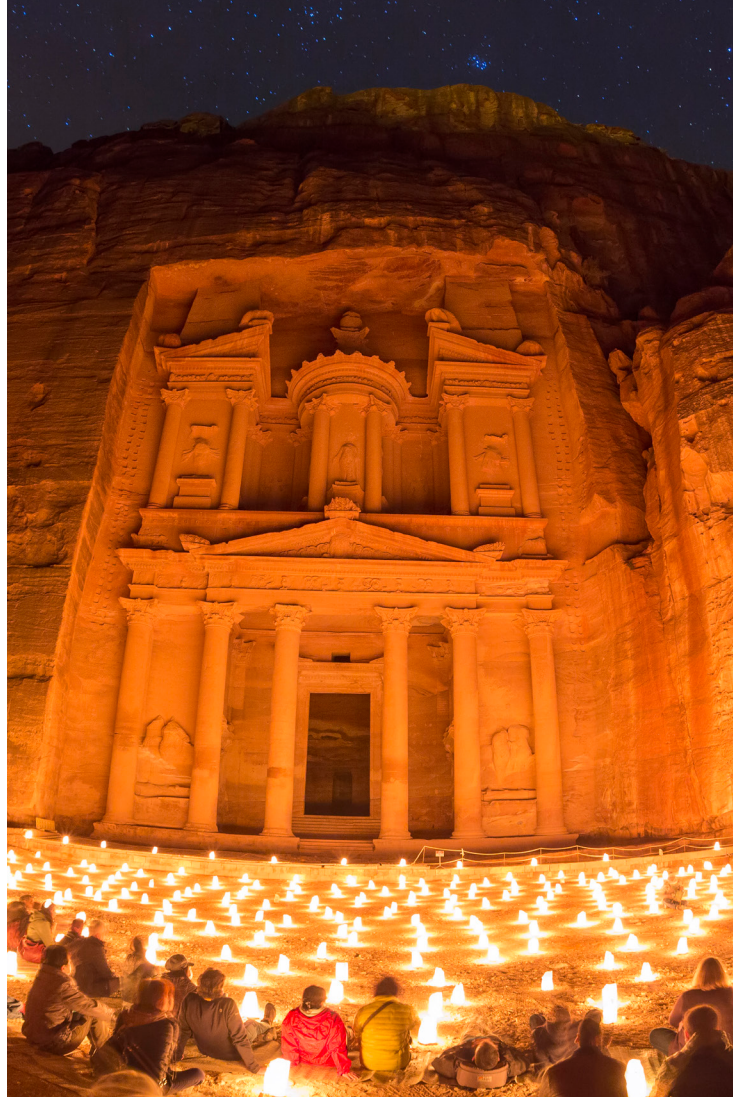


The Rose City of Petra

Petra, also known as the Rose City, because it was carved into the pink rock of Wadi Musa, is Jordan's most prominent archaeological and tourist landmark and one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The city, located about 250 km south of Amman, dates back to about 2,000 years, when the Nabataeans made it their capital.

The city includes a number of sites, the most important of which is the "Treasury" (House of Government), which was carved into the rock on the mountain's facade, 140 m high and 90 m wide. Other sites that bear witness to the city's noble ancestry include public terraces built for celebrations and public meetings, the "court" and places of worship.

The city's inhabitants' houses, carved into the rose-colored rock, bear witness to the ancient history of the site, enhanced by water canals, cisterns, and baths, rows of ornate stairs, markets, and arched gates. The city is distinguished by its impenetrable entrance, carved between towering, solid mountains, through a narrow, 1,000-meter-long cleft known as the Siq. Remains of guard rooms and observation areas can be seen along its sides. The Petra Museum is an ideal destination for tourists with disabilities, offering them a rich and informative experience that allows them to discover the history of the Rose City in an accessible way. The museum houses 280



distinct artifacts representing different eras, and a special brochure written in Braille is provided for tourists with visual disabilities. A comprehensive explanatory video about the museum and the exhibition halls is also provided in sign language, ensuring a unique experience for deaf tourists. The museum includes five halls that narrate the history of Petra, showcasing the lifestyle and civilization of the Nabataeans, including their tools, statues, and numerous artifacts discovered by archaeological excavation teams. In addition, visitors can explore a replica of the ancient courthouse in the Rose City, where they can touch and interact with them up close, enhancing their cultural experience.

The site will also allow visitors with physical disabilities to use specially equipped electric cars to reach tourist attractions that are difficult to access due to the topographical nature of the site, and tactile floor marking dedicated to tourists with visual disabilities, which contribute to guiding them smoothly and safely within the site. These tacktles provide clear and visual guidance to ensure a smooth and safe transportation experience, and to enjoy the beauty of Petra and its ancient history with ease and comfort.



Ajloun Cable Car

Unleash a unique experience, as the Ajloun Cable Car takes you on a 5-kilometer route encompassing breathtaking views and stunning natural landmarks. The journey begins at the ancient Ajloun Castle and continues to the Ishtafina area and back. This 20-minute journey is filled with excitement, history, and natural beauty.



The Ajloun Cable Car allows wheelchair users to move independently and easily, accessing the site's facilities, and enjoying the beautiful view of the towering Ajloun Mountains.



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project

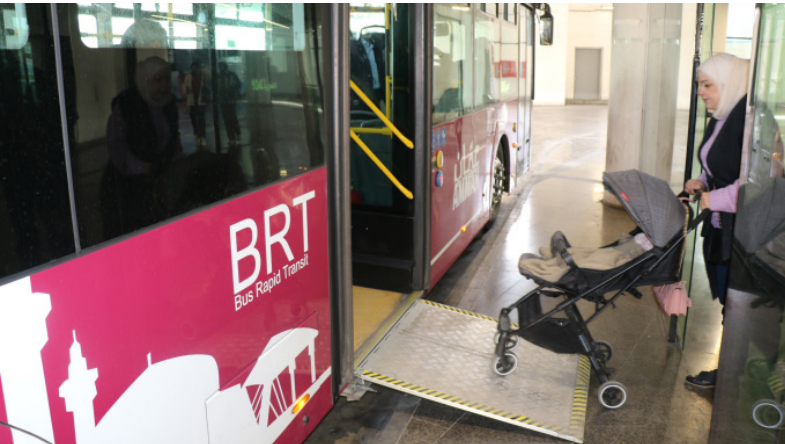
It is the first rapid transit system in the capital, Amman. It is a public transportation system accessible to persons with disabilities, providing fast, safe, and reliable service. It relies on large-capacity buses operating on dedicated lanes and providing a high level of service, with a frequency of up to 3 minutes. The system also includes modern, integrated stations that adhere to accessibility standards for persons with disabilities, and buses that meet their accessibility requirements.

The project was implemented in two phases: the first phase within the Jordanian capital, Amman, and the second phase connecting Amman to Zarqa Governorate, approximately 30 kilometers away.

The Amman Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project includes three main routes spanning a total distance of 32 kilometers. Of these, two 25-kilometer routes have been completed: the road from Sweileh to the Jordan Museum, which passes through the Sports City, and the road from Sweileh to Al-Mahatta, which also serves the Sports City station.



The bus fleet serving both projects consists of approximately 270 buses, all designed to be accessible to passengers with physical, visual, and hearing disabilities. Each bus is equipped with ramps and designated spaces for persons with physical disabilities, elderly passengers, pregnant women, and stroller users. In addition, visual and audio screens have been installed inside the buses. All drivers working within the bus fleet have received specialized training on communication etiquette for passengers with disabilities.





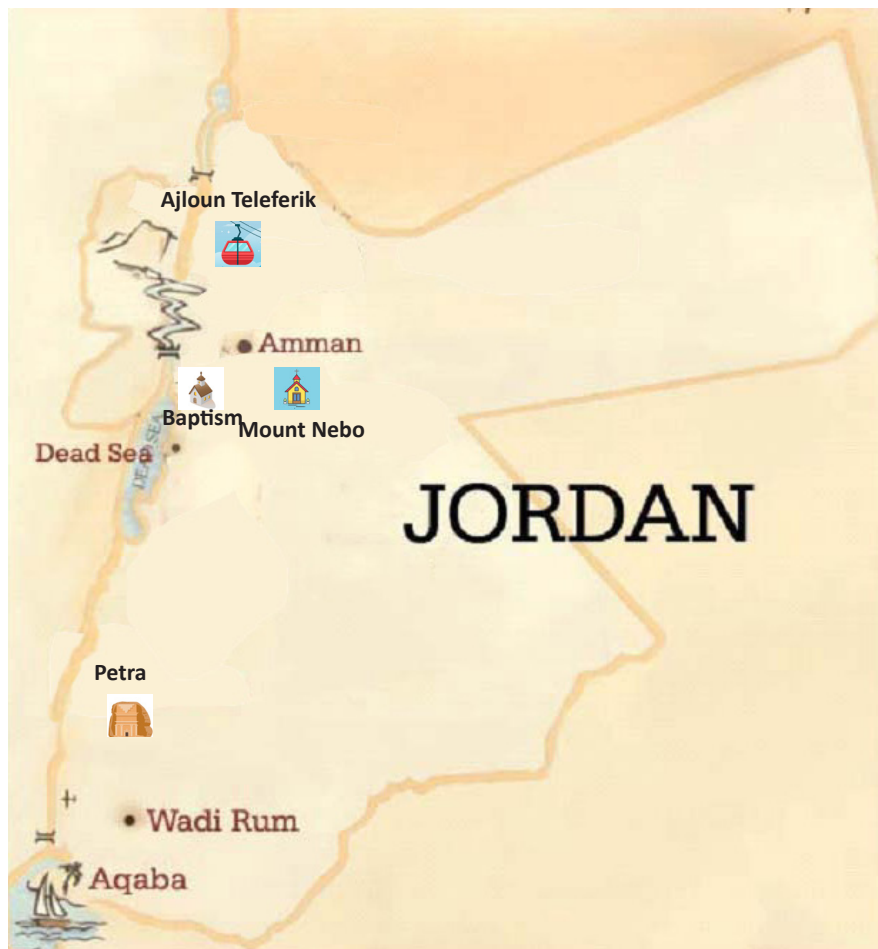


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