

### Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

**Jordan has been actively engaged within the framework of the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme since 1998.**

The NATO SPS Programme enables close collaboration on issues of common interest to enhance the security of NATO and partner nations by facilitating international efforts to meet emerging security challenges, supporting NATO-led operations and missions, and advancing early warning and forecasting for the prevention of disasters and crises.

The current SPS Key Priorities include:

- *Counter-Terrorism;*
- *Energy Security;*
- *Cyber Defence;*
- *Defence against CBRN Agents;*
- *Environmental Security;*
- *Security-related Advanced Technology;*
- *Border and Port Security;*
- *Human and Social Aspects of Security.*

Additionally, the SPS Programme helps to promote *regional security* through scientific cooperation among partners. The Programme also helps to *prepare* interested eligible nations for NATO membership. SPS activities often have a high *public diplomacy* value.

## JORDAN

Jordan is an active partner in the SPS Programme. Leading areas for cooperation include **Counter-IED**, **Cyber Defence**, and **Border Security**. Below are some examples of activities led by scientists and experts from Jordan and NATO countries under the framework of the NATO SPS Programme. SPS activities on Cyber Defence, Border Security and C-IED have contributed to the **Defence and Related Security Capacity Building (DCB)** Package for Jordan.

### Cooperative Activities

#### COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE FOR STRENGTHENING JORDANIAN COUNTER-IED CAPABILITIES

Following the training courses delivered to the Jordanian Armed Forces in 2015 on C-IED, the primary goal of this project under the DCB package for Jordan was to bolster its C-IED capabilities and assist in developing a more robust national and operational level programme capable of addressing the IED threat. This was achieved through the provision of a comprehensive training package, train-the-trainer programme, and assistance in the implementation of national interagency C-IED doctrines and programmes (IED Lexicon, Reporting, and Lessons Learned programmes). Altogether, 19 iterations of six different training courses and events were completed both in Jordan and abroad with 241 Jordanian military and law enforcement personnel attending the various training events. This four-year project has provided the necessary support to Jordanian Defence and Security Forces to maintain and enhance a flexible, highly-responsive C-IED capability in order to withstand the current and any anticipated future IED threat. *This project was led by experts from Jordan, Spain and Ireland.* [ref. G5387].



## SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTING A CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY FOR JORDAN

Launched in 2014, this Multi-Year Project (MYP) was part of the Defence Capacity Building (DCB) package for Jordan and responded to a key national priority. It supported the country in developing capabilities to defend its infrastructure, mitigate the impact of cyber-attacks, and enhance the overall security situation in the country. The project significantly enhanced Jordan's cyber defence posture, and on a practical level, established Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT) for the Jordanian Armed Forces; a major milestone in Jordan's national cyber defence programme. Through training and professional development, the project contributed to the creation of a qualified and well-trained workforce. In addition, two conferences were organized as part of the project to create a network of cyber defence experts. The project also enabled the Alliance to enhance cooperation with other partner nations in the Middle East by developing widely usable cyber defence solutions, and creating regional networks for knowledge transfer within cyber defence communities. On 19 July 2017, NATO and the Jordanian Armed Forces inaugurated the newly established CERT in Amman, Jordan. *This activity was led by Jordan and Germany.* [ref. G4895].



Inauguration of the JAF CERT in July 2017

## HYBRID SENSOR NETWORKS FOR EMERGENCY CRITICAL SCENARIOS

This project developed a rapidly deployable high-performance hazard monitoring system for situational awareness in critical scenarios including hostile environments, battlefields, and areas subject to natural or industrial disasters. It extended existing static monitoring systems into a more active and adaptable realm. The system was designed to be autonomous, and thus more reactive and energy conserving; to employ wireless communication and charging technologies; and therefore be more efficient overall than previous approaches. *This project was led by experts from Jordan, Italy, and the United States.* [ref. G4936].

## BORDER SECURITY SYMPOSIUMS

In March 2017, the United States and Jordan led a SPS-supported symposium on border security. It aimed to better understand Jordan's overall strategy, current capabilities, and needs in the area of border security. The symposium resulted in a set of recommendations on the way forward, including, for example, the facilitation of a policy review process, to establish a requirements orchestration effort, and to organise a follow-up workshop to look at best practices. *This Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) was led by experts from Jordan and the United States.* [ref. G5343].

A follow-on ARW took place in October 2019 in Amman, Jordan. The workshop provided a venue for Allies, Jordan, NATO partners and international organisations to share lessons learned and best practices with JAF to promote continued development and maturation of their border security knowledge and capabilities. It was attended by 110 participants representing a wide range of stakeholders. *This workshop was led by Jordan and Türkiye.* [ref. G5600].



The NATO Science for Peace  
and Security Programme