

## Jordan Article 5 Summary



BG. Gen Al-Maiteh Falah  
Royal Engineer Corps

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## Introduction

- The agenda of my presentation is to give you and overview of the Jordan Article 5 Implementation Plan.
- I will not have time to go into all the details so will take this opportunity to highlight some more general points that are in our report that will we be submitting today.

● Jordan lies in the Middle East region, an unstable area, which has witnessed many conflicts. The problem started at the end of the 1967 war, when Israel occupied the West Bank and the emerging of a new cease-fire line. During years '68 and '69 the region was affected by the attritions of war accompanied by infiltration operations.

● Mines were planted along the northern and western borders of the country and to the Dead Sea in the south. In the western slopes of the Eastern Highlands, all the avenues of approach from Israel also have many fields and on the other side of the Cease-fire line. After restoring the occupied Jordanian Territories a considerable number of mines were identified.



## Size of problem

- The total number of planted mines in Jordan is (304,653). The JAF planted up to ( 231,528) mines, of these (151,028) are AP and 80,500 are AT. While the Israeli Defense Forces planted 73,125 mines in Araba Valley and Albaqura covering 48.511 m<sup>2</sup> of the fertile lands restored to Jordan through the Cease-Fire Agreement

By JAF	No of minefields	No of mines	AT Mines	AP Mines	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Suspected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
	364	231528	80500	151028	48,074	20,000
By IDF	133	73125	8323	64802	437	2,000

- In addition to the above Jordan still suffering from the residuals of UXOs spread in many locations. Over the past three decades the REC has conducted a thorough inspection and has disposed of thousands of UXOs, however there are still many locations that are still categorized as suspected areas

## Jordan Mine Action

- Because of the size of the problem and its social and economic impact, Jordan in 1993 through the REC launched an ambitious comprehensive demining program depending on our assets and by a sole Jordanian finance aiming at :
  - Protecting people from the hazard of mines
  - Reusing the lands for agriculture, tourism, and cultural reasons
  - Establishing new industrial projects, new highways and rebuilding the current ones
  - full coordination with the national community for demining, rehabilitation
  - committed to execute Ottawa Treaty Articles

- REC has been able to achieve a great deal, characterized by the removal of 101,560 mixed mines until the beginning of 2004, which means that Jordan in his future vision went farther than what Ottawa Treaty is seeking to accomplish, this number resemble one third (1/3) of the total number of planted mines, covering more than 40% of the total infected area for future agricultural investment (in 2003 we cleared 556 mixed type mines and disposed of 1,890 UXO).
- The work was done through the deployment of (20) demining teams, each consisting of 20 persons in addition to 5 minesweepers and many soil removing vehicles ( loaders , bulldozers and heavy trucks ) and administrative vehicles .

## Remaining mines

	No of minefields	No of mines	AT Mines	AP Mines
Jordanian minefields	181	129968	40638	89330
Israeli minefields	133	70888	6086	64802



## Cleared mines

Jordanian minefields	No of minefields	No of mines	AT Mines	AP Mines
	183	101560	42099	59461

101560  
CLEARED

## Priorities

● The following priorities were adopted in order to guarantee the continuing success and minimizing the side effects of the problem of mines :

- Minefields close to densely inhabited areas
- Minefields hindering national economic projects
- Minefields close to tourist, sacred and historical sites
- Minefields hindering infrastructure projects
- Minefields hindering individual and small economic development projects
- Security minefields ( Jordanian – Syrian borders)
- Israeli minefields

● There is a huge amount of work to be accomplished by 2009 and with the support of the international community we feel we can meet our strategic clearance objectives which comprises of three basic phases:

- Phase I : 1999-2005: demining in Jordan Valley and the Eastern Heights
- Phase II : 2005-2007: Security Zone (Jordanian – Syrian borders )
- Phase III: 2007-2009: Demining remaining suspected areas in western areas



## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

● Jordan collaboration with the donors started in 1996 to assist JDP, the total assistance received is about 11 M US \$, the major donors were :

- The United States of America : 7.291 M US\$
- Norway : 1.591 M US\$
- Canada : 1.278 M US\$
- United Kingdom : 0.5 M sterling bound
- Federal Republic of Germany : 116,500.0 DM

● The present confirmed levels of funding for 2005-09 unfortunately will not meet the needs of Jordan if it intends to meet its 2009 target. We are appealing to the international community for help in this regard.

## Casualties Rehabilitation

● Since 1969 the total number of casualties is 529; classified as follows:

Civilian	Military	Peacekeeping Forces	Engineers
212	132	13	172
Civilian	Military	Peacekeeping Forces	Engineers

- 62 Engineers have been injured due to mine incidents casualty since 1993, of whom 13 were involved in UN Peacekeeping Missions abroad.
- The injury rate for the demining program is relatively low and acceptable (one injury per 1500 mines cleared).
- We are trying to reach in our services to the comprehensive rehabilitation and our efforts know toward this goal.

## Mine Awareness

● REC started a National Mine Awareness Program in 1999, so different mine awareness functions running annually nationwide such as lectures, seminars for schools, universities, and local societies, also distributing pamphlets, brochures and T-shirts.

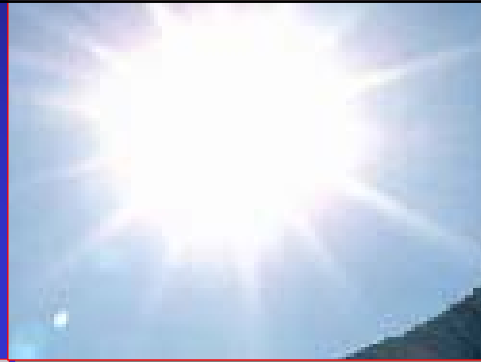


## CHALLENGES

● The following challenges may affect negatively the laid time for clearing and disposing the mine inventory in Jordan



**High temperature  
Especially in Jordan  
Valley**



**Erosion and Shifting  
Minefields**

# Heavy Vegetation



## Sensitivity of Mines Due to the Passage of Time



## Shortage of Specialty Clearance Equipment



## Deeply Buried Mines

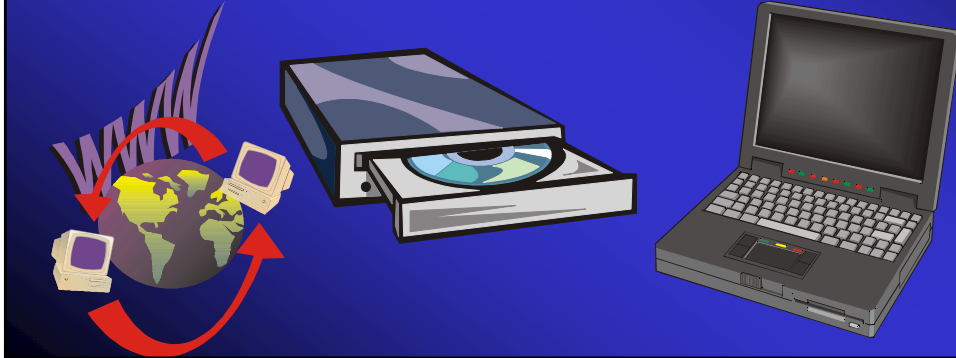
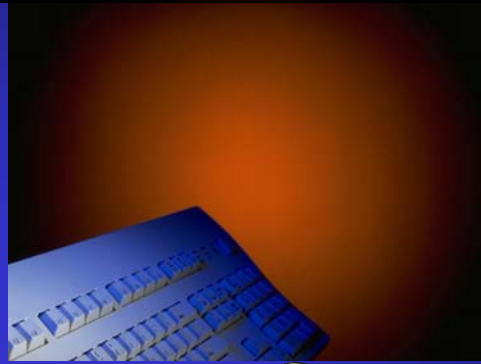






<p>Shortage of protection equipment</p>	
	<p>Shortage of spare parts for minesweepers and earth moving equipment</p>

Sustainment of the equipment which enable us to do our work more efficiently (detectors, batteries, battery charger, faxes & scanners, etc)



● In spite of these difficulties the demining project operated by REC is considered world widely as the most efficient and successful projects and it set the standards for demining projects .



# requirements

- **Heavy Equipment: Mine sweepers, Earth Moving Equipment, Detectors**
- **Protective Equipment: suites, helmets, visors, hand protectors**
- **Ambulances and First Aid Kits**
- **Marking Kit**
- **Administrative vehicles**



- **Jordan Free from landmines**
- **Applying new coordinated systems, in order to locate the mines with greater precision**
- **Establishing a regional training center for demining and rehabilitation specially in our region (Middle East) which is suffering from unstable condition**
- **Establishing a national team for mine awareness**
- **More cooperation between all parties through a continues meetings, workshops to show and rise our achievements and mutual our ideas and thoughts to encourage other countries to sign on the treaty**

● I wish from you all to put our hands together to fight against the hidden killer to reduce the suffering and to offer humanitarian relief to the growing numbers of mine victims and convert “tears to smiles” and reach that day world free from landmine, so this will happen if all of us sign on Ottawa Treaty .

● God bless you all , and I grant you wisdom in your deliberations and strength in all your endeavors



Questions