NCDR and Women in Jordan

Adnan Telfah
National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation

CISR JOURNAL

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal

Part of the Defense and Security Studies Commons, Emergency and Disaster Management Commons,
Other Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons, and the Peace and Conflict Studies Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol12/iss2/35

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction by an authorized editor of JMU Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact dc_admin@jmu.edu.
NCDR and Women in Jordan

by Adrian Telfah [National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation] and Leah Young [Mine Action Information Center]

H
d high levels of gender inequality exist within Jordan—inequalities that affect the workforce. In a nation like Jordan, where wom-

en have minimal political participation and only 26 percent of women are active economically, it is difficult for women to be incor-

porated into the workforce.1 Fewer women are employed outside of the house when compared to men, with only 9 percent of Jordanian women above the age of 15 working outside their homes. Among females, unem-

ployment rates are double those for males; further, high percentages of women are discouraged from seeking employment outside of the home.2 Women who are employed are typically compensated with much lower wages than men in the same fields. The roots of these problems arise from a lack of available employment options that are compatible with the cur-

rent social roles for women.

What the NCDR Is Doing

To combat this inequality, the National Commit-

tee for Demining and Rehabilitation, Jordan’s leading mine-action authority, works to provide equal op-

portunity in employment, regardless of gender. The

NCDR has a “Mine Action Gender Mainstreaming

Action Plan,” and has consistently aimed to recruit

women as employees for the organization. The NCDR has

spent a few minutes a day lying with the mirror reflecting the remaining limb as if it were the missing limb; movement of the

mirror sometimes causes pain. This sensation can be very painful for amputees.

Relief for Amputees with “Phantom Limbs”

Gawande cited a phantom limb case study by Dr. V.S. Ramachandaran from the University of California, San Diego. In his

experiments, Ramachandaran used a mirror-in-a-box contraption that helped give his patients immediate relief by “trick-

ing” the brain into thinking the amputated limb was still there.

News Brief

Relief for Amputees with “Phantom Limbs”

Dr. Atul Gawande recently published an article in The New Yorker titled, “The Ilch,” in which Gawande offered some inexpen-
sive and rapid methods to minimize or eliminate pain that comes from a sensation known to many as a “phantom limb.” For

an amputee, a phantom limb is a sensation that makes one’s amputated appendage feel as if it is still attached and moving.

Gawande cited a phantom limb case study by Dr. V.S. Ramachandaran from the University of California, San Diego. In his

experiments, Ramachandaran used a mirror-in-a-box contraption that helped give his patients immediate relief by “trick-

ing” the brain into thinking the amputated limb was still there. This relieved the discomfort. The patient spent a few minutes a
day lying with the mirror reflecting the remaining limb as if it were the missing limb; movement of the

remaining limb was found to relieve the stress and pain caused by the phantom limb sensations. The rest of Atul Gawande’s article on these experiments/techniques can be found online at http://snipurl.com/41qj.