

Jordan

Medical Summary

The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax[®], a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling. Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners (includes links to samples).

General Information

Jordan is a developing nation classified as upper middle income Located in the Middle East (northwest of Saudi Arabia and east of Israel), the climate classifications range from dry (arid) in the south to dry summer in the north.

Immunizations

Yellow Fever

Although yellow fever does not occur in Jordan, an official yellow fever vaccination certificate may be required depending on your itinerary.

- *Requirement:* A vaccination certificate is required for travelers aged ≥ 1 year coming from countries with risk of YF transmission. This also applies to airport transit stops (no exit through immigration checkpoint) longer than 12 hours in risk countries.

Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, rabies, typhoid fever, or a one time polio booster if you haven't previously received one for travel. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

WHO—*International Travel and Health* (current online update, Country List)

No statement given.

CDC—*Health Information for International Travel* (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: None.

Drug resistance: Not applicable.

Other Concerns

Travelers' Diarrhea

High risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Food and beverage precautions may reduce the likelihood of illness.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective

for your destination.

Other Food-Borne Illnesses

Precautions to prevent brucellosis may be needed.

Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

Leishmaniasis, West Nile virus may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include air pollution, helminths, MERS Coronavirus, plague, schistosomiasis, snakebites.

Consular Advice

The material below includes information from the U.S. Department of State (DOS), U.K. Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security.

Consular Travel Advice

Due to military conflict and ongoing security concerns, Canada (GAC) advises avoiding travel to areas bordering Syria (except the town of Umm Qais) and Iraq (including travel on Highway 10 towards Iraq and past the Highway 5 interchange at Safawi, Al Mafraq Governorate) and advises reconsidering travel (or avoiding nonessential travel) to all refugee camps. U.S. (DOS) advises avoiding travel to areas bordering Syria and Iraq. Australia (DFAT) and U.K. (FCO) have more limited warnings.

Terrorism Risk

High risk of attack by domestic and/or transnational terrorist groups exists throughout the country, especially in Karak (Karak Governorate), Baqa'a refugee camp, and areas bordering Syria and Iraq. Targets may include domestic and international organizations and businesses; public places and events, including those frequented by tourists; and transportation systems.

Risk of kidnapping by terrorist groups exists throughout the country, especially in areas bordering Syria and Iraq. Targets may include foreigners (especially Westerners), journalists, and nongovernmental organization workers.

Crime

Low risk of violent crime (armed robbery, home robbery, sexual assault [including verbal and physical harassment], carjacking, and assault) exists throughout the country, including Amman and areas frequented by tourists.

Moderate risk of petty crime exists in areas frequented by tourists, especially on crowded streets in Amman's city center.

Theft of valuables from unattended vehicles and accommodations is common.

Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations frequently occur throughout the country, especially in Amman and other cities (particularly after Friday prayers) and near refugee camps and universities, and have the potential to turn violent without warning. Bystanders are at risk of harm from violence or from the response by authorities. Disruption to transportation, free movement, or the ability to carry out daily activities may occur.

Unsafe Areas

Armed conflict occurs and military presence may exist in areas bordering Iraq and Syria.

Landmines and other unexploded ordnance are present near military installations and in border areas.

Water Safety

Rent water sports equipment from reputable operators. Scuba dive only with personnel certified by PADI or NAUI, and use equipment only from PADI- or NAUI-certified dive operators.

Outdoor Safety

Desert excursions should only be undertaken with organized groups and experienced guides. Participants should inform

someone not on the tour of their itinerary and anticipated return time. An adequate supply of food and water for extended unforeseen delays is essential.

Transportation Safety

Significant risk of traffic-related injury or death exists. The road-traffic death rate is greater than 24 per 100,000 population, the highest risk category. Carefully assess the safety of transportation options before any road travel. Driving at night is not advised. Seek local advice before traveling on roads outside urban areas after dark.

Traffic flows on the right-hand side of the road. Travelers (including drivers and pedestrians) accustomed to traffic moving on the opposite side should be vigilant when navigating traffic.

Avoid road travel outside of urban areas after dark.

Many taxis are unsafe. Use taxis from official ranks or dispatched via smart phone app or radio from a reputable company and ascertain the license or identification number of the dispatched vehicle.

Airline Safety

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration has determined that the civil aviation authority of this country oversees its air carriers in accordance with minimum international safety standards.

Natural Disasters

Sandstorms and dust storms frequently occur, especially in desert areas.

Seasonal flooding occurs, especially in valleys.

Seismic activity frequently occurs. Landslides may occur.

Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Jordan

- | United States: [+962] 6-590-6000; jo.usembassy.gov
- | Canada: [+962] 6-590-1500; international.gc.ca/world-monde/jordan-jordanie
- | United Kingdom: [+962] 6-590-9200; www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-amman
- | Australia: [+962] 6-5807000; www.jordan.embassy.gov.au

Jordan's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- | In the U.S.: www.jordanembassyus.org
- | In Canada: www.embassyofjordan.ca
- | In the U.K.: jordanembassy.org.uk
- | In Australia: www.jordanembassy.org.au

Visa/HIV Testing

HIV and hepatitis testing are required to obtain a work or residence visa. Travelers, including short-term travelers, may be detained or deported after arrival if found to be positive for HIV or hepatitis.

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