



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

2015-2020 NCDR



NATIONAL PLAN



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



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN

SAFEGUARDING LIFE AND PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT 2015-2020

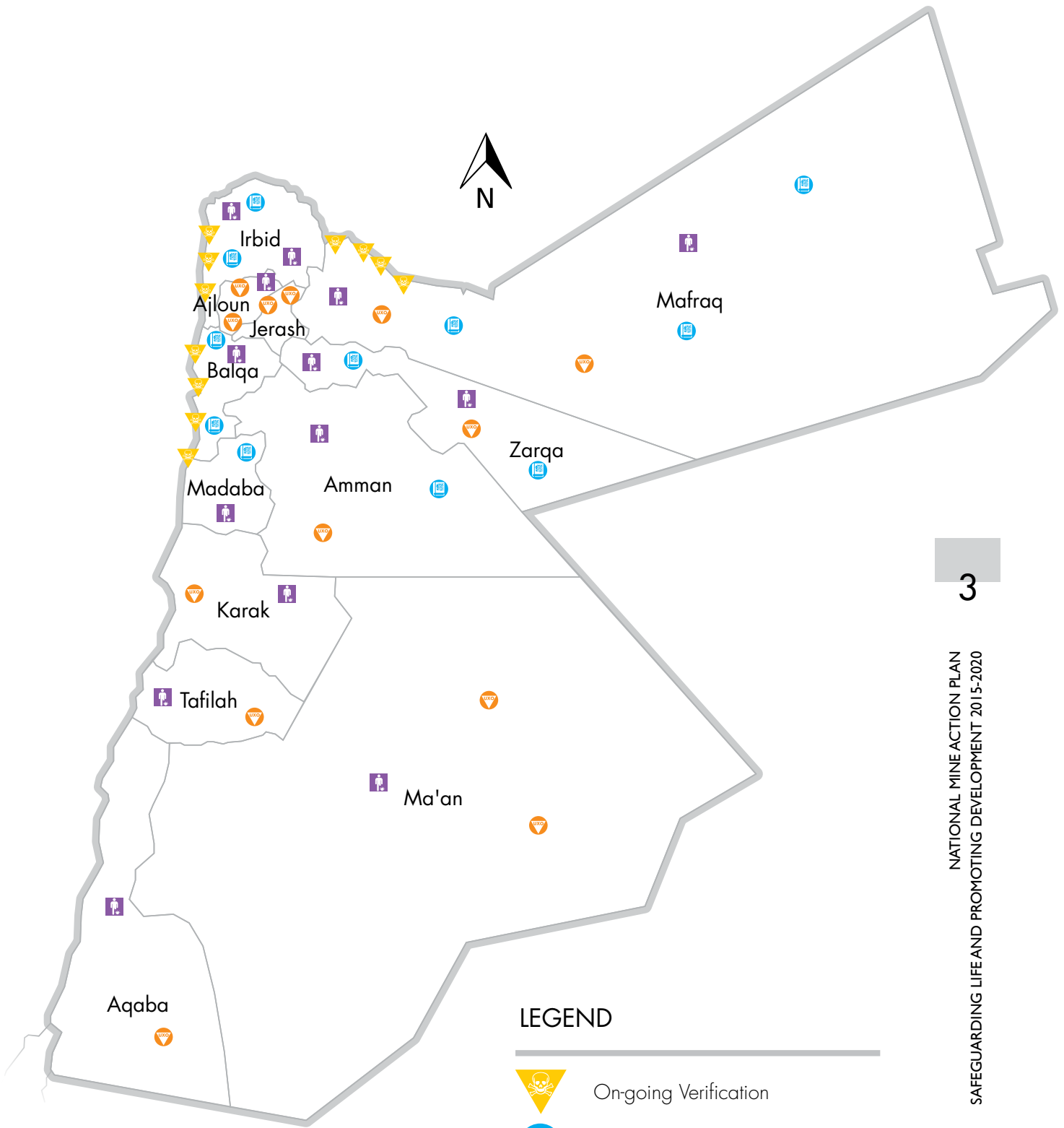


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ACRONYMS

APM	Anti-Personnel Mines
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordinance
CD	Capacity Development
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HCAPD	Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities
HCDS	Hashemite Commission for Disabled Soldiers
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
JMU	James Madison University
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
LLCR	Life Line for Consultancy and Rehabilitation
MBC	Mine Ban Convention
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East North Africa
MSP	Meeting of States Parties (to the MBC)
NBP	North Border Project
NCDR	National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation
NMAP	National Mine Action Plan
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTSGs	National Technical Standards and Guidelines
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/ Quality Control
RE	Risk Education
REC	Royal Engineering Corps
RMS	Royal Medical Services
SVA	Survivor and Victim Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

NCDR Field Operations 2015-2020



LEGEND



On-going Verification



Risk Education



Explosive Remnants of War Survey



Survivor and Victim Assistance





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NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN

SAFEGUARDING LIFE AND PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT 2015-2020

Foreword

By HRH Prince Mired Raad Z. Al-Husseini

Chairman of the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR)

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan declared itself free of minefields on April 24, 2012. Fifteen years after joining the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), 279,000 landmines were removed from 500 minefields, clearing vast tracts of land totaling approximately 60 million square meters in various parts of the kingdom. The destruction of all stockpiles, totaling to 92,342 antipersonnel mines, was completed much earlier, in April 2003. With this being said, Jordan's success story will not be totally complete until the verification of certain areas can be conducted on the Northern border and in the Jordan Valley. In addition, it is incumbent upon NCDR to complete the assessment and clearance of all remaining explosive remnants of war on Jordanian territory. In the coming five years, NCDR will also continue to educate at-risk communities, as well as support victim assistance efforts within the broader disability policy framework.

Jordan's commitment to a mine-free world has remained consistent over the years. In November 2007, Jordan hosted and presided over the Eighth Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC, and since then, I have had the great honor of serving as the Special Envoy of the APMBC for Universalization. In the future, NCDR will build on its expertise to promote the Convention both regionally and internationally. It will continue to provide research, technical assistance, and field based capacity building programs in all aspects pertaining to explosive remnants of war clearance, within the MENA region and beyond.

This road map for the years 2015 – 2020 will bring full closure to Jordan's demining efforts, tackle the ERW problem, as well as provide mine risk education and victim assistance programs to those in need. This plan also allows for the creation of a transitional platform positioning NCDR to become a leading regional training and research institution on mine action in the Arab world.

Looking back, no words can express my gratitude towards our national and international demining operators, mainly the Royal Engineers Corps and the Norwegian People's Aid for their tremendous efforts in addressing Jordan's mine problem. I also would like to especially thank my dear friend and colleague, the Director General of the NCDR, Rte. Brig. General Mohammed Breikat who has steered NCDR's course successfully and tirelessly with great dedication and humility for the past ten years. I must also recognize all NCDR board members and staff, past and present, who contributed and are contributing magnificently to the task at hand. A million thanks to you all!!!

Lastly, I convey unparalleled gratitude and thanks to our donor countries and partner organizations, both local and international, that have 'locked arms' with us along the way, for their kind assistance, trust and support. May the future bring us further success in our endeavors to 'safeguard life & promote development.'



MIRAD R. Z. AL-HUSSEINI



Background and Objectives

This third national mine action plan (NMAP) builds on the successes made during the past decade. Hence the projects proposed in this document outline Jordan's remaining challenges and its strategy in overcoming them.

This plan addresses the remaining verification challenges, deals with explosive remnants of war problem, mine risk education programming, and integrating support for survivors within national policies and plans.

NCDR will transform from a 'national' institution focusing largely on its own mine clearance to one that will concentrate on assisting other war-affected countries to overcome the challenges associated with the work of mine action and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) removal.

Crucially, the role and contributions of the Government of Jordan in the implementation of the NMAP is expected to remain steady. Continued high-level support from the Prime Ministry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Jordanian Armed Forces and the Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities is to continue throughout the five-year period described in the new plan.

NCDR has built extensive expertise in areas of capacity building by delivering three highly successful international senior managers mine action and ERW training courses in late 2009, 2010 and 2011. Additionally, NCDR has held three regional training workshops in Arabic in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013. The intention now is to continue to build upon the achievements of the past, expand the partnerships already built, and intensify NCDR's training programs regionally.

In order for NCDR to transition itself into a high level research and training mine action body, it will have to promote its expertise and achievements regionally. Cooperation with Arab governments and regional entities such as the Arab League and the GCC will be of great benefit. NCDR will build its database of experts as well as create venues for capacity building to ensure it acquires needed human resources for its research and training programs.

Vision Statement

Provide leadership and comprehensive technical guidance on eradicating landmines and explosive remnants of war and their negative socio-economic impacts in Jordan and beyond. And to continue to support survivors via a broad disability framework.

Strategic Goals

Five core goals have been determined:

1. To complete the 'Sampling and Verification Project' by December 2017.
2. To complete ERW clearance operations throughout the kingdom by December 2017.
3. For NCDR to be recognized as a world-class training and research mine action organization that provides its services in country and beyond by December 2020.
4. To afford all survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war their rights and to integrate all forms of assistance via national structures by December 2020.
5. To coordinate and provide mine/ERW risk education training to all communities living in danger, including Syrian refugees, by December 2020.



Strategic Goal I:

Sampling and Verification

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NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN
STRATEGIC GOAL I: SAMPLING AND VERIFICATION

A) North Border Verification Project

Implementation: NCDR

Objective

The remaining 3.7 million square meters verified within 12 months.

Background

A belt of 93 minefields covering 104km was cleared by April 2012. In the past 5 years, Jordan has verified and released an area of 6.8 million square meters with a remaining 3.7 million square meters still requiring verification and inspection by quality control teams. Due to the Syrian crisis, all verification operations were halted in February 2013. NCDR plans to resume the verification project when the security situation permits.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and study 18 suspended reports. 2. Verify 18 incomplete tasks out of 52 by one or more verification methods (manual, mechanical, and MDD). 3. Quality Control teams will inspect these tasks after the verification process is completed. 4. Finalize 18 completion reports.
<i>Inputs</i>	<p>NCDR: 8 QA/QC officers</p> <p>Demining Organization: 3 Manual Teams, 1 Mechanical Teams.</p>
<i>Outputs</i>	3.7 million square meters verified and inspected by quality control teams and the destruction of all mines and UXOs (if discovered) by the REC.
<i>Duration</i>	12 months
<i>Budget</i>	\$1 million

B) Jordan Valley Sampling and Verification Project

Implementation: NCDR

Objective

5.4 million square meters sampled and verified and released according to national standards within 36 months.

Background

In 2007 NCDR reviewed REC clearance reports and conducted community impact surveys to assess risks posed to the local populations in the Jordan Valley. Despite completing clearance operations in the valley, NCDR discerned that local communities were still at risk due to the fact that past demining efforts, which began in 1993, did not adhere to international standards (as they were yet to be created). Military operational procedures were carried out to the best of REC's ability however no quality management measures were conducted, as they too had not yet been formulated. Hence, in 2007 NCDR determined that a total area of 15.6 million square meters needed to be sampled and verified. By the end of 2013, NCDR verified and released 10.18 million square meters by using all its assets (manual, mechanical, and MDD teams). 2,460 dangerous items were found and destroyed (971 AP mines, 117 AT mines, 1372 UXOs and mine detonators). The remaining area requiring verification is 5.4 million square meters.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verify 5.4 million square meters by manual and mechanical teams. 2. Sample these areas by an average of 25%. 3. Maintain the database, including figures, maps, and polygons.
<i>Inputs</i>	<p>NCDR: Project manager, 6 team leaders, QA officer, GIS officer, data entry officer.</p> <p>Demining Organization: 6 manual teams, 1 mechanical team.</p>
<i>Outputs</i>	5.4 million square meters verified by manual and mechanical teams and released according to national technical standards, and guidelines.
<i>Outcomes</i>	5.4 million square meters of highly fertile land verified and released for agricultural use, reducing threats to local populations, contributing to the government national poverty reduction strategy, and demilitarizing border areas contributing to peace building efforts.
<i>Duration</i>	36 months
<i>Budget</i>	\$ 2 million





Strategic Goal 2:

ERW Survey and Clearance

A) ERW Assessment Survey

Implementation: NCDR and REC

Objective

ERW information gathered and verified in suspected sites with information on location, disposal prioritization, and socioeconomic impact, in addition to disposal of all surface UXOs found within 12 months.

Background

From 2009 – 2011, NCDR conducted an ERW non-technical survey and surface survey to identify the scope and the magnitude of the ERW problem in Jordan. It was determined that the presence of ERW in Jordan was primarily due to the military conflicts of the past, but also as a result of military firing ranges not having been properly cleared earlier, and due to the inadvertent importation of UXOs by scrap metal dealers. The survey identified hazardous areas, spot tasks and sites and 5000 UXOs and AXOs were discovered and destroyed during the operational phase. NCDR still needs however, to survey suspected contaminated areas in

Wadi Araba and the Southern areas that have not yet been surveyed.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coordinate with operators to dispose surface UXOs.2. Develop technical reports, sketches and maps.3. Deploy two survey teams (2 researchers and 1 EOD expert) for each team.4. Identify types of threats.5. Provide technical clearance recommendations for non-surface UXOs.
<i>Inputs</i>	4 researchers, 2 EOD officers, 1 GIS expert, 2 vehicles.
<i>Outputs</i>	Identified UXO threats in Wadi Araba and the Southern areas. Develop sketches, polygons and reports with recommended disposal plans. And to dispose of all surface items discovered.
<i>Outcomes</i>	Wadi Araba and the Southern areas will be UXO.
<i>Duration</i>	12 months
<i>Budget</i>	\$500,000

B) ERW Removal

Implementation: NCDR and REC

Objective

Battle area and bunker clearance, in addition to MDD verification conducted in 146 suspected hazardous areas within 36 months.

Background

An ERW non-technical survey and surface survey was completed in 2011 that resulted in the destruction of approximately 5000 UXOs and AXOs. Despite the success of this project, subsurface ammunitions and abandoned ammunition bunkers still pose a threat to communities, and hinder the release of contaminated areas for socioeconomic development programs. The survey revealed the presence of 146 suspected hazard areas, 72 storage ammunition bunkers and 14 battle areas clearance which still remain to be cleared.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational planning will be conducted in order to determine suitable intervention methodologies and operational flow. 2. Battle area clearance will be conducted in 14 locations. 3. Legislative measures will be taken to regulate and oversee the importation of scrap metal and old military firing ranges will be surveyed and cleared. 4. Bunker clearance: 72 identified bunkers will be cleared, including several booby trapped bunkers in Jerash and Ajloun. 5. Mobile EOD quick response teams will be created by NCDR and REC to provide quick response to immediate callouts all over Jordan. The teams will also support the surveys conducted, bunker clearance and battle area clearance. The teams will utilize international mine action standards and special health, safety and environmental standards. 6. MDD verification in areas such as Dibeen will be conducted.
<i>Inputs</i>	<p>Battle Area Clearance: 1 level III EOD officer; 1 level II EOD officer; REC EOD officer; 1 medic, 2 vehicles.</p> <p>Ammunition bunkers: 4 EOD officers, 2 heavy machinery driver; 1 JCB digger; detection deep search (Foster Ferex), 2 vehicles.</p> <p>EOD response teams: Military EOD officer; 2 level III EOD (NCDR) officer; EOD shielded vehicle, 2 mine detectors, 1 deep search detector; training workshop on international EOD methods for 3 EOD officers.</p> <p>MDD verification: 2 MDD teams (4 dogs), 4 dog handlers.</p>
<i>Outputs</i>	Hazardous areas cleared of ERW per international standards, in addition to the identification of other non-surveyed areas.
<i>Outcomes</i>	Cleared areas released to communities for development programs.
<i>Duration</i>	36 months
<i>Budget</i>	\$4.5 million



Strategic Goal 3:

National Risk Education

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NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN
STRATEGIC GOAL 3: RISK EDUCATION

Implementation: NCDR

Objective

Syrian refugees and ERW affected communities educated on safe behavior when living in proximity to landmines, ERW, and other explosive devices by 2020.

Background

Even though the threat of mines and ERW has decreased because of mine clearance and the continuous progress made on ERW eradication, NCDR estimates there are still over 400,000 people exposed to potential harm. Based on NCDR survey data, much of this risk stems from ERW and AXOs which still remain.

Since the beginning of the program, it is estimated that over 900,000 people have been subjected to RE messages. Moreover, NCDR has developed a set of national standards and procedures, trained a team of MRE outreach officers and produced manuals and materials to reflect global best practices. In spreading the message, the RE program collaborates key government ministries and departments such as the Police, Civil Defense, and the Ministry of Education. Other local partners also include the REC and the Life Line for Consultancy and Rehabilitation (LLCR). Recently, NCDR has focused its attention on engaging with the scrap metal industry by holding meetings to help spread the message on the dangers of dealing

with ERW and AXOs.

The Syrian refugees dilemma is one that cannot be ignored. Syria's internal conflict has resulted in high levels of ERW contamination. Based on the nature of similar conflicts, displaced peoples and refugees returning home will certainly be at risk from ERW. Within its peace-building mission, NCDR with the support of partners and the international community will strive to lessen the impact of the Syrian crisis on vulnerable groups by providing landmine/ERW risk education. This will ensure that Syrian refugees living in Jordan, or returning to Syria, have been educated and been made aware of the dangers of UXOs.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify at-risk communities and target groups to receive RE training. 2. Structure and perform RE needs assessment for ERW impacted communities and Syrian refugees. 3. Enhance and modify RE capacities to work with refugees. 4. Conduct 5-day basic MRE training program for selected Syrian adolescents and members of ERW impacted communities to serve as in country ERW/Mine Risk Education service providers. 5. Implement RE campaigns. 6. Target scrap metal dealers for RE. 7. Update training materials to meet the needs of refugees and ERW impacted communities. 8. Conduct training QA and QC. 9. Monitor and evaluate RE programs and its impact on behavioral change.
<i>Inputs</i>	20 staff members, training workshop for 8 new staff members, RE materials (such as hats, posters, bags, etc.), office running costs.
<i>Outputs</i>	<p>80,000 individuals receive direct training and 60,000 individuals receive indirect information through exhibitions, printed materials and media broadcasts annually.</p> <p>45 Syrian adolescents receive basic RE training</p>
<i>Outcomes</i>	Changes in risk behavior are difficult to measure, however, NCDR is confident that through targeted awareness campaigns mine/ERW incidents will continue to decline. Syrian capacities in MRE will also be enhanced.
<i>Duration</i>	2015-2020
<i>Budget</i>	\$200,000 annually



Strategic Goal 4:

Survivor and Victim Assistance

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NATIONAL MINE ACTION PLAN
STRATEGIC GOAL 4: SURVIVOR AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Implementation: NCDR, implementing partners and HCD

Objective

Coordinated sustainable victim assistance programs, including physical rehabilitation, psychosocial services and socioeconomic reintegration.

Background

The number of victims of mines or ERWs since 1948 according to NCDR records are the following: 122 deceased and 799 survivors. Survivors cope with the limb loss, post-traumatic stress, economic hardship, and social exclusion. Based on this relatively high number of survivors, Jordan was designated by State Parties as a country with a significant number of landmine survivors. Survivor and Victim Assistance in Jordan continues to be the least funded program of mine action. NCDR however, has a keen interest in increasing the profile of victim assistance in Jordan.

During the (2005-2013) period some progress on VA was achieved. First and foremost, the National Amputee Center was established and became fully operational in September 2006. NCDR worked diligently to gather information and improve its national database on Mine/ERW casualties. And in April 2013, a new prosthetic/orthotic centre was officially opened in Irbid.

As for the CRPD, Jordan was one of the first countries to sign and ratified it in March 2008. In 2009, Jordan reviewed its National Disability Strategy, which extends to 2015. The Jordanian disability sector is governed by the 'Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities' (31/2007), which draws its inspiration partly from the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The law assigned the 'Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities' as the government coordination focal point. Other VA actors include: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development, the National Amputee Center, the Royal Medical Services, Al-Bashir Hospital, Al-Hussein Society for the Habilitation/Rehabilitation of the Physically Challenged, Life Line for Consultancy and Rehabilitation and the Hashemite Commission for Disabled Soldiers. In order to mainstream issues related to landmine survivors within the broader national strategy, a steering committee on survivor and victim assistance under the umbrella of the HCD was established in 2009.

Within the broader disability framework, Jordanian survivors still face many challenges which include: full access to medical insurance, quality rehabilitation care and services in a timely and sustainable manner; psychosocial support in public hospitals, community-based rehabilitation programs, and continued support for economic reintegration. Additionally, survivors also still need continued rights-based awareness programs. The focus of NCDR work in the coming five years will be on developing the institutional capacity of its staff and other delivery partners to respond to survivors' needs in coordination with the HCD.

Activities

1. Coordination

- Translate, contextualize, publish and disseminate national survivor and victim assistance standards based on international guidelines.
- In collaboration with HCD, coordinate the roles and responsibilities of all government and civil society survivor assistance stakeholders.
- Create a 'National Landmine Survivor Committee' composed of landmine survivors to advocate for their rights through conducting national rights based awareness sessions for landmine survivors in the kingdom.
- Create a national SVA fund to support appropriate policies and interventions aimed at improving overall public health, economic reintegration and psychosocial services systems and frameworks.

2. Physical Rehabilitation

- Create national prosthetic and orthotic standards in preparation for the implementation of a full quality assurance program.
- Increase national capacity to produce prosthetic and orthotic devices in Jordan.
- Train prosthetic technicians on the production of training materials.
- Introduce new services on upper limbs and spinal prosthetic/orthotics.

3. Economic Reintegration

- Improve the economic status of survivors through education, economic development of the community infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities.
- Enrich programs for social and economic reintegration by increasing the number of income generating projects for landmine/ERW victims through microcredit loans.

Inputs

- NCDR: VA project staff
 - Implementing partners: Project staff
 - Partnerships with microcredit/vocational training institutions and HCD.
 - Training logistics.
-

<i>Outputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National survivor and victim assistance standards. • National Standards on prosthetics and orthotics and guidelines. • National SVA trust fund. • QA program including increased capacity of prosthetic and orthotic technicians. • Greater number of survivors receiving microcredit loans, employment and/or vocational training. • Landmine Survivor Committee to advocate for the rights of land-mine survivors • Rights-based awareness sessions for survivors
<i>Outcomes</i>	Quality of life of all ERW survivors improved through the provision of a comprehensive SVA program based on the national disability strategy.
<i>Duration</i>	5 years
<i>Budget</i>	\$200,000 annually



Strategic Goal 5:

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International & Regional Technical Assistance Services

A) ERW Regional Capacity Building Workshops

Implementation: NCDR

Objective

To establish NCDR as a world class field based training, capacity building and consultancy regional organization with a focus on explosive remnants of war management, planning and operations for the MENA region.

Background

Since 2010, NCDR has built extensive expertise in providing capacity building on ERW. NCDR has organized programs/courses in senior management training, socioeconomic impact operational survey training for the MENA region, regional operational quality management training, regional train the trainers workshop, capacity building training for Syrian refugees on risk education, and demining management and finance. In total over 300 persons working on ERW were trained.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk Education: Organize 2-week regional workshops on risk education in Arabic to prepare MRE teams. 2. Quality Management: Organize 2-week regional workshops on operation quality management to provide field based training on the theory and methods of operational quality management used for independently evaluating EWR clearance. 3. Socioeconomic Impact and Operational Survey: Organize 2-week regional workshops to provide knowledge and training on socioeconomic impact surveys and technical assessments for ERW action. 4. Train the Trainers: Organize 2-week train the trainers workshop to enhance training skills for emerging trainers in the field of ERW.
<i>Inputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCDR project staff. • Trainers and consultants. • Logistics, including travel and accommodation. • Course syllabus development and publication. • M&E.
<i>Outputs</i>	100 senior and junior staff working on explosive remnant of war management, planning and operations in the MENA region trained annually.
<i>Outcomes</i>	The management and governance of ERW programs in MENA mine affected countries will improve substantially, resulting in the utilization of national and donor resources more effectively.
<i>Duration</i>	5 years
<i>Budget</i>	\$300,000 annually

B) Regional Cooperation Advisory Board

Implementation: NCDR

Objective

NCDR recognized as a regional focal point for ERW coordination and cooperation in the MENA region.

Background

Jordan is keen to provide sustainable technical support on ERW to its neighboring countries.

Since 2010, NCDR has built extensive expertise in mine action and is positioning itself to promote regional cooperation and coordination that will meet the security needs of citizens in the region. This need has become even more urgent with the recent conflicts emerging in many of the Arab countries. NCDR would address this need by serving as a mobilizing agency to stimulate regional dialogue and consolidate regional expertise in the MENA region. This would create regional ownership over the ERW issue and will help regional funding agencies to contribute.

<i>Activities</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual Conference: An annual conference will be held on ERW with a regional focus on urgent and emerging needs in cooperation with the Arab League and/or the GCC. 2. ERW Journal: Research and developments on ERW in the region will be published on a regular basis in Arabic. 3. ERW website: News, research, resources and training materials will be widely published via the ERW website. 4. Regular seminars: Regular seminars on ERW emerging issues will be organized across the region in cooperation with Arab governments.
<i>Inputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCDR project staff. • Regional experts. • Logistics, including travel and accommodation. • Journal development and publication. • Website development and maintenance.
<i>Outputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual conference on ERW. • ERW Journal and website. • Regional seminars in Arab countries.
<i>Outcomes</i>	Sustainable ERW programming in the Arab region with increased regional ownership and contributions. Arab governments have increased capacity to respond to urgent ERW needs in their countries, with increased collaboration and coordination. Information, research and resources are more accessible through the developing an ERW Journal and website.
<i>Duration</i>	5 years
<i>Budget</i>	\$500,000 annually

Annex A: Review of the 2005-2013 National Mine Action Plan





















Table I: Mine Clearance Outputs 2005 - 2013

Object	Total
Anti- Personnel Mines	196,140
Anti-Vehicle Mines	82,860
Cleared Land	33.3 Km ²
Released Land	14.8 Km ²

Funding 2005-2013

Financial support for all activities during the first and second NMAP totaled \$75 million – with the Government contributing approximately \$35 million and the international donor community over \$40 million. The government's contribution for demining to the NCDR, REC and Royal Medical Service has remained relatively consistent averaging an approximate value of \$3.5 million annually over the past 10 years.

Table II: International Funding for Mine Action 2005 - 2013

Donor	US \$	From - to	Task
 Norway	11,536,869	2006-2012	CD, Clearance, MBC
 US Department of State	7,135,052	2007-2013	Clearance, RE, SVA
 European Commission	6,820,000	2008-2010	Clearance, MBC
 Australia	3,609,625	2007-2011	Clearance, MBC
 Canada	2,725,330	2005-2012	Clearance, SVA, SVA
 Germany	2,650,611	2005-2012	Clearance, MBC
 NATO/NAMSA	1,400,932	2008-2011	ERW, RE
 United Kingdom	817,847	2006-2008	CD, Clearance, MBC
 Japan	701,266	2006, 2007 & 2011	Clearance
 Belgium	495,630	2009 and 2011	Clearance, MBC
 Arab Dev Fund	405,000	2006-2009	SVA
 Polus Center - USA	389,538	2011-2012	SVA
 UNDP	212,000	2004-2005	CB, Clearance
 Sweden	200,000	2007-2008	Clearance, MBC
 Ireland	117,200	2006, 2007 & 2010	CD, RE
 Monaco	80,000	2008-2009	Clearance
 Netherlands	75,801	2007-2008	MBC
 HandiCap International	53,993	2012	RE
 Denmark	52,748	2008	MBC
 Switzerland	50,000	2007-2008	Clearance
 South Korea	48,691	2006 and 2011	Clearance, SVA
 UNICEF	35,000	2008	RE
 Finland	28,000	2006	MBC
 Islamic Development Bank	23,997	2008	SVA
 Austria	22,687	2008	MBC
 France	13,712	2008	SVA
Total	39,701,534		

In-Kind Support

The following in-kind support has been afforded to Jordan:

Country	Sector	Pillar
Belgium	EOD training	Clearance
Canada	Training and Equipment	SVA
China	Training and Equipment	Clearance
Czech Republic	Bozena 5 Mini flails	Clearance
South Korea	Accessible Bus	SVA
Spain	Training and Equipment	Clearance
Switzerland	EOD supplies	Clearance
Croatia	EOD training	Clearance

Major Partners

The fulfillment of the NMAP's goals requires that support provided to Jordan reach its intended targets. NCDR has been able to develop strong international knowledge networks and local partnerships which have increased its capacity to competently manage the various components of the mine action sector.

Core Partners

Core Partners	Pillar
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	CD, MBC, RE
Government of Jordan	SVA, Clearance
Hashemite Commission for Disabled Soldiers	Financial, In-kind
Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities	SVA
International Committee of the Red Cross	SVA
James Madison University	CD, RE
Jordan Red Crescent Society	RE
Life Line for Consultancy and Rehabilitation	RE
Mines Advisory Group	Clearance
Montmorency College (Canada)	SVA
Norwegian People's Aid	Clearance
Royal Engineering Corps	Clearance
UNICEF	RE
United Nations Development Programme	CD

“The achievement that we are here to celebrate has most meaning for our brave survivors, many of whom are here in the room with us today. We salute you for your spirit and your unparalleled perseverance to continue with your lives in a dignified and productive manner, and we renew our promise to you that we will try our utmost in the future to cater more and more to your needs.”

HRH Prince Mired Raad Al-Hussein, Chairman - NCDR
Jordan Declaration Ceremony on April 24th, 2012.



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