



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

Submitted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

March 31, 2008

Prepared by the National Committee for Demining and
Rehabilitation

Key dates for Jordan

Date of Accession to the APMBC	11 August 1998
Date of Ratification	13 November 1998
Compliance Date (original)	1 May 2009
Extension Date (requested)	1 May 2012

Origins of the Article 5 Implementation Challenge

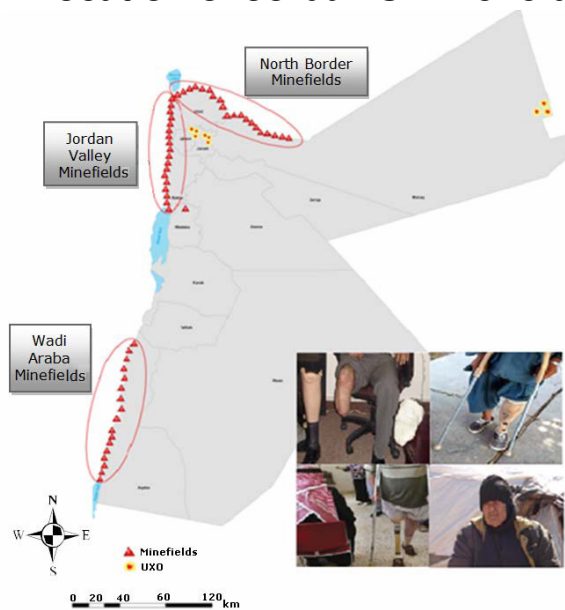
The presence of landmines on Jordanian territory can be traced back to four distinct periods:

- 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
- IV. Hostilities with Syria in 1975

The spatial distribution of the minefields emanating from these episodes was limited to the following areas:

- North Border
- Jordan Valley
- Wadi Araba/Aqaba

Location of Jordan's Minefields



Nature and Extent of the Original Article 5 Implementation Challenge

In 1993 His Late Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal directed the Royal Engineering Corps to begin demining operations.

Original estimation of the problem:

- 60 million m² of SHA
- 500 minefields
- 305,000 mines
- 216,000 APMs
- 89,000 AVMs

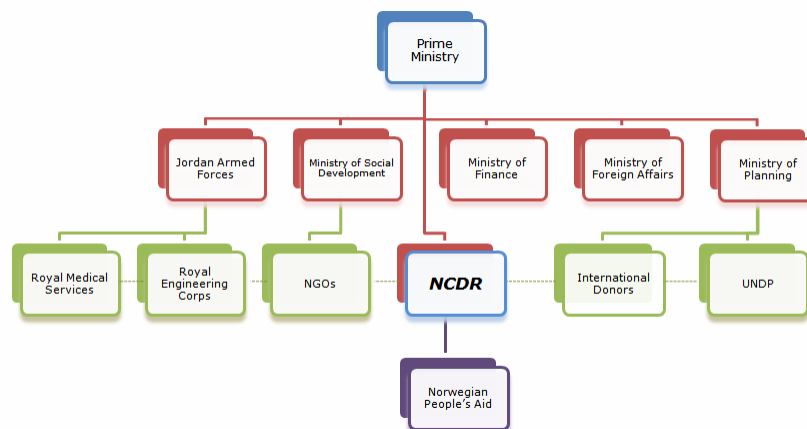
Original Estimation of the Problem (1993)

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

Qualitative Nature of the Challenge

- 500,000 people representing 8% of the population impacted by the presence (or suspected presence) of mines along Jordan's western borders
- 755 reported accidents (640 survivors, 115 fatalities) between 1948 and 2007
- Several '*poverty-pockets*' located in some of the most mine-affected communities in the country

Jordan Mine Action Governance Structure

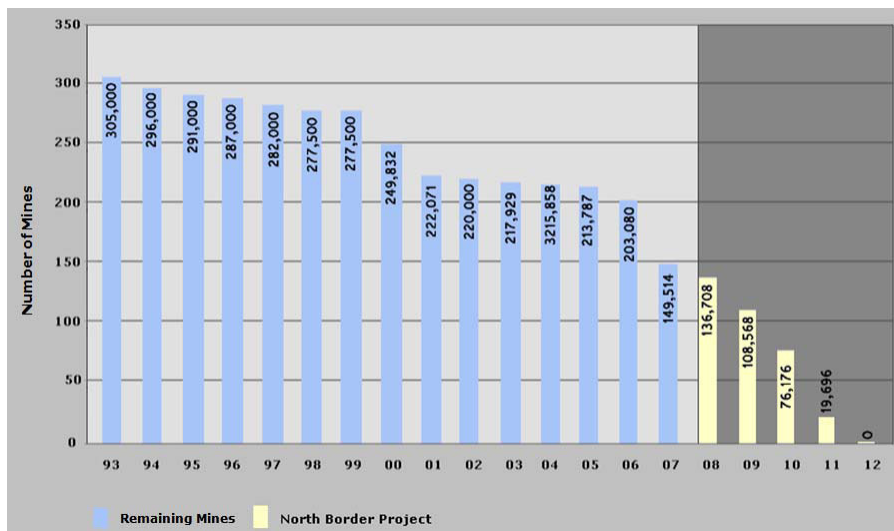


Nature and Extent of Progress Made

Quantitative Progress (1993-2008)

- 129,800 APMs were removed
- 41,897 AVMs and approximately 40,000 UXOs removed
- 16 million m² were cleared
- 34 million m² was cancelled through NCDR's land release program
- Approx. 10 million m² along the northern border containing close to 136,000 landmines left to be cleared.
- 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:
 - Over the past 2 years the REC and NPA have collectively lifted 68,515 mines and cleared an area of 14.4 million m².

Quantifiable Progress 1993 - 2008

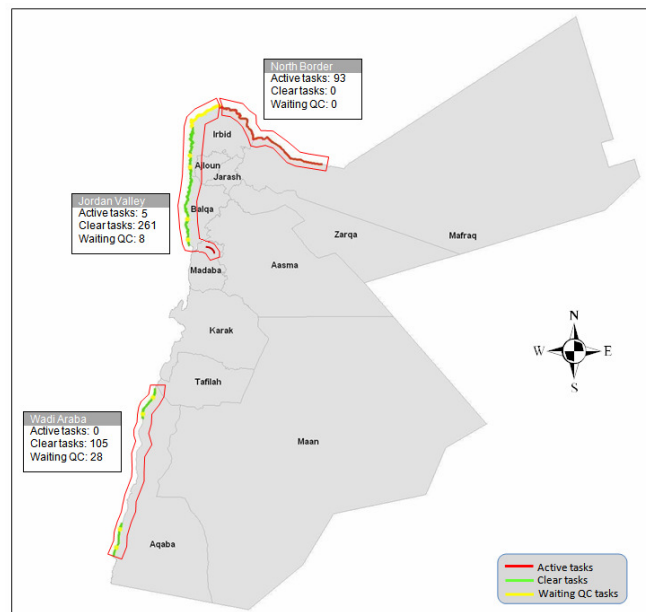


Circumstances that impeded compliance in the 10 year period

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

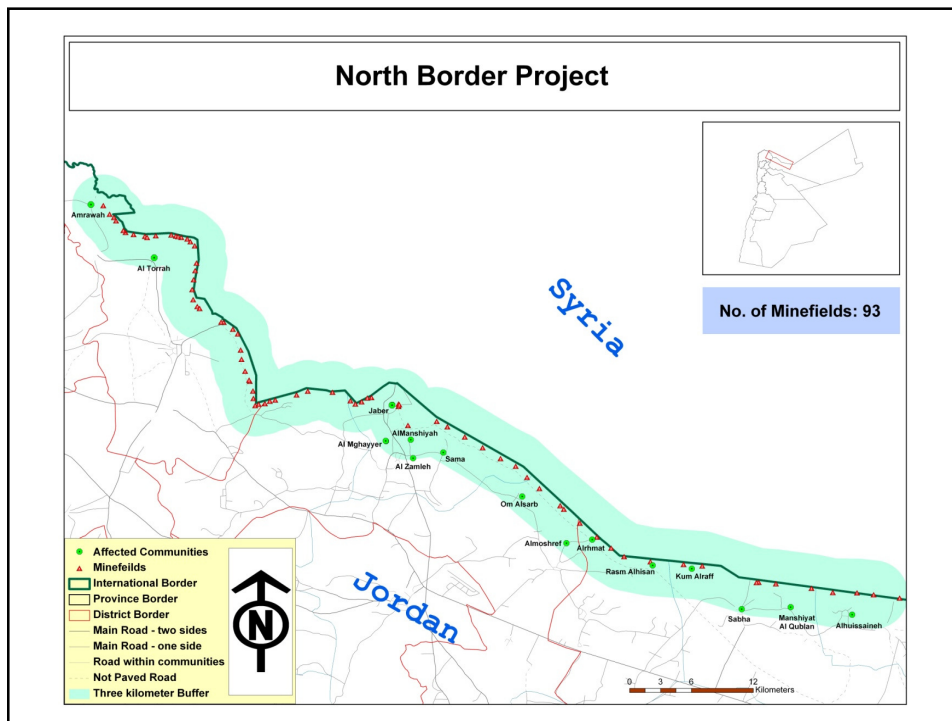
- Mine Action was orchestrated solely by the military during the early years
- No effective 'Mine Action Authority' existed till 2004
- Big increase in partnerships occurred only after 2004
- Technical reasons such as flooding and soil erosion slowed down the process
- Northern Border Mine Belt was left till the end due to its complexity & difficulty

Jordan Minefield Situation 2008



What Work Remains: Northern Border Project

- The NBP is the **last major demining-task** remaining in Jordan
- Full clearance operations commenced on **1 April 2008**
- Total area approx. **10 million m²**
- Total number of mines: **136,570**
 - 92,569 APMs
 - 44,001 AVMs
- The SHA stretches for **104 km** along the Northern border
- According to LRS **69,000 people impacted**
- The NBP's planned budget of \$13 million has been mobilized through contributions from Australia, Canada, EC, Germany, Japan, and Norway
- NCDR manages the Northern Border Project and provides QM over the demining process which is being implemented by NPA. The REC lends EOD support and is responsible for constructing the replacement border security system.
- NPA executes the demining of the MFs in accordance with the NTS&Gs and NCDR provides external quality management.



Time Requested

Jordan has requested an extension of *36 months* beginning **1 May 2009** and terminating on **1 May 2012**.

Thank you for your attention



الهيئة الوطنية لإزالة الألغام وإعادة التأهيل
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DEMINING AND REHABILITATION

For more information please visit

www.ncdr.org.jo