

EXTENSION REQUEST TO ARTICLE 5 OF THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION

SUBMITTED BY THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Prepared by The National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
AVM	Anti-Vehicle Mine
CD	Capacity Development
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IDF	Israeli Defense Force
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
JAF	Jordan Armed Forces
LRS	Landmine Retrofit Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSP	Meeting of the States Parties (to the APMBC)
NBP	North Border Project
NCDR	National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation
NMAP	National Mine Action Plan
NTS&G	National Technical Standards & Guidelines
NSMCP	North Shuna Mine Clearance Project
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
P/MoD	Priministry/ Ministry of Defense
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
REC	Royal Engineering Corps
RMS	Royal Medical Services
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
TA	Technical Assessment
TIA	Task Impact Assessment
TS	Technical Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

• What is the status of work conducted to date under Jordan's national demining programme?

His Late Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal ordered the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) in 1993 to commence humanitarian demining operations. Conflicts with neighbouring countries in 1948, again from 1967-1969 and finally in the 1970's resulted in the presence of approximately 60 million m² of Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA), divided into 500 minefields containing roughly 305,000 mines being laid on Jordanian soil. Of this total nearly 216,000 were anti-personnel mines (APMs) and 89,000 were classified as anti-vehicle mines (AVMs).

Through the period 1993-2007, 129,800 APMs were removed along with an additional 41,897 AVMs and approximately 40,000 UXOs. Spatially, 16 million m^2 were cleared and an additional 34 million m^2 was cancelled through NCDR's land release program; leaving approximately 10 million m^2 along the northern border containing close to 136,000 landmines.

The consequences of past conflicts impacted Jordan's economy and its social development, while posing a major humanitarian threat to approximately 500,000 people (8% of Jordan's population) who lived in close proximity to these minefields. Some poor souls naturally fell prey to landmines. According to the national victim database, there have been 755 reported accidents (640 survivors, 115 fatalities) between 1948 and 2007. Victims were usually civilians carrying out their daily duties of herding or cultivation, or military personnel whose injuries were the result of demining or routine patrol activities. The majority of Jordan's 500 minefields were located in its most fertile land, namely the Jordan Valley. And this naturally constituted a major impediment to the development of the area, as well as added stress and worry for some of Jordan's poorest citizens, who could not access their own land for agricultural use.

As a result, His Late Majesty King Hussein became more determined that Jordan had to demonstrate ownership of its landmine problem, and its commitment to ridding its land of the scourge of landmines by being one of the first Arab countries to accede in 1998 to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), which it subsequently ratified later that year. Jordan did not accede to the APMBC for the sake of publicity or in order to seek the approval of others, but rather was bent upon the idea of providing a safe environment for its citizens and caring for those who had been injured. Until the summer of 2007 Jordan remained the only country in the region to have acceded to the APMBC.

And in compliance with article 4 of the APMBC Jordan destroyed its stockpile of 92,342 antipersonnel landmines in April 2003.

In 2000, a Royal Decree established the 'National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation' (NCDR), which the government subsequently legislated into law (34). The purpose of creating NCDR was to entrust mine action in Jordan with civilian leadership that had more access to the international mine action community. The

organization however did not become fully operational until 2004, whereupon a new administration was appointed to lead the organization and to jumpstart Jordan's mine action efforts. In 2006 NCDR realized that the pace of its humanitarian demining operations would not be sufficient to meet its Article 5 obligations to the APMBC, and as a result solicited the assistance of the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to carry out demining operations in the south of Jordan, while the Royal Engineering Corps (REC) continued its operations in the Jordan Valley. Jordan has contributed annually to its own mine clearance in the past 15 years and international funding has increased dramatically since 2004. Jordan developed a National Mine Action Plan for the period 2005 -2009, which clearly outlined the kingdom's mine action initiatives. This plan formed the basis upon which NCDR has solicited support from donor nations.

As for the prevention of further accidents, the REC have since 1993 clearly fenced and marked all minefields in Jordan to prevent the civilian population from gaining entry, and continue to carry out monthly checks and maintenance on these fences and markings. A Mine Risk Education (MRE) program was also launched in 2007. Through its two key activities, 'public education' and 'community mine action liaisons' 16,000 individuals have so far benefited directly from the MRE sessions, while indirect MRE activities target approximately 75,000 individuals through exhibitions, distribution of printed materials and home visits during needs assessment and risk-taking behaviour studies.

Furthermore, NCDR established in 2006 a Quality Management Team (QMT) to carry out and oversee quality control and quality assurance of all demining activities being carried out by the REC and the NPA in Jordan. The QMT undergoes regular training in capacity development, and has increased in number to 18 members in order to meet the needs of the increased demining activities.

Jordan utilizes the latest methods and standards for demining, technical survey, quality assurance and quality control. These methods and standards are based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), modified in accordance with the landmine situation in the kingdom. In addition, Jordan has established a method used for cancelling, with confidence, mine suspected areas which are ultimately considered not to be dangerous.

With regards to legislation, NCDR established a committee in 2006 with members from inside and outside the organization who represented the Ministry of Justice, the Military Judicial Department, the General Intelligence Department, Jordan University and the ICRC to study and examine the existing laws in Jordan as they pertained to landmines and Jordan's legislative obligations vis-a-vis the APMBC. The committee concluded that Jordan did have laws that addressed landmines but that a new law had to be enacted that would place Jordan in full compliance with the APMBC. The law was subsequently drafted and legislated into law in March 2008 as the 'National Mine Ban Law.'

Lastly, it must be noted that Jordan took on the huge task of hosting the 8th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention (8MSP). The reason it decided to do so was to spread the message throughout the Middle East that landmines had to be eradicated and to bolster its own endeavors in mine action. In addition, the hope was that hosting the conference in Jordan would raise the profile of mine action in the

region and encourage States not Party to the APMBC that are mine-affected and those that are not to accede to the Convention. The conference was a big success and clearly showed Jordan's seriousness in dealing with the issue of landmines.

 What are the circumstances that impede Jordan from destroying all antipersonnel mines in mined areas by its deadline?

Jordan will be unable to fulfill its Article 5 obligations by its deadline, 1 May 2009, for several reasons that are listed below:

Mine Action was orchestrated solely by the military during the early years: During the period 1993 – 2004 the JAF managed mine action in Jordan to the best of its ability. The intentions were always noble but the capacity to achieve great strides in demining was absent. Moreover, the military found the very high costs of demining to be exceedingly exorbitant and soon was unable to finance clearance at the expected pace and breadth. And since the military was in the forefront of mine action during this period, donor nations for the most part shied away from contributing the much needed support as they preferred to assist only credible civilian run operations.

No effective 'Mine Action Authority' till 2004: During the first five year period post Jordan's accession to the MBC, no 'effective' mine action authority existed. NCDR had in fact been established some years earlier (2000), but had been immediately plagued with bureaucratic problems and weak management. As a result, the military continued to fill the gap, as is mentioned above, by doing the best that it could in clearance and providing overall leadership. However, 2004 marked a turning point in the life of NCDR, as a new chairman, a new board of directors, a new director and a UNDP Chief Technical Advisor were appointed to the organization and were given the challenging mandate of expediting mine clearance, raising capacity, and streamlining all aspects of mine action. This decision by the Jordanian Government to take more ownership of the mine problem by providing new civilian leadership to NCDR that had the capacity to make changes and produce results made all the difference. Since then NCDR has been an effective and robust organization that has provided mine action in Jordan with sound leadership.

Big increase in partnerships occurred only after 2004: Prior to 2004 there was limited contact with the vibrant international mine action community in the area of partnerships. The JAF received limited funding for equipment and machines, but did not benefit greatly from the advances being made in humanitarian mine action on the management, technical, and institutional levels. Thus, the limited exposure to vibrant knowledge and donor networks reduced the potential outputs that could have been produced by the REC.

Technical reasons: The extreme flooding and erosion in the Jordan Valley slowed the demining process tremendously. Given the nearness of populations to the MFs in the valley the REC took extra precautions – sometimes excavating up to 3 meters of shifted soil – to ensure all mines were located along the river bank and in the fertile floodplains which are heavily used for agriculture by small landholders and pastoralists.

Northern Border Mine Belt was left till the end due to its complexity & difficulty. Since this demining task was considered the most difficult to undertake due to the high volume of landmines and erratic mine laying patterns that it had – a decision was taken to leave it till the end. In addition, the plan to demine the area took some time to come together because it could not be considered as a separate project but rather had to be viewed in conjunction with the emplacement of an alternative border security system - the details of which have since been finalized. Added to this and another cause for concern and delay, has been the outstanding border dispute between Jordan and Syria that still remains unresolved.

What is the proposed duration for the extension and what are reasons for this amount of time?

According to the best estimate of NCDR, NPA and REC it will take no less than four years to physically undertake the demining of Jordan's last remaining mined area (the Northern Border Mine Belt) starting 1 April 2008. In other words, the duration of the extension requested is **three years** beyond Jordan's deadline according to the APMBC: 1 May 2009 – 1 May 2012.

In this particular project the number of assets allocated to the clearance effort is of course important but not considered a critical factor since the operator prefers to utilize a 'smaller' team of highly qualified deminers and maintain total control of the area of operation rather than have many demining teams with less control. This is the view of the operator and NCDR because the minefields in question are extremely dangerous and difficult to demine and safety issues must at all times be paramount.

What are the humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension?

The humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the extension period requested are enormous since the Northern Border Mine Belt is situated in near proximity to numerous border towns and communities. For this reason, NCDR recently conducted in conjunction with NPA, a 'Landmine Retrofit Study' that analyzed the whole area in detail. Some of the study's most notable findings are as follows:

Out of 48 identified communities 34 were deemed to be suffering because of mines; affecting the lives of 63,000 people. The main livelihoods of impacted communities are grazing and agriculture. Mines continue to block around 10.5 million m² thus hindering human development. It was voiced in all impacted villages that the extreme shortage of land was a major concern since all land in the eastern area in particular is individually owned. In November 2006, the area was declared an economic free-zone, thus tripling the value of land.

• What is Jordan's plan to fulfill its obligations during the extension period?

The NCDR is very confident that with its strong network of local and international partnerships it will succeed in accomplishing its clearance obligations within the time

requested. Especially due to the fact that all the elements for success are present, i.e. political will, ownership, good planning, technical expertise and capacity, good coordination & leadership, manpower, and most importantly finances.

And due to the success of NPA's clearance activities in the south of Jordan (the Wadi Araba region) over the course of the last two years, NCDR decided to task NPA with the clearance of the Northern Mine Belt as well. Even though NPA are the sole executors of the demining, the whole operation has been very carefully planned and coordinated with NCDR and REC.

Additionally, this demining project is like no other because it is part of a much larger project that of the new border security system that will be emplaced where the minefields once existed. In essence, the project will have three phases: the demining that will be conducted by NPA, the immediate quality assurance and verification that will be conducted by NCDR's 'Quality Management Team,' and then finally the emplacement to the new security system by REC. Added to this will be another dimension that of securing the border (the breaches) by the military whilst the demining is ongoing. A more detailed presentation of the challenges and workplan to overcome them is presented in the Annex section.

As for the outstanding border dispute between Jordan and Syria, the issue pertains primarily to the western half of the mine belt and therefore demining operations will commence with the eastern half of the mine belt first. The hope is of course that the border dispute will have been resolved by the time demining operations are due to start on the western portion of the mine belt.

The Jordanian leadership has engaged the Syrian authorities on this issue and a joint Jordanian – Syrian commission has been created in order to expedite the matter and to agree on the demarcation of the final border.

What are the financial and technical means available to Jordan to fulfill its obligations during the extension period?

NCDR will manage the North Border Project (NBP) and provide QM over the demining process which will be implemented by NPA. The REC will lend EOD support and be responsible for constructing the replacement border security system.

Building on a recent history of strong international support (Annex I) NCDR has been able to mobilize \$13 million for the NBP through a consortium of six donors, namely: Australia, Canada, EC, Germany, Japan, and Norway. See the NBP workplan and budget in Annex II.

INTRODUCTION

Over the course of the last few years, mine action has become one of the principal priorities of the Jordanian Government. Through its 'national authority' the NCDR, the government has demonstrated a firm commitment to mine action and has taken more ownership of the problem. This has been evident by the great increase in the clearance rates as well as the overall surge in activity in all aspects of mine action. The reason why the Hashemite Kingdom is presently requesting an extension is simply because more time is needed to complete the task at hand. Whether realistic or not, there was indeed a glimmer of hope that Jordan could meet its deadline, however, after careful review of the immensity and complexity of the remaining challenge, it has become clear that that is not possible.

As noted above, NCDR with its partners has worked diligently to achieve the desired success of a Jordan free of landmines. The NCDR strongly believes that the extension requested herein will provide the kingdom sufficient time to fulfill its Article 5 clearance obligations. This document, in its entirety, describes in detail Jordan's experience in mine action and provides evidence that it has the wherewithal, the knowledge and the determination to achieve its goals. What makes Jordan's case a little different is the fact that all the elements for success are present. The required approvals have been secured, the finances raised, and the plans formulated for the execution of the last major demining project in Jordan. All that remains is the time permitted to physically undertake the task.

This last major project and the reason for this extension request is the 104km long northern border mine belt between Jordan and Syria. Unlike other demining projects in Jordan, the northern border in particular has posed a major challenge due to the very high volume of mines, the complex and in some cases erratic mine patterns and basically the sheer magnitude of the problem. In addition, this project took some added time to come together because it could not be viewed in isolation but rather had to be considered in conjunction with the emplacement of an alternative border security system - the details of which have now been finalized. Added to this and another reason why certain delays occurred has been the outstanding border dispute between Jordan and Syria that still remains to be resolved. Despite these difficulties, nevertheless, NCDR has a focused plan, the necessary means and the political backing to fulfill Jordan's commitment within the time requested. This document forthwith, outlines in detail Jordan's position and the reasons why it seeks an extension.

1. Origins of the Article 5 Implementation Challenge

The presence of landmines on Jordanian territory can be traced back to four distinct periods: i) The War of 1948 and partition of Palestine, ii) The period of Arab-Israeli conflict (1967–1969), iii) Internal conflicts in the early 1970s, and iv) hostilities with Syria in 1975. The spatial distribution of the minefields emanating from these episodes was limited to the following areas: i) North Border, ii) Jordan Valley, iii) Wadi Araba/Aqaba (Map I).

North Border Minefields

Jordan Valley Minefields

Wadi Araba Minefields

Map I: Location of Jordan's Minefields

As illustrated in the map, the majority of mines were planted along Jordan's borders to stop incursions from outside actors.

120 km

▲ Minefields ▼ UXO

60

20 40

2. Nature and Extent of the Original Article 5 Implementation Challenge

Quantitative History

His Late Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal ordered the REC to begin demining operations in 1993. At the time it was estimated that there was approximately 60 million m² of SHA, divided into 500 minefields containing roughly 305,000 mines; of this total nearly 216,000 were APMs and 89,000 were classified as AVMs. A breakdown of the original mine situation is presented below in Table I while detailed information on all 500 MFs is contained in Annex III.

Table I: Original Estimation of Problem¹

Origin	SHAs	APMs	AVMs	MFs
Jordan	48 mil m²	151,028	80,500	367
Israel ²	12 mil m²	64,802	8,323	133
Total	60 mil m ²	215,830	88,823	500

3. Nature and Extent of the Original Article 5 Implementation Challenge

• Qualitative Nature

The motivation behind Jordan's decision to begin clearance operations in 1993 was to safeguard life and promote development. After Jordan had suffered decades of instability and conflict, King Hussein wanted to signal to his people and his neighbours that he wanted a better future for the people forced to live in fear and poverty as a result of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Based on data collected from government sources and the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) at the time, it was estimated that the human security of roughly 500,000 people; representing 8% of the population, was impacted by the presence (or suspected presence) of mines along Jordan's western borders.

These negative consequences were magnified when set in the context of Jordan's dynamic economic expansion of the mid-1990s which began to place greater stress on an already fragile natural resources base³. Due to the combination of a high natural population growth rate (2.8%), rapid urbanization, sizable in-migration of political and economic refugees, extremely

¹ See Annex III: Jordan Minefield Records

² The presence of Israeli landmines on Jordanian territory can be traced back to the War of 1948 and partition of Palestine and the period of Arab-Israeli conflict (1967–1969). Landmines were planted by both parties along Jordan's borders to stop incursions from outside actors.

³ Poverty Alleviation for a Stronger Jordan: A Comprehensive National Strategy

low levels of arable land (9%) and meager water reserves⁴, a greater sense of urgency surrounding the freeing-up of blocked natural resources began to emerge.

The evolution of an uneven economic geography was succinctly captured years later in the 2004 *Jordan Human Development Report* which undertook a detailed analysis on the Kingdom's Human Poverty Index (HPI). The HPI, which measured numerous development indicators ranging from education rates to health care coverage to access to natural resources, identified that several *'poverty-pockets'* were co-located in some of the most mine-affected communities in the country.⁵

According to the national victim database, there have been 755 reported accidents (640 survivors, 115 fatalities⁶) between 1948 and 2007. Although this number may not compare highly on a global scale, it is significant when measured against the size of the population and the availability of arable land. Typical to most countries, civilians who were unfortunate enough to come in contact with a mine were usually carrying out their daily duties of herding or cultivation, while the military fatalities were normally the result of demining or routine patrol activities.

4. Methods used to identify areas containing AP mines

• Information / Data sources

Since landmines in Jordan were predominantly laid by the JAF or the IDF, fairly accurate military records and maps were made and preserved. These original location and patterning records provided a sound starting point for understanding the size and scope of the problem when clearance began in 1993.

Building on the original records, a determined and systematic effort was undertaken to improve the knowledge of the mine situation since that time. Six major data gathering activities were pursued for this purpose (see below):

⁴ The Ministry of Environment noted in 1999 that Jordan suffered from an acute water scarcity, due in part to increased industrial activity, over-exploitation, and population growth. According to recent estimates by the Ministry of Water, this pressure is considerable, with the water deficit now standing at around 500 million m³ per year, while soil degradation and urban sprawl in some of the most fertile areas continues to place strain on an already fragile eco-system and the livelihoods of some of the poorest communities in the country.

⁵ Jordan Human Development Report 2004, p. 27.

⁶ In the Governorate of Mafraq along the Northern Border 95 reported accidents occurred. This number includes: 68 civilians and 27 military personnel. The gender breakdown was: males 88, females: 7.

Table II: Major Data Sources

	Source	Туре	Year	Overview
i.	JAF	General Survey	1993	Planted mines
ii.	JAF	General Re- Survey	2000	Expanded and updated survey
iii.	IDF	Provision of Maps	2005	Planted mines
iv.	NCDR/NPA	LRS: Task Impact Assessment	2006	Local population identified dangerous areas, prioritized areas within the community
V.	NCDR/NPA	LRS: Technical Assessment	2007	Detailed operational data and threat assessment
vi.	NPA	Technical Survey	2008	Ongoing operational & technical data collection on MFs, preparation of demining site for deminers

i. Jordan Armed Forces: General Survey (1993)

The JAF kept all original records, which included most information regarding location, number, type, benchmarks and basic sketch maps for the period 1948-1993. In 1993 this archive provided the starting point for humanitarian demining activities in Jordan. However, during the 45 year period running up to 1993 there was a loss in the veracity of some of the records due to the constant shifting of surface soils brought about by the annual flooding common in Jordan throughout the winter months. The issue of recording, managing, and archiving the information also raised some questions as to the detailed accuracy of the database.

ii. Royal Engineering Corps: General Re-Survey (2000)

In 2000 REC undertook a re-survey of the records to ascertain their precision and to develop a national demining plan. During this period new mined areas running along the western border were catalogued. The cumulative results of several decades of soil erosion and flooding also became better known as it was determined that the adverse impact of general flooding had impacted the anatomy of many known minefields which presented new technical challenges.

iii. Israeli Defence Force: Map Records (2005)

Through direct talks between the JAF, NCDR and the Israeli Embassy in Amman, the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) turned over map records that included location, category (64,802 APMs and 8,323 AVMs), typology, and patterning information on the 133 Israeli MFs planted on Jordanian territory during the period 1967-1969. (These large tracks of land were returned to Jordan as a result of the Peace Treaty that was signed between Jordan and Israel in 1994.) The information that was handed over to the REC covered various MFs running along the border from Aqaba in the south to Baqura in the north and accounted for roughly 24 percent of the national problem. The maps have been useful and accurate and have helped speed-up clearance and reduce risks to deminers.

iv. NCDR & NPA: Landmine Retrofit Survey Task Impact Assessment (2006)

In an attempt to build on the military records and better prioritize clearance with development principles, the NCDR commissioned the NPA to undertake a Landmine Retrofit Survey (LRS) in 2006. A major operational component of the LRS was its blending of operational/developmental approaches. Specifically, the Task Impact Assessment (TIA) methodology was at the heart of the LRS and gathered community level data related to the presence of mines and the expected human impact of their removal. Local populations were asked to identify dangerous areas, prioritize areas for clearance within their community, and provide information on post-clearance land use planning. Structured behavioral interviews and community meetings were used as part of the overall LRS/TIA methodology. Using classic participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods, the local inhabitants mapped dangerous areas in simple diagrams to present community views in an understandable visual form. All information from the LRS is now housed at NCDR and is in the process of being deposited into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. Lastly, the LRS forms much of the basis for the NPA work plan and this extension request.

v. NCDR & NPA: Landmine Retrofit Survey Technical Assessment (2007)

Building on the TIA, a more detailed Technical Assessment (TA) was carried out to confirm and harmonize the military records and community local knowledge. Ultimately, the objective of the TA was to provide operational data and confirm the real/perceived threat so future mine clearance could be conducted with the utmost safety and efficiency. A final TA report detailing the history, structure, and suggested technical approach was produced and has been incorporated in the preparation of this extension request.

vi. NPA: Technical Survey (2008)

Building on the above datasets, NPA began a technical survey (TS) in November 2007 on the last remaining MFs found along the northern border to confirm the content and structure of the information generated by the LRS/TA. The first phase of the TS on the 104km MF will be completed by April 2008. To-date, the survey team has carried out the objectives of the TS on 11km of the 104km mine belt. Given the length of the MF the TS will be a continuous process that will work in advance of the demining teams throughout the duration of the project.

• Clarifications on Data Synchronization

As noted above, a number of different sources are available providing information on Jordan's mine action efforts. These include original records on minefields, surveys, re-surveys, LRS, IMSMA and other technical assessments, annual APMBC Article 7 reports, annual country reports by (e.g.: Landmine Monitor Reports on Jordan) and more recent records kept by the REC, NCDR and NPA on demining operations and other mine action related activities. Jordan is confident that the information contained in this extension request is the most accurate data available as each survey and study provided more refinement and clarity on the extent of the landmine problem in Jordan. These studies have in most cases either reconciled existing information or identified new data. One example of such a discrepancy is found in the Landmine Monitor report for 2003, in which approximately 6,500 more mines are stated as originally being laid in Jordan than was reported in the 1999 Report. This discrepancy was explored during a re-survey carried out by the REC in 2000, the results of which identified an additional number of mines and minefields. Additionally, some comparisons made between Article 7 reports and other publications do not always match up. Information generated by REC, including the Article 7 reports, were/are generally considered the primary source of data. Today the NCDR is the source of all information, and with investments in training and the IMSMA matters have been refined even further. The NCDR is now responsible for unifying the most accurate and up-to-date information with the help of IMSMA. NCDR receives its data from in-house sources such as the weekly Quality Management team reports and LRS, as well as from demining entities (namely REC and NPA), who fully cooperate in providing data updated on a regular basis. This Article 5 Extension Request has presented NCDR with the opportunity to closely examine all old and new records and agree upon the most accurate data. Therefore the figures and data which are provided in this report will henceforth supersede all other information from previous sources.

5. National Demining Governance Structure & Efforts

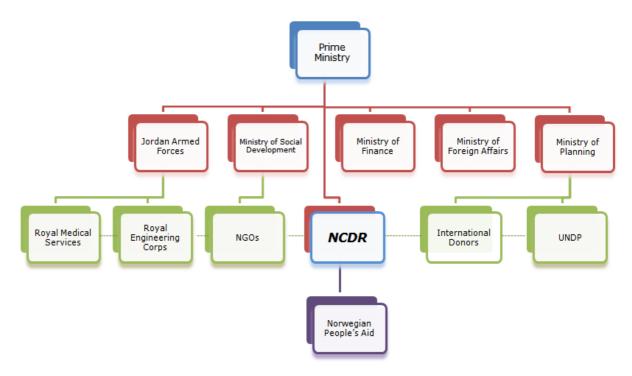
- As indicated, national efforts to eradicate the landmine threat in Jordan have been underway since 1993. Not only does this pre-date the APMBC, but it also pre-dates Jordan's peace treaty with Israel by one year.
- Soon after Jordan acceded to the APMBC, the Jordanian Government realized that in spite of the REC's best efforts there was a need for an institution with

more flexibility and focus that would ensure all obligations under the MBC would be met. Therefore, and in compliance with the spirit and letter of the APMBC, a Royal Decree established the NCDR in 2000 and legislated it into law (34) later that same year. The NCDR was given the mandate to be the national authority' for all mine action activities within the Kingdom.

- Within the bigger national policy context, the government saw that mine clearance was one of the primary drivers for unleashing development and contributing to its *Social Economic Transformation Program* and *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) in several key governorates.
- The NCDR formerly began operations in 2002 with a modest government budget, small staff, and little international donor assistance. At the time it had modest technical knowledge and general capacity was very low.
- In August 2003, UNDP and the Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) agreed to terms on a capacity development project for the NCDR and in May 2004 the UNDP posted a full-time international technical advisor to assist in the execution of the project.
- In late 2004, H.M. King Abdullah II appointed H.R.H. Prince Mired Bin Raad as the new Chairman to the NCDR to help further jump-start and focus mine action activities in Jordan.
- Typical to most mine action authorities in existence today, the NCDR is responsible for integrating all aspects of mine action, including clearance, mine risk education, survivor and victim assistance, execution of the national mine action plan, coordination of resource mobilization, and representing Jordan in all international fora related to the APMBC. Indeed, the leadership shown by the NCDR during the organizing, hosting, and role as President of the 8th Meeting of the States Parties (Nov '07- Nov '08) has clearly demonstrated the growth of the institution over the past several years.
- During preparations for the 8MSP, organized by the NCDR on behalf of the Government of Jordan, a great deal of support was extended by various government entities including the Royal Court, the Priministry/Ministry of Defense (P/MoD), MFA, MoPIC, Public Security Department, and the Greater Amman Municipality. The cooperation, collaboration and full commitment and assistance provided by these various entities illustrates Jordan's dedication to fulfilling its APMBC obligations as well as highlighting the strong ties between Jordan's national demining authority and the government. This supportive network is a measure of how Jordan has taken ownership of its landmine problem.
- The involvement of the NCDR's Board of Directors is also a strategically important component in the overall governance of mine action in the country as it incorporates civil society into its structure. Presently, members include representatives from the REC, the Royal Medical Services (RMS), the media, private business, legal and academic sectors and a landmine survivor.

 As illustrated in Diagram I below, under the day-to-day leadership of H.R.H. Prince Mired, the NCDR works closely with P/MoD, the Chief of Staff of the Military, and key line ministries in government in the execution of Jordan's National Mine Action Plan which calls for a systematic and human security approach to mine clearance in Jordan.⁷

Diagram I: Jordan Mine Action Governance Structure



- The P/MoD is responsible for approving the board members to the NCDR and ensuring via MoPIC that the NCDR is well supported. In the second tier of Diagram I the specific ministries/departments that help enable mine action to take place in the country are shown. Over the past four years, MoPIC has been instrumental in working with UNDP in garnering substantial increases in technical and financial resources that have helped to both accelerate and modernize the demining process.
- For the past 15 years the JAF have been directly involved in all demining activities throughout the country and are an indispensible part of Jordan's mine action decision-making hierarchy. The JAF have also played a vital role in providing human, financial and material resources towards the timely completion of the demining activities in the kingdom. Given Jordan's unique national security concerns, the JAF have worked closely with NCDR and its

⁷ Broadly speaking the concept of Human Security refers to providing the environment where all human beings are free from threats to their lives and livelihoods.

partners in pursuing the implementation of Article 5, and in the formulation of this extension request.

- Over the past four years in particular, several key ministries and governmental agencies, (e.g. the ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Finance, Foreign Affairs, the customs department etc.) have all played important roles in supporting the work of the NCDR, by encouraging all local stakeholders to take heed of Jordan's treaty obligations, and by providing materials/equipment for this purpose in a timely manner.
- Since 2004 the international donor community has increased its financial and technical support dramatically to Jordan's mine action efforts resulting in significant increases in demining production rates and outputs. Of the approximately \$21 million provided specifically for clearance \$10 million came in the form of bilateral assistance and \$11 million went multilaterally via UNDP.
- One of the fundamental pillars of NCDR's success was the launch of 'Jordan's National Mine Action Plan' in 2005. This plan was formulated with input from numerous stakeholders and forms the basis of NCDR's work.
- The signal from the government that it was serious about developing the institutional and human resources needed to reach its treaty obligations and overall performance targets was one of the main factors behind this increase in international support and partnerships.
- The key long-term operational partners of NCDR remain the REC and since 2006, NPA. NPA began working in the southern Wadi Araba MFs in 2006 and will have completed the task by mid-2008. NPA has also just recently begun undertaking the demining of the Northern Border which remains the last big hurdle and the reason for this extension request.
- Since 2006, NCDR has fielded a small independent Quality Assurance/Control team to oversee and verify the work of the REC and NPA according to the 'National Technical Standards & Guidelines' (NTS&G). The team consists of 18 highly qualified individuals and is considered an essential part of the clearance process.
- Presently, the REC is working on small spot-demining sites and verification of work they completed in the Jordan Valley and Mount Nebo area. Furthermore, a desk study will be undertaken to evaluate a number of minefields in the Jordan Valley that were cleared by the JAF prior to signing the APMBC. At the time they were declared clear, the MFs met the JAF's standards and guidelines for mine clearance. However, Jordan now has different and higher standards for mine clearance and verification since signing the APMBC and has a greater amount of expertise to draw upon. Therefore the NCDR believes it has an ethical obligation to ensure MFs that may not meet present-day international standards undergo re-verification in order for them to meet the highest safety standards. Through a process of cancellation and verification in accordance with the NTS&Gs this task is expected to be completed within the timeframe requested under this extension.

6. Nature and Extent of Progress Made

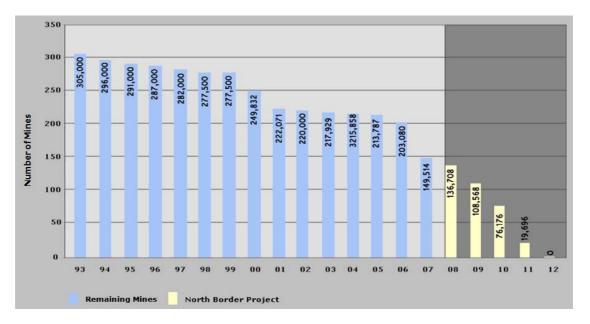
Quantitative Progress (1993-2008)

Through the period 1993-2007 129,800 APMs were removed along with an additional 41,897 AVMs and approximately 40,000 UXOs. Spatially, 16 million m^2 were cleared and an additional 34 million m^2 was cancelled through NCDR's land release program; leaving approximately 10 million m^2 along the northern border containing close to 136,000 landmines.

Recent progress has demonstrated a positive upturn in outputs. Between 2005 and 2007, Jordan made impressive strides in reducing its landmine threat. Based on innovative thinking and the adoption of a risk management approach to releasing land, scarce resources – time, money, demining assets – have been used to maximum effect and some precious lost time recouped. To put this in perspective, over the past 2 years the REC and NPA have collectively lifted 68,515 mines and cleared an area of 14.4 million m².

The following chart depicts the progress made in Jordan over the past 15 years. It shows the remaining number of mines at the end of each calendar year.

Chart I: Quantifiable Progress 1993 - 2008



7. Nature and Extent of Progress Made

Qualitative Progress (1993-2008)

From a human security perspective, there has been considerable improvement brought about by demining over the past 15-year period. Despite the fact much of the land containing landmines is located in restricted military areas along Jordan's international borders and therefore not available for normal use, approximately 80% of the land that has been declared clear in the Jordan Valley is accessible or is owned by local inhabitants. Additionally, in the south of the country a similar trend has evolved. It is expected that by the end of the first quarter of 2008 the southern operational area of Wadi Araba, and the site of massive foreign investment in the tourism sector, will be clear of mines.

The Mine Action/Development Connection

Mine action's macro link to development in Jordan has been tangible and measurable in several different HPI criteria. The benefits of mine action in the country are almost immediate because of a combination of the scarcity of natural resources, high population growth rates, and robust foreign private sector investment, which is now over \$2 billion annually. It has been estimated by the LRS that total investment over the next 5 years in areas that are slated for clearance along the northern mine belt will be approximately \$15 million; this will include both public and private expenditures.

Illustrations of the macro socio-economic catalytic role that mine clearance has played in Jordan includes:

Infrastructure: Al Wehdeh Dam (Northern Border)

Clearance by the REC was necessary to construct the \$110 million Al-Wehdeh Dam along the Syrian border. This dam, which has now been completed, will be one of the main sources of fresh water for Jordan and one of the solutions to the kingdom's dire water problem. Once full, the dam will supply 100 million m³ of water to the northern third of the country and be able to store a further 225 million m³ at full capacity. It will also be capable of providing an additional 50 million m³ of drinking water to Amman and generate 1,880 mega-watts/hour of electric power annually.

Capital Investment: Ayla Project (Agaba Region)

 The Ayla development project began in 2005 and has a budget of over \$800 million. It aims to modernize Jordan's only port and

⁸ This percentage refers to land for MFs that have been declared clear. Land for active MFs along the northern border are not included in this figure as a technical survey of these MFs is ongoing and yet to yield full results.

seaside tourist destination: Aqaba. When completed in 2013, more than 5 million m² of land will be developed, much of it in former SHA located between the town of Aqaba and the border with Israel.

- The project will focus on developing the seafront, as well as erecting several hotels, condominiums, a golf course, and new marina. The spinoffs on the local community will continue to be significant as employment and service sector opportunities have seen major growth over the past 3 years.
- In order for the Ayla Development Project to proceed, REC and NPA cleared 19,800 mines and released more than 1.5 million m² of valuable land. In-addition, it is predicted that this project will create approximately 3,600 jobs in the construction and service industries.
- Along with Jordan and Norway, the Ayla enterprise also contributed funds towards the demining of the site, demonstrating a positive private-public sector partnership approach.
- In Table III a summary of several smaller investments undertaken in Aqaba as a direct result of mine clearance are presented. In total 19,500 mines were lifted and more than 2.5 million m² of land was released in order for these projects to succeed:

Table III: Aqaba Post-Clearance Investment Activity 2003-2007

Project Title	Budget	Start	Hazard	Impact
Expansion of King Hussein Int'l Airport	\$12 m	2003	Mixed MF	Allow for direct international flights from Europe and Middle East
Alkarameh Housing Project	\$30 m	2004	AVMs	985 low income families
Alabdaleih Housing Project	\$1 m	2007	SHA	1,000 Family Units, roads, sewers, etc.
Tal Khuzlan Housing Project	\$0.5 m	2007	SHA	700 Family Units, roads, sewers, etc.
Qasabeh Housing Project	\$20 m	2007	SHA	2,000 Family Units, roads, sewers, etc.
Total	\$ 63.5 m			Employment +25,000

Agriculture: Cash Crop Agriculture (Jordan Valley)

- There are numerous examples of fruit, vegetable, and date farms being (re)established throughout the Jordan Valley once the land has been returned to its original owner. Dates for example are a high-value cash crop (\$7/kg) which provide significant local employment for some of the poorest communities in the country.
- The Mubarakeh Date Farm located along the Jordan River just north of the Dead Sea covering an area of 1.2 million m² is just one example of the post-clearance impact of mine clearance in the Valley. The farm was established in 1998 after the REC cleared 6,300 mines from the area. It took five years to get the 120 ha farm fully operational, but today it produces 1 million kg of world-class dates for annual export. This year Mubarakeh will begin an ambitious expansion project that will see additional 120 ha developed.
- Presently the farm provides employment for 117 people, most of who come from the local district of Swayma, which has been identified by the MoPIC as one of Jordan's 'poverty-pockets.'





The EC funded North Shuna Mine Clearance Project (NSMCP) implemented by the REC in the northwest part of the Jordan Valley has also had a major socio-economic impact in an area identified by the Ministry of Planning as being one of the most impoverished districts in the country. Mine clearance operations were concluded at the end of 2007. The NSMCP cleared approximately 1.5 million m² of arable farmland along the Jordan-Israeli border and threat of living in proximity to landmines has been removed for a population of approximately 50,000 people who live adjacent to these minefields. Some of the richest fruit and vegetable growing land in the kingdom will once again be available for use. The land and water resources that will be freed up through the project will be immediately put into productive use and thereby contribute to the Government's national poverty reduction strategy and its MDGs.

Part of the area demined has been identified by the Ministry of Agriculture as the proposed site for a plant-breeding project. The Ministry is working on strengthening the fruit plant gene pool so that cash cropping can be developed in Jordan. The area also has tourism potential due to its proximity to the Yarmouk River which acts as the natural border between Israel, Syria and Jordan.

Tourism: Baptismal Site (Jordan Valley)

- One of the most important historical, cultural, and religious locations in the Middle East is the site of Jesus' baptism located on the east bank of the Jordan River. Unfortunately, this extraordinary site was once littered with landmines.
- The area was cleared by the REC in 1997 and was officially opened to the public with the visit of His Late Holiness Pope John Paul II in 2000. It also served as the location for Jordan's first 'International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action' celebration in 2006.
- Since it's opening, over 150,000 tourists/pilgrims have visited the Baptismal Site which has now launched an ambitious infrastructure expansion program to draw 1.5 million tourists annually by 2015.

8. Methods & Standards used to release areas known to contain AP mines

Mine Clearance

Mine clearance has had a long tradition in Jordan. Understanding some of the key factors influencing its history – and its future direction – are outlined below in an effort to explain the historical pace of clearance and justify the extension requested by Jordan.

Operational Assets

Until 2006 mine clearance in Jordan was the sole domain of the REC. The REC divided its demining teams into 20 units comprising of 20 men each. At any given time seven units would be in the field for three-month rotations. The other 13 teams would undergo training and attend to other REC duties and responsibilities. Based on information obtained from the REC the average number of men deployed at any given time was 140, of which 112 were actually undertaking demining, the remainder included supervisors, medics, drivers, etc.

The manual demining teams were supported by mechanical mine clearance assets in the form of three Aardvark Mark III and four Aardvark Mark IV flail provided by the UK and Norway. In 2004 Norway also provided one Minecat 230 while the US Department of Defense supplied one Armtrack to the REC in 2005. At the present time the REC's mechanical assets are deployed in the Jordan Valley, once these tasks are completed there is a possibility they will be pressed into service as part of NCDR's verification work.

Of the original nine machines only four Mark IVs and the Armtrack are still in operational use. The Minecat 230 was deemed too technically, financially, and mechanically challenging to warrant continued use, while the three Aardvark Mark IIIs have been cannibalized for parts.

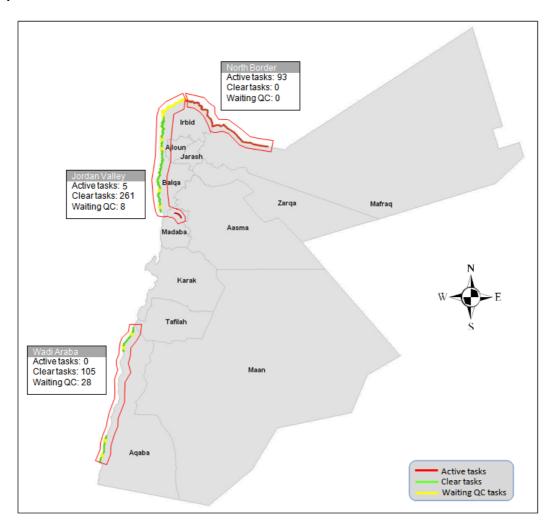
Historically the REC received most of its training on methods and techniques via the US Department of Defense. More recently there have been exchanges with Belgium, China and Spain. Several senior staff members have also benefited from UNDP middle and senior management courses delivered by Cranfield Mine Action and James Madison University.

Overall the REC's strength was in its knowledge of the MFs and employing basic demining approaches to the tasks they encountered. The ability of the REC to make greater progress between 1993 and 2006 was hampered by the JAF's preoccupation with regional military and security concerns which limited both human and financial resources that could be dedicated to the removal of mines.

The arrival of NPA in 2006 added considerable thrust and focus to the mine clearance effort with an additional 135 men, 1 MineWolf machine and six MDDs. Getting permission and funding in place to allow an NGO to work alongside the REC has been one of NCDR's most significant achievements. Given the proud history of the REC and the security concerns associated with working along Jordan's borders the decision to open the doors to NPA marked a watershed in Jordan's mine action endeavors, and has resulted in a positive up-turn in outputs over the past 2 years.

Also in 2006, NCDR established its Quality Management Team (QMT) which has grown to include 18 men over the past two years.

Map II illustrates the completed and remaining tasks still confronting Jordan and the deployment of the above mention assets:



Map II: Jordan Mine Situation 2008

• Mine Clearance Procedures

Mine clearance in Jordan is governed by the NTS&Gs. The NTS&G take their lead from the IMAS version 4 and were modified to reflect the reality of Jordan, its capacity, and its physical geography.

The NTS&Gs were developed through an iterative process led by NCDR and included comment and input from the REC, NPA, Geneva International Centre

for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in their formulation.

The NTS&G were formally approved in June 2006. To ensure compliance of the NTS&Gs, NCDR established and trained a small cadre of ex-REC personnel and formed them into an operational unit of its general Operations Department.

Approved Methods

In keeping with the NTS&Gs, there are five generic steps to the clearance process in Jordan, namely:

- i. Survey
- ii. Site Preparation
- iii. Clearance
- iv. Verification
- v. Mapping/reporting9

There are four approved clearance and verification techniques used in Jordan's demining 'toolbox', to implement these different phases of mine clearance, they include the following:

- o Manual Demining (REDS): The Rake Excavation and Detection System (REDS) was pioneered by NPA in Sri Lanka in 2002 and has been successfully used in Jordan for the past 2 years. This method of clearance has proven to work extremely well as most mines are found close to the surface and can be safely excavated. The rake method requires relatively less technical training than other clearance techniques, is safer for the deminer, is more cost-effective, and quicker than traditional manual demining which requires an expensive metal detector. However, this method is only effective in areas of relatively soft soils and high density mine contamination. The use of REDS in a specific minefield is first discussed and approved by the NCDR before being utilized.¹⁰
- o Manual Demining (DETECTOR): Employed where the rake method cannot be safely used and the traditional method of choice of the REC. Manual detector clearance requires greater equipment investment, provides less production and requires more training and maintenance. Still, it forms an important method where the REDS method is not seen as safe or efficient. NPA has a small detector team, while the REC still has a capacity of several hundred men.
- Mechanically Assisted (VERFICATION/QA): To support primary clearance activities (rake/detector) mechanical assets (Aardvark, Mine Cat, Armtrack, MineWolf) have been used in Jordan. The use of machines has been determined to be the quickest and safest way to

⁹ For copy please see <u>www.ncdr.org.jo</u>

¹⁰ Please see <u>www.npa.org</u> for further information on REDS

provide internal quality assurance (QA) and verification along the known mine-lines and in adjacent buffer zones and where mine migration is suspected. It should be noted that machines are not used as a primary clearance.

Mine Detection Dogs (VERFICATION/SURVEY/QA): To increase the pace of land release mine detection dogs were introduced to Jordan by NPA in 2007 and have successfully worked in the Wadi Araba/Aqaba project. They have been used in rocky terrain, as internal QA, and aided in the technical survey process along the northern border.

9. Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality

Concurrent with the five steps outlined above, is the on-going Quality Control/Assurance that is done internally by the REC and NPA, as well as the external NCDR QMT which provides quality assurance/control on all training, equipment, methodologies, and implementation of the clearance process within the framework of the NTS&Gs. All this is done in accordance with accredited SOPs submitted by the operators to NCDR. Another vital part of the QMT's responsibility is post-clearance sampling, verification, certification, and handover of cleared land. Under the auspices of the QMT, all records and certificates are crossed-referenced and then entered into the NCDR's IMSMA database.

10. Efforts undertaken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas

Marking and Fencing

The task of marking and fencing has been the sole responsibility of the REC. Marking and fencing along the border and in military zones has been adequate. The REC have attempted to fence and mark all known areas using barbed-wire fencing and signs placed using long and short iron pegs. MFs that are more accessible to the general public face the universal problem with the removal of the wire and signs by local populations leaving some MFs unmarked and unfenced for short periods of time. However, the REC continues to carry-out monthly maintenance of the MFs to ensure that the fences remain intact and in order.

Mine Risk Education

A comprehensive MRE project was launched by NCDR in 2007, according to international standards and based on systemized and unified procedures to standardize the delivery of MRE in the kingdom. Based on findings gathered by LRS' field studies and risk-taking behavior assessments, an action plan was formulated for phase one of the MRE project (April 2007 – June 2009) that targets 17 highly affected communities in the Governorate of Mafraq along Jordan's northern border and encompasses the NBP area.

The major aim of MRE is to reduce the risk of injury from mines and explosives remnants of war (ERW) and to bring about sustainable behavioural change by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change. Through its two key activities, namely 'public education¹¹' and 'community mine action liaisons', the project targets a broad section of society including community leaders, homemakers, and school students, children outside of school, herders and farmers. The MRE department has so far implemented its programmes in 14 targeted communities where 16,000 individuals benefited directly from the MRE sessions, of which 6,500 males, 3,500 females and 6,000 children were reached. Meanwhile, indirect MRE activities target approximately 75,000 individuals through exhibitions, distribution of printed materials and home visits during needs assessment and risk-taking behaviour studies.

11. Resources made available to support progress made to date

Financial Resources

Financial support for mine clearance has totaled approximately \$84.5 million (including in-kind donations) since activities began in 1993¹² – with the Government contributing roughly \$52.5 million and the international donor community around \$32 million.

The government's contribution for demining via funding to the REC has remained relatively consistent averaging an approximate value of \$3.5 million annually over the past 15 years.

Resource mobilization improved dramatically since the 2005 formulation of the National Mine Action Plan. The Plan provides the international community with a comprehensive blueprint of how mine action would be executed for the period ending 2009.

The following chart presents a positive upward trend in support for mine clearance from 2004 to 2008. During this period over US\$21 million was mobilized from the international community for mine clearance.

¹¹ During 'public education' sessions the MRE provider insures the target audience is educated on the following topics: 1. introduction to NCDR and mine action in Jordan. 2. Recognition of all types of mines and ERWs found in Jordan. 3. Recognition of danger areas, signs and fencing. 4. Safe behavior when finding a mine or UXO, being in a danger area or helping a victim. 5. Incident reporting and spreading the message to others. 6. Mine myths (recognizing incorrect stories about mines).

¹² See Annex II: International funding between 1993-2003 and 2004-2007.

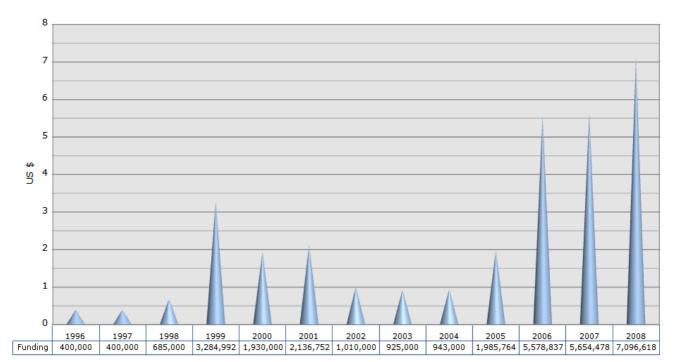


Chart II: International Funding Trend 1996-2008

12. Circumstances that impeded compliance in the 10 year period

Several elements have contributed to Jordan's inability to meet its 10-year compliance obligations under Article 5; namely:

- Mine Action was orchestrated solely by the military during the early years: During the period 1993 2004 the JAF managed mine action in Jordan to the best of its ability. The intentions were always noble, but the capacity to achieve great strides in demining were absent. Moreover, the military found the very high costs of demining to be exceedingly exorbitant and soon was unable to finance clearance at the expected pace and breadth. And since the military was in the forefront of mine action during this period, donor nations for the most part shied away from contributing the much needed support as they preferred to assist only credible civilian run operations.
- No effective 'Mine Action Authority' till 2004: During the first five year period post Jordan's accession to the MBC, no 'effective' mine action authority existed. The NCDR had in fact been established some years earlier (2000), but had been immediately plagued with bureaucratic problems and deficiencies. As a result, the military continued to fill the gap, as is mentioned above, by doing the best that it could in clearance and providing overall leadership. However, 2004 marked a turning point in the life of NCDR, as a new chairman, a new board of directors and a new director were appointed and were given the challenging mandate of expediting mine clearance, raising capacity, and streamlining all aspects of mine action. This decision by the Jordanian Government to take more ownership of the mine problem by

providing new civilian leadership to NCDR that had the capacity to make changes and produce results made all the difference. Since then NCDR has been an effective and robust organization that has provided mine action in Jordan with sound leadership.

- Big increase in partnerships occurred only after 2004: Prior to 2004 there was limited contact with the vibrant international mine action community in the area of partnerships. The JAF received limited funding for equipment and machines, but did not benefit greatly from the advances being made in humanitarian mine action on the management, technical, and institutional levels. Thus, the limited exposure to vibrant knowledge and donor networks reduced the potential outputs that could have been produced by the REC.
- Technical reasons: The extreme flooding and erosion in the Jordan Valley slowed the demining process tremendously. Given the nearness of populations to the MFs in the Valley the REC took extra precautions sometimes excavating up to 3 meters of shifted soil to ensure all mines were located along the river bank and in the fertile floodplains which are heavily used for agriculture by small landholders and pastoralists.
- Northern Border Mine Belt was left till the end due to its complexity & difficulty: Since this demining task was considered the most difficult to undertake due to the high volume of landmines and erratic mine laying patterns that it had a decision was taken to leave it till the end. In addition, the plan to demine the area took some time to come together because it could not be considered as a separate project but rather had to be viewed in conjunction with the emplacement of an alternative border security system the details of which have since been finalized. Added to this and another cause for concern and delay, has been the outstanding border dispute between Jordan and Syria that still remains unresolved.

13. Humanitarian, Economic, Social and Environmental Implications

In comparison to other mine affected states, the number of Jordanian landmine victims is quite low. The reasons for the low number is of course due to the fact that the majority of minefields were (and many still remain) in military areas close to the borders. These areas have been well marked and fenced by the military as mentioned. Despite best efforts people have nevertheless fallen prey to landmines. Naturally, as in most developing countries, daily life is difficult for many - and even more so for people with disabilities. Jordan is at the forefront with regard to the services that it provides not only to landmine victims, but to all peoples with disabilities. What, however, is of significance is the fact that in most cases the whole family struggles when a member has a profound disability. Invariably one can add social neglect, depression, poverty, unemployment, and ignorance to the list of issues that people with disabilities have to contend with. The problems are basically compounded, difficult to solve and the disability is only a part of the problem. This is very much the case with regard to landmine victims in particular, who are predominantly young males and usually the sole breadwinners of the family.

14. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge

Quantitative

The NBP is the last major demining-task remaining in Jordan and will commence full clearance operations on 1 April 2008. It covers an area of approximately 10,355,967 m2 and contains and estimated 92,569 APMs plus 44,001 AVMs for a total of 136,570 mines. The SHA stretches for 104 km along the Syrian border between the town of Emrawa in the west and Tel Al-Washash in the east. According to the LRS the MF directly impacts the lives of 69,000 people.

The NBP's planned budget of \$13 million has been mobilized through contributions from: Australia, Canada, EC, Germany, Japan, and Norway.

The NBP will be implemented by the NCDR and executed by the NPA; while the REC will construct a combination security fence/ditch along the border as soon as NCDR has certified clearance. NPA will execute the demining of the MFs in accordance with the NTS&Gs and NCDR will provide external quality management.

Due to the outstanding border dispute between Jordan and Syria that pertains primarily to the western half of the mine belt, demining operations will commence in the eastern half of the mine belt first. The hope is of course that the border dispute will have been resolved by the time demining operations are due to start on the western portion of the mine belt.

A detailed workplan describing the technical challenges, concept of operations and timelines is presented in Annex II.

No. of Minefields: 93 North Border Project District Border
Main Road - two sides
Main Road - one side
Road within communities
Not Paved Road
Three kilometer Buffer Affected Communities International Border
Province Border

Map III: North Border Project

15. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge

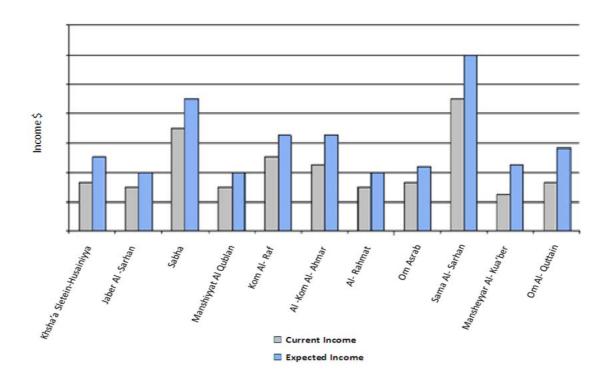
Qualitative

Further findings from the LRS have determined however that in the north and northwest parts of the country, which are slated for clearance under the extension request, the human impact is still dire as some of the poorest communities struggle to eke-out a living on exhausted land.

A second problem is the access to local potable water wells, particularly in the northern area. According to information from the REC at least 33 water wells are inaccessible because of the presence of landmines affecting almost 7,000 people.

The household-level impact of demining was also calculated by the LRS. In 2006 the average household income in the northern border region was estimated at \$280. Interviewees expected a 25% increase in income from the expansion of agricultural activities in the post-clearance areas. Chart I demonstrates the change in income expected after clearance in impacted communities.

Chart III: Expected Income Change



The LRS also provided data on future development projects expected to occur in the coming five years. At the macro-economic level the enabling impact of mine clearance is calculated to be \$15 million. Chart IV shows total expected investment between 2006 and 2011.

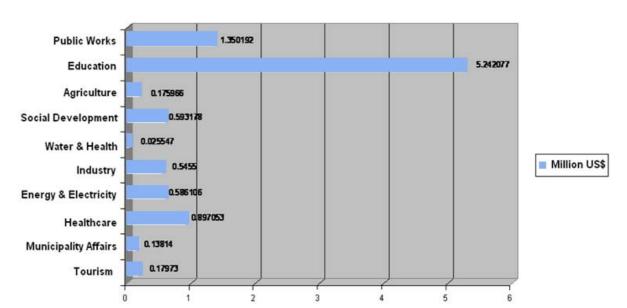


Chart IV: Expected Post-Clearance Investment

16. Amount of time requested by this 'Extension Request' and the rationale for the specific amount of time

Based on the above narrative description and presentation of all relevant historical, technical, and financial issues, Jordan is hereby requesting an extension of *36 months* beginning **1 May 2009** and terminating on **1 May 2012**.

In theory the speed of the operation could be increased if more resources were to be allocated, however, in this particular case the number of assets earmarked for the clearance effort is not considered a critical factor since the operator prefers to utilize a 'smaller' team of highly qualified deminers and maintain total control of the area of operation rather than have many demining teams with less control. This is the view of the operator and NCDR because the minefields in question are extremely dangerous and difficult to demine and safety issues must at all times be paramount

17. Mine Action Milestones

1967	•Arab-Israeli War sees landmines planted by both sides in the conflict
1979	Planting of landmines ceases
1993	•H.M. King Hussein orders JAF to commence humanitarian demining
1997	Joint UN-Donor Mission travels to Jordan to access MA efforts and investigate the possibilities of international assistance for Jordan
1998	Ottawa Convention signed on 11 August and ratified on 13 November
1999	Ottawa Convention comes into force in Jordan on 1 May
2000	Royal Decree establishes the NCDR as the national mine action authority
2001	H.M. King Abdullah appoints H.R.H. Talal Bin Mohammed Chairman of NCDR
2003	•UNDP and Ministry of Planning sign 'Capacity Development at NCDR' project
2004	•H.M. King Abdullah appoints H.R.H. Prince Mired Bin Raad as Chairman of NCDR
2005	National Mine Action Plan Launched
2006	Norwegian People's Aid commences demining in Wadi Araba
2006	Landmine Retrofit Survey project launched
2006	NCDR Quality Management Team established
2006	Jordan chosen as President Designate and host of 8MSP
2007	Jordan assumes role of President of 8MSP and plays host in November
2007	NCDR Mine Risk Education project launched
2008	Jordan submits request for 3 year extension on its Article 5 obligation

Annex I: International Funding 1996-2003

Annex I: International Funding 1996-2003

DONOR	US\$	DESCRIPTION	EXECUTED	IMPLEM
Norway	1,372,000	Aardvark (Mark 4), Mine Cat, Caterpillar, equipment, mechanical spares	REC	JAF
UNITED KINGDOM	800,000	Upgrade (2) Aardvark Mark 1 to Mark 3	REC	JAF
UNITED STATES	6,397,000	Vehicles, equipment, PPE &boots, etc.	REC	JAF
CANADA	1,280,904	Ambulances, equipment	REC	JAF
GERMANY	56,840	PPE, detectors, first-aid kits	REC	JAF
Total	\$9,906,744*			

Annex I: International Funding 2004-2007

DONOR	US\$	DESCRIPTION	EXECUTED	IMPLEM
AUSTRALIA	852,000	Northern Border Project- QA Team	NCDR	UNDP
BELGIUM	In-Kind	EOD Training	REC	
CANADA	400,000	Detectors, Helmets, PPE	NCDR	UNDP
CANADA	1,200,000	Northern Border Project	NCDR/NPA	UNDP
CANADA	210,000	LRS, mine clearance	NCDR	UNDP
CHINA	In-Kind	Training, 30 Detectors, 30 PPE	REC	
EC	1,020,000	NSMCP, LRS, training	NCDR	UNDP
EC	6,800,000	Northern Border Mine Clearance	NCDR/NPA	UNDP
FINLAND	28,000	Wadi Araba-NPA project	NPA	NPA
GERMANY	110,826	PPE & boots for REC	NCDR	UNDP
GERMANY	724,990	Wadi Araba-NPA PPE, MineWolf Machine	NPA	NPA
I RELAND	30,000	Operations	NCDR	NCDR
JAPAN	164,941	Wadi Araba- NPA Project	NPA	NPA
JAPAN	178,843	Northern Border Project	NCDR/NPA	NPA
Monaco	80,000	Mount Nebo Project	NCDR/REC	NCDR
Norway	800,000	MineCat Project	NCDR/NPA	NCDR
Norway	4,798,270	Wadi Araba – NPA Project	NPA	NPA
Norway	1,271,656	Northern Border Project	NPA	NCDR
South Korea	30,000	Quality Management Team	NCDR	NCDR
SPAIN	In-Kind	25 REC Deminers to Spain for training	REC	
SWEDEN	150,000	QM Capacity Development	NCDR	UNDP
SWITZERLAND	In-Kind	Deep Buried Mines	REC	
UNITED KINGDOM	115,000	PPE, Detectors	NCDR	UNDP
UNITED KINGDOM	190,000	QM Capacity Development	NCDR	UNDP
UNITED KINGDOM	497,000	Aardvark Mechanical Spares, Detectors, PPE	REC	UNDP
United States	1,843,000	Mine Clearance equipment, Training, Armtrack	REC	JAF
Total	\$21,494,526*			

^{*} Not including in-kind donations

Annex II: North Border Project Workplan '08-'12

Annex II: North Border Project Workplan 2008-2012

Extension Statement of Work

Clear the 104 km northern border mine-belt by October 2011 and submit final Article 5 report to the United Nations by 1 May 2012.

Key North Border Project Facts

- o The Northern Border Project (NBP) is the last major demining-task remaining in Jordan.
- o The NBP covers an area of 10,355,967 m² and contains a combined total of 136,570 mines
- The MFs stretch along the Syrian border for 104 km between the town of Emrawa in the west and Tel Al-Washash in the east and according to the Landmine Retrofit Survey (LRS) directly impact the lives of 69,000 people
- o The NBP's planned budget of \$13 million on has been secured through a consortium of six donors and the UNDP
- o The NBP will be implemented by the NCDR and executed by NPA
- o The REC will construct a combination security fence/ditch along the border as soon as NCDR has verified clearance
- o NPA will execute the demining of the MFs in accordance to the NTS&Gs
- o NCDR will provide external quality management

Minefield Taxonomy

As illustrated in Annex IV (Jordan Minefield Records 2008) there is a good understanding of the scope and challenges confronting Jordan in its desire to clear the border by 2012. This positive outlook is based on the fact the mines were planted by Jordan and their patterning and typology are known. Furthermore, frequent recent reconnaissance missions and the rich information obtained from the formal sources provides a solid basis on which the extension request is grounded:

• NBP Information Sources:

- Minefield records from the Royal Engineering Corps ('93)
- Landmine Retrofit Survey ('07)
- LRS: Technical Assessment ('07)
- Partial Technical Survey confirming 90% of earlier record (Mar '08)

Given its magnitude, the NBP has been divided into three operational sub-sectors to ease coordination, logistics, and improve safety and efficiency. Table A provides a composite overview of the remaining mine problem.

Table A: Aggregate Remaining Mine Problem

Sector	Km	M^2	MFs		Mines	
				APMs	AVMs	Total
East	54	5,544,962	39	59,969	26,241	8,6210
North-East	31	2,960,332	26	14,497	8,873	23,370
North-West	19	1,850,683	28	18,103	8,887	26,990
TOTAL	104	10,355,967	93	92,569	44,001	136,570

Table A is further broken down by typology/MF in Table H at the back of this WP. It should be noted that the density and condition of the two decade old MF, particularly the presence of wooden M5 box mines and an estimated 900 unpredictable fragmentation mines, raises serious concerns as to the pace and techniques employed to remove them.

Security and Access

Jordan's northern border crossing with Syria is of vital national security interest and is closely guarded by the JAF. Mobilizing support for the security fence has been an additional challenge for the Government of Jordan. Now that full permission has been granted, the NCDR and its partner, NPA have access to the area to be demined. However, there still does remain some contention with Syria over a few plots of land along the western edge of the NBP, but these should be resolved by the time the area is scheduled for clearance in 2010.

• Concept of Operations (CO)

Based on sound information, the considerable collective experience of the REC, NPA, and NCDR, and further inputs from the GICHD and UNDP, the concept of operations (CO) for the NBP was jointly formulated and agreed to by all key parties, including the JAF.

The result is a systematic approach based on best practices in Jordan and other mine action programmes: the six main components of the CO are summarized in Table B.

Table B: Concept of Operations

	Activity	Executed	Start	Finish
1	Technical Survey	NPA	Nov 07	Apr 11
2	Site Preparation	NPA	Nov 07	May 11
3	Manual Clearance	NPA	Apr 08	Oct 11
4	Quality Control	NPA/NCDR	Jun 08	Dec 11
5	Reporting	NCDR	Nov 07	May 12
6	Border Security System	REC	Jun 08	Aug 12

It should be noted that several of these activities run concurrently; a complete detailed timeline for the extension period is presented in Diagram I at the end of the document.

The description of the concept of operations presented in this section is intended to demonstrate how the human and material resources available to the NBP will be utilized:

o Phase One: Technical Survey (TS) on-going

In November 2007 a 24 person TS team was deployed in the extreme east of the MF at Tel Al-Washash. Since then TS has been conducted on the first 11 km of the 104 km MF.

A second TS team has been trained and will begin work in April 2008. The TS will continue to work in advance of the main demining operation throughout the duration of the project. The main tasks of the team are as follows:

- Gather ground and technical information pertaining to each MF and to compare to older records in order to obtain the most accurate data for use in later stages of mine clearance
- Facilitate all further preparations of the demining team prior to deployment
- Recommend the best techniques (rake/detector) to be used for manual demining
- Provide breaching lanes for use as additional axis for deminers, medics, and others during the manual demining stage
- Each breaching lane will measure two meters in width, starting at the southern end of the MF and lead towards the center mine line
- There will be a distance of 300-500m between adjacent breaching lanes (depending on the nature and topography of each MF)

o Phase Two: Site Preparation (SP) on-going

A 13-person SP team has been operational since early 2008, while a second team will be added in May 2008. Following the work of the TS team, the SP team is responsible for implementing the following activities:

- Clearing 2m wide paths through the width of the MF (average width 100m)
- Clearing 2m wide paths to the center mine line of each MF
- Demarcating and colour coding each MF according to NPA's SOPs
- Clearing all mines encountered during the SP in accordance with SOPs
- Recording and maintaining complete daily MF record

Phase Three: Manual Clearance (MC)

MC teams will be deployed along a 4.5 km working area once the SP teams have completed their work. The MC teams will undertake the following tasks:

- Clear and destroy all mines in the area of responsibility
- Search for missing mines in accordance with NPA's SOPs
- Maintain a full and updated MF record database
- Comply fully with the NTS&Gs and NPA SOPs on all mine clearance matters ranging from mine disposal to rescue and evacuation

o Phase Four: Internal Quality Control (QA)

Mine detection dogs (MDDs) and mechanical mine clearance teams will be deployed along a 7.5 km long working area once MC has been completed. The MDD and machines will undertake the following internal SV related tasks:

- Identify the preliminary and/or secondary verification operations
- Implement the verification operation in accordance with the selected method
- Convey and record information according to the SOPs of NPA
- Take the required protection, procedure, and measures to maintain safety and security of all sites
- Inspect and if necessary, clear hazardous areas, outside the known borders of the MFs

o Phase Five: Quality Management (QM) on-going

A critical on-going component of the NBP will be the overall independent quality control/assurance -- known as quality management (QM) at the NCDR - of the demining operation as stipulated in the NTS&G. Ensuring that the NTS&Gs are adhered to is the responsibility of the NCDR's 18-member QM Team.

External post-clearance sampling, verification, and certification will also be done by the QM team. Some of the tasks that fall under the QM teams mandate included:

- Daily monitoring of NPA mine clearance in accordance with their SOPs
- Sampling of the land cleared in accordance with the specification detailed in the NTS&G
- Processing field documentation to facilitate handover
- Resolution of non critical non-conformances
- Regular Reporting to NCDR field office in Jaber and HQ in Amman

o Phase Six: Border Security System (BSS)

The overall objective of the BSS is to replace the existing minefields with an integrated three-tiered modern security barrier that will be much more effective. Given the sensitive nature of the northern border, once the mines are removed the replacement security system (concertina fence, trench, towers) will be constructed immediately. The JAF, are taking full responsibility for the costs and construction of the new security system and will provide the necessary border security arrangements while there are gaps in the security zone. The negotiations and mobilization of the substantial resources needed to replace the mines with a new security system took over one year and involved many high-level meetings within the government and JAF. Naturally, this slowed Jordan in its completion goals. The blueprints for the new BSS were drafted by the REC and have been shared with the NCDR, however their publication and inclusion in this request is restricted for security reasons.

Workplan (WP)

Once the elements of the CO were agreed upon, a team comprising of personnel from NPA, NCDR, and UNDP set to work on developing an operational workplan (WP) for the NBP. It was agreed that the munitions threat, logistics, infrastructure and terrain of the worksite area would support the adoption of a comprehensive 'tool box' approach (i.e.: rake, manual, machines, dogs) in the execution of the WP.

As mentioned, all mine clearance activities will be implemented according to the NST&Gs and NPA's accredited SOPs.

The NPA technical assessment team has sub-divided the three main sectors (East, North-East, and North-West) into mine-belt into 66 smaller tasks that will help to maximize safety and efficiency.

o Sub-Sector Tasks

A detailed breakdown of the planned tasks, operational challenges, and methodology to be used to demine in each of the three sectors is provided in Tables C, D & E. In the section below a general synopsis of each sector is provided. Furthermore, based on the analysis of the LRS, the soil types, vegetation, slope, and metal contamination is known for all 93 MFs in the NBP.

In the following illustrations a general synopsis and map of each sector and sub-sector is provided.

Sector East (SE): Tel Al-Washwash >> Jaber (total distance 54 km)

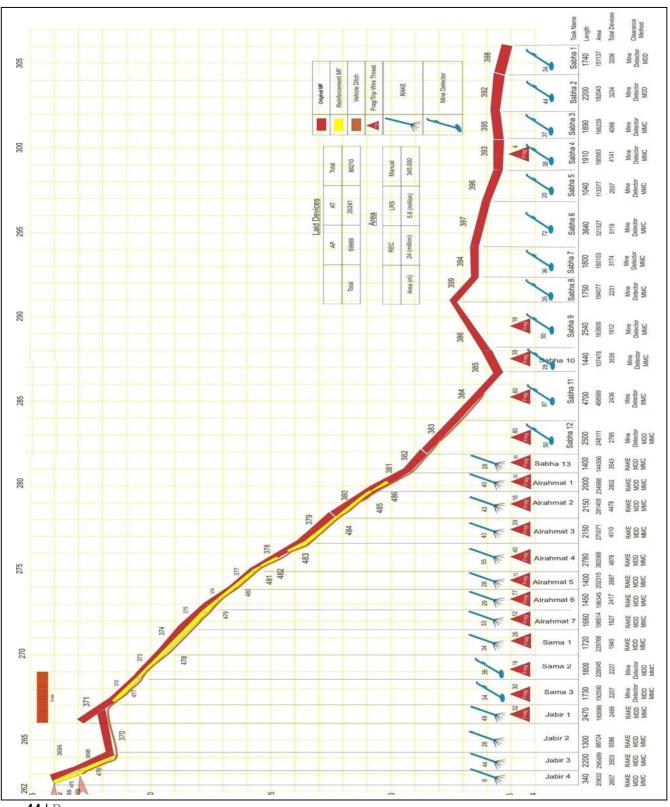
Sector East (SE) runs from Tel Al-Washash in the east to the village of Jaber in the west for a total distance of 54 km. It is comprised of 39 MFs in a $5,544,962 \text{ m}^2$ area and is divided into 27 tasks. There are a total of 86,210 mines: 59969 APMs and 26241 AVMs.

Based on mine typology, terrain, and method, SE has been further divided into four sub-areas:

Table C: SE Task Schedule

Hazard	Tasks	Method		Start	Finish	NPA QA	NCDR QA
SE				3/08	11/10		
		Rake	Detector				
Sabha	13	12	1	3/08	12/08	6/09	7/09
Rahamat	7	7	0	11/08	8/09	3/10	4/10
Sama	3	2	1	7/09	9/09	6/10	7/10
Jaber	4	4	0	8/09	12/09	10/10	11/10

Map I: Sector East Operational Area (SE)



Sector North-East (SNE): Jaber >> Ramtha (total distance 31 km)

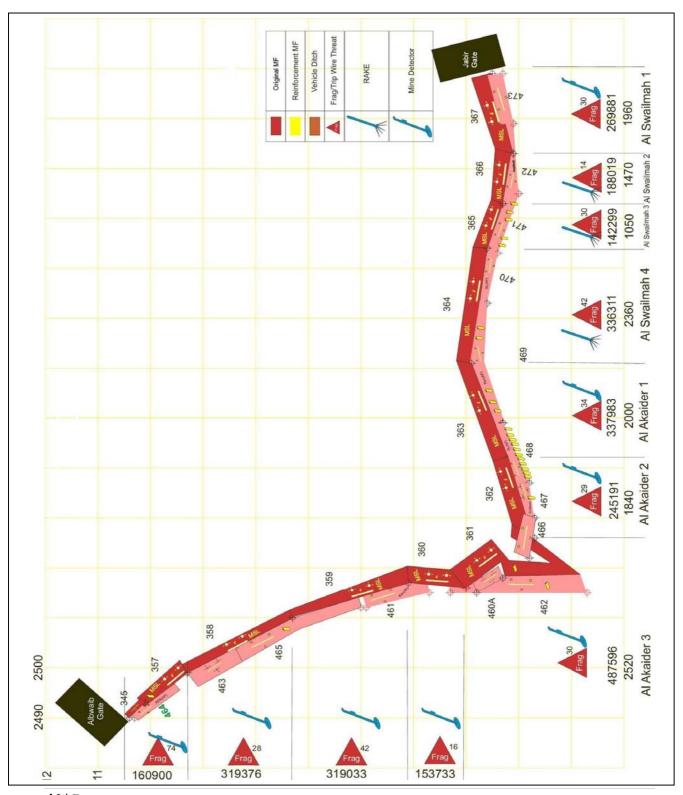
SNE runs from Jaber in the east to Bweib in the west for a total distance of 31 km. It is comprised of 26 MFs in a $2,960,322 \text{ m}^2$ area and is divided into 11 tasks. There are a total of 23,370 mines: 14,497 APMs and 8,873 AVMs.

Based on mine typology, terrain, and method, SNE has been further divided into three sub-areas:

Table D: Task Schedule

Hazard	Tasks	Method		Start	Finish	NPA QA	NCDR QA
SNE				12/09	12/10		
		Rake	Detector				
Sweilmeh	4	4	0	12/09	4/10	5/10	6/10
Acaider	4	3	0	3/10	6/10	9/10	10/10
Bweib	3	3	1	6/10	9/10	11/10	12/10

Map II: Sector North-East Operational Area (SNE)



Sector North-West (SNW): Ramtha >> Amrawa (total distance 19 km)

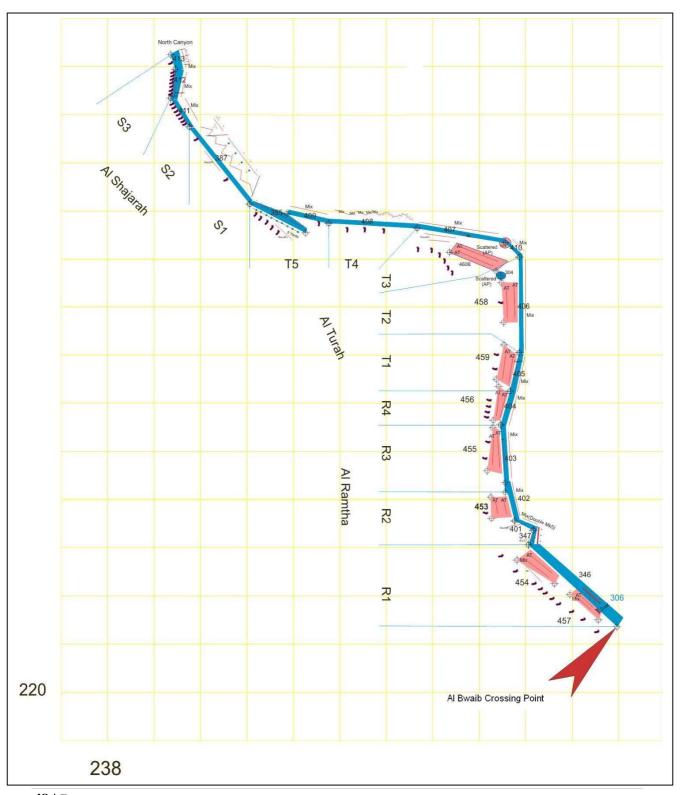
SNW runs from Bweib in the east to Amrawa in the West for a total distance of 19 km. It is comprised of 28 MFs in a $1,850,683 \text{ m}^2$ area and is divided into 13 tasks. There are a total of 26,990 mines: 18,103 AVMs and 8,887 AVMs.

Based on mine typology, terrain, and method, SNW has been further divided into three sub-areas:

Table E: Task Schedule

Hazard	Tasks	Method		Start	Finish	NPA QA	NCDR QA
SNW				9/10	11/11		
		Rake	Detector				
Ramtha	4	12	1	9/10	4/11	5/11	6/11
Turrah	4	7	0	4/11	6/11	9/11	10/11
Shajarah	3	2	1	6/11	7/11	10/11	11/11

Map III: Sector North-West Operational Area (SNW)



• Expected Outputs

Prior to a further discussion on the human, material, and financial assets that will be used to execute the WP, it is important to appreciate some of the underlying technical estimates that guide the WP, and ultimately, the requested extension period.

o Manual Clearance:

- Manual clearance will be implemented by 148 deminers working 8 hrs/240 days annually
- Average daily clearance using rake: 10 m²/day
- Average daily clearance using mine detector: 25 m²/day

o Mechanical:

- Daily working hours for one mini-Mine Wolf: 12 hours in rotation (morning and evening rotations)
- Average clearance by one mini-Mine Wolf 8,000 m²/day

o Mine Detection Dogs:

- 12 MDDs
- Average of 8 working months/year
- Average production by one dog is 250 m²/day

Funded Inputs

Table F below shows the funded operational assets that will allow for the implementation of the WP within the 36 month requested extension period.

Table F: Funded Assets

Capacities	Totals	Notes
Technical Survey Team	7	Team leader + 6 deminers
Site Preparation Team	19	Team Leader + Mini MW + 18 deminers
Manual Clearance Team	148	One team comprising of Team Leader; 6 section commanders + 24 deminers + 6 mine transporters
Advanced Demining Party	14	EOD/Deminer for each party focus on fragmentation mines
Mine Detection Dogs	12	Team Leader + 6 Dog Handlers
Mechanical Mine Clearance Team	6	Mini Wolf x 1
Paramedical Team	7	Medical Coordinator + First Aid Technicians
NCDR QMT	15	3 QA + 12 QC
REC Mine Burning Team	4	Responsible for all mines removed from MFs
Total NBP Staff	232	71 % recruited and trained

At the time of drafting approximately 165 of the 232 needed field-based project staff have been hired and trained. It is envisioned that the entire NBP team will be operational by October 2008. Furthermore, resources mobilization efforts will continue in the hope that more resources can be added to the above roaster, and thereby increasing the pace of clearance.

Management & Implementation

A joint NCDR-NPA field office-compound has been established at kilometer 50 of the project. Jaber is approximately 95 km north of Amman and plays a key operational role in providing daily logistical support to both the NPA demining teams and NCDR QM teams. It also serves as a useful location for coordination with the REC as they begin the task of constructing the BSS. Synchronization will be vital as large breaches or delays between clearance and border security construction need to be avoided.

In view of the unique nature of the NBP, the roles and responsibilities of each of the key members of the project have been agreed to as follow:

- 1. NCDR: Overall management, coordination, and QMT
- 2. NPA: mine clearance
- 3. REC: security, mine disposal, and replacement system

NCDR will chair regular weekly and monthly operational meetings in Jaber to ensure that all bottlenecks and potential problems are resolved in this complex engineering project is progressing to plan.

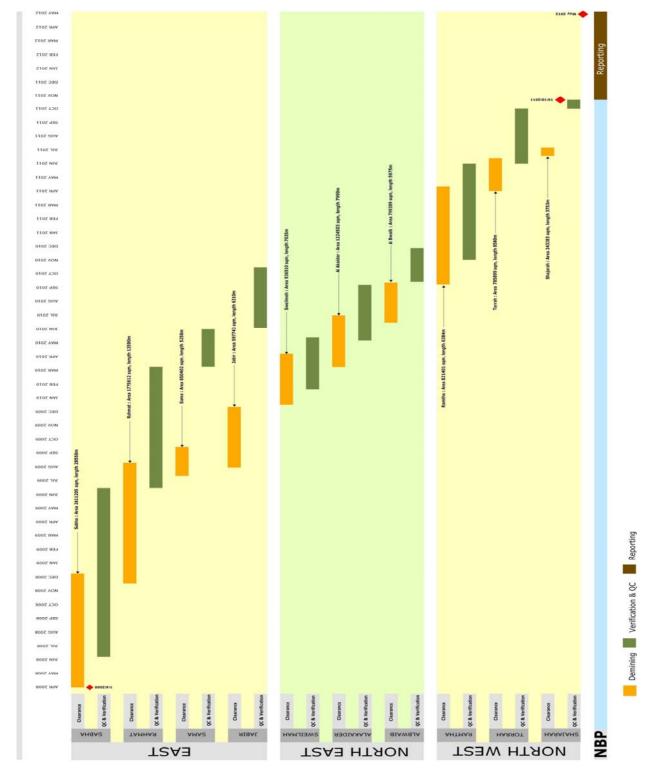
Timeline

The NBP is expected to take four years to complete from initiation. As noted, the TS and SP are already underway. NPA has moved men and assets from its southern operations and begun recruiting and training ex-engineers living in the border area. Clearance from the JAF for a civilian operator (NPA) to work in the border zone and obtaining JAF agreement to build a non-lethal BSS have been two key early successes in the project.

Using a thorough and pragmatic planning approach the four-year NBP cycle (2008-2012) will take Jordan three years beyond its 1 May 2009 deadline.

Diagram I on the accompanying page provides a general overview of the main project activities.

Diagram I: NBP Timeline 2008-2012



Budget

A consortium of partners has contributed \$13 million. This total will allow the project to be completed in a period of four years, while the Government of Jordan will contribute \$10.5 million for the replacement BSS.

There is a good likelihood that further funding will be mobilized in 2008 and 2009 which would help accelerate the project's temporal ambitions. Table G depicts the current funding status for the NBP.

Table G: Secured Funding for Northern Border Project 2008-2012

Country	Implemented By	\$US
Australia	UNDP Jordan	787,287
Canada	UNDP Jordan	1,276,675
EC	UNDP Jordan	6,880,289
Germany	NPA	382,238
Japan	NPA	185,006
Norway	NPA	3,576,281
Total		13,089,16

UNDP will dedicate one full-time project officer to the NBP to ensure payments, objectives, and deadlines are being reached. There will also be one full-time accountant based at the NCDR throughout the duration of the project. The UNDP Chief Technical Advisor for mine action, who is based at the NCDR, will also provide additional management and technical support to the project as part of his capacity development responsibilities to the NCDR.

A donor project steering committee will also start meeting on a monthly basis in early 2008 to discuss progress, blockages, and solutions that the project might be facing.

Given the visibility and importance of the NBP, NCDR will also chair general quarterly meetings where it will brief the larger mine action stakeholder group and the media on progress.

Table H: Mine Typology by Minefield Name

					-				
Task		Ту	ре		Task		7	Гуре	
			-		•				
Sabha 1	M14	73	M19	820	Sabha	M14	18844	M19	4240
	Unknown	2310	MK5	3		M35	4545	MK5	2736
Sabha 2	M14	2427	M19	807		N6	33	Saci	1870
Sabha 3	M14	1021	M19	142		MK2	231	MK3	199
			Saci	742		Box	79	M15	157
			MK5	137		No5	42		
Sabha 4	M14	3124	M19	938		Unknown	2310		
	MK2	4	Saci	75	Alrahmat	M14	5928	M19	1438
Sabha 5	M14	2183	M19	178		M35	4512	M15	42
			Saci	316		MK2	278	MK5	1619
			MK5	260		Unknown	12	Saci	275
Sabha 6	M14	3813	M19	1306		No6	28	MK3	56
Sabha 7	M14	2385	M19	127		No5	24	Unknown	9452
			Saci	474	Sama	M14	2072	M19	43
			MK5	188		MK2	72	Saci	5
Sabha 8	M14	1669	M19	20		M35	573	MK5	560
			MK5	542		Unknown	819	MK3	148
Sabha 9	M14	587	M19	58				Unknown	2083
	M35	546	MK5	301	Jaber	M14	8126	M19	2250
	N6	33				M35	336	Saci	53
	MK2	18				MK2	32	MK5	520
	Box	69			_			M9A2	1639
Sabha 10	M14	1659	M19	246				M15	1138
	M35	939	M15	19				Unknown	72
	MK2	39	Saci	105	Al Consiles als	M14	1804	M19	45
			MK5	506	Swailmah	M35	2433	M15	2111
			MK3	26		MK2	116	Saci	99
Sabha 11	M14	1239	M19	176				MK5	769
	M35	603	M15	31	Al	M14	3296	Saci	21
	No5	42	Saci	68	Akaider	M35	2225	MK5	825
	MK2	60	MK5	190		MK2	109	M19	1033
0.11.45	Box	10	MK3	17	ALD "	BMB	106	M15	1626
Sabha 12	M14	1381	M19	422	Al Bwaib	M14	10815	Saci	23
	M35	624	M15	19		M35	1816	MK5	483
	MK2	80	Saci	90		MK2	144	MK3	205
Calaba 46	N4C 4	1000	MK5	179			·	M19	1625
Sabha 13	M14	1893	M19	306			=0	Unknown	412
	M35	729	M15	88	Al Ramtha	M14	5014	M19	1917
	MK2	30	MK5	341	Namilia	M35	993	MK5	1164

			MK3	156		Unknown	450	Unknown	636
					At Torrah	M14	6308	M19	1749
Alrahmat	M14	660	M19	538	-	M35	1978	Saci	1295
1	M35	1104	M15	20	-			MK5	1010
	MK2	32	MK5	430	Al	M14	2849	Saci	820
	Unknown	12	Unknown	6	Shajarah	M35	511		
Alrahmat	M14	1977	M19	391			89863		48463
2	M35	627	M15	5	-	-			
	MK2	16	MK5	298					
			Unknown	1164					
Alrahmat	M14	455	M19	80					
3	M35	552	Saci	18	-	-			
	MK2	29	MK5	190					
			Unknown	3197		-		-	
Alrahmat	M14	1718	M19	326					
4	M35	737	Saci	89					
	MK2	40	M15	17					
			MK5	198					
			Unknown	1755					
Alrahmat	M14	756	M19	59		-		-	
5	M35	529	Saci	56					
	No6	28	MK5	204					
	No5	24	Unknown	959					
	MK2	72			-	-			
Alrahmat	M14	210	M19	20					
6	M35	516	Saci	90		-			
	MK2	77	MK5	190					
			Unknown	1365					
Alrahmat	M14	152	M19	24					
7	M35	447	Saci	22					
	MK2	12	MK5	109					
			MK3	56	-	-			
			Unknown	1006					
Sama 1	M14	852	M19	7					
	MK2	26	Saci	5					
	Unknown	819	MK5	231					
Sama 2	M14	485	M19	36					
	M35	573	MK5	259					
	MK2	16	Unknown	858					
Sama 3	M14	735	MK5	70					
	MK2	30	MK3	148					
			Unknown	1225					

Jaber 1	M14	1451	M19	6	
	M35	336	Saci	53	
_	MK2	32	MK5	520	
			Unknown	72	
Jaber 2	M14	2972	M19	975	
			M9A2	1639	
Jaber 3	M14	2066	M19	709	
			M15	728	
Jaber 4	M14	1637	M19	560	
			M15	410	
Al	M14	401	M19	8	
Swailmah	M35	687	M15	536	
1 -	MK2	30	Saci	92	
_			MK5	150	
Al	M14	263	MK5	171	
Swailmah	M35	513	M15	341	
2 -	MK2	14	Saci	7	
Al	M14	529	M19	30	
Swailmah	M35	504	MK5	183	
3	MK2	30	M15	258	
Al	M14	611	M19	7	
Swailmah	M35	729	M15	976	
4	MK2	42	MK5	265	
Al Akaider	M14	872	Saci	17	
1	M35	627	MK5	209	
_	MK2	34	M15	687	
Al Akaider	M14	879	M19	114	
2	BMB	106	M15	718	
_	M35	323	Saci	4	
	MK2	29	MK5	153	
Al Akaider	M14	991	M19	703	
3	M35	891	MK5	327	
_	MK2	30	M15	221	
Al Akaider	M14	554	MK5	136	
4	M35	384	M19	216	
	MK2	16			
Al Bwaib	M14	9332	Saci	1	
1	M35	736	MK5	269	
	MK2	42	M19	696	
Al Bwaib	M14	781	M19	679	
2	M35	615	Saci	14	

	MK2	28	Unknown	412
ı	WIIVE		MK3	205
Al Bwaih	M14	702	M19	250
3	M35	465	Saci	8
Al Ramtha	MK2	74	MK5	214
	IVIINZ	/4	IVIINO	۷۱4
Al Damtha	M14	1639	M19	410
	Unknown	450	Unknown	636
Al Ramtha 1 Al Ramtha 2 Al Ramtha 3 Al Ramtha 4 At Torrah 1 At Torrah 2 At Torrah 4 At Torrah 5 At Torrah 6	M14	2034	M19	280
	144.4	4407	MK5	543
Al Ramtha 2 Al Ramtha 3 Al Ramtha 4 At Torrah 1 At Torrah 2 At Torrah 3	M14	1197	M19	738
	M35	237	MK5	336
	M14	144	M19	489
4	M35	756	MK5	285
	M14	269	M19	548
	M35	843	MK5	350
	M14	1692	M19	414
2			MK5	585
At Torrah	M14	2440	M19	701
Al Ramtha 1 Al Ramtha 2 Al Ramtha 3 Al Ramtha 4 At Torrah 1 At Torrah 2 At Torrah 3 At Torrah 4 At Torrah 5 At Torrah 6	M35	486	Saci	783
			MK5	75
	M14	1011	Saci	296
-				
Al Ramtha 2 Al Ramtha 3 Al Ramtha 4 At Torrah 1 At Torrah 2 At Torrah 4 At Torrah 5 At Torrah 6 Al Shajarah 1 Al Shajarah 2 Al Shajarah 1 Shajarah	M14	886	M19	86
	M35	649	Saci	512
	M14	10	0	0
6				
ΔΙ	M14	911	Saci	260
	M35	511	Saci	200
1	IVISS	311		
	M14	921	Saci	270
	M14	1017	Saci	290
	IVIIT	1017	Judi	270

Annex III: Jordan Minefield Records 13

¹³ Please see attached spreadsheet

NO.	Project	Province	victims	Community	Population	Hazard ID	MFID	Area m²	# Laid		Status	# Clea		# Miss		Date of Clearance
						Sabha 1	398	12824	AP 2383	823	Active	0	AT 0	AP 0	AT 0	28 Jun,2008
1		Mafraq	17	Om Al Quttain	6821	Sabha 2 Sabha 3	392 395	12936 16392	2427 1021	807 3077	Active Active	0	0	0	0	25 Jul, 2008 11 Jul, 2008
2		Mafraq	2	Al Husayniyyah	2801	Sabha 4 Sabha 5	393 396	16564 11748	3128 2183	1013 754	Active Active	0	0	0	0	7 Aug, 2008
3	1	Mafrag	3	Manshiyyat Al Qablan	366	Sabha 6	397	20476	3813	1306	Active	0	0	0	0	31 Aug, 2008 24 Sep, 2008
	-					Sabha 7 Sabha 8	394 399	12696 8924	2385 1669	789 562	Active Active	0	0	0	0	7 Oct, 2008 18 Nov, 2008
4	4	Mafraq	3	Sabha	5458	Sabha 9 Sabha 10	386 385	12205 14156	1253 2637	359 902	Active Active	0	0	0	0	10 Dec, 2008
5		Mafraq	4	Kum Al Raff	769	Sabha 11	384	46220	1954	482	Active	0	0	0	0	1 Jan, 2009 31 Jan, 2009
7	1	Mafrag	7	Rasm Hisan Al Rahmat	262 154	Sabha 12 Sabha 13	383 382	12205 14168	2085 2652	710 891	Active Active	0	0	0	0	18 Feb, 2009 11 May, 2009
						Alrahamat 1	381 486	9992 4300	1796 12	702 292	Active Active	0	0	0	0	10 Jun, 2009
							380	31815	2045	489	Active	0	0	0	0	26 Jun, 2009 20 Jul, 2009
8		Motros	1	Al Rahmat	154	Alrahamat 2	485 484	3190 15592	575 2905	205 993	Active Active	0	0	0	0	1 Aug, 2009 26 Aug, 2009
8	Mafraq	Marraq	1	Al Kanmat	154	Alrahamat 3	379 483	10630 7488	1026 1400	288 472	Active Active	0	0	0	0	4 Sep, 2009 25 Sep, 2009
							378	13505	1560	295	Active	0	0	0	0	20 Oct, 2009
						Alrahamat 4	482 481	5080 2500	935 177	335 238	Active Active	0	0	0	0	24 Oct, 2009 26 Nov, 2009
						Alrahamat 5	377 480	6912 7105	1409 405	319 1326	Active Active	0	0	0	0	9 Dec, 2009 16 Dec, 2009
9		Mafraq	4	Om Al Sarb	2550	Alrahamat 6	376	6725	803	250	Active	0	0	0	0	3 Jan, 2010
						Alrahamat 7	479 375	3828 7905	623 611	334 211	Active Active	0	0	0	0	21 Jan, 2010 8 Feb, 2010
-	-					Sama 1	478 374	9192 8600	395 878	1903 243	Active Active	0	0	0	0	15 Feb, 2010 6 Mar, 2010
10		Mafraq	4	Sama Al Sarhan	4317	Sama 2	373	9010	1074	295 218	Active	0	0	0	0	21 Mar, 2010 11 Apr. 2010
						Sama 3	372 477	8600 8200	765 435	814	Active Active	0	0	0	0	3 May, 2010
11		Mafraq	0	Manshiyyat Al Ka'beer	515	Jabir 1 Jabir 2	371 370	9592 22344	1819 2972	579 2614	Active Active	0	0	0	0	24 May, 2010 14 jun, 2010
	1					Jabir 3	369B 476	11020 9705	2046	709 728	Active Active	0	0	0	0	6 Jul, 2010 6 Aug, 2010
12		Mafraq	10	Jabir	3698	Jabir 4	476 369A	8768	1632	560	Active	0	0	0	0	6 Aug, 2010 21 Sep, 2010
	-					odbii 4	475 473	5590 5390	410 0	5 355	Active Active	0	0	0	0	15 Oct, 2010 12Jan, 2010
						Al Swailmah 1	472	5520 8250	35 1104	425 250	Active Active	0	0	0	0	12Jan, 2010
	_						367 471	5304	25	417	Active	0	0	0	0	9 Mar, 2010 5.2.2010
13	Project	Mafraq	2	Al Swailmah	840	Al Swailmah 2	366 365	5808 5808	790 1048	178 213	Active Active	0	0	0	0	24 Mar, 2010 11 April, 2010
	P .						470 469	6516 10824	32 56	511 846	Active Active	0	0	0	0	5.3.2010
	Border					Al Swailmah 3	364	11600	1321	272	Active	0	0	0	0	7.2.2010 24 May, 2010
	Port.	No.				Al Akaider 1	468 363	6888 10125	102 1451	472 226	Active Active	0	0	0	0	4.4.2010 23 Jun, 2010
	_						467 466	5808 5244	359 0	378 437	Active Active	0	0	0	0	29.4.2010 27.4.2010
14		Mafraq	10	Al Akaider	868	Al Akaider 2	362	8385	930	172	Active	0	0	0	0	18 Jul, 2010
						Al Alestra O	462 361	9456 8205	9 1575	779 364	Active Active	0	0	0	0	8.6.2010 5 Sep, 2010
						Al Akaider 3	460A 360	3355 5808	330 942	0 136	Active Active	0	0	0	0	17.6.2010 21 Oct. 2010
						Al Akaider 4	461	4992	36	380	Active	0	0	0	0	30.6.2010
					Al bwaib 1	359 465	11545 10368	1682 5	270 859	Active Active	0	0	0	0	24 Oct, 2010 14.8.2010	
							463 358	5808 11415	5 1417	260 219	Active Active	0	0	0	0	25.7.2010 28 Nov, 2010
						Al bwaib 2	464	4950	0	250	Active	0	0	0	0	26.8.2010
						Al bwaib 3	357 345	5808 2125	1157 84	222 0	Active Active	0	0	0	0	18 Dec, 2010 5 Sep, 2010
							457 306	11796 144	579 6	404 6	Active Active	0	0	0	0	23 Oct, 2010 7 Sep, 2010
15		Irbid	12	Al Ramtha	67074	Al Ramtha 1	454	13080	460	630	Active	0	0	0	0	28 Sep, 2010
							346 347	12750 9264	1044 766	6	Active Active	0	0	0	0	29 Oct, 2010 1 Dec, 2010
						Al Ramtha 2	453 455	5100 18000	5 8	274 621	Active Active	0	0	0	0	19 Nov, 2010 10 Jan, 2011
							458 304	8000 120	6 10	412 0	Active Active	0	0	0	0	23 Dec, 2010 4 Dec, 2010
						Al Ramtha 3	303	960	80	0	Active	0	0	0	0	10 Dec, 2010
						Al Ramtha 4	460B 355	10780 13420	691	701 306	Active Active	0	0	0	0	24 Jan, 2011 16 Feb, 2011
						At Torrah 1	387 401	20184 2900	1422 459	260 266	Active Active	0	0	0	0	2 Apr, 2011 6 Feb, 2011
			1			At Torrah 2	402	4324	804	277	Active	0	0	0	0	25 Feb, 2011
							403 456	7516 8070	1426 12	453 461	Active Active	0	0	0	0	31 May, 2011 31 Mar, 2011
16		Irbid	10	At Torrah	15704	At Torrah 3	404 459	4804 7080	888 5	313 548	Active Active	0	0	0	0	14 jun, 2011 30 Apr, 2011
						At Torrah 4	405 406	5828	1107 1686	350 587	Active Active	0	0	0	0	4 Jul, 2011
						At Torrah 5	410	10000 4468	857	260	Active	0	0	0	0	3 Aug, 2011 16.5.2011
]		<u></u>			At Torrah 6	407 408	10348 9515	1989 1011	598 296	Active Active	0	0	0	0	11 Sep, 2011 3 Oct, 2011
						Ash Shajarah 1 Ash Shajarah 2	409 411	4610 4764	844 921	292 270	Active Active	0	0	0	0	16 Oct, 2011 24 Oct, 2011
17		Irbid	2	Ash Shajarah	12343	Ash Shajarah 3	412	4476	855	264	Active	0	0	0	0	7 Nov, 2011
			 			Nebo 1	413 233	1585 22090	162 762	26 462	Active On going	0	0	0	0	4 Jul, 2011 2008
			1			Nebo 2 Nebo 3	53 171	16124 5417	0	54 72	On going On going	0	27 0	0	27 72	2008 2008
18		Madaba	2	Seaga		Nebo 5	172	26576	0	158	On going	0	160	0	13	2008
						Nebo 6	173 174	4646	0	16 58	On going On going	0	85 2	0	13 55	2008 2008
-	1 1		1			Nebo 7 Agraba 1	Hazard 293	340000 3373	181 7	159 0	On going Cleared	212	0	293	0	2007
						Aqraba 2	294 389	652 1642	7	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	1 31	0	2007
19			6	Agraba	2571	Aqraba 3 Aqraba 4	301	988	30	0	Cleared	0	0	10	0	2007
"			1			Agraba 5 Agraba 6	300 299	1111 890	25 25	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	5	0	2007 2007
		Irbid				Agraba 7 Agraba 8	307 305	31321 4724	52 40	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	29	0	2007
	1					Agraba 8 Amrawah 1	286	6784	18	0	Cleared	0	0	18	0	2007
20			7	Amrawah	3868	Amrawah 2	287 288	1904	14 22	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	14 17	0	2007 2007
-			<u> </u>			Amrawah 3 Athnaibbeh 1	289 290	10665 651	20 5	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	14 5	0	2007 2007
21			1	Athnaibbeh	2191	Athnaibbeh 2	291	504	20	0	Cleared	0	0	18	0	2007
	ı l		1	1	1	Athnaibbeh 3	292	508	20	0	Cleared	0	0	20	0	2007

			Al adaseeh almushara'a	2457 18560	Abu Al Namel Tal Al Sukar	66 139	126300 13012	49	284 0	Active Cleared	0	0	28	281	2000
			Altwal aljanobi	7026	Abu Sedreh	141	36300	256	0	Waiting QC	0	0	216	0	2002
			Karimmeh Karimmeh	16033 16033	Al Saeedeh Al Saeedeh	498 A 498 B	17850 11437	92 35	0	Cleared	0	0	91 28	0	1991 1991
			Al mansheh	6503	AL Kataf	517	16500	80	0	Cleared	0	0	79	0	1991
			Om Qais Al Hemeh	4013 2505	Al Sen Al Hemeh	59 A 60 B	130350 388200	435 0	486 846	Waiting QC Cleared	262 0	255 853	153 0	228 8	2007
			Al Hemeh	2505	Al Hemeh	60 C	208200	0	446	Cleared	0	436	0	7	
			Sedoor Kufer Rakeb	1487 4325	Sedoor Tal Abu Za'ror	75 145	130350 140700	0	273 296	Cleared	0	264 205	0	5 80	
			Al adaseeh	2457	Madkhal Al Nafaq	56	17962	93	0	Cleared	71	0	20	0	
			Al Qaren Alshuna Alshamaleh	764 14615	Makhadet Al garp Al jaded Khat Eden	91 265	180300 138000	0	384 290	Cleared	0	383 265	0	0 25	
			Al Sakhneh	405	Al Sakhneh	350	284700	0	616	Cleared	0	615	0	0	
			Albakurah Alshuna Alshamaleh	564 14615	Moraqbt Al mashro' Al shekh Moa'ath	436 71	29100 187500	1116	48 400	Cleared Cleared	0 856	46 397	0 164	0	
			Alshuna Alshamaleh	14615	Mahatat Tawleed Al Majamee'	435	122700	0	256	Cleared	28	255	0	0	
			Al adaseeh Daer A'alla	2457 4659	Makhadet Um Sedreh Makhadet Um Botmah	500 61	17175 37650	86 0	67	Cleared Cleared	0	43	58 0	17	
			Al Hemeh	2505	Makhadet Al Jeser Al modamer	62	48000	0	90	Cleared	0	66	0	19	
			Al Hemeh Al Hemeh	2505 2505	Zoar Kana'an Khalf Khat Eden	63 70	51150 224400	1368	97 482	Cleared	0 1059	86 478	0 296	9	
			Alshuna Alshamaleh	14615	Abu Najrah	258	70050	375	139	Cleared	98	33	272	105	
			Daer A'alla Alyarmook	4659 5505	Al Maqaren Al Maqaren	295 296	8287 8287	7	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	7	0	
			Alyarmook	5505	Al Magaren	297	8737	11	0	Cleared	0	0	10	0	
			Alyarmook Alyarmook	5505 5505	Al Maqaren Al Shalaleh	298 308	13125 9750	50 20	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	45 11	0	
			Alyarmook	5505	Makhraj Wadi Al Shalaleh	388	25275	158	0	Cleared	66	0	61	0	
			Alyarmook Alyarmook	5506 5505	Tal AL Maqaren Al Maqaren Al Kazeh	391 400	69150 53737	549 411	133	Cleared Cleared	351 321	127 0	140 75	0	
			Alyarmook	5505 16033	Abu Al Sahaleel	501 57	15712 27412	73 177	0	Cleared Cleared	46 137	0	25 26	0	
			Karimmeh Al adaseeh	2457	Makhraj Al Nafaq Makhadet Al Dwer	64	32250	0	55	Cleared	0	45	0	10	
			Al adaseeh Al adaseeh	2457 2457	Makhadet Abu Kbeer Al Sakhneh	65 72	78150 165337	0 1538	157 0	Cleared	0 379	120 0	0 877	36 0	
			Al Sakhneh	405	Tareeq AL Anabeeb	73	138000	0	290	Cleared	0	286	0	1	
			Mukhrebeh Alshuna Alshamaleh	1305 14615	Amam Khat Eden	76 96	142050 89400	0	299 182	Cleared	0	298 65	0	1 99	
Area			Al Qaren	764	Makhadet Al Masodee Makhadet AL Jonedeh	143 A+B	26287	167	0	Cleared	59	0	80	0	
le Ar			Daer A'alla Al mansheh	4659 6503	khalf Moraqabet Al Qetaf Moraqbt Mou'tah Al Jadedeh	256 261	17962 25500	93 160	0	Cleared	16 37	0	25 75	0	
Middle			Al mansheh Karimmeh	6504 16033	Moraqabet Abu Falah Shareq Makhadet Abu Kbeer	262 263	42262 64650	309 354	0	Cleared Cleared	249 278	0	39 28	0	
			Al adaseeh	2457	Mahatet Wadi Khaled	354	39112	281	0	Cleared	49	0	195	0	
			Alyarmook Wady Alrayan	5505 858	Abu Al Soos Makhadet AL Taba'a	439 514	154200 11775	336 38	326 0	Cleared	327 10	318 0	7 26	0	
			almushara'a	18560	Abu Falah	523	24262	149	0	Cleared	105	0	28	0	
			Al mansheh Al mansheh	6503 6503	Yasar Moraqabet Al Makhfar Yameen Moraqabet Al Makhfar	524 525	30450 64425	204 506	0	Cleared	20	0	180 293	0	
			Al mansheh	6503	Amam Moraqabet Al Makhfar	526	32700	224	0	Cleared	26	0	196	0	
	Irbid	213	Al mansheh Albakurah	6503 562	Al Mansheh Al Makhfar Makhadet Al Shalal	437 67	21000 48900	0	30 62	Cleared	0	28 52	0	8	
			Albakurah Albakurah	563 564	Zoor Al Matameer Manteqat Al Jomrok Al Baqourah	69 137 A	68250 65212	0 513	106 0	Cleared	0 318	64 0	0 107	39 0	
			Albakurah	564	Zoor Al Matameer	434	132150	0	160	Cleared	Cleared 0 141 0 1 Cleared 0 127 0 1	15			
			Albakurah Albakurah	564 564	Jeser Al Majame'e Jeser Al Majame'e	79 A 79 B	35000 40000	0	96 54	Cleared Cleared	0	127	0	12	
			Albakurah Albakurah	564 564	Jeser Al Majame'e	438 440	120450 138450	396	251 291	Cleared	171 254	247 289	91 172	0	
			Albakurah	564	Jeser Al Majame'e Makhadet Abu Al soos	441	237450	435 458	511	Cleared Cleared	393	500	65	0	
			Wady Alrayan Al adaseeh	858 2457	Gharb Al Adaseh Al Tantoor	516 58 A	21112 113700	120 177	0	Cleared	137	0	120 26	0	
			Om Qais	4013	Al Tantoor	58 B	195600	181	236	Cleared	470	231	211	0	
			Om Qais Om Qais	4013 4013	Al Tantoor Al Tantoor	58 C 58 D	108300 189300	624 1140	224 404	Cleared Cleared	484 704	220 398	137 431	2	
			Om Qais Albakurah	4013 564	Jomrok Al Baqorah	137 B 264	62287 184350	487 1041	0 353	Cleared Cleared	319 629	0 306	164 303	0	
			Al Hemeh	2505	Tareq Al Hawe Al Sen	59 B	230250	696	495	Cleared	502	486	192	6	
			Om Qais Al Hemeh	4013 2505	Al Hmeh Tabagat Fahel	60 A 87	293700 79500	222	636 160	Cleared	130	439 128	0 89	144 27	
			Tabaqat Fahel	862	Wadi Al Shalaleh	269	52950	299	101	Cleared	122	87	171	14	
			Almugher Karimmeh	8879 16033	Makhadet Al Abadi Makhadet Al Masodee	497 503	14925 22800	66 136	0	Cleared	5 92	0	60 40	0	
			Al Qaren Al Qaren	764 764	Makhadet Al Wahadneh Al Sharar	504 507	15150 30675	68 206	0	Cleared	3 119	0	63 75	0	
			Almushara'a	18560	Al Sagheer	509	29550	196	0	Cleared	37	0	156	0	
			Almushara'a Kuffrangah	18560 22293	Ras Sabeq Makhadet Al Karkar	89 95	504300 141150	1542 0	1104 182	Cleared Cleared	1108	1076 65	342	13 99	
			Alshekh hussain	7234	Makhadet Um Al Tot	77	47100	0	88	Cleared	0	28	0	60	
			Al mansheh Karimmeh	6503 16033	Makhadet Abu Falah Makhadet Al Torkmaneh	260 499	79500 10875	447 30	160 0	Cleared Cleared	177	133	265 19	24	
			Karimmeh Daer A'alla	16033 4659	Makhadet Abu Al Shorat Makhadet Al Sharar	502 508	12337 11100	43 32	0	Cleared Cleared	28 12	0	12 20	0	
			Al Qaren	764	Makhadet Abu Al Soos	510	24262	149	0	Cleared	35	0	114	0	
			Waqass Waqass	5341 5341	Makhadet Al Zaqomeh Makhadet Al Zaqomeh	511 512	25500 21675	160 126	0	Cleared Cleared	0	0	157 122	0	
			Waqass	5341	Makhadet Al Shekh Qasem	518	13687	55	0	Cleared	0	0	45	0	
			Al mansheh Al mansheh	6503 6503	Makhadet Al Jeldeh Al Jeldeh Al Janobeh	519 520	18300 37875	196 270	0	Cleared Cleared	20	0	176 270	0	
			Al mansheh Al mansheh	6503 6503	Makhadet Al Shekh Qasem Abu Sedreh	515 257b	13800 64650	56 357	0 127	Cleared Cleared	0 271	0 123	56 82	0	
			Daer A'alla	4659	Al Torkmaneh	259	34500	171	60	Cleared	96	54	72	3	
			Daer A'alla Karimmeh	4659 16033	Um Romaneh Al Jonedeh	505 506	11775 12112	41 206	0	Cleared Waiting QC	6 119	0	33 75	0	
			Karimmeh	16033	Makhadet Abu Essa	513	15937	75	0	Cleared	0	0	71	0	
			Alshekh hussain Al mansheh	7234 6503	Al Jeldeh Al Jeldeh	521 522	33937 27637	225 179	0	Cleared Cleared	100	0	207 79	0	
			Al mansheh North shounah	6503 14615	Aqraba Abu Sedreh	308 257 A	9750 93000	52 516	0 190	Cleared Waiting QC	1 333	0 183	32 44	0 5	
			North shounah	14615	Albaqoura / Israel	746100523	41587	303	0	Cleared	333	0	44	0	2007
			North shounah North shounah	14615 14615	Albaqoura / Israel Albaqoura / Israel	746100525 746100526	94125 89400	770 728	0	Cleared Cleared		0		0	2007 2007
			North shounah	14615	Albaqoura / Israel	746100527	45412	337	0	Cleared		0		0	2007
			North shounah North shounah	14615 14615	Albaqoura / Israel Albaqoura / Israel	746100528 746100529	43387 15262	319 69	0	Cleared Cleared		0		0	2007 2007
			Aqraba swaymeh	2571 3759	Khrebet Swemeh Khrebet Swemeh	232 E 232 F	223050	348 348	479 390	Cleared Cleared	290 349	477 389	43 63	1	
			Alkafrain	1864	Wadi Al Kafreen	46 I	61500	0	120	Cleared	0	119	0	0	1988
			Altwal aljanobi Al Adaseh	7026 1524	Wadi Al arab Qaret Al Adaseh	74 179	134850 66450	108	283 42	Cleared Cleared	93	283 36	14	1	1988
			Seaqa Seaqa	19 19	Seaqa Seaqa	54 176	21000 151500	0	30 320	Cleared Waiting QC	0	30 314	0	0	1990 1990
			Al Ardah	1563	Tareq Al Ardah	15 A	68250	0	135	Cleared	0	124	0	0	1990
			Al Ardah Al Ardah	1563 1563	Tareq Jeser Al Ameer Abdalla Madkhal Tareeq Al Khaneq / Al Ardah	488 2A	14700 181650	0	16 387	Cleared Cleared	0	16 382	0	0	1993 1993
			Al Ardah	1563	Madkhal Tareeq Al Khaneq / Al Ardah	2 B	133050	0	27	Cleared	0	273	0	1	1993
ļ	ļ		Al Ardah	1563	Madkhal Tareeq Al Khaneq / Al Ardah	2 C	219000	0	470	Cleared	0	424	0	2	1993

Al adaseeh 2457 Abu Al Namel 66 126300 0 284 Active 0 0 0 281

Albalga

Valley

Al Ardah

Shamal Motalt Al Ardah

70 69 727 704 569 169 623 457 347 3759 8288 1864 1864 1864 1864 1864 1864 228 0 3 57 6 10 Al Ardah swaymeh Al Rawdal Alkafrain Alkafrain Alkafrain Alkafrain Alkafrain Alkafrain Alkafrain 38550 334650 324300 263550 191550 Sharq Jeser Swemeh Manteqat Al Rawdah Al Kafreen Al Kafreen Al Kafreen 46A 46 B 46d Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared 12 Al Kafreen
Al Kafreen
Sharq Sharq Swemeh
Sharq Sharq Swemeh
Sharq Sharq Swemeh
Sharq Sharq Swemeh
Al Kafreen 1 4 0 3 13 338250 393150 191550 1994 1994 1994 8286 8286 1864 232 E 232 C 232 E 46 E 752 861 0 735 857 383 Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared 566 113 735 180 853 202 370 0 Alkarama Alkarama Alkarama Alkafrain 1864 1864 144 Alkafrain Al Kafreen Al Kafreen 46 F 46 G 130 0 1 9 63 0 Alkafrain 46 H Cleared She'esha'a Um AL Awtad req Dear Alla Al Sb Manteqat Al Haek Makhadet Al Haek 167250 44400 18412 17625 Cleared 4268 417 491 493 80 0 Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared 1995 1995 1995 dahret Alram Al Sbehee Noqtat Taftesh Al Sae'ec Sharq Sharq Swemeh Tareq Al Ardah Gharb Motalat Al Mdar 243 15 B 21 A 21 B 122250 255 101 115 140 340 64 178 Cleared 0 186 0 346 252 47 0 99 0 0 114 0 Alkaramah Al Ardah Damiah Damiah 1563 967 967 Gharb Motalat Al Mdare
Gharb Motalat Al Mdare
Dar Al Otsee
Jeser Al Malek Hoseen
Jeser Al Malek Hoseen
Makhadet Al Haek
Janob Tareq Jeser Al Malek Hose
Al Sae'edeh
Khalf Dar Al Haek
Swemeh 169500 36300 87600 26962 231600 134850 340 64 178 60 169 166 66 180 173 191 B 191 C 498 283 30 14 0 7 0 495 0 2 Rinal Dar Al Haek
Swemeh
Um Al Shorat
Dar Al Otsee
Dar Al Khemee
Dar Al Khemee
Dar Al Khemee
Dar Al Khemee
Shara Jeser Wadi Hesban
Shara Jeser Wadi Hesban
Shara Jeser Wadi Hesban
Mazane Al Haek
Um Al Shorat
Janon Tareq Al Adaseh
Janon Moraqabet Najem Al qademe
Dahret Al Najar
Dahret Al Najar
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Shamal Al Maqtas
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Moraqabat Al Estekbharat
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Sharq Al Madtes
Sharq Al Madtes 207 0 0 140 8286 Swemeh 246 Cleared Alkaramah 494 200 203 A 142500 122250 155550 300 255 122 Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared 0 35 300 0 250 0 119 2 0 2 1996 1996 203 B 206 291 331 4 261 0 51
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 21000 52950 19650 35850 114150 78 197 75 Alkaramah 210 Cleared
Cleared 1996 184 229 427 448 449 310 A 310 B 1997 1997 1997 1997 252 645 255 210 116 108 78 49350 42600 20550 19650 35850 127200 156000 111450 367 299 614 182 89 301 3759 3759 Janob Tareq Jeser Al Malek Hos Amam Moraqabet 24 Um Al Shorat 31b 37 31 31 3 19 40 1 20 13 7 13 72 1`7400 Cleared Alkaramah Cleared Moraqabet Um AL Awtad Moraqabet Um AL Awtad Um Nahlah Um Al Shorat 28 57 80 178 B 178 C 185 336 12787 16950 16500 0 21 0 Cleared Cleared Cleared 0 31 0 0 19 0 20 40 0 0 1 0 266 211 11 1999 1999 Alkaramah Um Al Shorat
Shamai Hajleh
Moraqaber Al Maqia
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Um Al Awiad
Alianob leser Sweme
Janob Jeser Sweme
Um Al Awiad
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Cleared 1674 64 1329 598 102 90 16 273 273 756 990 45 A 45 B 178 A 8286 1563 Alkaramah Al Ardah 156450 182100 14812 37875 37875 428 432 451 489 490 3759 1674 8286 705 swaymeh dahret Alram Alkaramah 270 Mazrae'et Al dajanee 183 Cleared Damiah Cleared 223 136 120 333 36 89 0 33 0 6 0 119 0 170 Al Sae'edeh Cleared 187 121 0 156 22800 25500 44962 Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared She sc...
Makhadet Hajleh
Masab Al Naher
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Oar Al Khemee 2000 2000 swaymeh 762 382 72 20 84 459 181 Seaqa 21000 49 0 102 0 23 Al Ardah 513 Cleared
Cleared 379 0 0 281 134 293 51 151 430 36 Seaq 444 738 51 315 44 297 143 123 22 225 531 0 45 0 5 244 125 196 20 735 426 1 3 Maqtas Al Mendaseh
Um Nakhleh
Um Al- Awhal
Baeart Al Haek
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Baeart Al Haek
Mantegat Jeser Al Malek Hoseen
Gharb Motalat Al Mdare
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Nas 426 1 3 11 45 24 0 12 0 0 8 0 85 142 20 88 86 9 117 13 0 36 9 0 5 298 36 155 55 108 12450 54750 52050 60150 24150 967 183450 514 300 59 388 16 191 A Baen Tareg Jeser Al Malek Hoseer en Tareq Jeser Al Malek Ho 191 E Cleared Mazrae'et Al Haek Tareq Al Adaseh Shamal Um AL Awtad Mortafa'a 293 Al Tamoleh Motalat Al Mdare Al Mendaseh Swerneh 153 241 76 92 549 76350 174 115950 705 41700 93 48900 99 41700 600 14700 64 20775 126 92 Cleared Al Adase Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared Cleared 213 216 218 416 Alkaramah Damiah South Shouneh swaymeh Alkaramah 967 3855 3759 8286 317 337 Swemeh Um Al Shorat

			swaymeh Alkaramah	3759 8286	Shamal Sharq Al Moraqabeh Raqam 6 Um Al Shorat	433 B 35	133050 26400	396 63	279 42	Cleared	375 51	277 37	20 10	5	2004 2004
			Alkaramah	8286 3759	Shamal Tareq Jeser Al Ameer Abdalla	425 433 A	69150 234300	375 696	137 504	Cleared Cleared	349 668	136 503	26 28	0	2005 2005
			swaymeh swaymeh	3759	Shamal Al Moraqabeh Raqam 6 Swemeh	445	25500	723	369	Cleared	723	369	0	0	2005
			swaymeh	3759	Shamal Wadi Abu Orobah Moragabt Swemeh	447 316	16612	108 81	40 0	Cleared	94 50	40 0	11 26	0	2005 2005
			South Shouneh swaymeh	3855 3759	Wadi Abu Orobah Swemeh	43 446	30000 420150	0 1734	50 917	Cleared Cleared	0 1585	0 910	0 137	49 3	2005 2005
			swaymeh	3759	Shamal Tareq Jeser Al Ameer Abdalla	423	27750	126	45	Cleared	104	39	21	6	2005
			swaymeh Alkaramah	3759 8286	Shamal Tareq Jeser Al Ameer Abdalla Um Al Shorat	424 192	89850	612 543	218 183	Cleared	609 47	213 27	2 491	5 154	2005 2006
			South Shouneh Alkaramah	3855 8286	Manteqat Jeser Al Malek Hoseen Dahret Al Najar	38 193	44850 16500	120 57	83 20	Cleared Waiting QC	115	82 0	5 53	3 20	2006 2007
			Airai di idii	0200	Dahret Al Najar	197		75	27	Cleared	67	26	6	1	2007
			Alkaramah	8286	Mantegat Um Nakhleh Al Mendaseh Janob Dahret Al Najar	37 194	13350 19650	33 81	13 27	Active Waiting QC	0	0	33 81	13 27	2007 2007
			Aqaba/ city Aqaba/ city	85796 85796	Albaqoura / Israel Al Agaba	746100530 151	30675 197400	206 1690	0	Cleared	1690	0	278	0	2007 2002
			Aqaba/ city Aqaba/ city	85796 85796	Al Aqaba Al Aqaba	152 153	303600	1933	658 357	Cleared Cleared	1933	657 298	297	1 59	2002 1977
			Wadi Al Yotom		Al Aqaba	154	138900	558	292	Cleared	558	291	39	1	2000
			Ghoor Al Safi Aldeeseh	16955 1644	Wadi Al Yotom Ghoor Al Safi	155 327	43500	320 1022	47	Cleared	320 1022	47 0	23 17	0	2000 1983
			Aqaba/ city Guaiba	85796 521	Janob Gharb A'aen Al Deseh Al Aqaba	332 414	108637	899	824	Cleared	899	0 795	899	0 29	1977
			Guaiba	521	Guaiba	71390038	2,422	696	OL-4	Awaiting MDD	694	0	694	0	07/08/2007
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390037 71390036	2,228 1,845	706 700		Awaiting MDD Awaiting MDD	708 720	0	708 720	0	11/08/2007 22/08/2007
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390035 71390034	1,457 1,487	572 601		Awaiting MDD Awaiting MDD	545 566	0	545 566	0	11/09/2007 08/10/2007
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390033 71390032	2,304 2,248	967 971		Awaiting MDD Awaiting MDD	967 978	0	967 978	0	26/09/2007 29/08/2007
			Guaiba	521	Guaiba	71390031	2,085	966		Awaiting Mechanica	940	0	940	0	29/08/2007
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390030 71390029	2,745 2,234	989 973		Awaiting Mechanica Awaiting Mechanica	984 958	0	984 958	0	15/09/2007 01/09/2007
			Guaïba Guaïba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390028 71390027	2,666 2,465	978 929		Awaiting Mechanica Awaiting Mechanica	946	0	946 915	0	05/08/2007 05/08/2007
			Guaiba	521	Guaiba	71390026	1,968	859		Awaiting Mechanica	963	0	963	0	24/07/2007
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390020 71390019		683 698		Active Active	118 7	0		0	
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390017 71390016	2,937 2,413	699 704		Awaiting MDD Awaiting MDD	621 718	0	621 718	0	27/11/2006 27/11/2006
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390015 71390014	2,015	701 686		Awaiting MDD Awaiting MDD	687 658	0	687 658	0	27/11/2006 02/12/2007
			Guaiba	521	Guaiba	71390013	3,103	948		Awaiting MDD	685	0	685	0	14/01/2007
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	71390018 71390012	32 1,957	695 953		Active Active	14	0	0	0	
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	7139800 7139801		0	621 372	Completed Completed	0	621 372	0	621 372	
			Guaiba	521	Guaiba	7139802		0	128	Completed	0	128	0	128	
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	7139803 7139804		0	333 223	Completed Completed	0	333 223	0	333 223	
			Guaiba Guaiba	521 521	Guaiba Guaiba	7139805 7139806		0	197 193	Completed Completed	0	197 193	0	197 193	
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Guaiba Beir Mathkour	7139807 71370017	2,988	0 1,213		Completed Awaiting Handover	0	174 0	0 1,179	174 0	30/06/2006
			Alrishah	1327	Beir Mathkour	71370016	2,300	1,172	0	Awaiting Handover	1,125	0	1,125	0	30/06/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370015 71370014	2,856 2,600	1,199 1,186		Awaiting Handover Awaiting Handover		0	1,149 1,178	0	30/06/2006 30/06/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370013 71370012	3,847 2,375	1,223 574		Awaiting Handover Awaiting Handover	1,195	0	1,195 607	0	30/06/2006 13/07/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370011	3,757	1,047	0	Awaiting Handover	979	0	979	0	17/07/2006
			Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour	71370010 71370009	2,901	1,172 917	0	Awaiting Handover Completed	914	0	1,122 914	0	23/07/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370008 71370007	13,064	1,188 1,336	0	Completed Awaiting Handover	1,188	0	1,188 1,015	0	01/04/2007
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370006 71370005		1,103 1,189		Awaiting Handover Awaiting Handover	1,100	0	1,100 1,189	0	
			Alrishah	1327	Beir Mathkour	71370004		1,182		Awaiting Handover	1,182	0	1,182	0	
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370003 70370005	891	1,287 1,225	0		1,287 599	0	1,287 599	0	30/10/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370002 70370010		1,161	0	Awaiting Handover Completed	1,161	0	1,161	0	28/07/2007
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	71370001 70370009	3,662	1,229 1,106	0	Completed	1,225 1,522	0	1,225 1,522	0	25/07/2007 29/10/2006
			Alrishah	1327	Beir Mathkour	70370008	2,796	1,201	0	Completed	1,175	0	1,175	0	06/08/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	70370007 70370003	2,584 1,384	1,252 1,198	0		1,141	0	1,141	0	08/08/2006 10/08/2006
			Alrishah Alrishah	1327 1327	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	70370006 70370004	1,815 1,971	1,135 840	0		811 1,234	0	811 1.234	0	16/08/2006 28/08/2006
			Alrishah Agaba	1327 85796	Beir Mathkour Beir Mathkour	70370002 70370001	1,645 1,783	1,206 1,193	0		1,136 1,226	0	1,136 1,226	0	05/09/2006 17/10/2006
Wadi Araba	A a - t -	72	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Coast	69270035	1,700	259	0	Completed	259	0	259	0	
Vadi.	Aqaba	12	Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270034 69270033	2,210	268 550		Awaiting Mechanica	268 426	0	268 426	0	05/11/2007
>			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270032 69270031	375 1,634	266 274	0	Awaiting Mechanica Awaiting MDD	116 251	0	116 251	0	01/11/2007 26/05/2007
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270030 69270029	817 1,592	268 545	0		277 513	0	277 513	0	26/05/2007 06/02/2007
			Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Coast	69270028	601	258	0	Awaiting MDD	249	0	249	0	05/02/2007
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270027 69270026	1,269 620	546 268	0	Awaiting MDD	535 267	0	535 267	0	27/01/2007 16/01/2007
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270025 69270024	638 559	274 269	0	Awaiting MDD Completed	269 264	0	269 264	0	15/01/2007 16/12/2006
			Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast	69270023 69270022	1,191 510	540 257	0	Completed	530 90	0	530 90	0	09/12/2006 13/12/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270021	818	268	0	Completed	236	0	236	0	06/12/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270020 69270019	1,164 406	545 185	0	Completed Completed	529 185	0	529 185	0	30/10/2006 27/11/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Agaba Coast	69270018 69270017	945 606	461 271	0	Completed	461 271	0	461 271	0	21/11/2006 20/11/2006
			Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast	69270016 69270015	538 573	265	0	Completed	264 273	0	264 273	0	20/11/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270014	541	272 268	0	Completed	266	0	266	0	18/11/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270013 69270012	567 682	265 268	0		265 250	0	265 250	0	30/10/2006 14/10/2006
			Agaba	85796	Aqaba Coast	69270011	593	271	0	Completed	271	0	271	0	16/10/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270010 69270009	1,237 576	536 268	0	Completed	531 262	0	531 262	0	08/10/2006 08/10/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270008 69270007	681 1,138	307 527		Completed	295 530	0	295 530	0	03/10/2006 03/10/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270006 69270005	572 1,257	265 538		Completed	263 534	0	263 534	0	03/10/2006 24/09/2006
			Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Coast	69270004	556	264	0	Completed	264	0	264	0	27/09/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Coast	69270003 69270002	1,156 426	538 262	0	Completed	537 262	0	537 262	0	27/09/2006 27/09/2006
			Aqaba Aqaba	85796 85796	Aqaba Coast Aqaba Airport	69270001 69270801	2,423 1,193	534 0	0 198		497 0	0 184	497 0	0 184	26/09/2006 03/07/2006
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	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270802	1,014	0	198	Completed	0	198	0	198	28/06/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270803	1,424	0	187	Completed	0	187	0	187	10/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270804	1,082	0	177	Completed	0	177	0	177	09/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270805	1,214	0	198	Completed	0	198	0	198	13/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270806	1,011	0	197	Completed	0	197	0	197	12/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270807	1,066	0	187	Completed	0	187	0	187	19/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270808	1,022	0	185	Completed	0	185	0	185	17/07/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270809	760	0	152	Completed	0	152	0	152	23/07/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270810	844	0	150	Completed	0	150	0	150	20/07/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270811	1,136	0	179	Completed	0	165	0	165	25/07/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270812	918	0	185	Completed	0	185	0	185	25/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270813	1,042	0	193	Completed	0	194	0	194	30/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270814	1,018	0	197	Completed	0	197	0	197	27/07/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270815	814	0	160	Completed	0	160	0	160	02/08/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270816	806	0	158	Completed	0	158	0	158	01/08/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270817	1,110	0	183	Completed	0	183	0	183	06/08/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270818	1,116	0	191	Completed	0	191	0	191	05/08/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270819	2,206	0	370	Completed	0	370	0	370	07/08/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270820	2,060	0	397	Completed	0	397	0	397	30/08/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270821	3,458	0	644	Completed	0	644	0	644	10/08/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270822	1,100	0	196	Awaiting Handover	0	193	0	193	04/09/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270823	1,084	0	176	Completed	0	176	0	176	09/09/2006
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270824	1,710	0	334	Awaiting Handover	0	333	0	333	13/09/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270825	1,900	0	445	Awaiting Handover	0	426	0	426	17/09/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270826	2,050	0	343	Completed	0	343	0	343	25/09/2006
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280001	805	260	0	Awaiting MDD	257	0	257	0	22/07/2007
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280002	865	252	0	Awaiting MDD	248	0	248	0	17/07/2007
	Agaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280003	1,215	269	0	Awaiting MDD	267	0	267	0	23/05/2007
1	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280004	886	271	0	Awaiting MDD	265	0	265	0	20/05/2007
1	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280005	1,214	274	0	Awaiting MDD	272	0	272	0	20/05/2007
1	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280006	1,903	544	0	Awaiting MDD	530	0	530	0	19/05/2007
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280007	1,438	380	0	Awaiting MDD	365	0	365	0	19/05/2007
	Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280008	2,087	521	0	Awaiting MDD	497				