



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

SUBMITTED BY THE
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF
JORDAN

Prepared by The National Committee
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Key dates for Jordan

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

<i>APMBC</i>	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
<i>APM</i>	Anti-Personnel Mine
<i>AVM</i>	Anti-Vehicle Mine
<i>CD</i>	Capacity Development
<i>CTA</i>	Chief Technical Advisor
<i>ERW</i>	Explosive Remnants of War
<i>GICHD</i>	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
<i>HPI</i>	Human Poverty Index
<i>IDF</i>	Israeli Defense Force
<i>IMAS</i>	International Mine Action Standards
<i>IMSMA</i>	Information Management System for Mine Action
<i>JAF</i>	Jordan Armed Forces
<i>LRS</i>	Landmine Retrofit Survey
<i>MDGs</i>	Millennium Development Goals
<i>MoPIC</i>	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
<i>MRE</i>	Mine Risk Education
<i>MSP</i>	Meeting of the States Parties (to the APMBC)
<i>NBP</i>	North Border Project
<i>NCDR</i>	National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation
<i>NMAP</i>	National Mine Action Plan
<i>NTS&G</i>	National Technical Standards & Guidelines
<i>NSMCP</i>	North Shuna Mine Clearance Project
<i>NPA</i>	Norwegian People's Aid
<i>P/MoD</i>	Priministry/ Ministry of Defense
<i>PRA</i>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<i>QA/QC</i>	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
<i>REC</i>	Royal Engineering Corps
<i>RMS</i>	Royal Medical Services
<i>SHA</i>	Suspected Hazardous Area
<i>TA</i>	Technical Assessment
<i>TIA</i>	Task Impact Assessment
<i>TS</i>	Technical Survey
<i>UNDP</i>	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 m² were cleared and an additional 34 million m² was cancelled through NCDR's land release program; leaving approximately 10 million m² 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 anti-personnel 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.

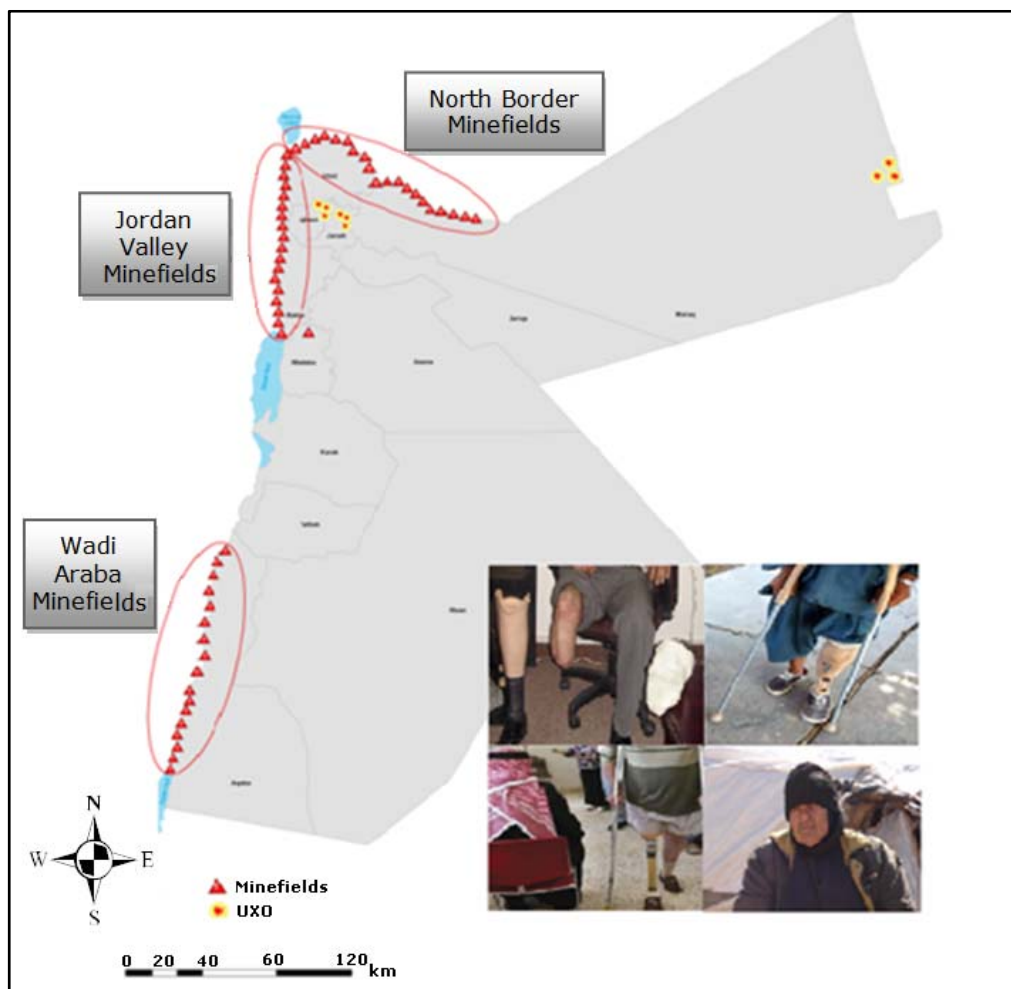
As noted above, NCDR with its partners has worked diligently to achieve the desired success of a Jordan free of landmines. The NCDR strongly believes that the extension requested herein will provide the kingdom sufficient time to fulfill its Article 5 clearance obligations. This document, in its entirety, 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).

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.

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 m ²	151,028	80,500	367
Israel ²	12 mil m ²	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	Type	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 mine 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

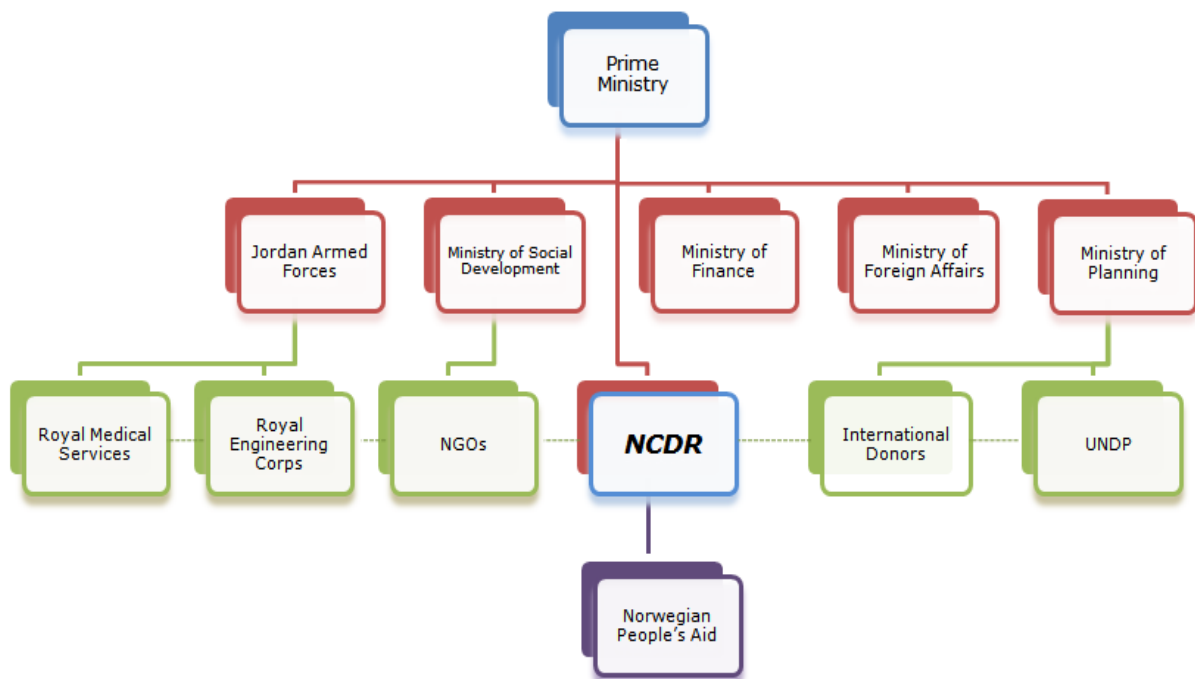
- As indicated, national efforts to eradicate the landmine threat in Jordan have been underway since 1993. Not only does this pre-date the APMBC, but it also pre-dates Jordan's peace treaty with Israel by one year.
- Soon after Jordan acceded to the APMBC, the Jordanian Government realized that in spite 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 Primistry/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 indispensable 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

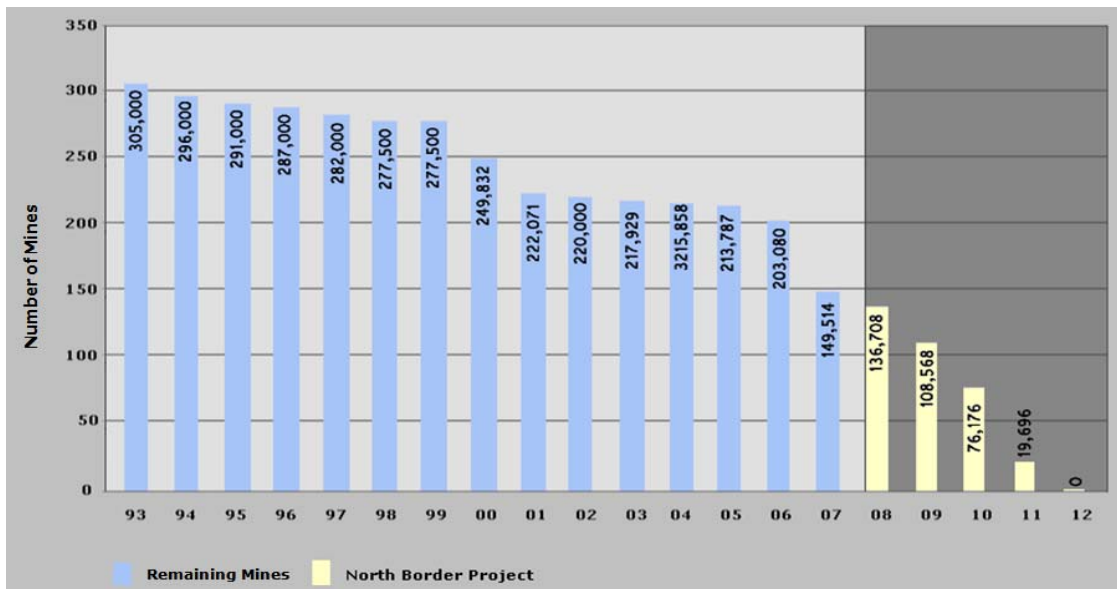
- **Quantitative Progress (1993-2008)**

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 m² were cleared and an additional 34 million m² was cancelled through NCDR's land release program; leaving approximately 10 million m² 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%⁸ 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 (Aqaba 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
Alkaramah 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.'

Photo I : Mubarakeh Date Farm in the Jordan Valley



- ♦ 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 its 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.

o **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.

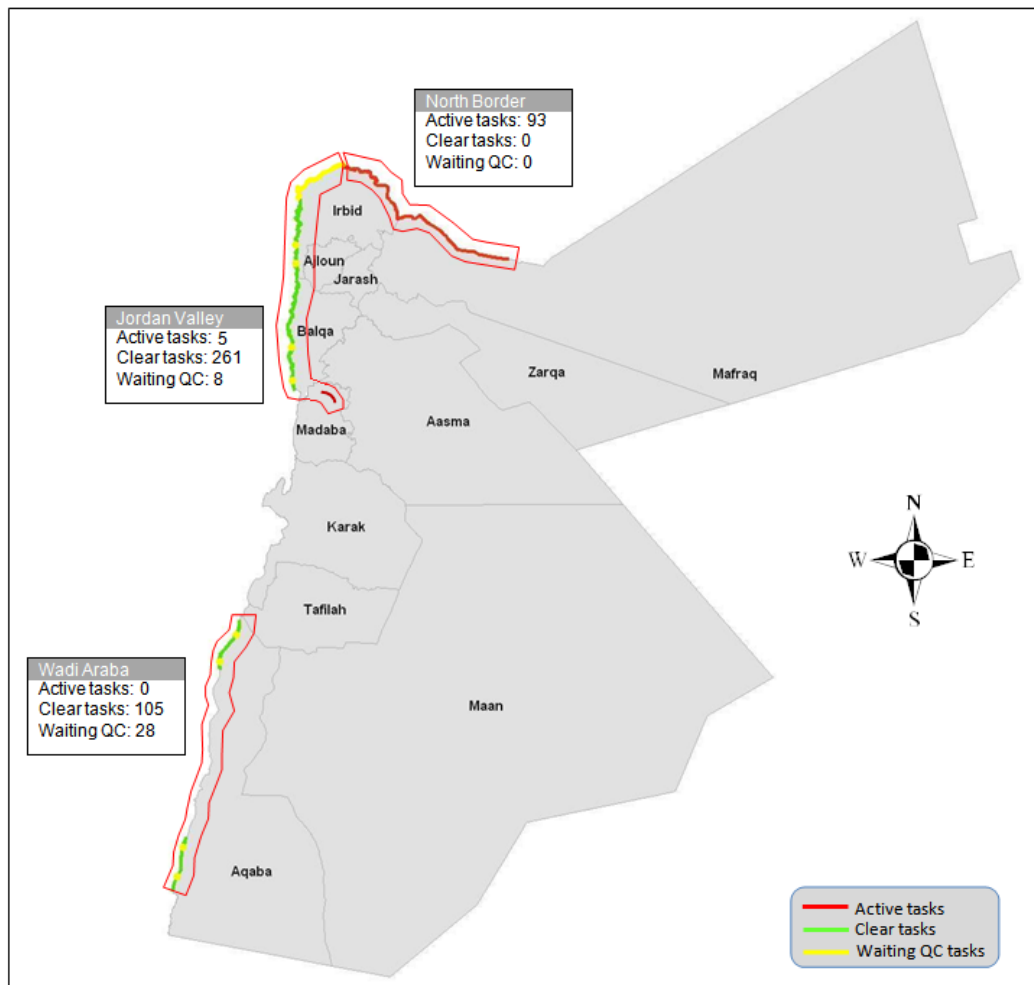
Overall the REC's strength was in its knowledge of the MFs and employing basic demining approaches to the tasks they encountered. The ability of the REC to make greater progress between 1993 and 2006 was hampered by the JAF's preoccupation with regional military and security concerns which limited both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

- **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
- **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 (VERIFICATION/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 www.ncdr.org.jo

¹⁰ Please see www.npa.org 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 (VERIFICATION/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 cross-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 Mafrqa 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 education'¹¹ 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.

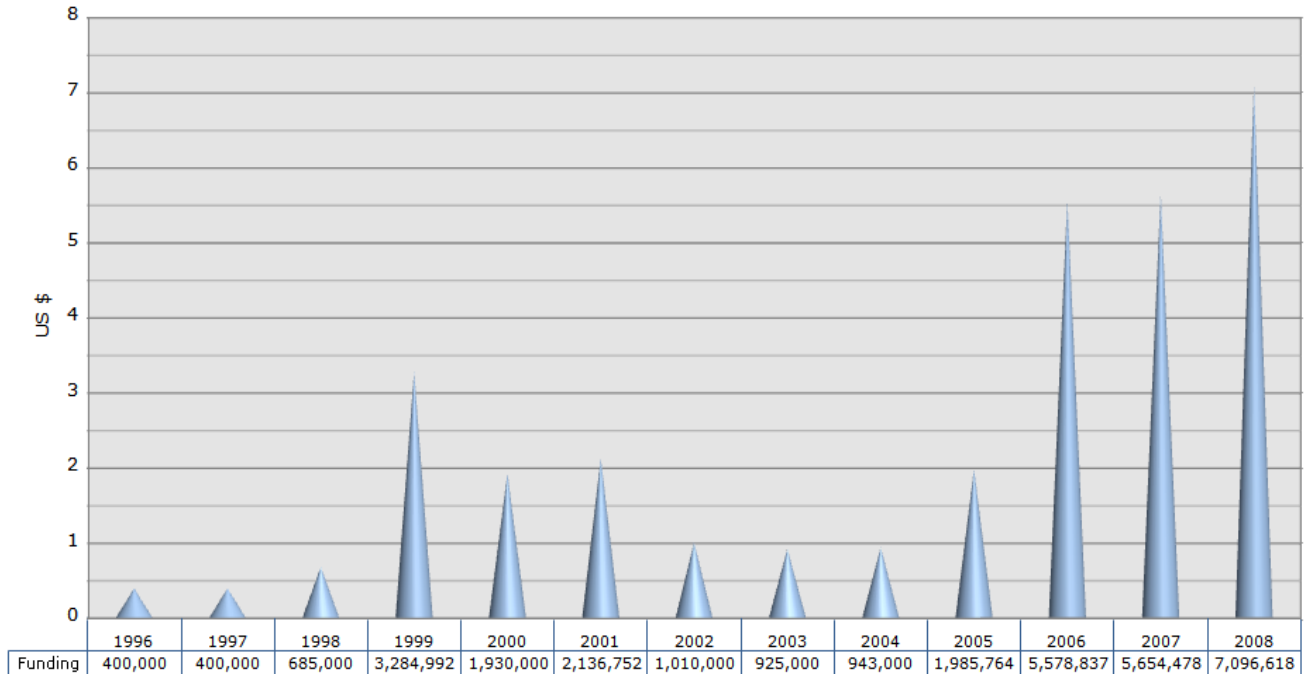
Resource mobilization improved dramatically since the 2005 formulation of the National Mine Action Plan. The Plan provides the international community with a comprehensive blueprint of how mine action would be executed for the period ending 2009.

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 an 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.

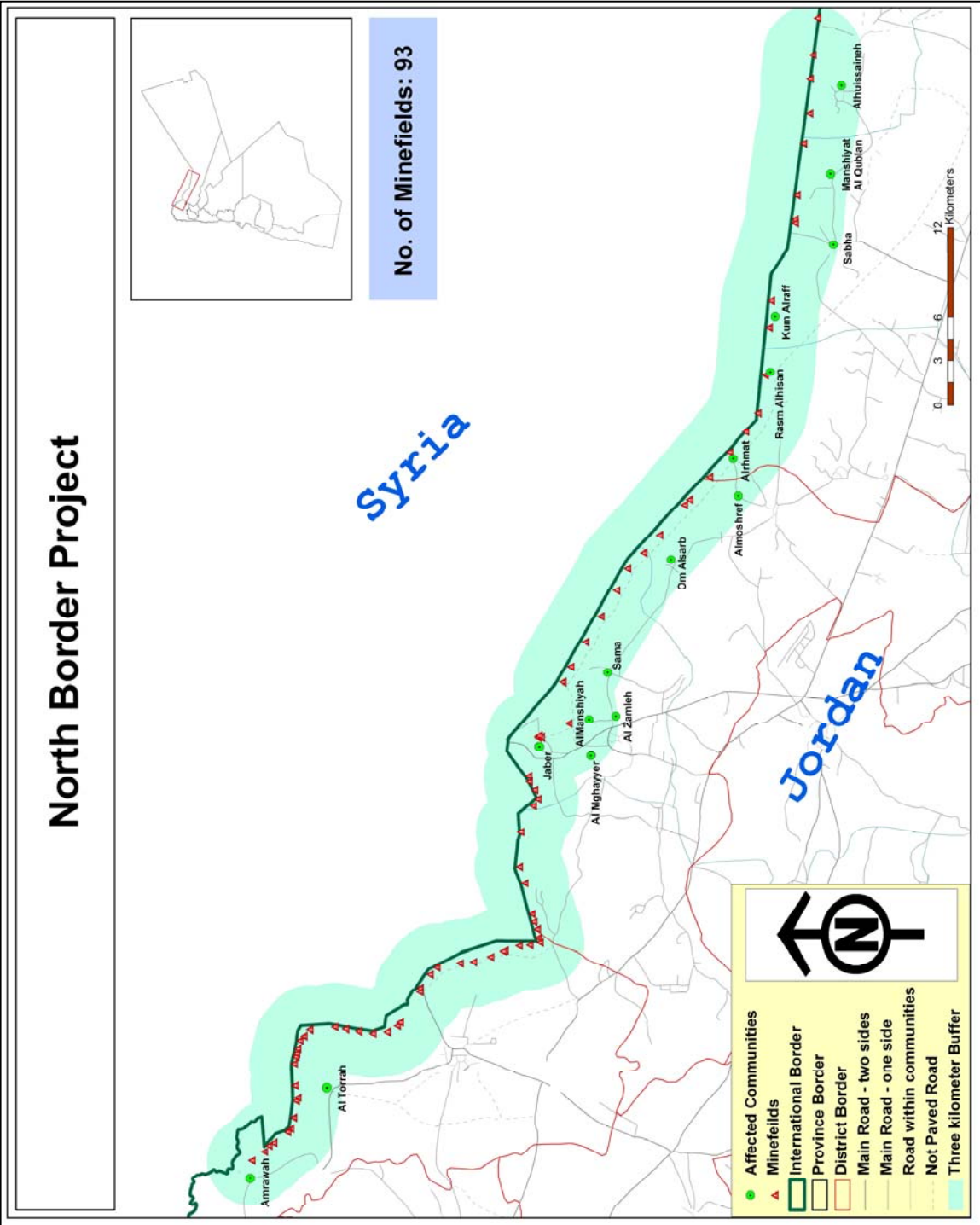
The NBP's planned budget of \$13 million has been mobilized through contributions from: Australia, Canada, EC, Germany, Japan, and Norway.

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.

Map III: North Border Project



15. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge

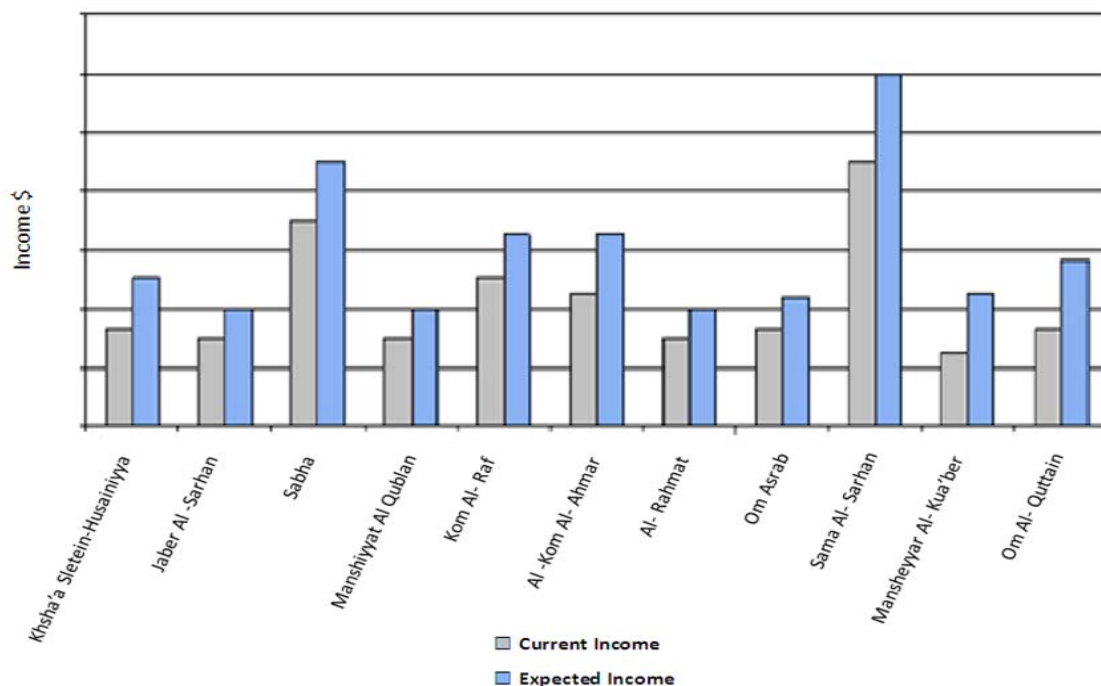
- **Qualitative**

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.

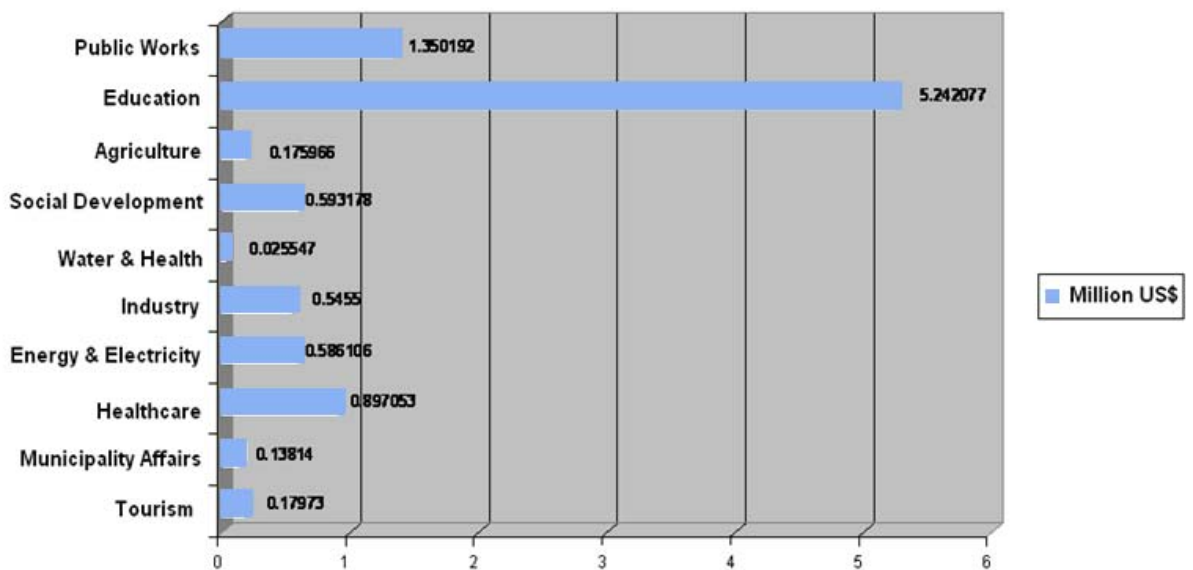
The household-level impact of demining was also calculated by the LRS. In 2006 the average household income in the northern border region was estimated at \$280. Interviewees expected a 25% increase in income from the expansion of agricultural activities in the post-clearance areas. Chart I demonstrates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

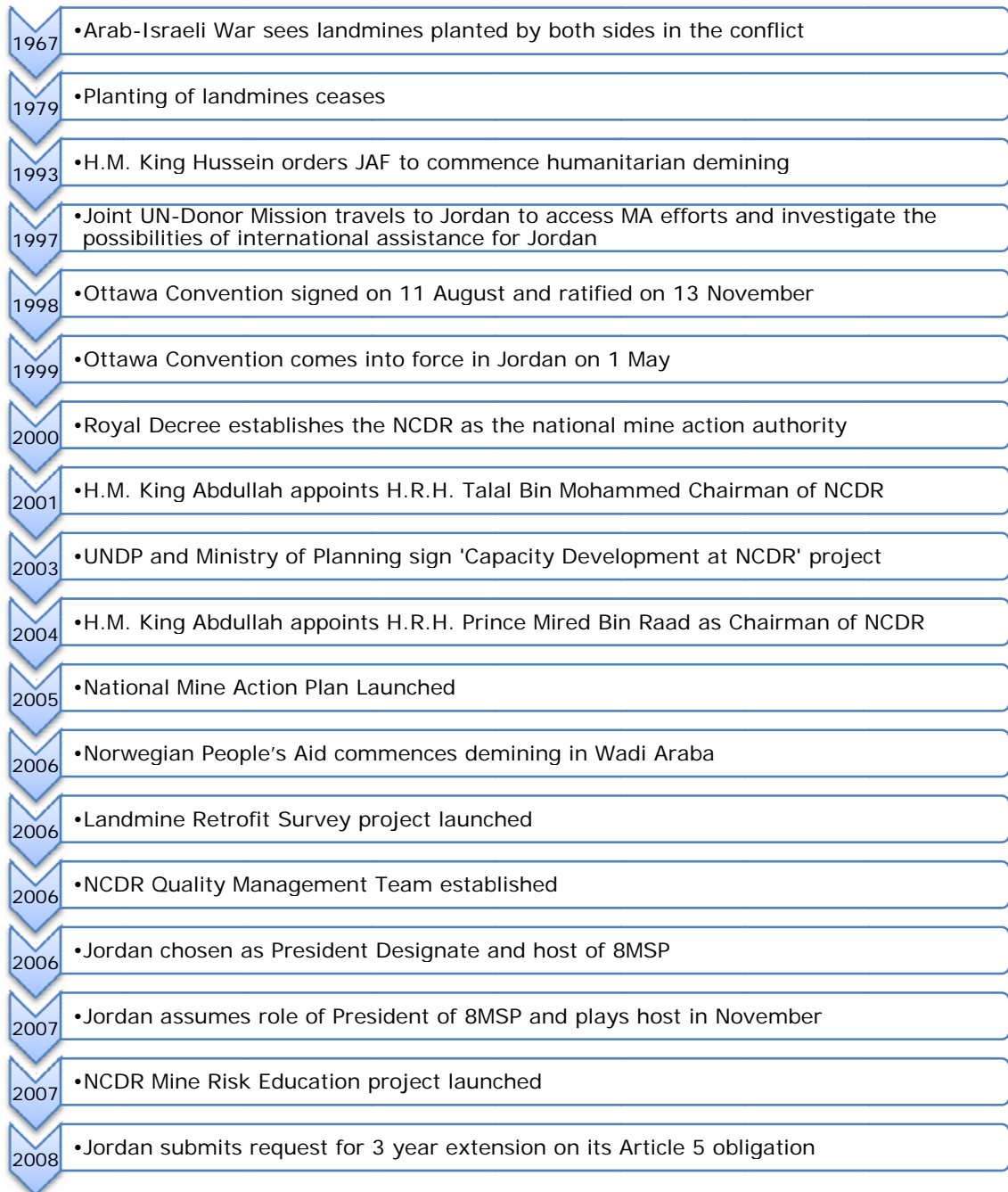


16. Amount of time requested by this ‘Extension Request’ and the rationale for the specific amount of time

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



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
IRELAND	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**

- The Northern Border Project (NBP) is the last major demining-task remaining in Jordan.
- 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
- The NBP's planned budget of \$13 million on has been secured through a consortium of six donors and the UNDP
- The NBP will be implemented by the NCDR and executed by NPA
- The REC will construct a combination security fence/ditch along the border as soon as NCDR has verified clearance
- NPA will execute the demining of the MFs in accordance to the NTS&Gs
- 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

o **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.

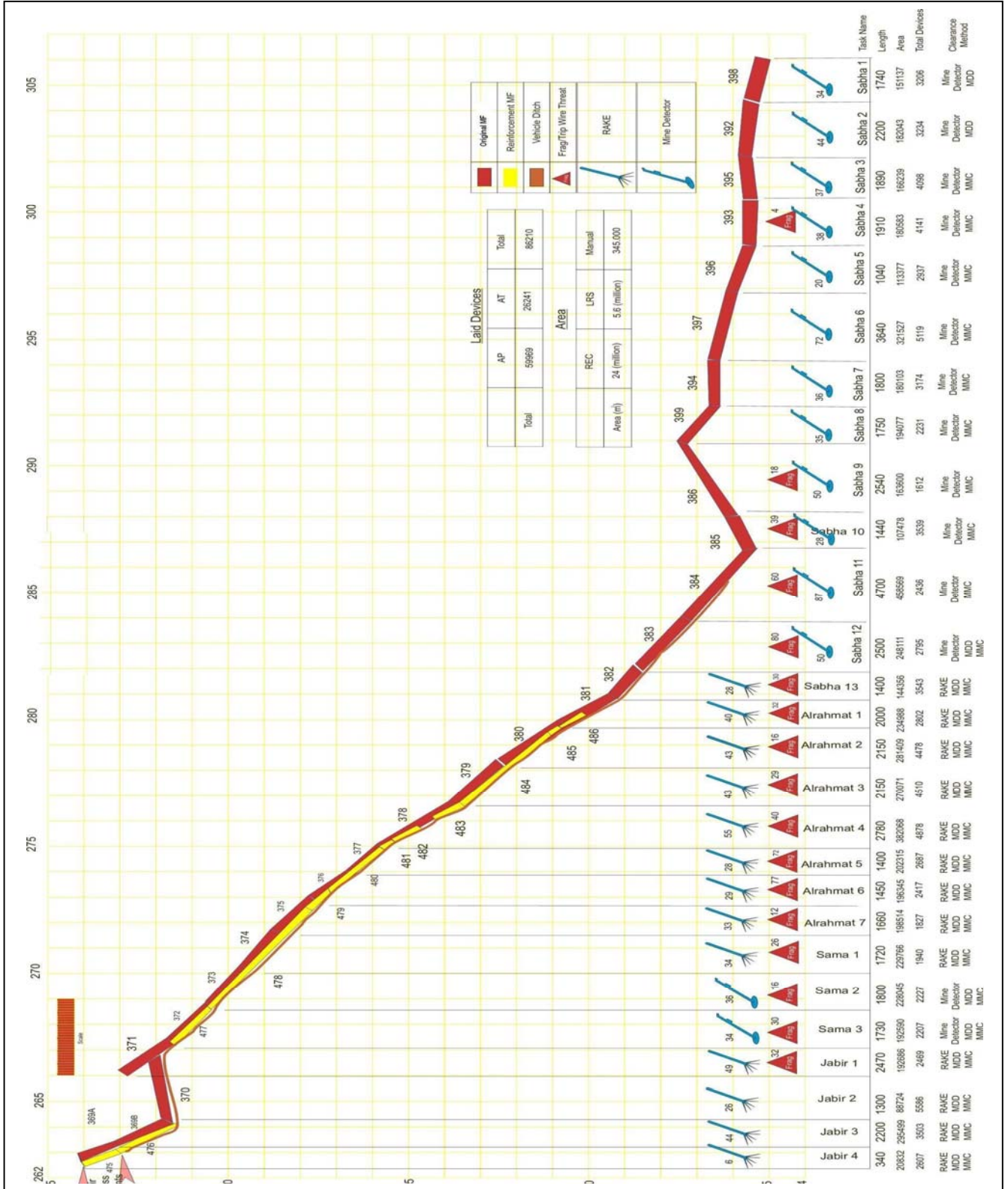
- o **Sub-Sector Tasks**

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 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:							
<i>Table C: SE Task Schedule</i>							
Hazard	Tasks	Method		Start	Finish	NPA OA	NCDR OA
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)

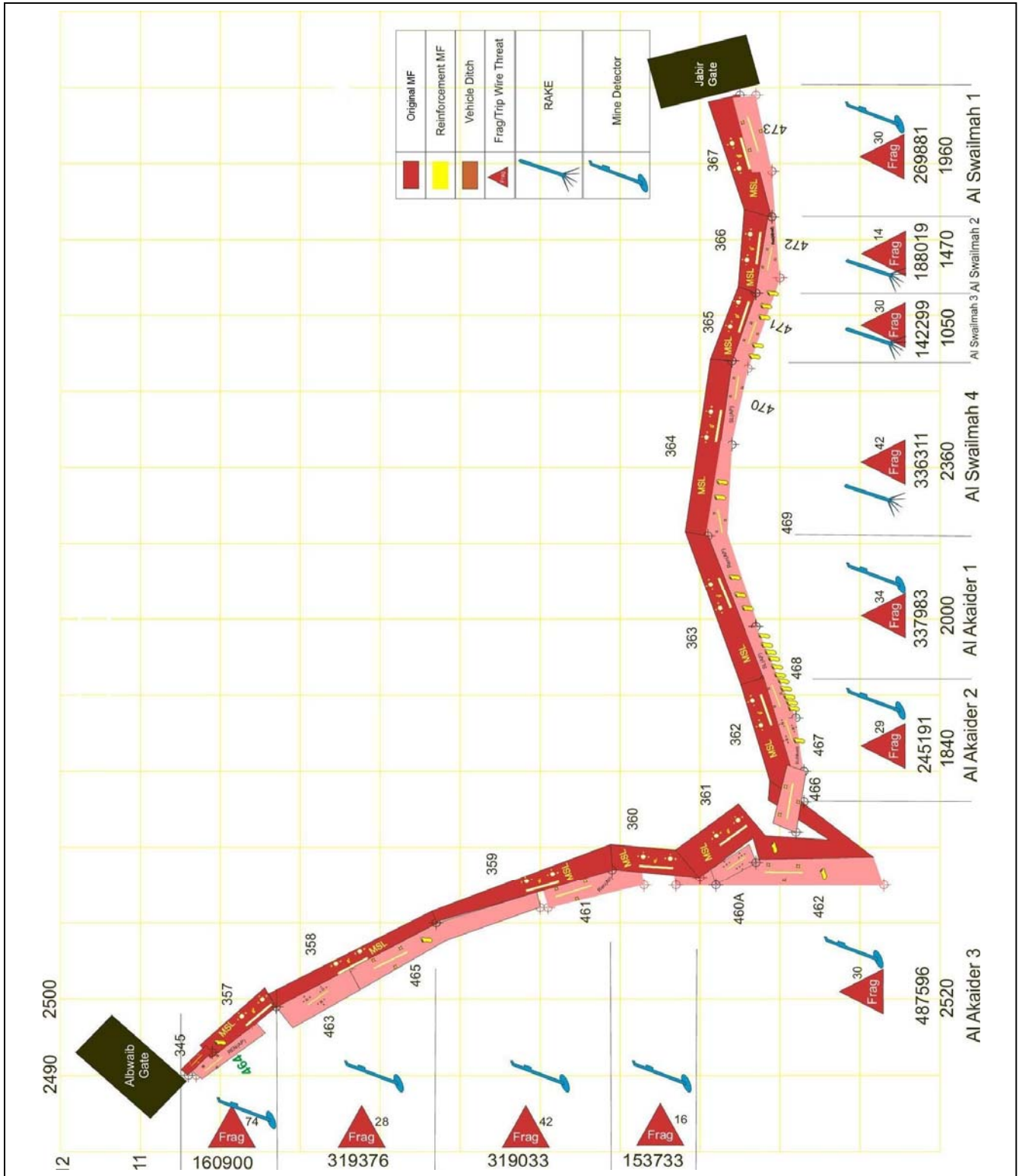
SNE runs from Jaber in the east to Bweib in the west for a total distance of 31 km. It is comprised of 26 MFs in a 2,960,322 m² area and is divided into 11 tasks. There are a total of 23,370 mines: 14,497 APMs and 8,873 AVMs.

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		
		<i>Rake</i>	<i>Detector</i>				
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)

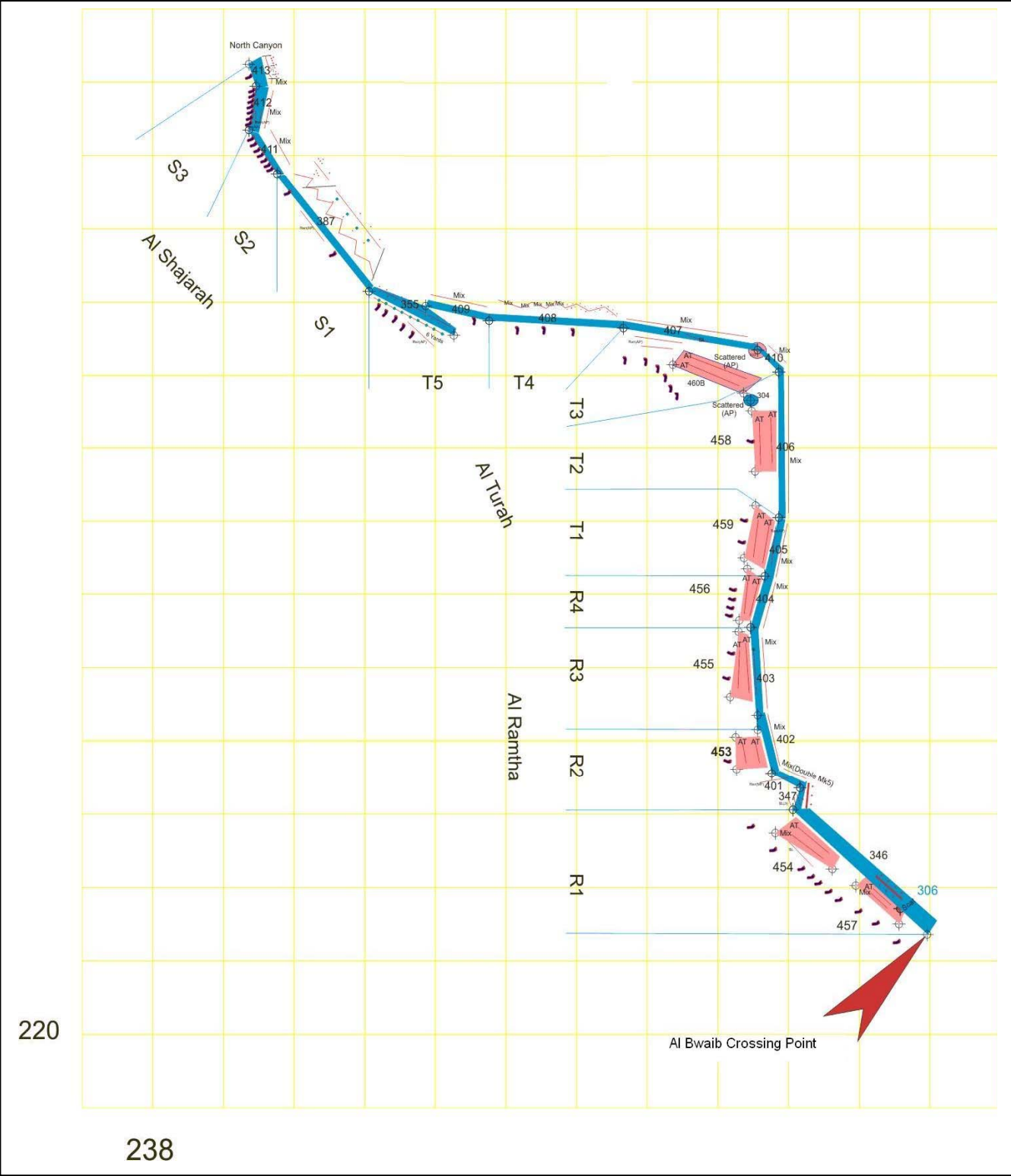
SNW runs from Bweib in the east to Amrawa in the West for a total distance of 19 km. It is comprised of 28 MFs in a 1,850,683 m² area and is divided into 13 tasks. There are a total of 26,990 mines: 18,103 AVMs and 8,887 AVMs.

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
<i>SNW</i>				9/10	11/11		
		<i>Rake</i>	<i>Detector</i>				
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.

- **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
- **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
- **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.

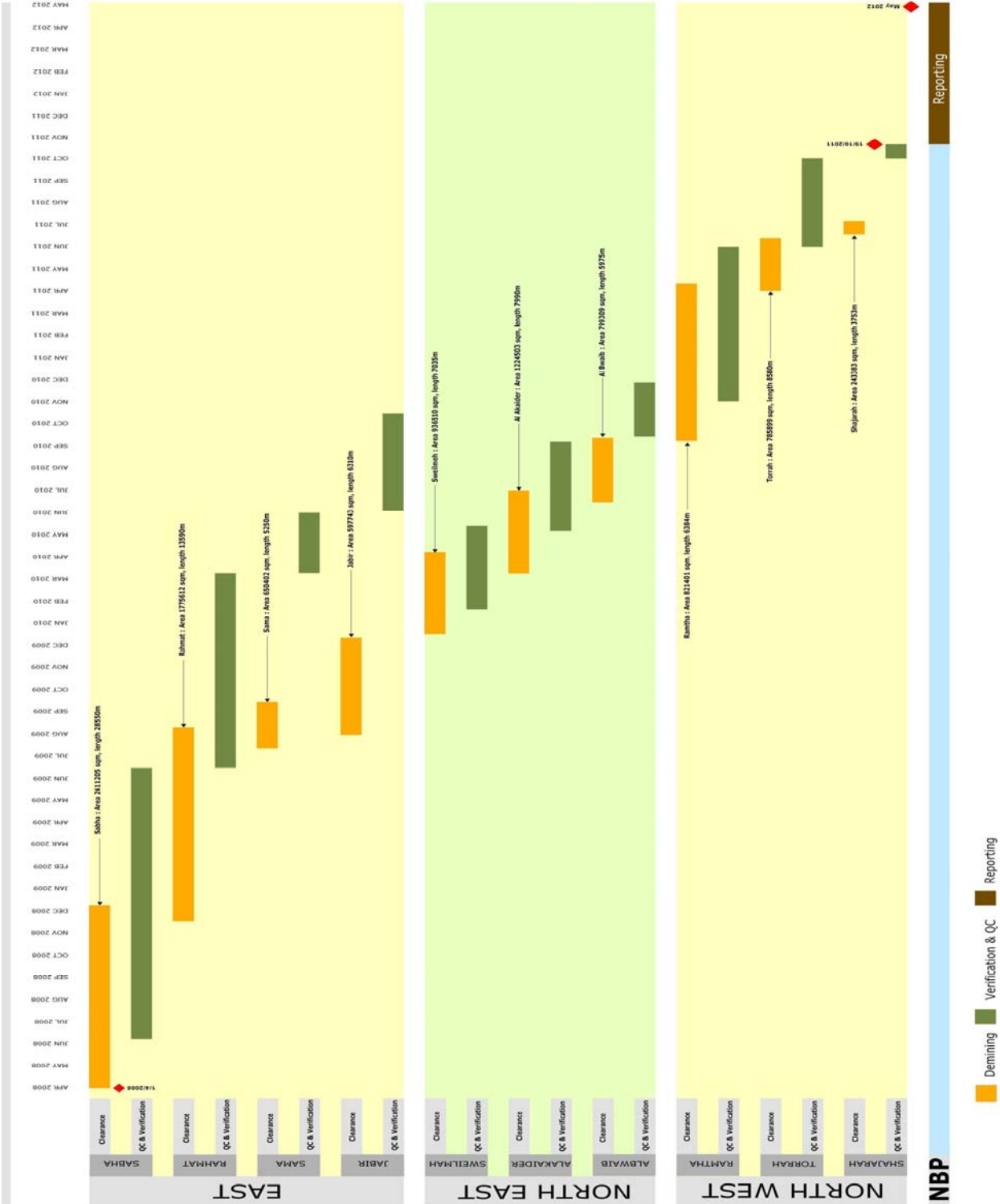
- **Timeline**

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	Type				Task	Type				
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	
							M15	1138		
Sabha 10	M14	1659	M19	246			Unknown	72		
	M35	939	M15	19	AI Swailmah	M14	1804	M19	45	
	MK2	39	Saci	105		M35	2433	M15	2111	
			MK5	506		MK2	116	Saci	99	
		MK3	26				MK5	769		
Sabha 11	M14	1239	M19	176	AI Akaider	M14	3296	Saci	21	
	M35	603	M15	31		M35	2225	MK5	825	
	No5	42	Saci	68		MK2	109	M19	1033	
	MK2	60	MK5	190		BMB	106	M15	1626	
	Box	10	MK3	17						
Sabha 12	M14	1381	M19	422	AI Bwaib	M14	10815	Saci	23	
	M35	624	M15	19		M35	1816	MK5	483	
	MK2	80	Saci	90		MK2	144	MK3	205	
			MK5	179				M19	1625	
Sabha 13	M14	1893	M19	306			Unknown	412		
	M35	729	M15	88	AI Ramtha	M14	5014	M19	1917	
	MK2	30	MK5	341		M35	993	MK5	1164	

			MK3	156		Unknown	450	Unknown	636
					At Torrah	M14	6308	M19	1749
Alrahmat 1	M14	660	M19	538		M35	1978	Saci	1295
	M35	1104	M15	20				MK5	1010
	MK2	32	MK5	430	Al	M14	2849	Saci	820
	Unknown	12	Unknown	6	Shajarah	M35	511		
Alrahmat 2	M14	1977	M19	391			89863		48463
	M35	627	M15	5					
	MK2	16	MK5	298					
			Unknown	1164					
Alrahmat 3	M14	455	M19	80					
	M35	552	Saci	18					
	MK2	29	MK5	190					
			Unknown	3197					
Alrahmat 4	M14	1718	M19	326					
	M35	737	Saci	89					
	MK2	40	M15	17					
			MK5	198					
		Unknown	1755						
Alrahmat 5	M14	756	M19	59					
	M35	529	Saci	56					
	No6	28	MK5	204					
	No5	24	Unknown	959					
	MK2	72							
Alrahmat 6	M14	210	M19	20					
	M35	516	Saci	90					
	MK2	77	MK5	190					
			Unknown	1365					
Alrahmat 7	M14	152	M19	24					
	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
AI Swailmah 1	M14	401	M19	8
	M35	687	M15	536
	MK2	30	Saci	92
			MK5	150
AI Swailmah 2	M14	263	MK5	171
	M35	513	M15	341
	MK2	14	Saci	7
AI Swailmah 3	M14	529	M19	30
	M35	504	MK5	183
	MK2	30	M15	258
AI Swailmah 4	M14	611	M19	7
	M35	729	M15	976
	MK2	42	MK5	265
AI Akaider 1	M14	872	Saci	17
	M35	627	MK5	209
	MK2	34	M15	687
AI Akaider 2	M14	879	M19	114
	BMB	106	M15	718
	M35	323	Saci	4
	MK2	29	MK5	153
AI Akaider 3	M14	991	M19	703
	M35	891	MK5	327
	MK2	30	M15	221
AI Akaider 4	M14	554	MK5	136
	M35	384	M19	216
	MK2	16		
AI Bwaib 1	M14	9332	Saci	1
	M35	736	MK5	269
	MK2	42	M19	696
AI Bwaib 2	M14	781	M19	679
	M35	615	Saci	14

	MK2	28	Unknown	412
			MK3	205
Al Bwaib 3	M14	702	M19	250
	M35	465	Saci	8
	MK2	74	MK5	214
Al Ramtha 1	M14	1639	M19	410
	Unknown	450	Unknown	636
Al Ramtha 2	M14	2034	M19	280
			MK5	543
Al Ramtha 3	M14	1197	M19	738
	M35	237	MK5	336
Al Ramtha 4	M14	144	M19	489
	M35	756	MK5	285
At Torrah 1	M14	269	M19	548
	M35	843	MK5	350
At Torrah 2	M14	1692	M19	414
			MK5	585
At Torrah 3	M14	2440	M19	701
	M35	486	Saci	783
			MK5	75
At Torrah 4	M14	1011	Saci	296
At Torrah 5	M14	886	M19	86
	M35	649	Saci	512
At Torrah 6	M14	10	0	0
Al Shajarah 1	M14	911	Saci	260
	M35	511		
Al Shajarah 2	M14	921	Saci	270
Al Shajarah 3	M14	1017	Saci	290

Annex III: Jordan Minefield Records¹³

¹³ Please see attached spreadsheet

Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270802	1,014	0	198	Completed	0	198	0	198	28/06/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270803	1,424	0	187	Completed	0	187	0	187	10/07/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270804	1,082	0	177	Completed	0	177	0	177	09/07/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270805	1,214	0	198	Completed	0	198	0	198	13/07/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270806	1,011	0	197	Completed	0	197	0	197	12/07/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270807	1,066	0	187	Completed	0	187	0	187	19/07/2006
Aqaba	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
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270813	1,042	0	193	Completed	0	194	0	194	30/07/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270814	1,018	0	197	Completed	0	197	0	197	27/07/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270815	814	0	160	Completed	0	160	0	160	02/08/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270816	806	0	158	Completed	0	158	0	158	01/08/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270817	1,110	0	183	Completed	0	183	0	183	06/08/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270818	1,116	0	191	Completed	0	191	0	191	03/08/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270819	2,206	0	370	Completed	0	370	0	370	07/08/2006
Aqaba	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
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270825	1,900	0	445	Awaiting Handover	0	426	0	426	17/09/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Airport	69270826	2,050	0	343	Completed	0	343	0	343	25/09/2006
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280001	805	269	0	Awaiting MDD	257	0	257	0	22/07/2007
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280002	865	252	0	Awaiting MDD	248	0	248	0	17/07/2007
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280003	1,215	269	0	Awaiting MDD	267	0	267	0	23/06/2007
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280004	886	271	0	Awaiting MDD	265	0	265	0	20/05/2007
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280005	1,214	274	0	Awaiting MDD	272	0	272	0	20/05/2007
Aqaba	85796	Aqaba Customs	69280006	1,903	544	0	Awaiting MDD	530	0	530	0	18/05/2007
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				