



# C-IED DCB for Jordan

## Introduction

Since 2015 the C-IED COE has actively taken part in the NATO Defence Capability Building (DCB) initiatives and has supported several NATO DCB activities in the field of C-IED. One of the recent projects led by the C-IED COE is the support the Jordanian C-IED Defence Capability Development (DCB). With this article, the C-IED COE would like to give you some insight, what and how the Center considers the support of the NATO DCB initiative and what lessons the COE learned in the “Jordan project”.

## C-IED COE DCB support for Jordan

The C-IED DCB for Jordan is significantly unique and totally different project in the C-IED COE’s life. The collaboration between the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) and the C-IED COE started in 2015. After some initial trainings and visits NATO SPS officially requested the C-IED COE to prepare a medium term Jordanian C-IED capability development project plan.

After the COE “mission analysis” process, and the coordination with JAF and NATO SPS, the following multi-year project has been created, approved and endorsed by NATO:

- Title of the project:  
- “Comprehensive Package for Strengthening Jordanian C-IED Capabilities”
- Execution timeframe: 3 June 2017 – 31 December 2018
- Leading organization: NATO C-IED COE
- Desired end-state:
  - Jordan will have a national C-IED policy, and other supporting national documents and programs that enable the Jordanian defense and security forces to cooperate more formally and coherently.
  - The JAF will be able to sustain its training capability with a stand-alone Jordanian program.
  - Jordan C-IED capabilities will be strengthened, allowing the country to better cope with future security challenges.

You can see in Figure 1 that in 2017 the project focused on the Jordanian national C-IED Policy development and in 2018 mainly the tactical units’ C-IED capability improvement. In the upper part of the Figure those events can be seen were conducted in Jordan and the bottom part those activities are positioned that were run outside of Jordan.

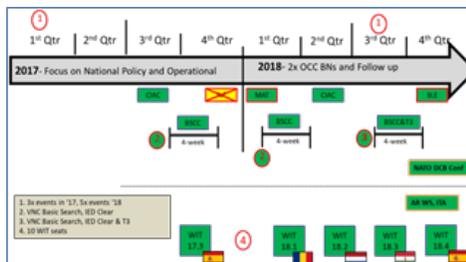


Figure 1 – The Jordan C-IED Project plan and execution



With the C-IED Awareness Course (CIAC) the C-IED COE trained the Jordanian armed forces, gendarmeries, law enforcement, security service and the national crisis management center staff members about the basic understanding of the C-IED approach. IED Basic Search and Clearance Course (BSCC) and IED Basic Search and Clearance & Train the Trainer Course (BSC&T3) are tactical level courses with which the JAF EOD and Military Engineer personnel, responsible for dealing with the improvised explosive device, were trained.



IED Basic Search and Clearance & Train the Trainer Course

The BSC&T3 was the pace of the training events because in one hand the training audience was selected from those JAF personnel who already attended several international courses before and on the other hand the performance of the selected personnel convinced the JAF superiors that they could become instructor in the future. With this course the aim was that the selected 15 JAF personnel could gain information and practice the IED search and clearance tactics and technics at a higher level and they also started learning how to become a C-IED instructor.

During these courses the Mobil Training Team composed the C-IED COE staff members and several external Subject Matter Experts from the following voluntary contributing nations:

- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Romania
- Spain
- United States of America



Another very important training event was the Weapon Intelligence Team (WIT) course. In the duration of this project five iterations of WIT courses were carried out on rotation bases in different European countries, and Jordan had 2 seats in each iteration. With this type of trainings the JAF C-IED exploitation capability significantly improved.



During the project a Mobil Advisory Team (MAT), a Senior Leadership Engagement (SLE) visits were also planned and conducted. Each time the MAT/SLE paid a visit at multiple Jordanian organization (i.e: JAF General Staff HQ, JAF Royal Engineer Corps, Jordanian Public Security Directorate, Bomb Disposal Unit HQ, Jordanian Public Security Directorate, National Crime Laboratory, National Center for Security and Crises Management). The aim of those visits were to provided assistance for developing the national C-IED policy and other related documents, to strengthen their cross-governmental, interagency collaboration, cooperation and to institutionalize their informal relationships.



The C-IED CoE Mobil Advisory Team

In total, as it was stated in project goals, this project is a real “robust” program because it had not only training events but also key leader engagement activities, meetings; the consulted authorities were from tactical-operational-strategic levels; and not only the JAF but also the Jordanian law enforcement, security and public sectors were involved. Moreover, in this project all together 104 Jordanians took part in the different C-IED courses.

Of course, we cannot say that the success comes from only one single organization contribution. The reason of the real success comes from that the objectives were identified and coordinated among the respective entities, comes from that the receiver, end-user was able to recognize that they have a key active role in this project, and comes from that the voluntary contributing nations and their Subject Matter Experts who carried out a really valuable job during the delivered courses.

We can also see this project plan is also a good product, something that in the C-IED DCB projects the C-IED community should follow in the future. The project lines of efforts are the complexity, variety of the different activities, the targeted all levels in the JAF structure and the clearly communicated interagency approach.

Each side of the project contributors identified challenges that could be solved together.



One of the most challenging issues was the interpretation. When the attendees could not speak in English, immediately the English speaker instructors should count on extended lectures time. On the other hand, the interpretations should correct with proper terminology, and the interpreters should have education about the C-IED subject otherwise the planned message of the class will not arrive to the audience. Additional Lessons Learned was better coordination between, amongst other organizations, bodies to avoid redundancies, duplications regarding the C-IED content.

## Summary

Based on the C-IED COE mission it is quite obvious that the C-IED COE is one of the NATO related organizations that can easily support any NATO C-IED related DCB initiatives. During the passing years the C-IED COE gained lots of experience and proved its ability, capability to prepare, coordinate or even conduct such initiatives on behalf of NATO.

The recent C-IED DCB projects in Jordan significantly improved the Jordanian C-IED capabilities.

The Jordan C-IED DCB project plan can be a good tool for the future because this plan engages each national defense and security sectors and also assists, supports the Jordanian national C-IED capability development.

