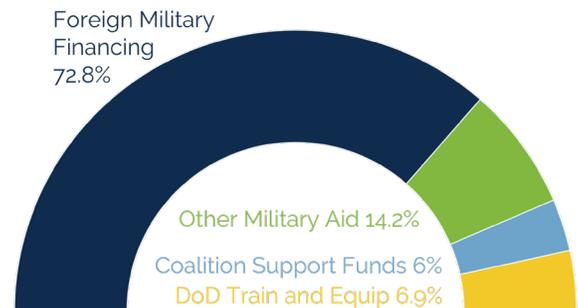


Sam Naumann | Security Assistance Monitor

OVERVIEW

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United States share a long-standing security partnership that [began in 1957](#) and has amounted to approximately \$22 billion in direct U.S. foreign assistance over the past sixty years. Accordingly, Jordan plays an outsized role in U.S. security policy in the MENA region, with successive U.S. administrations seeing Amman as a stabilizing security presence in the region and a key partner on a range of issues including Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, the war in Syria, and the counter-ISIS mission. Recently, Jordan’s King Abdullah II has looked to [reaffirm](#) the [strength](#) of his partnership with Washington after a [tense](#) relationship with the Trump administration and [dynastic infighting](#) eroded the kingdom’s sense of security and [stability](#).

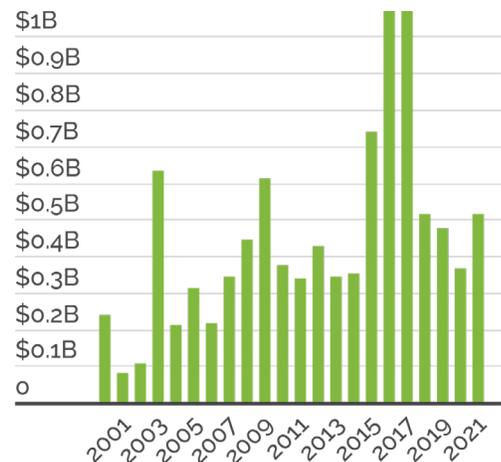
Key Programs in Jordan's \$9.5 Billion Aid Partnership, FY2001-2020



SECURITY ASSISTANCE BREAKDOWN

Jordan is one of the largest beneficiaries of U.S. security assistance, with more than \$9.8 billion in military aid since FY2000. Of that total, \$7.2 billion was through the Foreign Military Financing program, that provides grants for foreign partners to buy American defense articles and services. Jordan was also a primary beneficiary of the Department of Defense (DOD) train and equip program (sections 1206 and 333), receiving over \$660 million in assistance from FY2015 to FY2020. Additionally, Jordan receives one of the [largest allocations](#) of International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding worldwide, and IMET graduates in Jordan include King Abdullah II, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Vice Chairman, the Air Force commander, the Special Forces commander, and numerous other commanders.

U.S. Security Assistance to Jordan, FY2001-2021



AID TO JORDAN IN CONTEXT

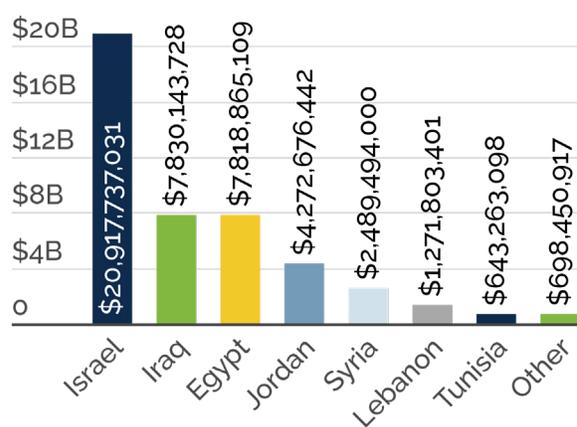
Jordan is one of just a handful of countries that have signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) that outline multi-year agreements for U.S. foreign assistance, committing the U.S. to billions in aid, years in advance. The current MOU obligates the U.S. to at least \$1.275 billion in annual bilateral aid, including hundreds of millions in security assistance. The current MOU, the third between Washington and Amman, and the first five-year agreement, was signed in FY2018 and is set to expire in FY2022.

Accordingly, U.S. foreign assistance to Jordan has grown substantially over the last two decades—[quadrupling](#) in historical terms over the past 15 years. According to recent Department of State and Defense reporting, Jordan is currently the third-largest recipient of annual foreign aid after Afghanistan and Israel. According to SAM's latest data, U.S. security assistance to Jordan has averaged \$683 million annually between FY2015-FY2021, up from an average of \$412 million between FY2008-FY2014.

Top 5 Recipients Of DoD Train And Equip Assistance, Fy2015-Fy2020

	Country	Train and Equip Assistance
	Jordan	\$660,365,129
	Lebanon	\$558,737,514
	Kenya	\$258,691,536
	Uganda	\$184,467,000
	Tunisia	\$142,292,000

US Security Aid To The MENA Region, Fy2015-Fy2020



TRAIN AND EQUIP ASSISTANCE TO JORDAN

Jordan is among the largest country recipients of the Department of Defense’s train and equip authority, which allows the Secretary of Defense to build the capacity of foreign national level security forces through the provision of training, equipment, and services. It has become one of the primary counterterrorism programs in the U.S. security cooperation enterprise.

Combining section 333 of Title 10 of the U.S. Code and its predecessor, section 1206, Jordan has been allocated over \$660 million in building partner capacity assistance, which has included the provision of small arms, artillery, night vision devices, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance materiel, and training, among many other items. Train and equip aid is the second largest component of Jordan’s historical U.S. military aid package just behind the \$9.5 billion Amman has received in Foreign Military Financing.