

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Jordan's National Mine Action Plan:
Safeguarding Life & Promoting Development 2005-2009

The National Committee for Demining & Rehabilitation (NCDR)

*AMMAN, JORDAN
JUNE 2005*

Foreword by

Mired Raad Zeid Al-Hussein Chairman of the Board of the National Committee for Demining & Rehabilitation

I have been fortunate over the last eight years to have met and interacted with many brave Jordanians who have sadly been the victims of landmines. These men and women, boys and girls, who have been maimed because they took 'one wrong step' in the wrong direction, endure daily hardships that the rest of us cannot imagine. They are, I may add, our brothers and sisters, our friends, our neighbours, not strangers from somewhere else, but rather our fellow countrymen; people who must be acknowledged, supported and integrated back into society. And, if for no other reason, we owe it to them, to rid our soil of the landmines that mutilated their bodies so that no other person will be harmed.

This task, of mine clearance and all that comes with it under the rubric of 'mine action,' can only be pursued effectively if a plan exists. Hence, the NCDR is pleased to present this document which constitutes Jordan's vision and 'road map' for dealing with its mine problem over the next few years. As one of the first Arab countries to have signed the Ottawa Convention, and to have fulfilled its conditions to date, Jordan not only seeks to be the first Arab country to be declared free of mines by 2009 but also aspires to become a regional hub for mine action in years to come.

Of course, the task at hand is challenging to say the least and the problems at times seem insurmountable. Yet despite this, there is a new impetus and commitment on behalf of the GoJ, the military and the NCDR to make sure that this plan is implemented expeditiously and that Jordan excels as a regional leader in mine action. Due, however, to the vast costs involved, these goals and dreams can only be realized with the kind assistance and support of donor countries, international organizations, NGOs and all those who believe in the spirit and purpose of the Ottawa Convention to which Jordan is fully committed.

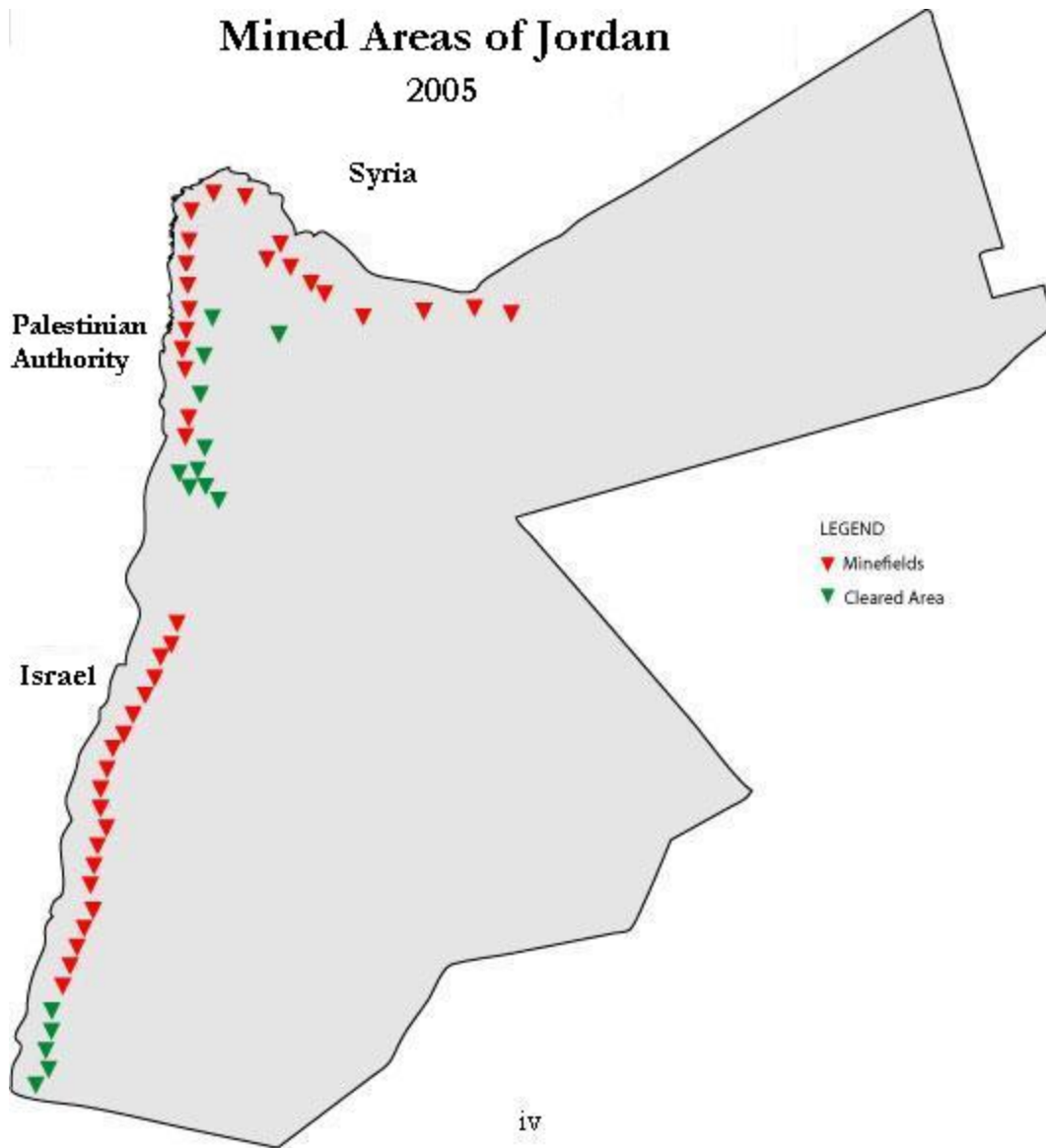
Lastly, I wish to thank all those who participated in drafting this national plan, especially the task force at the NCDR, who worked tirelessly to see it through. Your efforts will be appreciated with greater and greater gratitude in the years to come as more and more mines are cleared and people's lives are saved.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) provides a clear, measurable, and realistic approach for how Jordan intends to systematically address its landmine threat. The purpose and intent of the document is to set the technical and institutional responses to landmines within the context of the broader poverty reduction goals, human rights initiatives, and legal obligations assumed by the Government of Jordan. The NMAP demonstrates that real progress has been made in combating the scourge of landmines and that most of this progress has come through the hard-work and concern of the people of Jordan. The five-year NMAP draws a comprehensive roadmap for how to build on this momentum and develop further existing capacity to help ensure that Jordan's Ottawa Convention deadline for clearing its territory by 2009 are realized. The highlights of the Plan include: i) strategies for increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, and pace of mine clearance ii) information generation and management iii) comprehensive survivor assistance activities iv) targeted and relevant mine risk education, v) advocating for the universalization of the Ottawa Treaty, and vi) institutional capacity building agenda for the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR). This multi-year NMAP has been developed in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders and experts who have provided much of the background for how Jordan should tackle its remaining landmine threat.

Mined Areas of Jordan

2005



LIST OF ACROYNMS

APMs	<i>Anti-Personnel Landmines</i>
CBOs	<i>Civil Society Based Organizations</i>
CD	<i>Capacity Development</i>
GDP	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
CU	<i>Cranfield University</i>
GICHD	<i>Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining</i>
GoJ	<i>Government of Jordan</i>
HCSSSN	<i>Hashemite Charitable Society for Soldiers with Special Needs</i>
HPI	<i>Human Poverty Index</i>
ICBL	<i>International Campaign to Ban Landmines</i>
ICRC	<i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i>
ICTs	<i>Information Communications Technology</i>
IDF	<i>Israeli Defence Force</i>
IMAS	<i>International Mine Action Standards</i>
IMSMA	<i>Information Management System for Mine Action</i>
JAF	<i>Jordan Armed Forces</i>
JHDR	<i>Jordan Human Development Report</i>
JMU	<i>James Madison University</i>
JRC	<i>Jordan Red Crescent</i>
JVA	<i>Jordan Valley Authority</i>
KHMC	<i>King Hussein Medical Centre</i>
LIS	<i>Landmine Impact Survey</i>
LSN	<i>Landmine Survivors Network</i>
MDGs	<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>
MENA	<i>Middle East-North African</i>
MFA	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>
MoF	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
MoH	<i>Ministry of Health</i>
MoHSR	<i>Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</i>
MoL	<i>Ministry of Labour</i>
MoPIC	<i>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</i>
MoSD	<i>Ministry of Social Development</i>
MRE	<i>Mine Risk Education</i>
NCDR	<i>National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation</i>
NCWDP	<i>National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons</i>
NEX	<i>National Execution</i>
NMAP	<i>National Mine Action Plan</i>
NMAS	<i>National Mine Action Standards</i>
NRCA	<i>National Rehabilitation Centre for Amputee</i>
PBA	<i>Programme Based Approach</i>
QA	<i>Quality Assurance</i>
QC	<i>Quality Control</i>
RBD	<i>Rights-Based Development</i>
RBM	<i>Results Based Management</i>
REC	<i>Royal Engineering Corps</i>
RMS	<i>Royal Medical Services</i>
SAC	<i>Survey Action Centre</i>
SETP	<i>Social Economic Transformation Programme</i>
SHA	<i>Suspected Hazardous Areas</i>
SOPs	<i>Standard Operating Procedures</i>
SVA	<i>Survivor and Victim Assistance</i>
TQM	<i>Total Quality Management</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
UNICEF	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
UNMAS	<i>United Nations Mine Action Service</i>
UNRWA	<i>United Nations Relief and Work Agency</i>
UXO	<i>Unexploded Ordnance</i>
WHO	<i>World Health Organization</i>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>FORWARD BY HRH PRINCE MIRED RAAD ZEID AL-HUSSEIN.....</i>	<i>ii</i>
	<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</i>	<i>iii</i>
	<i>MAP OF MINED AREAS OF JORDAN</i>	<i>iv</i>
	<i>ACRONYMS.....</i>	<i>v</i>
1	THE IMPACT OF LANDMINES IN JORDAN.....	1
2	GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN’S COMMITMENT.....	2
3	THE NATIONAL PLAN: Process & Rationale	2
4	SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM & RESPONSE	3
5	NMAP STRATEGIC VISION	6
6	NMAP MISSION STATEMENT	6
7	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.....	6
8	STRATEGIC GOALS.....	7
	<i>GOAL ONE: Development & Acceleration of Mine Clearance Capacity</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>GOAL TWO: Information Creation & Management</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>GOAL THREE: Integrated Survivor & Victim Assistance</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>GOAL FOUR: Coordinated Mine Risk Education</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>GOAL FIVE: Advocacy & Universalization</i>	<i>20</i>
	<i>GOAL SIX: Capacity Development at NCDR</i>	<i>22</i>
9	MONITORING & EVALUATION OF NMAP	24
10	NMAP BUDGET	25
	Appendix A: Consultation Process.....	26
	Appendix B: Implementation Framework	26
	Appendix C: Implementation Schedule... ..	27
	Appendix D: Milestones in Jordan Mine Action	28

Jordan's National Mine Action Plan

Safeguarding Life & Promoting Development 2005-2009

1. THE IMPACT OF LANDMINES IN JORDAN

- 1.1 Jordan has long suffered the negative impacts of landmines. Rich agricultural lands have remained uncultivated, irrigation and hydro projects delayed, housing construction postponed and, historical and world cultural heritage sites unexplored.
- 1.2 Based on data collected from Government sources and the Royal Engineering Corps (REC) it is estimated that roughly 500,000 people representing 8% of the population are affected by the presence of mines, the majority of whom are women and children.
- 1.3 Between 2002-04, there were 25 reported landmine or Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) incidents, bringing the total since 1967 to 529. Of this number 111 were fatalities. The civilians who did come in contact with mines were usually carrying out their daily duties of herding or cultivation, while the military fatalities were the result of demining or other exercises.
- 1.4 These negative consequences are magnified when set in the context of Jordan's dynamic economic expansion and pursuit of scarce natural resources despite it being one of the driest countries in the world.¹
- 1.5 Due to the combination of high population growth rates (2.8%), low mortality rates, rapid urbanization, sizable in-migration of political and economic refugees, and extremely low levels of arable land (9%), the activities associated with mine action in Jordan are viewed as being important to helping to secure the future welfare of all Jordanians.²
- 1.6 According to a number of poverty studies conducted by the Government, World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and independent research institutions, *real rural poverty rates* still remain high and pose a limiting factor in Jordan's efforts to continue its dramatic economic advancements which have seen the Kingdom's annual GDP grow at 3.2% over the past 5 years.³
- 1.7 This uneven economic geography was succinctly captured in the 2004 *Jordan Human Development Report* (JHDR) which undertook a detailed analysis on the Kingdom's Human Poverty Index (HPI). The HPI, which measures various development indicators, ranging from education rates to health care coverage to access to natural resources, identified several '*poverty-pockets*' which are also the locales of some of the most mine affected communities in the country.⁴
- 1.8 The objective of the National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) is to coherently and comprehensively eliminate the impact of landmines from the lives of all Jordanians and safeguard their future livelihoods. If the NMAP can achieve this objective Jordan might be able to perfect what UN Secretary General Kofi Annan termed the 'triangle of development, freedom, and peace.'

¹ The Ministry of Environment noted in its Agenda 21 action plan that Jordan suffers from an acute water scarcity, due in part to increased industrial activity, over-exploitation, and population growth.¹ According to 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.

² Jordan Human Development Report 2004, p. 17.

³ Poverty Alleviation for a Stronger Jordan: A Comprehensive National Strategy, p. 15

⁴ Jordan Human Development Report 2004, p. 27.

2. GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN'S COMMITMENT

- 2.1 National efforts to eradicate the landmine threat in Jordan have been underway since 1993 when his Late Majesty, King Hussein instructed the REC to begin humanitarian mine clearance in the Jordan Valley.
- 2.2 Jordan signed the Ottawa Treaty in August 1998 and ratified it in November 1998. The Treaty came into force on 1 May 1999, and hence the completion deadline under Article 5 is May 2009. In compliance with Article 4 of the Convention, Jordan destroyed its stockpiles of 92,342 antipersonnel landmines in April 2003.
- 2.3 The GoJ established the NCDR through *Law No (34)* in 2000.
- 2.4 The GoJ views mine clearance as one of the primary drivers for unleashing development and contributing to its *Social Economic Transformation Programme (SETP)* and its *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. It is under the rubric of this national policy agenda that the NMAP has been developed.
- 2.5 In April 2002, HM King Abdullah passed a Royal Decree establishing the Board of Directors for the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation. The NCDR is the primary national mine action authority responsible for producing and managing the NMAP, and ensuring that it is anchored in the overall development goals/strategies of the country. Furthermore, the NCDR is to ensure all aspects of mine action are integrated, including mine clearance, mine risk education (MRE) survivor and victim assistance (SVA), as well as to coordinate and lead resource mobilization efforts.
- 2.6 The NCDR is Chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Mired Raad Zeid Al-Hussein and steered by a Board of Directors comprising of representatives from a wide spectrum of Jordanian society, including the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF), Government, NGOs, medical/educational community, private sector, landmine survivors, and the media.
- 2.7 In August 2003 the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) signed an agreement with UNDP for the establishment of Capacity Building project at the NCDR which began full operations in May 2004 when the UN Chief Technical Advisor arrived in Jordan.
- 2.8 Financial support for MA has totaled \$62.25 million since activities began in 1993 – with the Government contributing \$50 million and the international donor community \$12.25. The list of donor partners includes, Canada, Norway, Germany, France, US, UK, and UNDP.
- 2.9 The majority of the \$50 million given by Jordan has been allocated for clearance; while collectively, MRE, SVA, Stockpile Destruction, and Capacity Development have received less than 10% of this sum.

3. THE NATIONAL PLAN: PROCESS & RATIONALE

- 3.1 The primary objective of the National Mine Action Plan to systematically address and reduce the risk of injury or death caused by landmines, and to contribute to the Government of Jordan's (GoJ) overall poverty alleviation efforts.
- 3.2 The NMAP is conceptualized as a blueprint for coordinated and integrated mine action which provides space for all sectors of Jordanian society to play a role in combating the presence of landmines and their impacts.

- 3.3 The NMAP is a result of a series of meetings, technical discussions, roundtables, and seminars held at the highest level in Government, civil society, NGOs, mine affected communities, private sector, and the international community held over the past 10 months. National strategic plans, annual workplans, and project documents were enthusiastically shared with the NCDR ensuring a broad spectrum of ownership and future broad-based participation in mine action. The information shared through this iterative process forms the backbone of the NMAP.
- 3.4 The NMAP provides a rational approach on how best to engage four of the five pillars of mine action germane to Jordan, namely, i) mine clearance, ii) survivor and victim assistance, iii) mine risk education, and iv) advocacy & universalization from a humanitarian, developmental, legal, and peacebuilding perspective. The fifth pillar, stockpile destruction, does not apply since Jordan destroyed its existing stocks in April 2003 in compliance with its Treaty obligations under Article 4.
- 3.5 The NMAP is drafted in keeping with the GoJ's adoption of a people-centred Rights-Based Development (RBD) approach which includes the principles of actively involving all concerned Jordanians in the development process with the central goal of eradicating poverty in a multi-dimensional and coherent manner.
- 3.6 Thus, the NMAP also draws its methodological direction from the GoJ's *Social Economic Transformation Programme* (SETP) and its *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) which are both pro-poor policies that have used RBD as their cornerstones for action.
- 3.7 It should be noted that both of these initiatives represent measurable and time-bound commitments to helping the poorest people of Jordan attain a better life. In this regard, the NMAP has adopted the same practical approach in order to better track and report MA's progress, outputs, and outcomes over the next five-year period (2005-2009). Importantly, annual disaggregated analysis (gender, age, spatial, sectoral) on the poverty reduction impact of MA will be produced by the NCDR.
- 3.8 Furthermore, the NMAP will act as the over-arching framework for all future detailed annual workplans prepared by the NCDR and its partners. Normally this collaborative planning process will take place in the final quarter of each year. Ultimately, the NMAP is intended to provide a clear global vision of how the GoJ systematically intends to address the problem of landmines in Jordan.

4. SCOPE OF PROBLEM & RESPONSE

Mine Contamination

- 4.1 Landmines were planted in Jordan in three distinctive periods, namely, i) the 1948 partition of Palestine, ii) the 1967-69 Arab-Israeli Conflict and, iii) during the period surrounding the civil war of 1970.
- 4.2 When humanitarian demining began in 1993 there were approximately 60 million m² of Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA) sub-divided into 497 minefields by the REC. The spatial distribution of the minefields in Jordan is limited to the northern Syrian border area, Jordan Valley, and Wadi Araba.
- 4.3 Basic map records were kept for all the minefields. Based on military estimates there were roughly 305,000 mines laid on Jordan territory. Of this number 73,000 were Israeli and 232,000 were Jordanian.
- 4.4 Between 1993 and 2005, more than 101,559 mines were removed; 25 million m² cleared, representing 183 of the 497 minefields; while more than 10,000 UXOs were destroyed.

**Original & Remaining Levels of Landmine Contamination in Jordan
1967-2005**

	SHA (m ²)	APMs	ANTI-TANK	MINEFIELDS	REMAINING MINES	REMAINING MINEFIELDS	REMAINING SHA (m ²)
JORDAN	48 million	151,028	80,500	364	132,206	181	23 Million
ISRAEL	12 million	64,802	8,323	133	70,888	133	12 Million
TOTAL	60 million	215,830	88,823	497	203,094	314	35 million

4.5 According to the REC most of the remaining minefields are marked, fenced, and records and sketches retained.

4.6 The Government of Israel has turned over partial maps; bilateral negotiations are continuing in an effort to get the complete map record and minefield information so that mine clearance can begin on the remaining 133 Israeli minefields on Jordanian territory.

Survivor & Victim Assistance

4.7 In the two year period, 2002 – 04, there were 25 reported landmine or UXO incidents, bringing the total since 1967 to 529. Of this number 111 were fatalities. The civilians who did come in contact with mines were usually carrying out their daily duties of herding or cultivation, while the military fatalities were the result of demining or other exercises. The high number of survivors is a testament to the nature of the health services available in the country.

4.8 Although a total demographic and case history breakdown of the accidents and incidents between, 1967-2004 is not possible at this time, the GoJ estimates the actual number is higher than the reported and is likely closer to 700 but could be as high as 800.⁵

4.9 Basic rehabilitation services have been available for survivors since the late 1960s. Presently the Royal Medical Services (RMS) and Ministry of Health (MoH) provide essential medical services to Survivors and Victims of landmines through the King Hussein Medical Centre (KHMC) and Al-Basheer Hospitals respectively. Since 1997 the RMS have been running specialized clinics in the northern and southern regions of the country.

4.10 It is estimated by the RMS that 80% of survivors have been fitted with prosthetics and 50% have returned to work. The latter statistic is of grave concern, given that the mean age of survivors is 29 years and 90% are males.⁶

4.11 In 2005 the National Rehabilitation Centre for Amputees (NRCA) will be completed at the KHMC and will provide special services to all mine victims, irregardless if they are military or civilian.

4.12 Other key partners in this effort are the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the Hashemite Charitable Society for Soldiers with Special Needs (HCSSSN), Jordan Red Crescent (JRC), Landmine Survivor Network (LSN), who all play a leading role in delivering both physical and psycho-social services to Jordan's mine victims.

⁵ FAFO. 1999. *Landmine Victims in Jordan*, 6.

⁶ Al-Worikat, A.F. (2001). 'Landmine Amputees Referred to the RMS Jordan.' *Prosthetics and Orthotics International*, 25, pp.108-112

Survivors & Victims 1967-2004

	Killed	Injured	Total
Civilian	53	149	202
Military	58	269	327
Total	111	418	529

Mine Risk Education (MRE)

4.13 MRE has been underway in Jordan since 1991. Since that time, 9 of Jordan’s 12 governorates have been exposed to some form of MRE.⁷

4.14 In 1996 the JAF launched MRE for its soldiers and civilian populations. It is estimated that between 1996-2001, 30,000 people a year were given some basic form of MRE. The JAF discontinued the programme in 2002 and now delivers it on an *ad hoc* – request basis.

4.15 The Jordan Red Crescent (JRC) filled the MRE gap left by the JAF by starting a multi-governorate programme in 2004. In its first year, JRC undertook over 100 events, reaching close to 12,000 Jordanians. In collaboration with the MoE, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the REC, the JRC intends on running its MRE programme until 2007.⁸ There are MRE committees in 8 governorates, consisting of 5 male and 5 female teachers and 50 students each. There is therefore an equal opportunity for male and female students to gain access to MRE in the mine affected communities.

4.16 Other MRE partners have included the Civil Defence, United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA), and local universities.

4.17 The method of delivery has included traditional communication approaches such as lectures, demonstrations, brochures, and workshops.

Advocacy & Universalization

4.18 Jordan has long played a catalytic role in advocating for the universalization of the Ottawa Treaty.

4.19 The early leadership role played by his Late Majesty, King Hussein, on the clearance of mines well before the formulation of the Ottawa Treaty, and his vision to be one of the first countries to sign and ratify the Treaty, have all had a positive influence on spreading both the spirit and letter of the global landmine campaign. These efforts, coupled with the global advocacy work done by Queen Noor, demonstrate Jordan’s longstanding progressive approach and leadership in helping the world rid itself of landmines. This commitment has been carried forward by His Majesty King Abdullah who is deeply concerned and determined to make Jordan free of mines. It is His Majesty's wish that the NCDR develop a coordinated strategy with all the stakeholders, both locally and internationally, so that Jordan may soon become a regional leader in mine action.

⁷*Irbid, Ajloun, Jarash, Aqaba, Madaba (Madaba district only), Tafila (Tafila district only), Balqa (Deir Alla district only), Mafrq (Ruweisbed sub-district, and Sabba sub-district), Karak (Safi sub-district)*

⁸ *Jordan Red Crescent. May 2005. "Mine/UXO Risk Education Plan for 2005." p. 8*

4.20 At a regional level Jordan has also been on the vanguard, hosting a *Regional Seminar on Military and Humanitarian Issues Surrounding the Ottawa Convention* in Amman in April 2004 which drew 10 countries from the Middle East-North African (MENA) region, including non-signatories Libya, Syria, Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. The event received considerable media coverage as three major newspapers printed articles during the Seminar; Jordan TV had a primetime special on the event; and, Kuwait TV also covered the 2 day event.

4.21 More recently, Jordan has begun to also play a role in the operationalization of the Treaty by accepting the responsibility of Co-Chairing the *Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Educations, and Mine Clearance Technologies*.

NCDR

4.22 Although the NCDR has been active for less than 2 years it has made positive strides towards fulfilling its mandate as Jordan's mine action authority. As a fledgling institution, tasked with managing a highly technical and multidisciplinary field, the challenges have been immense.

4.23 NCDR has worked hard at building partnership networks within, and amongst, government, civil society, and the international community to help open-up a dialogue on mine action and its role within the overall development agenda of the country.

4.24 Technical assessments have also been carried out by the NCDR to help gauge and address the operational challenges still confronting Jordan. The cumulative efforts of the NCDR's work is captured in this NMAP which provides a clear and realistic picture of the difficult road that still needs to be traveled to reach the 2009 deadline.

5. NMAP STRATEGIC VISION

Working together with the Government, JAF, mine affected communities, civil society, and the international community, the NMAP's vision is to make Jordan free of landmines and provide comprehensive support for survivors of landmine incidents in accordance with the Ottawa Treaty

6. NMAP MISSION STATEMENT

Provide coherent and informed leadership in the struggle to rid Jordan of landmines in accordance with the development priorities of Jordan and provide informed technical and managerial leadership to better coordinate and deliver mine action programmes in the country

7. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

7.1 The strategic objective of the NMAP is to provide a multi-year Programme Based Approach (PBA) to mine action in Jordan which integrates all the pillars of mine action under one policy umbrella managed by the national mine action authority, the NCDR.

7.2 The multiplier effect of such an approach is a more accountable, efficient, and poverty reduction driven mine action programme for Jordan.

8. STRATEGIC GOALS

8.1 Given the recent involvement of the international community and UNDP in helping to systematically develop capacity to ensure national ownership, leadership, and sustainability the following **six** major strategic goals have been identified as points for intervention and support.

GOAL ONE: DEVELOPMENT OF MINE CLEARANCE CAPACITY

Develop further national capacity to clear the remaining minefields of Jordan more safely and expeditiously

- The Royal Engineering Corps (REC) has been responsible for conducting all mine clearance in the country; however, in the future it is anticipated that further organizations will be needed to help increase annual production rates.
- Increasing clearance rates from their current levels of roughly 2 million m² to approximately 8 million m² annually is required if Jordan is to clear its remaining 35 million m² by its May 2009 deadline.
- Presently, the REC has assigned 260 deminers into 20 teams. The teams are to be deployed in the following areas: North Border (Nil), Jordan Valley (16), Wadi Araba and Aqaba (4).
- The REC also has 6 mechanical flails deployed as follows: Northern Highlands (0), Jordan Valley (3), Wadi Araba and Aqaba (1). A further 2 flails are at the REC headquarters in Zarqa undergoing repairs.
- In keeping with this mine clearance assessment **four** sub-activities are envisioned, namely: i) National Standards Development ii) Total Quality Management Training iii) Clearance of remaining Israeli mines, and iv) Accelerate demining in the northern border with Syria by establishing a new national demining capacity.

<p>i) Specific Mine Clearance Objective Development of National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) based on the principles of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)</p>	
<p>Background Jordan's NMAS are based on the 1997 <i>Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations</i>. Training on these early standards was provided by the US Army. Based on advances in techniques, safety, and input from programmes and practitioners from around the world United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) led the development of the <i>International Mine Action Standards</i> (IMAS) in 2000-2001.⁹ IMAS were expanded to include MRE, SVA, surveys, training, as well as mine clearance to provide the most up-to-date international regulations and requirements on which a safe and effective national Mine Action program and standard operating procedures could be structured; while maintaining an appreciation for the local conditions in which Mine Action takes place. The First Edition of IMAS was endorsed by the United Nations and came into effect on 1 October 2001; in 2003 the Second Edition was released and will form the basis for Jordan's NMAS.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of NMAS Technical Committee ▪ Review of current standard operating procedures (SOPs) ▪ Review of IMAS by NCDR ▪ Revisions and Drafting of NMAS ▪ Training on NMAS ▪ Review of new SOPs ▪ Translation of NMAS into Arabic 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GICHD technical assistance ▪ UNMAS technical assistance ▪ Technical Advisor (Operations) ▪ Training materials ▪ Workshops ▪ Translation ▪ Publication
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMAS compliant NMAS ▪ NMAS compliant SOPs for all mine action organizations ▪ NMAS trained mine action community 	<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficient and effective use of mine action funding ensured ▪ Risk to deminers and civilians reduced ▪ National Capacity developed further ▪ International norms and standards adopted ▪ Convention obligations regulating Mine Action met
<p>Duration 9 months</p>	<p>Budget \$50,000</p>

⁹ For more background on IMAS see www.mineactionstandards.org

<p>ii) Specific Mine Clearance Objective Develop, train, and deploy a national capacity with the philosophy and skills to apply the principles of a Total Quality Management (TQM) approach to mine action in Jordan.</p>	
<p>Background As an integral component of mine clearance, TQM involves two primary steps. Step One is known as Quality Assurance (QA), which is a set of activities that include accreditation and monitoring of demining activities prior and during clearance to help ensure that all NMAS and the organizations SOPs are being followed. Step Two is known as Quality Control (QC), this is the actual physical process of inspection prior to the issuance of a clearance report. Presently, TQM as defined in IMAS is not practiced in Jordan and it would be a major step forward if it were introduced; particularly when private firms or NGOs begin operations. Based on the QA/QC reports the final component of clearance, the Post-Clearance Sampling and Certification process takes place. If an area is found to contain no mines, UXOs, residue, or fragments it is then certified as 'cleared,' returned to the community or authorities, and the coordinates entered into the NCDR Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. The ultimate purpose is for the Government to be confident that operations are carried-out in a safe, effective, and efficient manner.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a national TQM capacity to be comprised of representatives from the NCDR and the REC ▪ In-Depth training on the TQM aspects of the NMAS ▪ Undertake close monitoring throughout the mine clearance process ▪ Certify compliance with procedures ▪ Sample cleared areas as part of the final inspection process 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Advisor (Operations) ▪ Training materials ▪ Workshops ▪ Demining equipment
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National QA/QC capacity created ▪ NMAS applied in all phases of mine clearance ▪ Systematic monthly recording and reporting produced 	<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher degree of confidence in the clearance process ▪ Expedited clearance process ▪ Progress and bottlenecks recorded and acted upon
<p>Duration 12 months</p>	<p>Budget \$300,000</p>

iii) Specific Mine Clearance Objective Clear the Israeli mines in the Aqaba-Wadi Araba region.	
Background The area along the southern border with Israel has remained mine infested since the 1994 peace agreement returned the lands to the Kingdom. The region has become strategically more important over the past decade with a planned university campus to be built in the Aqaba area which would be managed by a joint Jordanian-Israeli-American consortium. There are plans for further development of hydro electricity and tourism in the area, as well as the mega Red-Dead Sea pipeline project which will have major bearings on the future development and quality of life potential of all the people of Jordan. Given the strategic national development importance of this area it is vital that the approximately 12 million m ² of SHA -- comprising of 73,000 Israeli mines - - be cleared by a NMAS accredited organization.	
Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquisition of minefield records from Israeli Defence Force (IDF) ▪ Public tender for technical survey of 3 blocs of 4 million m² ▪ Public tender for clearance of 3 blocs of confirmed minefields ▪ Post-Clearance records submitted to NCDR 	Input <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mine survey and clearance project funding ▪ Accredited operators ▪ NCDR Quality Assurance Team ▪ Demining Equipment ▪ Supplies ▪ Travel
Output Compliant to NMAS, 12 million m ² of cleared ground to be returned for productive use.	Outcome Demining along the southern Jordan-Israeli border will have significant positive effects, as the both the process and results of demining the mine infested areas will contribute to the peacebuilding and reconstruction in the region.
Duration 30 Months	Budget \$13.8 million

<p>iv) Specific Mine Clearance Objective Accelerate mine clearance along the northern border with Syria and in the Jordan Valley by establishing a national demining capacity capable of clearing 5.5 m² annually.</p>	
<p>Background The resources of the REC have been stretched and there is now an urgent necessity to complement their work in the Jordan Valley and the northern border region if these areas are to be returned into productive use by 2009. The NMAP is calling for an additional clearance capacity capable of delivering 5.5 million m² of additional cleared land annually. The creation of a national entity to take up this challenge has gained momentum and the GoJ and the JAF have both indicated their willingness to provide the start-up capital and support for such an initiative, while UNDP would act in a technical capacity role. Given the large number of ex-deminers available to work in Jordan, recruitment and refresher training are not seen as major obstacles to a speedy establishment.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government support for creation of national demining entity ▪ Establishment of entity ▪ Refresher training up to the level of the new NMAS ▪ Deployment and demining 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management team ▪ 350 deminers ▪ Demining equipment ▪ Supplies ▪ Vehicles ▪ Travel
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National demining operator ▪ 350 trained and equipped deminers ▪ 5.5 m² of land cleared annually 	<p>Outcome Jordan will have addressed two of its biggest challenges, the relatively low rates of production and lack of a national non-military demining capacity. Collectively, this intervention will help to ensure that Jordan's 2009 commitments are met.</p>
<p>Duration 48 months</p>	<p>Budget \$30 million</p>

GOAL TWO: INFORMATION CREATION & MANAGEMENT

Create, manage, analyze, and disseminate information related to all aspects of mine action.

Undertake a modified Landmine Impact Survey and populate the NCDR IMSMA database to feed the basic information needed to develop and manage the five year national mine action plan. The plan will provide the data needed to prioritize, plan, and report on progress being made viz the milestones outlined in the NMAP.

<p>i) Specific Information Management Objective Undertake a customized Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) to ascertain the socio-economic impact on the local communities and develop a logical mine clearance prioritization process based on poverty reduction criteria.</p>	
<p>Background <i>Landmine Impact Survey (LIS):</i> The LIS provides the baseline socio-economic, victim, and basic technical data used in all Mine Action Centres throughout the world. The Data from the LIS is used to populate the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database that has now been established with the support of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) at the NCDR. The IMSMA-LIS combination allows for priority setting and planning based on risk, victims, and development factors. It also allows for clear and competent reporting on the progress and impacts of mine action as the 2009 approaches. To ensure the highest standards for mine action are met, NCDR will work closely with UNDP, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and the Survey Action Centre (SAC). Given the nature of the Jordan mine threat, it is envisioned that a full-scale LIS will not be required, but, rather a modified or 'light' version will suffice.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint NCDR-UN-SAC pre-LIS mission ▪ Design and draft of LIS in compliance with IMAS ▪ Field Testing of LIS questionnaire ▪ Training of enumerators ▪ LIS conducted by locally contracted organization ▪ Final report produced ▪ UN certification ▪ IMSMA data input 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local research institution ▪ Computer equipment ▪ Vehicles (2) ▪ Supplies ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Training ▪ Publication
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Populated IMSMA database on Socio-Economic impact of landmines ▪ Victim database/registry ▪ Logical clearance priority list ▪ Targeted MRE programme ▪ Tailored SVA programme ▪ Annual impact and progress reporting based on concrete data ▪ Baseline information on all aspects of mine action in Jordan 	<p>Outcome Rigorous information management techniques brought to mine action which will enhance planning, implementation, and timely reporting on the progress and impact of mine action in Jordan</p>
<p>Duration 12 months</p>	<p>Budget \$250,000</p>

GOAL THREE: SURVIVOR & VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Develop and deliver a coherent and coordinated national SVA policy and programme which integrates physical rehabilitation and social reintegration for all landmine victims and survivors.

<p>i) Specific Survivor & Victim Assistance Objective Develop a national SVA policy to guide and target the long-term assistance required by survivors of landmine and UXO incidents in Jordan.</p>	
<p>Background The Ottawa Convention adopted an all-inclusive definition of Survivors and Victims which consists of the individual(s) involved in a mine incident, their immediate families, and the mine impacted communities in which they live. It goes on to state in more specific terms that these efforts should include the “assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.” Thus, it is held that programs should be designed to support the long-term shared responsibility of SVA within all affected groups. The main components of SVA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Disability Policy and Law > Health and Social Welfare Research & Data Collection > First Aid & Primary Health Care > Hospital-Medical Care > Rehabilitation > Social and Economic Reintegration <p>The overall objective of the Jordan SVA policy is to holistically engage all outstanding aspects of SVA as prescribed in the Ottawa Convention and captured in Jordan’s 1993 <i>Law for the Welfare of Disabled Persons</i>. The key GoJ partner in the development of the Policy will be the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) who is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of activities related to the <i>Law</i>. The National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP), Hashemite Charitable Society for Soldiers with Special Needs (HCSSSN), and Landmine Survivors Network (LSN), World Health Organization (WHO), and RMS are also expected to play leading roles in the development of the policy.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Steering committee struck ▪ Stakeholder consultations ▪ Community out-reach ▪ Design and drafting of policy ▪ Publication ▪ Dissemination ▪ GoJ adoption 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Publication
<p>Output National SVA policy set within the framework of national and international norms and laws governing the minimum assistance provided survivors.</p>	<p>Outcome Needs of survivors addressed in instituted GoJ national policy ensuring sustainability and targeted impact.</p>
<p>Duration 12 Months</p>	<p>Budget \$25,000</p>

<p>ii) Specific Survivor & Victim Assistance Objective Strengthen local capacity to provide hospital-based rehabilitation services to all survivors and victims of landmines in Jordan.</p>	
<p>Background Jordan has long been a leader in providing primary health care in the Middle East. It has relatively well trained and equipped medical facilities; however, in the more specialized area of caring for landmine survivors there still remain challenges in the area of prosthetic, orthopedic, and physical rehabilitation. All known victims presently receive cosmetic or mechanical prosthetic, while a small percentage have been provided mayo-electronic aids. There is a need however to upgrade and replenish the prosthetic inventories for all three systems. Since more than 50% of the victims are from the military the locus of response has been at the King Hussein Medical Centre (KHMC) where currently the National Rehabilitation Centre for Amputees (NRCA) is under construction. It is understood that the NRCA will work closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the future to provide services for <i>all</i> victims (military and civilian) in the country.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of training on therapeutic/surgical techniques ▪ Prosthetic/Orthopedic materials procured ▪ Training on mechanical and mayo-electronic systems ▪ Materials distributed and fitted ▪ Training on use of fitted devices for victims 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prosthetics ▪ Training ▪ Workshops ▪ Publications
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 Trained physiotherapists ▪ 3 Trauma surgeons trained ▪ 10 Trained Technicians ▪ Technical and training manuals produced ▪ Prosthetics properly fitted for 250 victims 	<p>Outcome The outcome of this intervention will be a further improvement to the efforts of the GoJ and a better quality of life for survivors of mine incidents.</p>
<p>Duration 24 months</p>	<p>Budget \$600,000</p>

<p>iii) Specific Survivor & Victim Assistance Objective Provide support for the successful social and economic reintegration of all victims of landmines in Jordan.</p>	
<p>Background Studies the world-over have shown that demographically farmers and herders are the most at risk populations when it comes to mine accidents.¹⁰ The nature of this form of employment requires a minimum level of physical dexterity; once an incident occurs, the marked decline in income and social standing is often precipitous. To address these losses concrete steps can be taken to help rebuild the life of the victims, their families, and communities. Most notably, will be the provision of skills, vocational, and educational opportunities aimed at personal empowerment. By offering a full-range of opportunities the individual requirements and circumstances can be tackled. The inclusion of the Ministry of Labour (MoL), MoH, MoSD, Ministry of Education (MoE), is vital to any sustainable and comprehensive national programme development and delivery. The inclusion of civil society based organizations (CBOs), universities, foundations, and NGOs is also essential if some of the most marginalized parts of Jordan society are to be given voice and opportunity in this effort.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of training, vocational, and/or educational needs of survivors ▪ Formulation/identification of appropriate levels of assistance ▪ Job/educational placements via stakeholders network 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training identified within on-going programmes (GoJ, CBO, NGOs, etc) ▪ Training of survivors ▪ Job-placement of survivors
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 survivors re-trained/educated for entry into workforce on an annual basis. 	<p>Outcome With socio-economic vulnerabilities reduced and self-reliance enhanced there would be a significant improvement in the individual quality of life for all persons and their families suffering from a mine incident in Jordan.</p>
<p>Duration 48 months</p>	<p>Budget \$300,000</p>

¹⁰ICBL. *Landmine Monitor Report. 2004.*; Handicap International, *Victim Assistance: Thematic Report 2000.*

<p>iv) Specific Survivor & Victim Assistance Objective Support for the construction of the National Rehabilitation Centre for Amputees (NRCA) which will provide services to all survivors in Jordan.</p>	
<p>Background In August 2004 construction of the NRCA commenced at the KHMC in Amman at a cost of \$2 million. The basic construction will be completed by June 2005, with the installation of the rehabilitation equipment and facilities to be completed by December 2005. The workshops and out-patient care facility will play a vital role in providing care for 2,400 Jordanians, of whom approximately 320 will be landmine survivors, the majority of whom are military or ex-military personnel. Thus far, support has been provided by Norway for the construction of the NRCA, while Canada and France have provided funding for the purchase and training of orthopedic and prosthetic supplies and service. It has been estimated that the annual running costs of the NRCA will be \$1.5 million per year, the bulk of which will be borne by the GoJ. There still is however, is the need for specific materials to deal with the nature of landmine accidents and rehabilitation workshops.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of NCRA ▪ Installation of landmine specific equipment and workshops ▪ Installation of vocational training workshops ▪ Procurement of additional and replacement tools and prosthetics ▪ Maintenance and upgrade of existing equipment 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landmine/UXO specific prosthetic and orthopedic equipment ▪ Regular Landmine/UXO specific prosthetic and orthopedic workshop restocked
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jordan's first modern centre able to address all aspects of the physical trauma and injuries suffered by landmine survivors in a comprehensive and sustained manner. ▪ Fully stocked and functioning NRCA able to provide services to an estimated 320 survivors still living in Jordan 	<p>Outcome By supplementing and helping to customize support for landmine and UXO survivors Jordan will again be demonstrating to its people and the international community the seriousness with which it takes its Convention and disability rights obligations. Provision of modern equipment and training will also enrich the long term lives of all those who have been devastated by the impacts of landmines.</p>
<p>Duration 48 months</p>	<p>Budget \$400,000</p>

GOAL FOUR: MINE RISK EDUCATION

Launch a nationally coordinated and sustained Mine Risk Education and Marking Programme

<p>i) Specific MRE Objective Design a coordinated and coherent MRE programme based on a thorough assessment of the current MRE efforts in the country.</p>	
<p>Background Mine Risk Education (MRE) has been carried out in an <i>ad hoc</i> manner since 1993. The REC, Civil Defence, Jordan Red Crescent (JRC), ICRC, UNRWA, universities, and various ministries have all at one time or another undertaken mine awareness campaigns. However, a sustained, coordinated, and IMAS compliant nationally targeted MRE programme is required in the short-medium term: the need for such an approach was also voiced by the Minister of Education who indicated his willingness to use the MoE as the main vehicle for communication. The first step in addressing this matter is to undertake a full national MRE needs assessment and the creation of an MRE baseline from which it will be possible to tailor the methods and messages used to communicate and alter behaviors in mine at risk communities. This is an important first step as it is well understood that the messages and methods used are influenced by gender, geography, education, and socio-economic status. Partners in the assessment would include the GoJ, JRC, ICRC, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, and the GICHD.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Taskforce created ▪ Needs Assessment undertaken (expert interviews, survey, etc) ▪ Focus group meetings ▪ Analysis and recommendations tabled ▪ National Programme messages and methods designed ▪ Pilot testing of new initiative ▪ Programme documentation drafted ▪ Dissemination 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment ▪ Training ▪ Supplies ▪ Vehicle ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Publication
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National MRE Assessment baseline data ▪ National MRE Communication Strategy and Plan 	<p>Outcome By re-thinking and re-organizing the Jordan MRE programme based on a systematic collection of baseline data a solid and targeted communication plan will ensure that scarce resources are being applied in reaching the most vulnerable populations in the country.</p>
<p>Duration 6 months</p>	<p>Budget \$70,000</p>

<p>ii) Specific MRE Objective Undertake a train-the-trainers programme based on the new national MRE policy and programme.</p>	
<p>Background The need to train-the-trainers to guarantee it is implemented to NMAS is central to ensuring the successful behavioral changes desired in high risk locales.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NMAS compliant MRE training programme produced ▪ Training-the-trainers conducted (MoE, NGOs, Civil Defence, etc) ▪ Regional exchanges 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Workshops ▪ Supplies ▪ Publication
<p>Output NMAS trained MRE cadre of 100 persons</p>	<p>Outcome A thoroughly trained and knowledgeable cadre of MRE educators, cognizant of the core values and objectives of the national programme will decrease the likelihood of further accidents occurring in at risk communities.</p>
<p>Duration 3 months</p>	<p>Budget \$20,000</p>

<p>iii) Specific Mine Risk Education Objective Deliver the new MRE programme to all high risk communities living with landmines in Jordan.</p>	
<p>Background Once a new national MRE programme has been developed and training of the out-reach teams completed the third activity will be field level implementation. Given Jordan's relatively advanced mass media, graphic arts, print, television, and radio will be employed to communicate the national MRE message. A second mode of delivery will be via the school curriculum, university lectures, and textbooks also known as the small media. In some areas the more conventional method of delivery will be utilized (i.e.: theater groups, sports festivals, t-shirts, caps). Although the focus will be directed at the approximately 150,000 living adjacent to SHA, some of the mass media campaigns will reach a much wider audience (national TV/radio) of several million.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of MRE programme into workings of the MoE, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHSR), MoH ▪ Communication mediums/messages finalized and produced ▪ Community out-reach and national campaigns launched ▪ Mixture of mass; focused and conventional media employed to convey messages ▪ Scheduled MRE delivered for duration of mine clearance in a given region 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment ▪ Training ▪ Supplies ▪ Vehicle ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Communications ▪ Publications
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive MRE provided to 150,000 most at risk people ▪ General MRE provided to national audience of millions 	<p>Outcome It is expected that behaviour changes concerning mines and UXOs will occur in areas adjacent to SHA and there will be a reduction in the number of landmine incidents.</p>
<p>Duration 36 months</p>	<p>Budget \$500,000</p>

GOAL FIVE: ADVOCACY & UNIVERSALIZATION

Advocate for the universalization and implementation of the Ottawa Treaty into national legislation and law in the MENA region.

<p>i) Specific Advocacy & Universalization Objective Draft Jordanian National Legislation and Law on the implementation of the Ottawa Treaty</p>	
<p>Background Although Jordan has signed and ratified the Treaty there is now the need to develop national legislation to govern all aspects of mine action. Establishing the legal instruments to regulate all aspects of mine action in accordance with the articles of the Treaty is critical to ensuring the successful implementation of Treaty at the national level. Furthermore, by drafting national legislation the opportunity for Jordan to openly debate in Parliament, and through other public fora, all the legal and practical elements of mine action will help guarantee long term commitment to the goals and spirit of the Treaty. Apart from strengthening the mandate of the NCDR, the roles and responsibilities of the line-ministries and private actors will be more clearly and legally defined. Enshrining into national legislation/law the articles of the Treaty will also lead to a greater degree of ownership of the mine problem, beyond the military, and accountability on behalf of the state.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Task Force Established ▪ Introduction to Legislators ▪ Ministerial Consultations ▪ Experts Meetings ▪ CBO Meetings ▪ Preliminary Drafting ▪ Discussion ▪ Introduction to Parliamentary ▪ Parliamentary Debate 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultant (Legal) ▪ Training ▪ Workshops ▪ Communications
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Mine Action Legislation ▪ National Mine Action Law 	<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating clearly defined instruments of law governing all aspects of mine action is a responsibility of all states parties to the Ottawa Convention and will lead in greater ownership and commitment to solving Jordan's mine problem.
<p>Duration 12 Months</p>	<p>Budget \$20,000</p>

<p>ii) Specific Advocacy & Universalization Objective MENA Ottawa Treaty Universalization Conference</p>	
<p>Background</p> <p>The number of countries who have ratified the Convention in MENA is modest, with Jordan, and 7 other Arab countries having completed the process. There still remain 13 other countries who have not signed the Treaty. As a peacebuilding and legal measure there is a clear need to increase the number of signatories. Jordan has played host to one regional workshop on the universalization of the Treaty. As noted, the <i>Regional Seminar on Military and Humanitarian Issues Surrounding the Ottawa Convention</i> held in Amman, in April 2004. The purpose of the Seminar was to exchange views within MENA on the status of the Convention and discuss the strategic military utility of employing landmines during conflict. To continue the momentum and spirit of dialogue created by the Seminar, Jordan feels the time is opportune to intensify the dialogue with its neighbours and narrow the discussion from the military application of landmines (which was roundly discredited) onto the signing and ratification of the Ottawa Treaty.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bilateral Discussions ▪ Outreach Workshops ▪ Regional Seminar 	<p>Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICBL ▪ Training ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Communications
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gulf States Workshop ▪ Middle East Workshop ▪ Nile Valley Workshop ▪ North Africa Workshop ▪ Jordan Conference ▪ Amman Declaration establishing a MENA position on the utility of landmines ▪ Increased number of Treaty signatories 	<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through a series of planned high level meetings and seminars a greater number of MENA states will be informed as to the essence, essentials, and importance of signing the Treaty in the context of reducing risk and promoting demilitarization.
<p>Duration 12 Months</p>	<p>Budget \$150,000</p>

GOAL SIX: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AT THE NCDR

Develop the technical, managerial, and analytical capacity of the NCDR to manage all aspects of national mine action programme.

<p>i) Specific Capacity Development Objective Build the NCDR's managerial and leadership capacity</p>	
<p>Background As a young organization, NCDR still needs to develop its managerial, analytical, and technical capacity further if it is to carry out its mandate as the national mine action authority. At present a restructuring at the NCDR, lead by HRH Prince Mired Bin Raad, as Chairman of the Board, has seen the appointment of a new Board of Directors, National Director, and two planners, all bode well for the future of mine action in Jordan. Still several Capacity Development (CD) challenges, outlined in this NMAP remain for the NCDR to become an effective and efficient manager of MA in Jordan. CD in the area of project management, planning, reporting, information, and operations leading to the effective management of the NMAP will be undertaken to ensure national ownership, leadership, and sustainability. The primary aim is for the sharing, transfer, and utilization of technical expertise to take place within well-defined operational systems and broader knowledge networks. In support of these objectives, UNDP launched a CD project in mid-2004 aimed at addressing these major challenges from three integrated perspectives: i) individual training needs ii) NCDR's strategic planning and management requirements, and iii) global mine action trends.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-depth background on mine action concepts and methods provided ▪ Mine Action-poverty reduction based planning ▪ Annual national mine action work planning ▪ Multi-year resource mobilization strategy ▪ Coordination and collaboration processes ▪ Project management ▪ Survey and risk assessment ▪ Information creation, analysis, and dissemination ▪ Reporting, monitoring and evaluation 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Advisor (Chief) ▪ Technical Advisor (Operations) ▪ GICHD, ▪ James Madison University (JMU) ▪ Cranfield University (CU) ▪ Training ▪ Supplies ▪ Vehicle ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Communications
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thorough appreciation for all aspects of Mine Action ▪ Mine Action mainstreamed into development (SETP, MDGs) ▪ Information produced and analyzed based on systematic processes ▪ Annual integrated work plan produced ▪ Tasking based on national priorities ▪ Progress reporting institutionalized ▪ Multi-year financial support secured ▪ Mine Action centralized and coordinated ▪ Project funding transparently and efficiently dispersed 	<p>Outcome The overall outcome of the CD intervention will be a strong institution with modern organizational procedures drawn from local and international best practices. The primary benefactors of an efficient NCDR will be the people waiting to have land cleared from their communities, and the GoJ, operators, and donors who will have an effective partner overseeing all aspects of Jordan's mine action effort.</p>
<p>Duration 24 Months</p>	<p>Budget \$850,000</p>

<p>ii) Specific Capacity Development Objective Support for NCDR running and operational costs.</p>	
<p>Background The Ministry of Finance (MoF) currently provides the NCDR with a budget of \$235,000 annually; while the Armed Forces contribute \$35,000 from its own internal resources for a combined total of \$280,000. Given the ambitious CD agenda and formidable responsibilities of the NCDR there is a need to expand moderately the core institutional resource base. This would include the hiring of short-term consultants and providing operational cost support for annual workshops, seminars, publications, and travel. Running costs for supplies and communications will also be in need of supplementation.</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hiring of short-term national consultants ▪ Purchasing of monthly office supplies ▪ Annual pre-planned travel to major meetings (States Parties, etc) ▪ Tri-Annual technical workshops and annual review conference ▪ Publication of annual report ▪ Monthly internet charges and maintenance 	<p>Input</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultants (National) ▪ Supplies ▪ Travel ▪ Workshops ▪ Publication ▪ Communications ▪ General running costs
<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short-term technical support recruited (Operations, GIS, HR, etc) ▪ Monthly office supplies procured in timely manner ▪ Jordan represented at key mine action meetings ▪ 3 technical workshops and 1 national seminar held ▪ Annual Report Published ▪ Information Communications Technology (ICTs) functioning properly 	<p>Outcome The general institutional support for operations at NCDR will allow the NCDR to remain a vibrant and active leader in executing its function as the national mine action authority.</p>
<p>Duration 50 Months</p>	<p>Budget \$450,000</p>

9. MONITORING & EVALUATION OF NMAP

- 9.1 The NMAP will be monitored and evaluated using a Results Based Management (RBM) framework which is employed globally by the major donor countries and the United Nations. The adoption of RBM will allow the NCDR to quantitatively and qualitatively ensure that all MA efforts feed directly or indirectly into the development priorities of the country.
- 9.2 Furthermore, analysis, data and annual reports will be produced by the NCDR to explain what progress is being made *vis-à-vis* with the Articles of the Ottawa Convention, the SETP, and Jordan's MDGs targets.
- 9.3 The NMAP will be reviewed at the start of each calendar year to measure its progress and shortfalls. Based on the annual review, workplans for each operational area within mine action will be produced.

10. NMAP BUDGET

The total budget is estimated at \$47.79 million. The GoJ overall contribution towards the plan over the coming 5 years is expected to reach \$14.58 million. There is thus a shortfall of \$33.22 million.

Goals	Global Budget (in million USD)					Total amount (in million USD)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mine Clearance Operations	2.07	11.08	12.0	12.0	7	\$44.15
GoJ Contributions	0.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	\$14.50
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>7.58</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>\$29.65</i>
Information Creation and Management	0.05	0.200	–	–	–	\$0.25
GoJ Contributions	0.03	0.05	–	–	–	\$0.08
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.150</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>\$0.17</i>
Survivor and Victim Assistance	.01	.49	.475	.175	.175	\$1.325
GoJ Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>.01</i>	<i>.49</i>	<i>.475</i>	<i>.175</i>	<i>.175</i>	<i>\$1.325</i>
Mine Risk Education	.035	.305	.125	.125	–	\$.590
GoJ Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>.035</i>	<i>.305</i>	<i>.125</i>	<i>.125</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>\$.590</i>
Advocacy & Universalization	–	.08	.09	–	–	\$170
GoJ Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>.09</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>\$.170</i>
NCDR Capacity Development	.25	.45	.40	.10	.10	\$1.3
GoJ Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>.25</i>	<i>.45</i>	<i>.40</i>	<i>.10</i>	<i>.10</i>	<i>\$1.3</i>
TOTAL	2.42	12.61	13.09	12.40	7.28	\$47.79
GoJ Contribution	.53	3.55	3.5	3.5	3.5	\$14.58
<i>Support Required</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.59</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>\$33.22</i>

APPENDIX A: Local Consultation Process

Chief of Staff Jordan Armed Forces
 Directorate of Family and Social Security
 General Statistics Department
 Greater Amman Municipality
 Jordan Valley Authority
 Landmine Survivors Network
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Ministry of Education
 Ministry of Environment
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Ministry of Health
 Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
 Ministry of Social Development
 Ministry of Tourism and Archaeology
 Ministry of Water Irrigation
 National Poverty Fund
 Prime Minister
 Red Crescent
 Royal Engineering Corps
 Royal Geographic Center
 Royal Medical Services
 UNDP

APPENDIX B: NMAP Delivery Modality

Goal	Execution Modalities	Implementing Body	Short-Term Objective (2005/06)	Long-Term Objective (2007/09)
Mine Clearance	National Execution (NEX) via NCDR	GoJ, REC, UNDP, UNMAS, GICHD, National Operator, IDF	Significantly increase production rates and safety standards	Meet 2009 obligations and contribute to national development agenda and peacebuilding in the region
Landmine Impact Survey	NEX via NCDR	GoJ, NCDR, National research institution, SAC, UNDP, UNMAS	Generate baseline socio-economic and risk data to better comprehend, plan, and prioritize mine action	Mainstreamed planning and development orientated approach to mine action adopted
Survivor & Victim Assistance	NEX via NCDR	MoH, MoSD, RMS, JRC, HCSSN, LSN, WHO	All victims receive rehabilitation for injuries suffered from landmines	Social and economic reintegration for all survivors
Mine Risk Education	NEX via NCDR	MoE, MoHSR, REC, JRC, ICRC, UNRWA, UNICEF	Systematic and germane approach to localized problem	No further incidents
Advocacy	NEX via NCDR	GoJ, MFA, NCDR, International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), GICHD	Understanding of the Treaty and political will and momentum increased	Larger number of Arab countries acceding to the Treaty
Capacity Building	NEX via NCDR	UNDP, GICHD, JMU, CU	Improved individual and institutional performance; increased productivity, coordination, and resource mobilization	NMAP managed effectively to meet 2009 deadline and contribute to poverty alleviation

Implementation Schedule

APPENDIX C:

Goal	Objective	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				Executing Agency	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Information Creation & Management Capacity Development	Landmine Impact Survey					\$250,000																	National Research Institute, NCDR, Goj, CAC, UNMAS
	Technical & Managerial CD					\$850,000																	UNDP, GICHD, IMU, NCDR, CU
	Running Costs									\$450,000													MoF, UNDP, GoJ, CD, NCDR
Mine Clearance	National Standards				\$50,000																		GICHD, UNMAS, UNDP, GoJ, REC,
	TQM Training					\$300,000																	UNMAS, UNDP, REC, NCDR
	Israeli Minefields (Aqaba-Wadi Araba)									\$13.8 million													GoJ, REC, IDF, National operator
Mine Risk Education	Accelerated Demining																						NCDR, UNDP, National operator, REC
	Assessment & Design				\$70,000																		MoE, JRC, ICRC, UNRWA, UNICEF, UNDP, GICHD
	Train-the-trainers					\$20,000																	REC, JRC, MoE, NGOs
Advocacy	New Programme Implementation																						MoE, MoHSR, REC, JRC, ICRC
	National legislation for the treaty									\$20,000													GoJ, NCDR, GICHD
	Universalization objective									\$150,000													GoJ, NCDR, (CBL), MoF, GICHD
Survivor & Victim Assistance	National Policy & Standards					\$25,000																	GoJ, MoH, MoSD, RMS, WHO
	Physical Rehab Program									\$600,000													RMS, MoH, MoSD, LSN, HCSSSN, WHO, ICRC
	Socio-Economic Reintegration																						GoJ, MoL, MoP, MoE, LSN, HCSSSN
NRFCA Core Support																							GoJ, MoH, RMS, Private medical sector

APPENDIX D: Milestones in Jordan Mine Action

- 1967 >> Six Day War sees landmines planted by both sides in the conflict
- 1979 >> Planting of landmines ceases
- 1993>> HM King Hussein orders the JAF to commence with humanitarian demining operations and the Jordan Demining Programme (JDP) is launched
- 1997 >> Joint UN-Donor Mission travels to Jordan to assess MA efforts and investigate the possibilities of international assistance for Jordan
- 1998 >> Ottawa Convention signed on 11 August and ratified on 13 November
- 1999 >> Ottawa Convention comes into force in Jordan on 1 May
- 2000 >> Royal Decree establishes the NCDR as the national mine action authority
- 2001 >> HM King Abdullah appoints HRH Talal Bin Mohammed Chairman of NCDR
- 2002 >> HM King Abdullah appoints JAF Chief of Staff, General Malkawi Chairman of NCDR
- 2003 >> UNDP and Ministry of Planning sign Capacity Development at the NCDR project contribution agreement in August
- 2004 >> UNDP Chief Technical Advisor takes up post in May
- 2004 >> HM King Abdullah appoints HRH Prince Mired Bin Raad as Chairman of NCDR
- 2005 >> Royal Decree approves new NCDR Board of Directors
- 2005 >> National Mine Action Plan launched in June

The NCDR would like to thank all those people and organizations who have contributed to the formulation of the NMAP and look forward to working together towards a Jordan free of landmines.