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Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Permanent Mission to the United Nations
Geneva

No. 575/04/2019

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit and has the honor to submit the extension request for the implementation of Article V of the convention and requests the latter to forward to the Chair of the committee on Article V implementation.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration.

March 31, 2019

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit
Geneva

56, rue de Moillebeau, P.O. Box 338
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

Tel.: (022) 919 70 10/17
Fax: (022) 919 70 29
E-mail: mission.ethiopia@ties.itu.int

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

SECOND REQUEST

FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR COMPLETING THE DESTRUCTION OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES IN MINED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE-5 PARAGRAPH-1 OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCK PILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THE THEIR DESTRUCION.

PERIOD REQUESTED 2020-2025

SUBMITTED TO THE CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION

31 MARCH 2019

Contact information:

Organization: **Ministry of National Defence - Mine Action Office**

Name : **Col. Tadege Yohala**

Telephone: **+251111380262**

Fax : **+251111380261**

E-mail: **tadege2009@yahoo.com**

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Glossary and Abbreviations

APMBC	Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention
AT/AV	Anti-Tank/Anti-Vehicle (landmine)
CL	Community Liaison
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
EDP	Ethiopian Demining Project
ELIS	Ethiopian Landmine Impact Survey
ENMAS	Ethiopian National Mine Action Standard
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EX-EMAO	Dissolved Ethiopian Mine Action Office
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMAS	International Mine Action Standard
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
ISU	Implementation Support Unit
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Ethiopia)
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NDF	National Defense Force
NG	Next Generation (IMSMA)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTS	Non Technical Survey
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RaDO	Rehabilitation and Development Organization
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TS	Technical survey
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
USD	United states Dollar
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

I. Executive Summary

Over the last 80 years, Ethiopia has been involved in several internal and external conflicts; As a result, the country has a major landmines /UXO contamination problems. Nonetheless, Ethiopia was one of the first countries to sign the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in December 1997. Ethiopia ratified the Convention on December 2004 and the Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on June 2005. At the time Ethiopia ratified the Convention, it was well known that Ethiopia was one of the most heavily Land mine contaminated countries. Mines and UXO's have been used in Ethiopia since the invasion of Italian colonialism in 1935-41, the war in the eastern region of Ethiopian Somali in the border of Somalia in 1977-1978, the long Internal conflict of 1974-1991 and the recent Ethiopia and Eritrean war in the northern region of the country in the border of Tigray and Afar Administrative Regions 1998-2000 resulting.

Following the ceasefire and December peace agreement with Eritrea signed in June 2000 with Eritrea, the Ethiopian government invited the UN to provide further advice and assistance on assessing the possibility of developing a national mine action programme. Adopting the main recommendations identified in a UN evaluation, In February 2001, The Council of Ministers decree N°70/2001 established the Ethiopian mine action office (EX-EMAO) as an autonomous legal entity responsible for mine clearance and mine risk education accountable to the Prime Minister's office. Other tasks, such as victim assistance and anti-personnel mine (APM) stockpile destruction fell under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and of Defence, respectively.

The first effort to establish a national picture of contamination in Ethiopia was the carrying out of the Ethiopian Landmine Impact Survey (ELIS). The Ethiopian Landmine Impact Survey (ELIS) carried out in 2001-2004 established nationwide baselines. The survey covered Ethiopia with a high degree of confidence that it had found virtually all impacted communities. All these communities were visited by ELIS interviewer teams and further studies were carried out in areas alleged not to contain mines.

The ELIS provided the first overall picture of the landmine problem in the country and documented the socio-economic impact of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination. However, it was later clear that the amount of contamination ways overstated.

The presence of landmines and ERW hampered the access to land in many areas, causing food insecurity and representing an obstacle to the peace consolidation process in the border areas. One half of the impacted communities reported blocked access to pasture land. Over one third of all impacted communities reported blockage to local roads and trails and rain-fed crop land. Nomadic pastoralists suffer from blocked access to water.

Transport corridors are the second most blocked resource. Impacted communities report blocked local road and trails as a more serious problem than main roads. The topography of the three most impacted regions is generally mountain, thus permitting relatively not easy avoidance of mined secondary and tertiary roads. The third blockage category in importance is rain fed cropland of impacted communities reporting problems. Rain fed cropland is a main feature of Ethiopian agriculture and this blockage represents serious hardship in some communities.

since 2002, the Ethiopian Mine Action Office /EX-EMAO/ with the support of a number of donors and Norwegian people's Aid (NPA) has carried out efforts to confirm the results of the LIS and carry out mine clearance throughout the country.

The efforts have been carried out through the employment of National Mine Action Standards and Standard Operating Procedures which, with the support of Norwegian People's Aid, have been updated in accordance with amendments to International Mine Action Standards. Operations have also been carried out employing overall quality management including quality assurance and quality control efforts to ensure that operations are in accordance with NMAS and IMAS.

During the period of 2002 – 2012 the Ethiopian Mine Action Office cleared 59,6 k.m2 and about 1,190,317,900 square meters previously suspected hazard areas were technically verified and released for the community use. In 2012 the Ex-EMAO was dissolved by decree and the remaining tasks which totalled 314 confirmed and suspected hazardous areas equal to 1,193,168,551 square meters (in Afar, Benshangul, Gambela, Oromia, Tigray and Somalia regions) that was remained and transferred to the Ministry of National Defence to be addressed by the 2020 deadline, as per Ethiopia's initial request for extension. Over the course of the request period a total of 53 SHAs measuring 136,819,000 square meters were addressed including 1,498,000 Square meters cleared 125,376,000 Square meters cancelled and 9,945,000 Square meters is reduced.

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Mine clearance in Ethiopia have had a number of qualitative benefits with over 2 million people havening benefited from the actions. Benefits of mine clearance activities over the years have included the resettlement of people displaced by the conflict, infrastructure reconstruction and repair, release of land security of previously conflict affected regions, amongst others.

The remaining contamination which must be addressed includes: 35 confirmed hazardious areas measuring 6,304,538 square meters and 226 suspected hazardous areas measuring 1,050,045,013 square meters. The total amount of remaining to be released the suspected hazard areas do not including along the Ethiopian- Eritrean confrontation boarder. When the Ethiopian Land Mine Impact Survey conducted survey the boarder was under the control of the UNMEE, so no one has been entered to the buffer zone to survey the area, because the delineation is not marked on the ground between the two countries. However, the expectation of Ethiopia is that the discussions will be ongoing through the soon to be established joint border commission to allow for survey and clearance operations to take place.

Without prejudice to the above major achievements, the mine action was faced with some difficult in the course of accomplishing its obligation. Although it has completed most of its operations but the final effort have been made difficult due to the following circumstances:

- In the first 5 year request for extension, it was expected that the state and donors budget will continue to finance the humanitarian demining activities, which did not happen.
- The implementation of the clearance is less what was initially planned. The main reason of such situation was insufficient funds.

Additional circumstances

- **Insecurity**: Some of the suspected mine contaminated areas are located in border and remote areas where it is inaccessible for civilian demining staff in terms of security and safety.
- **Accessibility**: Naturally unfriendly characterized by harsh climate, absence of basic social services for the supply of basic needs (including shelter, water, medical, infrastructure etc)

and located in remote areas. The remaining areas are located in remote parts of the country, typically in the Somali region, and, for security reasons, were not accessible to a civilian humanitarian agency like EX-EMAO.

- **Limited operations**: Continuous redeployment of demining teams in scattered minefield areas. That is scattered mined areas make it difficult to concentrate demining companies in one area and they have to consistently shift area of operations which takes time and resources.
- **Climatic Factor**: Three months out of the year mine action more or less comes to delay because of heavy rain in most part of Ethiopia. Lack of suitable roads and other infrastructures make it difficult for the teams to carry their operation and reach hazardous areas during the rainy season.

As reported in the first extension the Ethiopian Government dissolved the EX-EMAO by decree and the remaining task was placed under the responsibility of the Ministry of National Defence Engineering Main Department. And recently the responsibility is again transferred to the Ministry Head Office for the following key reasons:

- To manage the Mine action activity and resources directly by the Defence Civil Minister.
- As the remaining confirmed areas easily reachable to Ministry of National Defence Head Office can provide direction and order in its implementation directly.
- With demining resources and donations coming shorter and shorter, it is important that the landmine clearance is carried out by Ministry of National Defence, as Defence minister is in a better position to communicate with donors and for budgeting directly from the head office.

Since the closure of EX-EMAO, the Ministry of Defence Mine Action has been moving forward to implement its plan to address the remaining confirmed and suspected hazardous area. In order to implement the plan, Ethiopia does face a number of challenges including the following:

- The buffer zone between Ethiopia-Eritrea is not demarcated; marking is difficult to determine which areas are under the responsibility of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

- The Rapid response Teams (RRT) and EODs are equipped with old demining equipment which according to their life time the equipment reaches their shelf life. The Ministry of National Defence will aim to replace this equipment to fulfill Ethiopia's obligation under the AP Mine Ban Convention. However, the Ministry's budget is limited.

- To complete the work of the Demining training center left unfinished by Ex-EMAO, Ethiopia will require a significant amount of capacity building. For this, Ethiopia's training center, which is close to the capital city of Addis Ababa, has the basic establishment for the purpose of training de-miners to a high standard. Unfortunately, at the time of writing, the training center is not completed due to a lack of funding.

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- To specialized and certify Teams of RRT and EODs through advance training: In our case most clearance activities are conduct on mine fields, and our deminers are getting an experience throughout their course of work. However, our deminers are less experienced on planning and implementing assets to address other explosive remnants of war. While the Center has taken some steps on training units regarding this task, it needs international support and technical advisors.

Unfortunately, over the course of its initial 1st extension, Ethiopia has not been in a position to fulfill its obligations under Article-5. In order to complete the work left unfinished by EX-EMAO and deadline the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is requesting second extension totalling five years from 1 June 2020 until 31 May 2020 – December 2025, to accomplish and to fulfill its Article 5 obligations. This time frame is necessary for Ethiopia to:

- Address the remaining contamination (Noted: it is expected that only 2% of the suspected hazardous area will require clearance following Non-Technical and Technical survey).
- To complete the survey of the buffer zone areas between Ethiopia and Eritrea once demarcation is completed.
- acquire the support of donors and international advisors
- full equip demining companies, Rapid Response Teams and EOD teams
- Implementation of MRE to the community and marking of the SHAs

- Provide training and capacity building to demining teams, rapid response teams and EOD teams.
- Implementation of MRE to the community and marking of the SHAs
- Complete the work of the Demining Training Centre left unfinished by Ex-EMAO

Ethiopia is requesting a 5 year 2nd extension of its deadline for completing the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined area and this is a realistic amount of time given the extent of the remaining problem and all known and suspected area will be completed by clearing **4,790,427** m^2 and reducing and canceling 171,507,352 m^2 per year **an average**.

Based on the past experience it is estimated that the fulfillment of the Article 5 obligation in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will cost a total of **40,958,157.39** USD (I.e. from the remaining **6,304,538** m^2 is known mined area and (1,050,045,013 m^2 * 2%= 21,000,900.26 m^2 of the SHAs to be mined) = total of the mined are will be (**6,304,538** m^2+ 21,000,900.26 m^2 =27,305,438.26) per m^2 costs 1.5 USD = **40,958,157.39** USD is needed, which is around 6 million USD less than the previous work plan cost because some of the mined area is cleared and canceled in the period of 2016 - 2018**).**

II. Detailed Narrative Ethiopia 2nd request for an extension

1. Introduction

In this request for extension of deadline, it will be explained in detail why Ethiopia failed to comply with the article 5 obligations within five years extension of the convention's entry into force.

Also, result and progress made so far as well as reasons for the second extension and assumptions for successful execution of obligations in the next five year extension periods will be present.

Though the analysis submitted in the request, the period 2020-2025 is presented in order to ensure continuity of the first extension request.

2. Remaining challenge at the time of initial extension request, objectives and progress made

At the time of submitting its initial request in 2015, the remaining challenge in Ethiopia included the following:

Region	CHAs & SHAs	Area in (m^2)
Afar	14	3,670,349
Benshangul Gumz	2	45,000
Gambela	20	838,000
Oromia	13	1,026,105
Somali	262	1,186,897,108
Tigray	3	691,989
Total	**314**	**1,193,168,551**

N.B in the 1st request it was submitted 1,193,168,623 square metres i.e 72 square metres was added by miss calculated.

During the course of the last request Ethiopia sought to address this remaining challenge as well as carry out a wealth of activities. Below the progress accomplished over the extension period commitments and the challenge faced area highlighted.

a. solicit and acquire the support of international advisors
b. Provide training and capacity building to demining teams, rapid response teams and EOD teams
c. Fully equip rapid response teams and EOD
d. Complete the work of the demining training centre

e. Complete survey and clearance of remaining mined area

During the extension period the demining activities were transferred to the Ministry of Defence Engineering Main Department. Over the course of 2016 – 2018 the demining companies of Engineering Main Department addressed a total of 53 SHAs measuring 136,819,000 square meters were addressed including 1,498,000 square meters cleared 125,376,000 square meters cancelled and 9,945,00 square meters reduced in Somali region and in the metal industries in the Oromia region.

To build the capacity of the personnel's EOD, basic demining and IED course is training conducted extensively for the by ICRC for 45 personnel, using internal capacity more than 523 personnel and 95 personnel respectively.

Table 2: Cancelled, reduced and cleared areas in 2016 - 2018

Region	Initial impacted area as of ELIS (m2)	Number of areas addressed	Cleared ELIS area (m^2)	Canceled and reduced ELIS area (m^2)	Total cleared and canceled (m^2)
Afar	3,670,349		-	-	-
Benshangul Gumz	45,000		-	-	-
Gambela	838,000		-	-	-
Oromia	1,026,105		-	-	-
Somali	1,186,897,108	**53**	**1,498,000**	**135,321,000**	**136,819,000**
Tigray	691,989		-	-	
Total	**1,193,168,551**	**53**	**1,498,000**	**135,321,000**	**136,819,000**

Table 3: Mines destroyed after transferred to the Ministry of Defence (in 2016-2018)

year	Area addressed (square meters)	Founded Mines &UXO			Total	Remark
		AP	AT	UXO		
2016	100,000	-	30	-	30	Reported in April 2017
2017	41,401,500	-	37	21	58	Reported in April 2018
2018	95,3017,500	**582**	3	7265	7850	To be Report April 2019
Total	**136,819,000**	**582**	**70**	**7286**	7938	

Areas that are cleared and reduced by manual demining and TS/RRT teams have been released to the community and entitled institutions for their productive and development use. As shown from

table 3 the amount of area released is from year to year increased more than double because of the commitment of the government and increased the budget steadily to implement the mine action task.

3. Circumstances that impede compliance during previous extension period

The main task for the Ethiopian at the first extension was to determine the actual size of contamination and complete the destruction of all remaining known and suspected hazardous areas in accordance with the Article 5 and the total cost to implement the task was more than 46 million USD in the first extension request, using demining companies and technical survey carried out 136,819,000 m^2 and released to the community for the development purpose. In the implementation of the released area the government faces problems that impede the task as needed; but the government own budget as much as possible and all the released area cost is covered by its by the Ethiopian government, however it is not enough to fully implement the mine action activities.

Primary reasons for the second extension request are as follows:

Lack of funding: in the first request for extension, it was expected that the state and donors budget will continue to finance the humanitarian demining activities, which did not happen. For this reason, the implementation of the clearance is less what was initially planned. All 136,819,000 square meters released and training cost is covered over the extension period have been covered by the Ethiopian government.

Secondary reasons for the second extension request

- **Insecurity:-**Some of the suspected and known mine contaminated areas are located in border areas and remote areas where they are difficult to access for demining staff in terms of security and safety, especially on the border of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The peace agreement in process will hopefully provide some scope for mine action on the border.

.**Accessibility:** Naturally unfriendly harsh climate, absence of basic social services for the supply of basic needs (including shelter, water, medical, infrastructure etc) and in the remoteness of the

areas makes it difficult to work. The remaining areas are located in remote parts of the country, typically in the Somali region.

- Limited operations: Continuous redeployment of demining teams in scattered minefield areas. It makes difficult to concentrate the demining teams in one area and consistently shift area of operation takes time.
- **Climatic Factor:** Three months out of the year, mine action more or less comes to delay because of heavy rain in most part of Ethiopia. Lack of suitable roads and other infrastructures make it impossible for the teams to carry out their operation and reach hazardous areas during the rainy season.
- **Lack of information:** there is not precise knowledge about the number and locations of all areas contaminated by mines in the country. Ethiopia acknowledges that landmines may have been left because of lack of information during clearance operations, because of ground movements, exposure to rain or climatic conditions. It is also possible that more mines have been recently laid due to new conflicts. As observed in all countries that went through protracted periods of conflicts, a thin, diffuse, scattered residual contamination composed of various and heterogeneous unexploded devices –including landmines – will remain present for a long period. The scope of this residual contamination remains unknown in Ethiopia.

4. Nature and extent of the original Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

In the period 2002 - 2004 the land impact survey the victims of mine accidents are 1,295 people were Mine incidents killed 588 people in the time preceding the survey and injured 737 persons. The survey found a further 15,321 victims before 2002. Of the total 1,492 impacted communities, 1,079 reported incidents at some time in the past with 338 communities reporting specific victims in the 24 months prior to the survey. Young adult males were the primary victims. Eighty two percent of all victims were male and 40% of all victims were between the ages of 15 and 29. The next largest age groups were children between the ages of 5 and 14 years that is 60%. Two-thirds of victims were engaged in herding and farming at the time of the incident.

As the result the land mines, Explosive Remnant of war and UXO problem makes worst in the country. In Ethiopia, landmines and UXO mainly affect rural villages. Of the 1,492 impacted

communities, 1,135 or 76 percent of them are either compact farming villages or dispersed villages of pastoral nomads characterized by two or more temporary locations. Eleven percent is high impact communities while 55 percent are low impact. The remaining 34 percent categorized as medium impacted is slightly more than the national average of 34%. Urban and suburban settlements constitute only 273 or 21% of the total 1,492 impacted communities. The majority of the impacted population lives in dispersed villages having mean populations ranging from 249 to 2,795, and numbers of households ranging from 50 to 550.

This is in keeping with population distribution in Ethiopia, which has many more small communities than large ones. 82% of impacted communities are in Somali, Tigray and Afar regions. When Oromia region is added, 92 percent of all impacted communities are found in just four of Ethiopia's ten regions.

The country's conflict history illustrates why these four regions bear most of the landmine problem. These conflicts have included the Italian invasion and occupation of 1935-41, the Ogden war and the Ethiopia-Somalia border conflicts of 1977 and 1978, the civil war to oust Emperor Haile Selassie commencing in 1971 and the successful fight to overthrow the Marxist Dergue regime from 1975-1991, and the Eritrea border war of 1998-2000. While these conflicts have mainly affected Tigray, Afar, Somali, and Oromia regions, a smaller but not insignificant number of impacted communities are also found in the other regions.

Table 4: Regions, by community impact classification as of January. 2012

Region	High Impact	Medium Impact	Low Impact	Total
Somali	65	118	478	661
Tigray	44	105	231	380
Afar	21	37	101	159
Gambela	11	9	4	24
Dire Dawa	3	3	11	17
Amara	2	13	80	95
Oromia	6	17	114	137
Addis Ababa	0	1	1	2
Benishangul-	0	5	8	13
SNNPR	0	0	4	4
Total	**152**	**308**	**1,032**	**1,492**

Table 5: Mine accident Reported as of January. 2018

	Male	Female	Total
2002	9	0	9
2003	14	3	17
2004	11	0	11
2005	13	0	13
2006	5	0	5
2007	7	2	9
2008	4	1	5
2009	3	0	3
2010	1	0	1
2011	0	0	0
2018	1	0	1
Total	**68**	**6**	**74**

N.B In 2018 one male mine accident was happened at the peace process agreement when he entered and passed to the Eritrean side alone out of the allowed way to pass according to local community sources

The presence of landmines and ERW hampered the access to land in many areas, causing food insecurity and representing an obstacle to the peace consolidation process in the border areas. One half of the impacted communities reported blocked access to pasture land. Over one third of all impacted communities reported blockage to local roads and trails and rain-fed crop land. Nomadic pastoralists suffer from blocked access to water (eight percent) and forage (14%). Government plans for the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) do not involve areas of high risk from landmines.

The majority of mine impacted communities are rural and engaged in herding and farming. Fifty two percent of the impacted communities report blocked pasture land. Transport corridors are the second most blocked resource. Thirty-eight percent of the impacted communities report blocked local road and trails as a more serious problem than main roads. The topography of the three most impacted regions is generally flat, thus permitting relatively easy avoidance of mined secondary and tertiary roads. The third blockage category in importance is rain fed cropland with 35% of impacted communities reporting problems. Rain fed cropland is a main feature of Ethiopian agriculture and this blockage represents serious hardship in some communities.

The ELIS also gathered information on resource and infrastructure blockages. The following six major livelihood resources were reported as blocked by landmines/UXO:

1. Pasture
2. Local roads and trails
3. Rain-fed and irrigated farmland
4. Non-agricultural land forestry area
5. Water used for drinking and other purposes
6. Housing

Pastureland is the resource to which access is most frequently reported as being blocked owing to the presence of landmines/UXO, with more than half the communities (52%) reporting this problem. The importance of pastureland for Ethiopia's agricultural communities, whose livelihood depends on rearing livestock second only to farming, is obvious. Pastureland is also a vital resource for the country's numerous pastoralist groups. The reason why pastureland is often heavily impacted is that fighting most often takes place around strategic hillsides, mountain tops, and barren fields, all of which are used for grazing animals.

Local roads and trails represented another important category of blocked areas, with 39% of impacted communities reporting some lost access. This category, however, does not reveal much about Ethiopia's main roads, blockages of which, observation suggests, are rare. The central portion of Ethiopia is mountainous, while the vast majority of peripheral areas are flat. This is especially true for such highly impacted regions as Somali and Afar. Detours in these flat areas are relatively easy to develop when one access route is blocked. Rain-fed and irrigated farmland is the third most frequently reported type of blocked resource, with 36% of the impacted communities reporting loss of access to this principal source of their livelihood. Ethiopia is an agrarian society, dependent overwhelmingly on rain-fed farming. 19% of impacted communities reported a loss of access to one of more types of water resources. Housing blockages, although less prevalent (6%) than other blockages, have a significant effect in that contamination by landmines and UXO close to inhabited areas places the population at a particularly high risk of landmine/UXO incidents.

The landmine/UXO exposure of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) typically differs from that of the residents of sedentary communities, as these latter have often fled their home areas on account of violent conflict or drought and have migrated to new areas in search of a safe place to live. On the reasonable assumption that this flight from their home communities and migration to new, often unfamiliar areas exposes these internal refugees not only to the threat of landmines/UXO in multiple locations, but also to hazards and vulnerabilities of a nature, and to an extent, not normally faced at home (e.g., being preyed upon by bandits), the ELIS collected data on the impact of landmines/UXO on IDPs not only in their communities of origin, but also along their migratory route and in the new places where they have settled and where their ELIS interview was conducted.

The three Ethiopian regions having the largest number of IDPs Tigray, Somali, and Amara with an emphasis on IDP communities whose members had been displaced by warfare and other forms of violent conflict. Two of the regions selected Tigray and Somali are the most heavily landmine/UXO -impacted regions in Ethiopia. The highest numbers of IDPs are found in Tigray, where the 1998-2000 war between Ethiopia and Eritrea was the principal cause of their displacement. In the course of their flight from their communities of origin to the places where they now dwell, IDPs displaced by landmines faced an often horrific array of dangers and deprivations, including shortage of food and water; the presence of landmines/ UXO along their migratory routes; predation by bandits; and rape. Nearly 85% of these internal migrants suffered from food shortages, with 9.5% of them subjected to both food shortages and the danger of landmines in the course of their migration to their current settlement.

Ethiopia is home to an estimated seven million nomadic pastoralists (11 percent of the total population), who migrate seasonally in search of forage and water for their livestock. The data collected in the pastoral module also made it possible to assess the landmine/UXO risks and impacts that are unique to pastoralists. The difficulty of precisely defining, let alone locating, nomadic communities made it impossible to survey every nomadic pastoralist group. The data from the 248 mine-impacted pastoralist communities that were surveyed are included in the general ELIS analysis.

Nomadic pastoralists are utterly reliant on their livestock, not only for their subsistence but also for use as collateral, for making marriage payments, for making and sustaining social relationships, for ritual purposes, and as assets readily convertible to cash. The loss of animals to landmines thus exacerbates the risks to human survival in harsh, drought prone regions. Altogether, the pastoralist communities surveyed by the ELIS reported the loss of 3,945 camels, 3,074 head of cattle, 4,090 sheep and goats, 527 equines (horses, donkeys, mules,), and 92 others kinds of animals. Of the 2,181 grazing areas identified by these impacted pastoral communities, 304 or 14% of them were reported as blocked. Of the 2,493 water points these communities identified, 166 or eight percent of them were reported as blocked. Water and forage are the vital resources for pastoralists. Where these are blocked, pastoralists and their livestock are forced to detour to other areas, often compelling them to intrude into areas to which they may not enjoy customary access, with conflict not infrequently being the result.

Table 6: Communities blocked access to socioeconomic resources

Blocked resources	Impacted Communities, by Impact Category				Impacted Population
	High	Medium	Low	Total	
Pasture	125	239	405	769	877,555
Local roads and trails	80	171	337	588	917,651
Rain-fed farms	97	183	231	511	605,114
Non-agricultural land	57	124	103	284	267,796
Water other than drinking	51	79	13	143	235,610
Drinking Water	51	70	12	133	227,854
Housing	22	29	39	90	135,555
Irrigated farm	12	13	3	28	37,800
Other	5	1	0	6	2,050

Resources made available to support progress made

Over the years, Ethiopia has benefited from a wealth of financial contributions from organizations and States to carry out its mine clearance operations beginning in 2001. Financing of mine action in Ethiopia was derived from the following resources: the State budget, World Bank Loans, Donors through UNDP, European Union, Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan,

Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, UN/UNDP, Donors through NPA: Finland, Germany Norway, Netherlands, USA, Donors, Other bilateral and technical support. EMAO reported that the total cost of the programme activities implemented by the Organisation since 2002 reached around USD 80 million.

Unfortunately, funding during the initial extension period was not forthcoming from the international community with operations over the extension request period being funded by the Ministry of National Defense as follows:

Table 7: Contribution of funds during the extension period in ETB

Source of funding	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
Government of Ethiopia	702,969	3,593,124	18,108,124	40,034,084	62,438,301
External Support	-	1,128,174.88	485,000	-	980,000
Total	702,969	4,721,298.88	18,593,124	40,034,084	64,051,475.88

N.B The total 64,051,475.88 ETB is equivalent to 2.5 million USD, but salary of the demining companies is paid by the government of Ethiopia which is not reflected in the table above, in addition 4 ICRC and 2 USA experts cost covered by their own budget is not included in the amount of contribution.

Following the conflict with Eritrea in 2000 EX-EMAO worked hard to develop its capacity with the technical assistance from NPA, UNDP and UNICEF. From 2005 to 2012, NPA supported EX-EMAO in a number of areas including in the carrying out of approximately 52 surveys, the strengthening of EX-EMAO's survey capacity, particularly with strengthening its land release methodologies, development of its MDD capacity amongst other support. In 2012 this MDD capacity, including 49 canines, was transferred to EX-EMAO and subsequently transferred to the federal police. Following the transfer of Mine Action activities to the Ministry of Defence in 2012 the donors fund becomes decreasing almost reaches null except the state budget and ICRC funds for the trainers and EOD and USA IED training experts cost.

National demining structures

Structure in place 2001 - 2012

The Ethiopian Demining Project was established in 1995, with bilateral assistance from the United States, as a non-combatant unit of the Ministry of National Defence, distinct from the Army's Corps of Engineers. The conflict with Eritrea led to the suspension of this support in 1998. That same year, a UN assessment mission was also conducted, but, because of the conflict, was limited

to providing advice and MRE. Following the ceasefire in June 2000 and the peace agreement in December 2000, the government of Ethiopia invited the UN to provide advice and assistance in reviving the national mine action program. Ethiopia has signed the APMBC in December 1997, ratified the Convention on December 2004 and the Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on June 2005. At the time Ethiopia signed and ratified the Convention, it was well known that Ethiopia one of the most heavily landmine contaminated countries around the world as concerns emplaced anti-personnel mines. Ethiopia has hugely suffered from landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contaminations left over from foreign occupation in the 1930s, war with Somalia in the 1970s, long armed civil wars and the recent war with Eritrea, resulted in the presence of mined areas worst in most of the country.

A subsequent mission provided a number of recommendations in this regard, one of which was the establishment of the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EX-EMAO). In February 2001, the FDRE Council of Ministers established the X-Ethiopian Mine Action Office, which is accountable to the Prime Minister's office. Other tasks, such as victim assistance and anti-personnel mine (APM) stockpile destruction fell under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and of Defence, respectively.

Recognizing the risk of landmines, Explosive remnant of war and UXO's, the government of Ethiopia takes initiation to establish a civilian demining agency by taking loan from the World Bank, The Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EX-EMAO) established in February 2001 by the Council of Ministers decree number 70/2001. The establishment of EX-EMAO transferred Ethiopia's mine action responsibilities, for the first time, from the military EDP to a civilian humanitarian demining capacity. EX-EMAO was, from the start, committed to following international standards for humanitarian demining fitted to the Ethiopian context. EX-EMAO was the principal public agency responsible for organising, managing, planning, coordinating, regulating and executing humanitarian demining and mine risk education (MRE) tasks. Ex-EMAO was accountable to the Office of Prime Ministry, while the review and approval of mine action strategy, action plan and standards lies under the inter-ministerial Management Board.

The decree established a supervisory board to oversee EX-EMAO's activities which included representatives from:

- Ministry of Transport and Communication
- Ministry of National Defence (chair of the board)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Federal Affairs
- X-EMAO director acting as Secretary

And although EX-EMAO remained relatively independent, it answered to a supervisory board which had the power to:

- issue administrative policies
- determine the organization’s structure
- appoint the director
- fix fees for services provided by EX-EMAO

The government of Ethiopia in collaboration with its development partners have launched and accomplished series of mine action projects since the establishment of EX-EMAO. The 2002–2012 mine action projects have scored successful achievements in clearing and releasing contaminated lands and developing Mine Risk Education (MRE) schemes implemented by EX-EMAO through the technical support of UNDP and fund granted notably from the European Union (EU), World Bank loan and contributions from the governments of Australia, Japan, USA, Italy and United Kingdom Department for international Development (DFID), Germany, Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) and Swedish International Development agency (SIDA).

Overall objectives of the mine action project are:

- Improvement of food security and socio-economic development in country;
- Enhancement of peace and stabilization process in land mine affected communities in the regions and
- Fulfill of the Mine Ban Treaty obligations.

- Specific objective will be to increase access to and improve safety land in mine-affected areas with a special focus on highly contaminated and affected regions Somali, Tigray, and Afar regions.

Beneficiaries;

- The 2002 to 2012 mine action project beneficiaries are:
- Landmine-affected communities and local residents in all the mine contaminated regions who has to benefit from humanitarian demining and mine risk education efforts.
- The displaced people during the Ethio-Eritrea war to return to their places and to rehabilitate more than 360,000 internally displaced people.
- The communities who lived on these suspected hazardous areas to have safe access, to use their land for livestock, for agriculture, food security, socio-economic and social uses.

Activities Implemented

- Manual demining and mechanical ground preparation integrated with Mine Detection Dog and Technical Survey / Rapid Response activities. This include mine clearance task prioritization, organization of clearance activities in the priority areas, actual integrated demining operations, completion of reporting and release of safe land to the communities for immediate productive use. Administrative and logistical support as well as training, monitoring and evaluation services also are provided from the Headquarter and Branch Office.
- Mine risk education and community liaison (MRE/CL) activities: This is embrace provision of mine risk education and community liaison services in and around the areas where mine clearance operations take place before, during and after such operations. MRE/CL teams gather data on the socio-economic benefit of mine clearance operations in order to demonstrate how and how much demining operations has contributed to the development outcomes of the country.
- Quality Assurance: Internal Quality Assurance teams are accompanying field operations and monitor the overall quality and safety of operations. Weekly Quality Assurance reports are submitted directly on technical and administrative issues concerning

operations, along with the recommendations for action to be taken. That ensures the strict operational adherence to the Standard Operating Procedures and the IMAS /ENMAS.

- Enhanced Management Support, Efficient Decision Making and Capacity building.
- Implementation of IMSMA and effective IMSMA operations: With support of an expert and technical from SIDA and GICHD, technically develop its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to the highest standard that is currently established in the concerned field and all the data are migrated to the New Generation of IMSMA.

Structure 2015 – 2018

As mines considered within reach of the civilian mine action were finalized, in 2012 the Ethiopian Government dissolved the EMAO by decree. In accordance to the remaining task, the government decided to hand over tasks to Ministry of Defense Engineering Main Department for the following reasons:

The remaining confirmed and SHAs were considered to be easily reachable to the Ministry of National Defence than to the civilian Mine Action program.

With demining resources and donations coming shorter and shorter, it is important that the landmine clearance is carried out by Ministry of National Defense, as Defense is in a better position for budgeting compared to the Mine Action Program.

The Built capacity will be in better use by Ministry of National Defense, as Ethiopian forces are widely involved in peace keeping operations in so many countries.

Responsibilities of the Engineering Main Department Demining Office includes the clearance of all remaining mined areas and compliance to Anti-personnel Mine Ban convention (APMBC), since 2012 till now responsibility of the mine clearance and relevant activities conducted.

Since this time a number of measures were taken to achieve including:

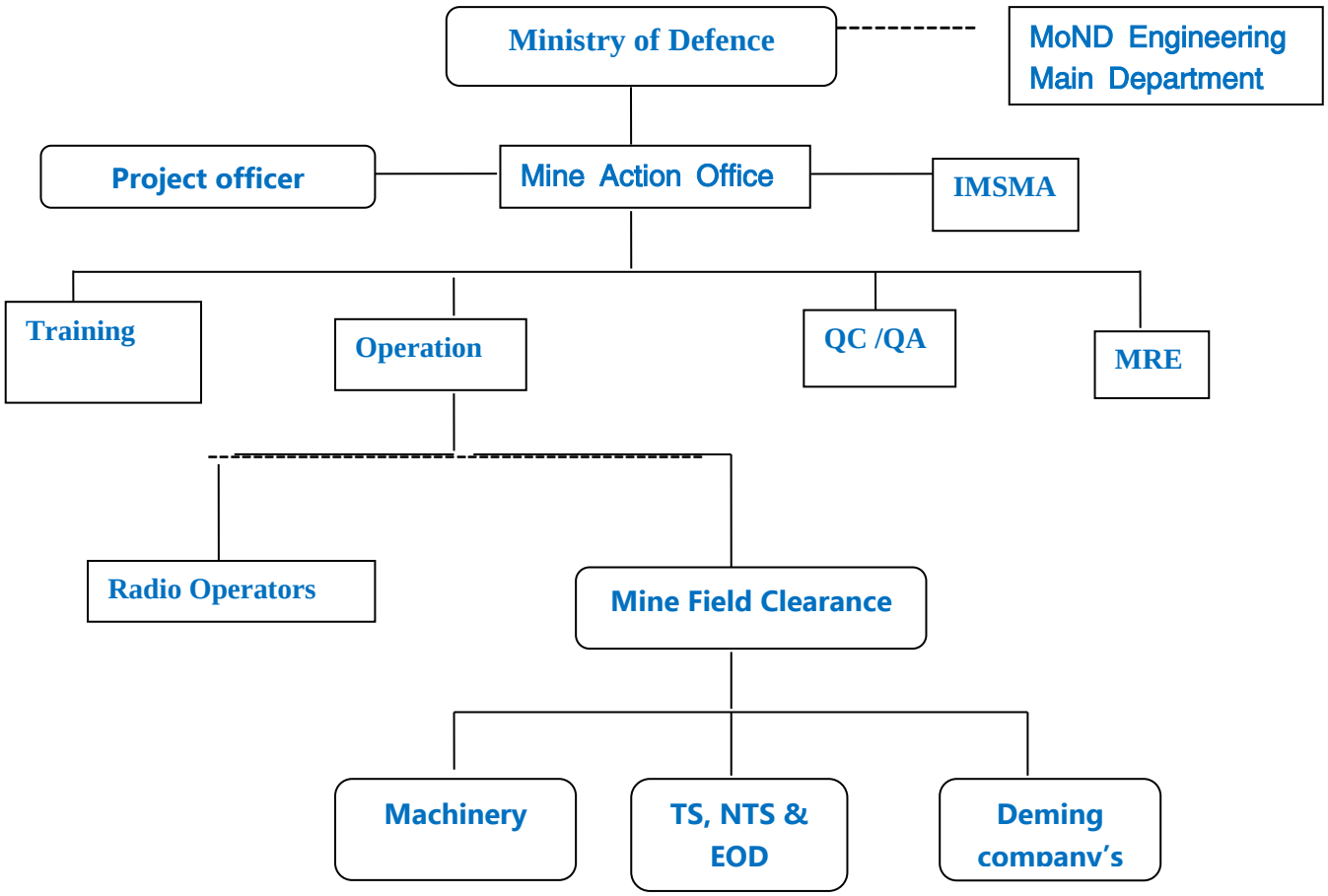
Some assets from the previous Mine Action have been transferred.

Interested deminers continue in the task and the training center was also transferred

53 known and SHAs measuring 136,819,000 square meters were addressed including 1,498,000 square meters cleared 125,376,000 square meters cancelled and 9,945,000 square meters reduced.

However, at the end of 2018 the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian Ministry of Defence Head Office took over the responsibility from the Defence Engineering Main Department. This was seen as more advantageous as it is provided a direct communication line from the Ministry to the external actors and allowes the Ministry to control resources directly.

The new structure is as follows:



The role of the Mine Action Office is to:

- Collect and processing data on areas suspected of being contaminated with mines, ERW and their parts;
- Keeping records of area clearance, of found and destroyed mines, ERW and their parts;
- Marking areas suspected of mine contamination areas;
- Perform quality control for clearance at the work site;
- Technical survey of suspected hazardous areas by applying the recognized methods;
- Clearing the confirmed /mined areas;
- Provide MRE to the society
- Cooperate with international humanitarian demining organizations

Methods & standards used to release areas known or suspected to contain AP mines

The Land Release methodology is based on the application of IMAS. The application of land release assumes a level of risk based on verification of threat. It recognizes that just because a hazard is reflected on the IMSMA database, the details are not necessarily accurate and that all hazards benefit from thorough application of the Land Release Process at all levels of intervention. Land release in Ethiopia has been based on three process; survey, clearance and land cancellation

- Information gathered during the Land Release Process (LRP) will dictate the amount of work to be carried out to release land from the actual threat or threat suspicion based on information quality and sources, it will lead to full clearance of defined mined areas, while Areas proved to be free from mines / ERW will be released only through the application of Non –Technical Survey based on information available and the technical opinions of TS/RRT teams and Mine Action Office Head Office operations and communities' representatives.

- Cancellation through non-technical survey: - Based on the concrete information's gathered. These the Technical Survey /RRT teams they collect information from different angles from IMSMA data base entered, Defence Minister Units, Regional states offices and asking Affected communities (Elders, Women, Herders etc.) who are living on the area. The Technical Survey/RRT teams are went to the spot Asking different questions and discussing with the

people from the communities who knew about the SHAs to get the exact information. After all the information's are gathered and confirmed on the field TS/RRT fill the form and signed by TS/RRT team leader, CLO of the team, community representative members and Leaders. Then form sent to the Mine Action Office Head quarter to approve and enter into the data base. The approval done by Operation head, Mine Risk education head and Quality assurance head. After the approval the areas list sent to the local administrative offices to hand over to communities and announce the SHAs areas are free from AP/ERW and to use for development.

- Reduction through technical survey: - The reduction of the SHAs areas will be done through the information gathered by Technical Survey or RRT teams and on the spot of SHAs. The information's and data's gathering is the same with non-technical process but the difference is that from the information gathered there is symptoms of recent or before incident, remains of animals or war armaments fortifications and comps. The Technical Survey /RRT will take samples in the SHAs area if they found AP, UXO and AT they mark and locate the exact area by limiting boundary polygon. If there is less than 10,000 sq.mt. The TS convert to RRT and clears the area immediately to release the area for communities' safety and use. Reduction on the other hand the existing information on the data base the SHAs in square meters is very vast even so based on the actual information of the TS/RRT survey works the area will be reduced to accurate area to be cleared. This saves time, cost, material, proper use of the demining assets, deployment of manpower to clear effectively and efficient.

- Clearance (Manual demining):-These after the technical survey have confirmed the suspected hazardous areas as a Mine Fields the demining company's deployed and cleared with all necessary and adequate assets of mine clearance.

Quality Assurance:

Monitoring and Evaluation is a crucial management tool we use for better performance, Quality, Productive and to resolve most operational, logistical, administrative, technical and managerial challenges in mine action project. In this regard continuous information gathering and assessment were conducted on all aspects of the project work throughout the period. This includes the regular

radio conference between the operations and headquarters; every QA/QC field report is consolidated through evaluation meetings. Beside this Operational productivity and quality are improved and maintained with International and national Standards with nearly monitoring at the spot. To assure Mine Action Office has deployed skilled quality assurance personnel (QAP) in all demining operations. These quality assurance professionals are tasked to supervise and constantly monitor the mine clearance, surveying, mine risk education and other mine action related activities. They conduct their duties on daily basis in each demining operation sites. Technical and administrative comments provided by QA personnel were extremely helpful to closely follow up and assist the operation. It reinforced the operational safety and adherence to Mine Action Office SOP based on international mine action standards (IMAS). Quality control (QC) of mine clearance is conducted both at the clearance and post-clearance stages. QC has made remarkable contribution for the existence of sustainable quality performance, productivity of mine clearance and related tasks.

Any significant report form QA/QC is sent to Mine Action Office HQ for analysis and serious improving measures. As a result, the consideration of the QAP/QCP by the operators is so high. Such tools and mechanisms have contributed to the risk mitigation of our operators. Even though, the good experiences of Mine Action will continue.

Enhanced Management Support and Efficient Decision Making

The Mine Action office has established, reviewed and updated proper work processes and procedures. Mine Action Office implemented enabling and appropriate decentralization policy across the layers of management from the headquarters down to demining companies and other operational entities. The set up of Mine Action Office management and leadership arrangement at headquarter and project sites created sound potential to implement the humanitarian mine action project. Working horizontal and vertical structural links among the sections provide favorable environment for a smooth and fast flow of information that enabled demining companies in the field to get all necessary support, guidance and resources tackling administrative and technical challenges. Regular radio conference between headquarters and with demining companies was helpful mechanism to solve emerging problems and share information/knowledge. In its deepest

form, the system has enhanced common understanding and shared values of the organization and mine action efforts.

Integrated administrative, financial, logistical and managerial supports were provided at all levels from field, Coordination office and Headquarters. Groups of management members and experts conducted extensive field Supervision on all project sites during the entire project lifetime. Mine Action Office had built effective methodology and tools to provide timely solution for all technical and administrative challenges. The approaches played significant role to share the lessons learned and to take constructive measures based on the real practice.

The intact management coupled with the systems and structures established to support the effective and efficient demining (supplying/distributing vital resources such as demining consumables, spare parts, fuel and oil, stationery and sanitation items has enabled Mine Action Office to successfully implement the project. Consequently, the demining, TS/RRT, MRE and other operational activities were going on without interruption. EX-EMAO's practice of facilitating access to community members, stakeholders and development partners to openly observe the performance of mine action operations in the field enhanced monitoring and builds sense of accountability of EX-EMAO to the community and partners of the project. These an integrated management system the National Defense will continued to achieve the remained mine clearance task to achieve in the extension period.

Ethiopia has made a great progress on humanitarian demining capacity building to achieve his obligations. Ethiopia with his partners builds the integrated demining assets training center (Manual deminers, Mine detecting dogs, Ground preparation Machines and Technical survey/ Rapid respond teams). These capacities are functional by the National Defense to give refreshment training to the de-miners.

Implementation of IMSMA and effective IMSMA operations

EX-EMAO has already installed and customized the New Generation (NG) of IMSMA. Despite the high turnover of professionals in the data entry, acquisition, data cleaning and corrections of most clearance and MRE data were continuously entertained within the system. Regardless of this,

Mine Action Office has been working on capacity development to upgrade the data processing skill. However there is still a challenge to fix some database related challenges in the data processing section. Therefore, till it has to be resolved the gap in the IMSMA system, Ethiopian National Defense Force will continue using alternative data processing packages together with IMSMA for planning, reporting and analysis purpose. Hence it needs technical adviser and training support from the GICHD to finalize the IMSMA new generation to be fully functional and used the database by the Ethiopian National Defense Force operators to process the data for planning, reporting and analysis purpose.

In line with one of the indicators set in the mine action logical framework we were dealing with the (APMBC), that EX-EMAO had processed the expected information on implementation progress. It had provided summarized data and information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The strong link between the mine affected communities and the CLOs at field, EX-EMAO has made extensive communication with local authorities and community representatives. These include the consultation with at different level leaders of land mine affected regions during Minefield clearance, survey and cleared mined area handover process.

Non-Technical / Technical Survey RRT

In the Ethiopia the Advanced Technical Survey process based on IMAS.

The advanced TS/RRT teams where well organized teams with experienced and skilled deminers. The structure of the group is the team leaders and deminers are x-combat engineering military skilled members they know how to demine and the techniques where can be mines laid. They have over all knowledge and skills to verify and survey the previously surveyed SHAs areas and newly founded areas. This team carried out both the survey procedures at the same time once they survey finish all non-technical and technical survey to save time and man power.

1. **Non-Technical Survey**: - where the TS/RRT surveyors went to the communities affected and asked people on the problem of mines and ERW they faced based on the previous data and new found SHAs. If they received a response of no mines and ERW, they went to the spot (SHAs) and assure that the area is match with the information taken from the data base, they filled the form and got the community members, Leaders signature, and along with the TS/RRT

& CLO signature they submitted the forms to the office for the approval and registration into the data base. The main reason of Advanced Technical Survey is to make an in depth analysis of a previously recorded mine/ERW contaminated area in the database or to find a new contaminated areas. This procedure will continue to get accurate contaminated areas with their threat level, real square meters, and importance to the community or development.

2. **Technical Survey** – is the intervention into a landmine hazardous area with manual demining teams to confirm the presence of landmines identify the level of contamination and type of hazard and limit the boundaries of the hazard for further clearance if required. The TS/RRT once they go they finish every necessary work to do unless the area is extent and needs the clearance company's. This experience will continue to save time, cost, man power, demobilizing cost and to release the contaminated land to community on time for the development.

These procedures will continue in Ministry of National Defence Mina Action Office to get accurate contaminated areas & Free of mines/ERW with their threat level, real square meters, and importance to the community or development.

5. Efforts undertaken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas

To ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, Article 5, paragraph 2 of the convention requires each state party that all anti-personnel mines in mined area under its jurisdiction /control are monitored and protected until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. Mine contamination in Ethiopia causes economical and social hindrances in the communities, particularly along the former confrontation regions.

During the project period the MRE trainers, for **191,894** female and **296,902** male totally 488,796 members of landmine impacted communities living close to mine clearance operation areas giving mine risk awareness to mitigate the threat posed by the presence of landmines and sensitized about mine action activities, mine/UXO risks and safe behaviors. While the role of the CLOs to link the community and the demining professionals during the clearance, UXO collection and

demolition was crucial during the project. The CLOs role in prioritizing and implementing the erection of many more big size visibility billboards around previously cleared areas of the regions.

As the outcome of the awareness members of the communities are Reported 463 anti-personnel landmines, 154 anti-vehicle mines and 56,715 items of UXO that were found in communities for the subsequent disposal by EX-EMAO's EOD professionals and Mine-risk education; mitigating risks by helping people understand how to stay out of harm's way; preventing new victims resulted in reducing causalities close to zero. Large sized bill boards around cleared mined areas of Afar, Somali and Tigray regions are posted. This will help to aware people how the national demining effort and the joint cooperation with donor support the mine affected communities. The visible bill board will also facilitate the link for significant information flow from the community to the Mine action office or concerned local authority on new Landmine/UXO threats that could be discovered and indicates that the environments are free and safe from land mines to anyone.

Due to the fact when the mine fields were cleared from land mines and UXO, the MRE trainers /CLOs integrated with other Project man powers are giving awareness to the community to utilize the cleared areas for different developmental activities.

Table 8: Number of inhabitants who receive MRE/CL as of January 2018

Year	Male	Female	Total
2003	24,502	18,218	42,720
2004	64,136	48,060	112,196
2005	17,547	11,699	29,246
2006	40,140	24,850	64,990
2007	46,592	30,472	77,064
2008	27,373	15,572	42,945
2009	30,757	16,676	47,433
2010	28,132	16,218	44,350
2011	16,515	9,737	26,252
2016	-	-	-
2017	500	151	651
2018	708	241	949
Grand Total	**296,902**	**191,894**	**488,796**

6. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: quantitative and qualitative aspects

As the ELIS there are 261 areas known and suspected containing mines with a total of 1,056,349,551 square meters will remain to be addressed in order for Ethiopia to be in a position to declare completion of its obligations under Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention. These suspected areas did not include the border line between Ethiopia and Eritrea which is remained with suspected contaminated area, because the boundary was not demarked on the ground and no one can enter between the defence lines.

These areas are located in six regions Somali, Afar, Oromia, Gambela, Benshangul and Tigray. Ethiopia is requesting 2nd extension of its deadline until 31 June 2025 (i.e., a five years extension), on the basis that it is realistic, using all available demining assets in Ethiopia, that all the remaining 261 confirmed and SH Areas measuring 1,056,349,551 square meters can be cleared and released within the five years extension period.

Table 9: Remaining Contamination CHAs and SHAs at the end of 2018

Region	Suspected Hazardous Area	Area (square meters)	Confirmed Hazardous Areas	Area (square meter)	Total number of areas to be addressed	Total amount of Area (square meters)
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	**14**	**3,670,349**
BenshangulGumz	-	-	2	45,000	**2**	**45,000**
Gambela	20	838,000	-	-	**20**	**838,000**
Oromia	13	1,026,105	-	-	**13**	**1,026,105**
Somali	185	1,046,265,608	24	3,812,500	**209**	**1,050,078,108**
Tigray	-	-	3	691,989	**3**	**691,989**
	226	1,050,045,013	**35**	**6,304,538**	**261**	**1,056,349,551**

An analysis of past operational experience we estimate that following technical survey we will get 2% of the remained suspected areas will be confirmed as real mined areas that is the minimum estimation (1,050,045,013m^2 * 2%= 21,000,900.26 square meters).

The Tigray border mine field is suspended due to the insecurity to demine, but now it is possible to clear the mine fields by military humanitarian demining operations because the peace agreement between the countries is on the way. The Afar and Somali mined areas present a particular challenge due to the insecurity, no social serves and mines in remote difficult to access areas. Gambela and Benshangul technical and logistical challenges (this is the problem of the infrastructure; roads, water, shelter, nearest Hospital places …etc) to and in the mined areas the habitants who live on these areas are semi pastorals so there is no social serves in the areas, but the Military of Defence demining companies will continue as usual in the remote area. The highest contaminated known and SH area is registered in Somali region measuring 1,050,078,180 square metres, however, to quantify the number of mines is impossible because the mines are planted starting the Italian invention 1930's, so there is no registered and documented number of mines found.

7. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

As a result of demining activities conducted in the country between 2002 and 2018, in 2007 the Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Mine Action Office has established the Technical Survey /Rapid Respond teams to Verify and to identify the SHAs and communities with exact mined areas. It was found 256 SHAs are free from land mines vs the ELIS of 2002-2004. This represents a significant milestone in what are the Government's efforts to ensure security for the social and economic development of communities, as well as meeting its international obligations in the context of Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

In accordance with commitment it made through Cartagena Action Plan activities Progress report on the application of Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 submitted to ISU of GICHD (August 2010). The mine action was integrated into the development, safety & peace, Food security and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia. That provides direct contribution towards projects for expanding the network of housing, education and health, also taking decisive role in pursuing investment

projects in some key areas national development, with emphasis on mineral exploration, agricultural development and livestock, resettle internally displaced people, rehabilitation and construction of dams, roads, bridges, railroads, power lines, among others.

Demining has an important role in promoting the country's security, stability and socio-economic development. Priorities are population resettlement, demining areas destined for agricultural activities, social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, commercial areas, and areas around or within human settlements), areas of socio-economic interest, such as roads and bridges, railway lines, dams, electricity transmission lines and industrial infrastructure.

Surveys, cancellation and demining have made a valuable contribution to on-going efforts to reduce the poverty affecting Ethiopian communities. Demining is thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and the political, economic and social stability of the country, and has made it safer for the circulation of people and goods. It has also enabled populations to be resettled, agricultural activities in areas previously blocked by mines, roads to be opened, schools, health posts and wells rehabilitated. It has also benefited economic development projects where the biggest impact has been on the transport and communication, energy and public works sectors.

Demining has also resulted in a continuing downward trend in the number of accidents and new victims from landmines and UXO. Due to the large size of Ethiopia and the fact that most recent accidents occur in very remote locations and pastoralists, it is likely that some mine and UXO accidents go unrecorded. However, the general trend in the data that is captured does show a continuing downward trend as illustrated in the MRE/CLO.

The mine action process has achieved commendable results contributing to the realization of the objectives of increased access to food security, enhancement of peace and stability and fulfillment of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) obligations. EX-EMAO has cleared and released safe lands, sensitized mine affected community members and enhanced technical capacity. The mine action effort in Ethiopia is in a right track to achieve the overall objectives of the mine action and Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) obligations.

The sectors that have benefited most from demining include in particular: agriculture (in Somali, and Tigray regions, water (Somali, Tigray and Afar regions), public works (National Highway, rail way, education, health, communication, condominiums) (Dire Dawa Djibouti railway lines) communications (expansion of the mobile telephone network, energy (electricity line between Jigjiga and Kebridehar) and Housing (condominiums in Addis Ababa at gotera).

Landmines and items of UXO's disallow local communities' access to arable land, grazing fields, and other vital services such as clean water. Landmine and ERWs restrict free movement of people and their animals and goods hindering economic productivity and social services. Mines and other items of UXO's threaten livelihood and physical safety of people and their animals causing economic, social and psychological damages. This negatively affects access to food security and basic services and thereby affects the achievement of the MDGs and other national goals. Mine clearance is a prerequisite for social and economic activities by enhancing peace and security, reduction of human accident and material damage, reduction of poverty, facilitation of trade, infrastructural development, improvement of economic benefits, and overall social welfare around mine affected locality.

Mine action practices revealed that peaceful movement; safe livelihood and reduction of the threat of landmines, and other spill-over effects have been practically realized in and around cleared mined areas. Such instances are key indicators of communities' welfare. Measurement of the socio economic benefits from the demining program needs extensive qualitative and quantitative data collection around the project sites and analysis of secondary sources. This requires considerable time and resources which remains a critical challenge for EX-EMAO with limited resource and mandate.

EX-EMAO with its existed structure and mine risk education/community liaison (MRE/CL) services have tried to capture such data from the field, whenever conditions permit. Beneficiaries, local authority representatives and other stakeholders have agreed that this demining project has scaled up free movement, peace and security around the previous landmine contaminated areas in the impacted regions and the surroundings.

Few cases of post clearance data collected by MRE/CL officers from the field proved the contribution of the mine action for development. Post clearance data collected by MRE/CL field officers on areas cleared in 2002 and beyond in Kafta Humera district (Woreda) in Tigray region indicated that various agricultural products worth of 2,831,000 ETB was harvested in a cleared area of 212 hectares. This shows the positive contribution of mine action program in the economic and social improvements of local inhabitants and other stakeholders. 169,056 hectares cleared and released land has benefited local community to graze total of 276,500 various domestic animals as depict in.

Table 10: Benefits gained in grazing from cleared mine areas and the surrounding (in Kafta humera, Tigray region)

Domestic animals	Area utilized (hectares)	Quantity
Cattles	56	28,000
Goats	90,000	115,500
Sheep	60,000	115,000
Camels	16,000	12,000
Donkeys	3,000	6,000
Total	**169,056**	**276,500**

Table 11: Benefits gained in agricultural production from cleared mine areas and the surrounding (in Kafta humera, Tigray region)

Crops type	Area utilized in hectare	Estimated production value in birr
Sorghum	16	159,000
Sesame	14	228,000
Maize	33	420,000
peanut	1	32000
Special oil seed	1	12,000
Biltug/ local sorghum	3	44,000
Pepper	19.5	162,000
Onion	69	686,000
Tomato	16	202,000
Lettuce	4.5	105,000
Spinach	2	33,000
Molokiya/ local cabbage	2	96,000
Bamiya	1	20,000
Mango	6	114,000
Papaya	5	116,000
Lemon	5	99,000
Avocado	1	20,000
Guava	2	52,000
Banana	6	147,000
Lusinia	2.5	38,000
Alfa alfa	2	30,000
SaeriHarmaz	0.5	16,000
Total	**212**	**2,831,000**

Post clearance data confirmed that in Bare, Degehabur and Shinille areas in Somali region 1,785 returnees have been resettled while above 80,835 local inhabitants benefited and 1,929,926 sq. meters of land was used for grazing 2,300 camels 4,180 cows/oxen and 3,300 sheep/goats. Similarly, the demining in these areas enabled to dig deep water well and construct above 30 kilometers road that critically benefited the community.

In Jigjiga Woreda of Somali region, local community members have grazed 2,050 cattle, 3.000 goats, 3,040 sheep and 390 camels in the surface land of 114,000 sq. meters cleared. The following table 3 further reveals infrastructural developments that have built in some areas of the Somali region benefiting millions of people.

Table 12: Infrastructural construction in and around cleared area in Jigjiga Woreda, Somali region

Description of	Estimated Utilized	Estimated production value	Remark
Fiber Optic telecom line	270Km	80 million	3 million
Electric Power line	125km	150 million	1 million
Road	75km	860 million	1.5 million
Water supply/reservoir	N/A	Supporting about 7 million	
Stone Quarry for Construction	About 50 X16 m3 hard stone and 30X16 m3	About 44,000 ETB per day for some period	
Stone Quarry for	About 50 X16 m3 hard	About 28,000 ETB per day	
Housing	A house for family of	About 7,000 ETB	
School construction	1 school		About 60

These small scale cases clearly verify the important benefits of the mine action project for mine affected communities. The continued clearance and release of safe land and disposal of the mines and UXO's have contributed to the promotion and achievement of the specific MDGs as briefly illustrated below.

EX-EMAO has successfully cleared the mine contaminated area around the Awash Bridge and handover to the Ethiopian Roads Authority allowing the construction of a new bridge over the Awash River. This is a symbolic contribution to the development benefiting the nation and local communities through the clearance of the extended area around the Awash Bridge. The bridge is economically and socially vital linking Ethiopia with the major import/export port of Djibouti facilitating international trade and easing the movement of people and trade within the country. The demining also enabled the Ethiopian Railway Corporation to rehabilitate, upgrade and build new railway over the Awash River and linking Main part of Ethiopia with port of Djibouti.

It is observed that in mine-free area cleared by EX-EMAO in the Afar region, Amibara area is used for the construction of small scale roads and Awash second big bridges that connects the main Export and import line to Djibouti port and benefited local community facilitating free movement of people and goods. These developments have created jobs, facilitated trade and movement of people, and increased agricultural productions of locals.

1. Amount of time requested

In line with the Article 5, paragragh1, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is requests an extension of deadline for the implementation of the convention for five years (2025).

The extension of five years will focus exclusively on the 261 known and mine suspected hazardous number of areas covering 1,056,349,623 square meters previously surveyed that will be cleared and verified by technical survey to be reduced and freed by land release technique.

Table 13: Total remaining area to be addressed in the period of 2020-2025

Region	No of SHAs	SHAs m^2	No of CHA	Known mined area m^2	Total area m^2 per region
Somali	185	1,046,265,608	24	3,812,500	1,050,078,108
Tigray confirmed MF	-	-	3	691,989	691,989
Oromia	13	1,026,105	-	-	1,026,105
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	3,670,349
Benshangul Confirmed MF	-	-	2	45,000	45,000
Gambela	20	838,000	-	-	838,000
Total	**226**	1,050,045,013	**35**	**6,304,538**	**1,056,349,551**

2. Rationale for the time requested

The main reasons for the requesting the extension of the deadline is as follows:

- **Size of known and suspected hazardous area**

A lot has been done since the 2001 until now (December 2018) in the terms of reduction and demining of hazardous area. There are still parts of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia that are mine suspected. Non-existence of precise mine contamination data due to the fact that the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was negatively affected by internal and external war during which mines were being placed without keeping records at all is the problem. But, there are enough indicators and information gathered by technical and non technical survey for the remaining part confirming the existence of mine danger.

It is logical that, utilizing all available demining assets in Ethiopia, all known minefields along the Ethiopian side of the border can be cleared in the five years period, including quality assurance and Mine risk education/community liaison work.

Under the proposed extension period of June 2020 to 2025, All existing demining capacity in Ethiopia would concentrate on clearing and releasing the SHA's by advanced technical surveying the 261 mine known and suspected hazardous areas covering 1,056,349,551 square meters that remained in the Six regions (Afar, Tigray, Benshangul, Gambela, Oromia and Somali).

- **Available financial resources**

During the request extension Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia is expecting significant flow of funds for mine action activities in order to implement the APMBC. In 2017 and 2018 the only funded budget was from the government of Ethiopia but this was not enough to run the Mine action activities. So internal and external /state and donors/ fund will be needed, which gives us certainty in the implementation of the APMBC in the second request.

- **Demining and survey capacities**

Demining and survey capacities in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia are able to follow the realization of the program because in the last work time years, they were trained extensively, participated in different peace keeping duties and acquired significant experiences in terms of clearing, EOD and technical survey tasks.

- **Assumptions**

A) The financial state and donors fund will increase steadily

B) Old demining equipments will be replaced by licensed demining equipments and Ethiopia will fulfill its commitments of the APMBC.

C) An average one deminer will clear 40-50 square metres per day, 22 days per month and 10 months in a year.

D) Additional one company will be added and the demining companies will reach five.

- **Risk factor of mitigating response for the request period**

Currently the Ethiopian government human resource (de-miners, technical survey and EOD teams) are capable of clearing the remaining known and suspected hazardous within the given extension period. Assumption for this confidence is there will be state and donors fund to implement the 2nd extension requested.

8. Detailed work plan of Ethiopia for the period of the 2nd requested extension

Detailed work plan of Ethiopia is based on the analysis of the size and structure of mine problems in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the analysis of use of the existing demining capacities, donors' expectation and other relevant factors, in the period 2020 -2025.

Vision

The vision of 2020-2025 plan corresponds to Ethiopia:

Free of the threats of land mines and ERW, where all land mines and ERW victims enjoy equal access to age and gender sensitive assistance and services are fully integrated in to society, and where the mine action program contributes to the adoption of safe environment conducive to development.

Objective

The objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:

Ethiopia is in a position to comply with all international instruments related to landmines and ERW/UXO and has the capacity to conduct and manage the national mine action program.

The MoND mine action program actively contributes to the achievement of the poverty reduction and socio-economic development, and mine action activities are mainstreamed into development programs.

Enhancement of peace and stabilization process in land mine affected communities in the regions and

Fulfill of the Mine Ban Treaty obligations.

The plan also considered the geographical characteristics of the suspected area which is mountain, most of the area is very hot at the dry season and muddy at the rain season, also the road is not convenient to drive and to supply the logistic support easily in the field because it is far from the main road does not has proper roads to reach the mined area, the mined area also found in the remote area of the country and social services in the area is very low or very far from the mined and suspected area. Then the average clearance of the deminer per person is 40-50 m^2 per day.

Considering the above factors the work plan will be comprehended the following main goals as follows:

Goal 1: To completely clear mine danger from all known and SHAs

To completely clear mine dangers from known and SHAs, this goal will be realized through direct cooperation with the authorized state administration bodies (Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affair and other bilateral and donors /Governmental and Non Governmental organizations/

Goal 2: To continue destroying all mines found in the known and SHAs

During the clearance found mines will be destroyed by RRTs teams using the SOP in all the known and suspected hazardous area taking consideration to the environmental protection.

Goal 3: To maintain marking of HA until completion of clearance

All identified known and suspected hazardous area during the realization of this program, The Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will maintain marking of HA with the cooperation of local administration, police and others mine warning signs will be marked.

Goal 4: To continue MRE programs that cover the entire population living and working in HA

risk education service will provide to all landmine /ERW affected communities at risk in an age and gender sensitivity. In cooperation with Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, local administration, public companies and Non Governmental organizations will continue the process of conducting mine risk education programs and adjust the programs to the most endangered group of population.

Goal 5: To maintain cooperation with international partners

Over the past EX-EMAO period, Ethiopia has developed internationally recognized mine action system trained and motivated staff. Hence, after the EX-EMAO is dissolved some of the trained staff members are also transferred to the Ministry of Defence with the Mine action office. And the ISU is interested and practical shows to support mine action implementation in Ethiopia. The mine action office will be open offer and sharing their experience concerning mine action and humanitarian demining with all international stakeholders and interested organizations.

The Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and UNDP have been active in Ethiopia since the inception of the Ethiopia Mine Action program (Ex-EMAO). The mandate of the new Mine Action Office stipulates that the responsibility for mine clearance and MRE accountable to the Ministry of National Defence. As the result it is important to note that the Mine Action Office is interested to focus as partners with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and UNDP to support the Mine Action Office in resource findings to implement:

The release of 261 identified known and hazardous number of areas for resettlement, agriculture, grazing and constructions

The reduction of mine accidents through MRE activities

Support of information to the Ministry of Social and Labor Affairs what we observe in the field concerning the provision of physical rehabilitation, psychological support and socio-economic reintegration for mine victims

Goal 6: To maintain of de-miners capacity through training

During the past mine action activities implementation, some of the de-miners and staff members are acquire their skills to take the responsibilities in mine action. However, concerning the IMSMA and in planning projects needs additional training and experience sharing and it demands support of international organizations to develop their knowledge and skills concerning the mine action activities and to specialized certify TS and EOD teams through advance training.

Table 14: Total remaining area to be addressed in the period of 2020-2025

Region	No of SHAs	SHAs m^2	No of CHA	Known mined area m^2	Total area m^2 per region
Somali	185	1,046,265,608	24	3,812,500	1,050,078,108
Tigray confirmed MF	-	-	3	691,989	691,989
Oromia	13	1,026,105			1,026,105
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	3,670,349
Benshangul Confirmed MF	-	-	2	45,000	45,000
Gambela	20	838,000	-	-	838,000
Total	**226**	1,050,045,013	**35**	**6,304,538**	**1,056,349,551**

By using demining capacities in the period 2025, the plan is to address all known and from the SHA which is expected to be mined in total 27,305,438.26 square meters will be finalized in 2025 and presented in table 16. Deming will be conducted by the Defence Engineering Main Department companies. .

In 2019

- ✓ In 2019 Rearrangement of the RRT and demining companies in Somali region will be undertaken.
- ✓ We expect that over the course of 2019 we will be able to address by non-technical and technical survey to reduce and canceled 171,507,352 square meters.
- ✓ We expect to clear 1,905,438.26 square meters.
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2019 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

In 2020

- ✓ After the summer season the Operation will continued in Somali region
- ✓ Over the course of 2020 we expect to address by non-technical and technical land survey to reduce and canceled 171,507,352 square meters.
- ✓ We expect to clear 3,900,000 square meters
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2020 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

In 2021

- ✓ Continued work with the 4 demining companies and 4RRT teams in Somali region
- ✓ We expect over the course of 2021 we will able to reduce and canceled using non-technical and technical teams 171,507,352 square meters
- ✓ We expect to clear 4,300,000 square meters
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2021 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

In 2022

- ✓ Continued work with the 4 demining companies and 4RRT teams in Somali region
- ✓ We expect over the course of 2022 we will able to reduce and canceled using non-technical and technical teams 171,507,352 square meters
- ✓ We expect to clear 4,300,000 square meters
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2022 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

In 2023

- ✓ Continued work with the 4 demining companies and 4RRT teams in Somali region
- ✓ We expect over the course of 2023 we will able to reduce and canceled using non-technical and technical teams 171,507,352 square meters
- ✓ We expect to clear 4,300,000 square meters
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2023 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

In 2024

- ✓ Continued work with the 4 demining companies and 4RRT teams in Somali region
- ✓ We expect over the course of 2024 we will able to reduce and canceled using non-technical and technical teams 171,507,352 square meters
- ✓ We expect to clear 4,300,000 square meters
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2024 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

In 2025

- ✓ Continued work with the 4 demining companies and 4 RRT teams in Somali region
- ✓ We expect over the course of 2024 to finish land survey and the RRT will support the demining companies in 2025.

- ✓ We expect to clear 1,332,373.90 square meters in Somali region, 20,522.10 square meters in Oromia region, 691,989 square meters in Tigray region, 1,793,355 square meters in Afar region, 45,000 square meters in Benishangul region and 16,760 square meters in Gambela region in totally 3,900,000 square meters will be expected to clear
- ✓ Submit transparency report by April 2025 the development of the Mine action operation in Ethiopia.

Table 15: Total area to be reduced and cleared per year in 2020-2025

Planned	Total known and SHA to be reduced canceled and cleared per year in square meters							
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
To be cleared	1,905,438.26	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,900,000	27,305,438.26
To be Reduced	171,507,352	171,507,352	171,507,352	171,507,352.74	171,507,352	171,507,352	-	1,029,044,112.74
Total	**173,412,790.26**	**175,807,352**	**175,807,352**	**175,807,352.74**	**175,807,352**	**175,807,352**	3,900,000	**1,056,349,551**

Table 16: Areas to be cleared using demining companies per year in square meters in period 2020 - 2025

Region	**Area to be cleared per year and region in square meters**							
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total to be cleared**
Somali	1,905,438.26	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	1,332,373.90	24737812.16
Tigray confirmed MF	-	-	-	-	-	-	**691,989**	**691,989**
Oromia	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20,522.10**	**20,522.10**
Afar	-						**1,793,355**	**1,793,355**
Benshangul Confirmed MF	-	-	-	-		-	**45,000**-	**45,000**
Gambela	-	-	-	-	-	-	**16,760**	**16,760**
Total	1,905,438.26	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,900,000	27,305,438.26

Areas using technical and non-technical survey in accordance with the law in mine action to be reduced and canceled in the period of 2020-2025 per region and year are presented in table 17

Table 17: Total area to be reduced and canceled by technical and non-technical survey methods per year in period 2020-2024

Region	Area to be reduced and canceled per year and region in m^2						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Somali	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	170,501,769.10	168,809,118.74	1,025,340,295.84
Oromia		-	-	-	1,005,582.90	-	1,005,582.90
Afar		-	-	-	-	1, 876,994	1, 876,994
Gambela		-	-		-	821,240	821,240
Total	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352**	**171,507,352.74**	1,029,044,112.74

- **Institutioan, human resource and material capacity available**

The Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recently has manual clearance companies, technical survey and RRT teams and Ground preparation machines as follows:

Table 18: Recent capacity

No	Type	Quantity
1	Manual clearance companies	4 Companies
2	Technical Survey/Rapid Response Teams	2 Teams
3	EOD Special Teams	2 Teams
4	Ground preparation machines	6 Bozena 3&4

All the technical survey and clearance companies in the previous years were conducted their task in Somali region. However, concerning the ground preparation machines were/are not in use because of the fact that the remaining HA is mostly remote and manual clearance is the appropriate method. The Manual clearance companies, technical survey and EOD teams area extensively doing their training in the previous year so, they are enough capable to implement the activities mentioned in the detailed work plan.

- **Financial capacity**

To realize the stated scope and manual demining Operations Financial resources is the precondition and it required to Secure **40,958,157.39** USD.

As it stated in the analysis part, the remaining HA is found in the remote and mountainous area of the country and the clearance will be conducted using manual methods. The Machines will not be in use because of the situation of the HAs found are mountainous difficult to use machines in the remote area.

Among the responsibility of meeting Ethiopia's obligations under the APMBC lying within the MoND. The MoND has begun to implement the plan to meet its objectives. The Mine Action Office planned to reach areas where EX-EMAO have not, they are now accessible to demine and accomplish clearance activities on the areas remaining after the closure of the EX-EMAO.

The Work Plan for the five years extension period will include the remaining mine suspected areas in the six regions (Afar, Somali, Oromia, Gambela, Tigray and Benshangul).

The remaining mine suspected areas in those six regions Ministry of National Defence Mine Action Office plans to run advanced Technical Survey by TS/RRT teams to confirm exact mined area and to release the mine free mine suspected areas that fastens the clearance process and to save time consumption.

For this matter, the Mine Action Office considers the most cost efficient method of clearing and releasing these areas to be a combination of technical survey and mine clearance utilizing land release procedures to minimize the clearance of areas to only confirmed hazard areas. The National Defense Mine Action Office considers manual clearance as the simplest and most cost efficient method of clearance suitable to the situation of the mined area.

Table 19 : Funding sources

Source of funds	Amount of fund
State budget 20%	**8,191,631.48 USD**
Donations	**32,766,525,91 USD**
Total	**40,958,157.39 USD**

Risk factors in funding this work plan

In the previous work plan due to the fact that fund limitation negatively affected mine action activities in its implementation in the actual ground. So far, the mine action activities was funded only limited amount of the state budget which is not enough to follow the articulated work plan and to fulfill the deadline of the convention in 2020.

Table 20: Budget breakdown

Summary of costs	USD
Demining operation in the regions	28,670,710.17
Coordination and Administration	6,143,723.61
Training and Equipment to manage residual issues	4,095,815.74
Quality Assurance and information management	2,047,907.87
Total	**40,958,157.39**

Other considerations

N/A

Annexes

1. Areas remaining to be addressed and expected completion date

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
1	ELIS-1918-1	Afar	Afambo	Daka	30,000
2	ELIS-1917-1	Afar	Afambo	Daka	100,000
3	ELIS-1782-2	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	60,000
4	ELIS-1782-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	80,049
5	ELIS-1781-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	480,000
6	ELIS-1780-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	1,000,000
7	ELIS-1779-2	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	120,000
8	ELIS-1779-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	15,000
9	ELIS-1069-1	Afar	Berahle	Aynedib	200,000
10	ELIS-1065-1	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	225,000
11	ELIS-1070-1	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	300,000
12	ELIS-1060-1	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	300,000
13	ELIS-1060-2	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	160,300
14	ELIS-1060-3	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	600,000
15	ELIS-1487-1	Benshangulk	Komosha	Dunga	5,000
16	ELIS-1491-1	Benshangulk	Kumruk	Horazahab	40,000
17	ELIS-2383-1	Gambella	Akobo	Babe	10000
18	ELIS-2384-1	Gambella	Akobo	Belnafign	2500
19	ELIS-2397-1	Gambella	Akobo	Buray	0
20	ELIS-2393-1	Gambella	Akobo	Chod Joke	28000
21	ELIS-2393-2	Gambella	Akobo	Chod Joke	200000
22	ELIS-2380-1	Gambella	Akobo	Debok	0
23	ELIS-2379-2	Gambella	Akobo	Denbogne	10000
24	ELIS-2379-1	Gambella	Akobo	Denbogne	20000
25	ELIS-2400-2	Gambella	Akobo	Egnale	0
26	ELIS-2400-3	Gambella	Akobo	Egnale	0
27	ELIS-2396-1	Gambella	Akobo	Gangrial	10000
28	ELIS-2390-1	Gambella	Akobo	Kognerek	0
29	ELIS-2398-1	Gambella	Akobo	Madigne	10000
30	ELIS-2382-2	Gambella	Akobo	Malow	200000
31	ELIS-2402-1	Gambella	Akobo	Pone	0
32	ELIS-2386-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ragne	5000
33	ELIS-2387-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tergole	20000
34	ELIS-2388-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tore	20000
35	ELIS-2403-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ulake	2500
36	ELIS-2389-1	Gambella	Akobo	Yeryer	300000

1

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (m^2) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
37	ELIS-0390-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	2,000
38	ELIS-0394-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	10,000
39	ELIS-0394-2	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	10,000
40	ELIS-0391-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	20,000
41	ELIS-0431-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	20,000
42	ELIS-0438-2	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	10,000
43	ELIS-0432-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	20,500
44	ELIS-0432-2	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	7,500
45	ELIS-2100-1	Oromia	E/Shoa	Akaki	20000
46	ELIS-2102-1	Oromia	E/Shoa	Akaki	1000000
47	ELIS-1734-1	Oromia	W/Wellega	Mena Sibu	5
48	ELIS-2298-1	Oromia	Shoa	Chelina	300
49	ELIS-2296-1	Oromia	Shoa	Meta Robi	800
50	ELIS-1820-1	Somali	Bare	Aelhare	30,000
51	ELIS-1823-1	Somali	Bare	Aelhare	7,500
52	ELIS-1823-2	Somali	Bare	Aelhare	5,004
53	ELIS-1816-1	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	20,000
54	ELIS-1816-2	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	8,000
55	ELIS-1812-1	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	5,000
56	ELIS-1814-1	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	50,000
57	ELIS-1629-1	Somali	Chererti	Hunde	255,000
58	ELIS-1628-1	Somali	Chererti	Hur Arebo	25,000
59	ELIS-1874-1	Somali	Dolobay	Alen	20,000
60	ELIS-1871-1	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	50,000
61	ELIS-1858-1	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	50,000
62	ELIS-1858-2	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	20,000
63	ELIS-1857-1	Somali	Dolobay	Garba Guracha	30,000
64	ELIS-1630-1	Somali	Gura Baqaqsa	Hardaka	50,000
65	ELIS-2957-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000
66	ELIS-2955-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000
67	ELIS-2961-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	21,000,000
68	ELIS-2960-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	4,000,000
69	ELIS-2994-1	Somali	Aware	Aware Kebele 01	60,000
70	ELIS-2971-1	Somali	Aware	Aware Kebele 02	10,900
71	ELIS-2956-1	Somali	Aware	Bisade	10,000
72	ELIS-2963-1	Somali	Aware	Bukudewo	600,000,000
73	ELIS-2951-2	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	150,000
74	ELIS-2951-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	2,000,000
75	ELIS-2947-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	10,000
76	ELIS-2945-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	250,000
77	ELIS-2958-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	40,000,000
78	ELIS-2969-1	Somali	Aware	Dusmo	10,000

2

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
79	ELIS-2969-2	Somali	Aware	Dusmo	250,000
80	ELIS-2959-1	Somali	Aware	Gashanka	2,000,000
81	ELIS-2968-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	3,000,000
82	ELIS-2965-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	6,000,000
83	ELIS-2964-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	6,000,000
84	ELIS-2966-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	150,000
85	ELIS-2962-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	10,000
86	ELIS-2950-2	Somali	Aware	Kora	15,000
87	ELIS-2950-1	Somali	Aware	Kora	25,000
88	ELIS-2967-1	Somali	Aware	Lan Kyrta	10,200
89	ELIS-3079-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Dagh Madow 02	10000
90	ELIS-3064-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Diba	16000000
91	ELIS-3073-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Gubdigon	10000
92	ELIS-3081-1	Somali	Dihun	Duhun	60000
93	ELIS-3078-1	Somali	Dihun	Hidmarodile	750000
94	ELIS-2915-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darder	40,000
95	ELIS-2600-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darder	28,000
96	ELIS-2916-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
97	ELIS-2719-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
98	ELIS-2593-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
99	ELIS-2596-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	13,000
100	ELIS-2720-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000,000
101	ELIS-2599-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	540,000
102	ELIS-2721-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	6,000,000
103	ELIS-2595-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
104	ELIS-2583-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	10,000
105	ELIS-2597-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	10,000
106	ELIS-2913-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	4,000,000
107	ELIS-2717-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	12,000
108	ELIS-2717-2	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	36,000
109	ELIS-2584-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	10,000,000
110	ELIS-2723-1	Somali	Gerbo	Helo Dere	16,000
111	ELIS-2594-1	Somali	Gerbo	Helo Dere	600,000
112	ELIS-2722-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	10,000,000
113	ELIS-2725-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	10,000
114	ELIS-2716-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	45,000
115	ELIS-2604-2	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	25,250
116	ELIS-2601-1	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	10,000
117	ELIS-2586-1	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	6,000,000
118	ELIS-2598-1	Somali	Gerbo	Raso	36,000
119	ELIS-2591-1	Somali	Gerbo	Raso	10,000,000
120	ELIS-3084-1	Somali	Hamero	Gasangas	10,000
121	ELIS-3076-1	Somali	Hamero	Godi	10,000

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No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
122	ELIS-3083-1	Somali	Hamero	Hamaro-02	10,000
123	ELIS-3082-1	Somali	Hamero	Sammalmale	10,000
124	ELIS-3069-1	Somali	Mlmulko	Rakey	6,000,000
125	ELIS-2375-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	6,000
126	ELIS-2381-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	24,000
127	ELIS-2366-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	250,000
128	ELIS-2345-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	6,000,000
129	ELIS-2358-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	900,000
130	ELIS-2353-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	1,000,000
131	ELIS-2575-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
132	ELIS-2376-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
133	ELIS-2326-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	6,000,000
134	ELIS-2349-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	20,000,000
135	ELIS-2588-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
136	ELIS-3070-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	1,000,000
137	ELIS-2356-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
138	ELIS-2371-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	15,000,000
139	ELIS-2392-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	400,000
140	ELIS-2577-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
141	ELIS-2354-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
142	ELIS-2365-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	12,000,000
143	ELIS-2369-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	2,500,000
144	ELIS-2602-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	100,000
145	ELIS-2332-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	160,000
146	ELIS-2378-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	6,000,000
147	ELIS-2350-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	10,000
148	ELIS-2333-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	9,000
149	ELIS-2377-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	10,000,000
150	ELIS-2363-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	30,000
151	ELIS-2342-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	1,500,000
152	ELIS-2585-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	750,000
153	ELIS-2573-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	10,000
154	ELIS-2582-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Shirwa	120,000
155	ELIS-2339-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Shirwa	2,000,000
156	ELIS-2343-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	160,000
157	ELIS-2352-2	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	1,000,000
158	ELIS-2341-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	500,000
159	ELIS-2327-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	6,000,000
160	ELIS-2355-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	9,000,000
161	ELIS-2579-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	100,000
162	ELIS-2373-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	10,000

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No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
163	ELIS-2337-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	10,000
164	ELIS-2362-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	1,300,000
165	ELIS-2344-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
166	ELIS-2374-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	12,000,000
167	ELIS-2336-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
168	ELIS-2340-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	600,000
169	ELIS-2340-2	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	160,000
170	ELIS-2364-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	3,000,000
171	ELIS-2329-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	200,000
172	ELIS-2368-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
173	ELIS-2587-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	10,000
174	ELIS-2338-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	1,000,000
175	ELIS-2367-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	14,000
176	ELIS-2347-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	240,000
177	ELIS-2578-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	600,000
178	ELIS-2580-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	15,000,000
179	ELIS-2351-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	1,500,000
180	ELIS-2811-1	Somali	Adadle	Jirey	2,500
181	ELIS-2809-1	Somali	Adadle	Kudaley	5,000
182	ELIS-2983-1	Somali	Denan	Danan 01	1,000
183	ELIS-2997-1	Somali	Denan	Danan 02	10,000
184	ELIS-2995-1	Somali	Denan	Danan 02	20,000
185	ELIS-2974-1	Somali	Denan	Danbarweyne	20,000
186	ELIS-2987-1	Somali	Denan	Danbarweyne	10,000
187	ELIS-2990-1	Somali	Denan	Ijeed	200,000
188	ELIS-2982-1	Somali	Denan	Ijeed	1,000
189	ELIS-2986-1	Somali	Denan	Shinile	10,000
190	ELIS-2989-1	Somali	Denan	Shinile	20,000
191	ELIS-2984-1	Somali	Denan	Shinile	20,000
192	ELIS-2810-1	Somali	Emey	Buhodle	10,000
193	ELIS-2807-1	Somali	Emey	Buhodle	50,000
194	ELIS-2804-1	Somali	Emey	Emey 02	5,000
195	ELIS-2755-1	Somali	Emey	Goljano	20,000
196	ELIS-2825-1	Somali	Emey	Habiso	10,000
197	ELIS-2812-1	Somali	Emey	Habiso	10,000
198	ELIS-2899-1	Somali	Fer Fer	Aballey	5,000
199	ELIS-2897-1	Somali	Fer Fer	Aballey	20,000
200	ELIS-2902-1	Somali	Fer Fer	Barmagog	40,000
201	ELIS-2887-1	Somali	Fer Fer	Burdinle	30,000

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No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
202	ELIS-2887-2	Somali	Fer Fer	Burdinle	30,000
203	ELIS-2885-1	Somali	Fer Fer	Tawakal	125,000
204	ELIS-2904-1	Somali	Fer Fer	Tawakal	20,000
205	ELIS-2467-1	Somali	Gode	Bargun	10,000
206	ELIS-2464-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	7,000
207	ELIS-2471-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	122,500
208	ELIS-2455-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	10,000
209	ELIS-2455-2	Somali	Gode	Karinka	10,000
210	ELIS-2411-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	125,000
211	ELIS-2448-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	2,000
212	ELIS-2414-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	60,000
213	ELIS-2454-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	2,000
214	ELIS-2883-1	Somali	Kelafo	Afdub	50,000
215	ELIS-2877-1	Somali	Kelafo	Boholo-Was	450,000
216	ELIS-2873-1	Somali	Mustahil	Bardon	45,000
217	ELIS-2850-1	Somali	Mustahil	Kalaman	7,500
218	ELIS-2872-1	Somali	Mustahil	Saba-Hume	80,000
219	ELIS-0748-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alaybede 03	15,000
220	ELIS-0751-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	12,500
221	ELIS-0749-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	10,000
222	ELIS-0749-2	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	10,000
223	ELIS-0737-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Debile	10,000
224	ELIS-0747-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Dubule Two	5,000
225	ELIS-0826-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Durwale	80,000
226	ELIS-0717-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Durwale	10,075
227	ELIS-2623-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Dere	7,000,000
228	ELIS-2607-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Dere	1,796,351
229	ELIS-2654-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	2,000
230	ELIS-2610-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	5,000,000
231	ELIS-2610-3	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	50,000
232	ELIS-2610-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	15,000
233	ELIS-2605-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Galadid	8,000
234	ELIS-2638-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Galadid	5,000
235	ELIS-2985-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Gielle	100
236	ELIS-2655-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Gobo Gabo	21,000
237	ELIS-2644-1	Somali	Kebridehar	K/dahar 01	15,000
238	ELIS-2658-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Kebtineg	50,000,000
239	ELIS-2658-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Kebtineg	70,000,000
240	ELIS-2661-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Kerinbsk	104,000
241	ELIS-2661-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Kerinbsk	18,800
242	ELIS-2637-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Malka Afawayn	137,500

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No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
243	ELIS-2649-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	100,000
244	ELIS-2634-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	1,500
245	ELIS-2634-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	20,000
246	ELIS-2619-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	80,000
247	ELIS-2640-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	35,000
248	ELIS-2639-1	Somali	Shekosh	Gedarmi	40,000
249	ELIS-2651-1	Somali	Shekosh	Wich Wachi	600,000
250	ELIS-2616-1	Somali	Shilabo	Labobar	10,000
251	ELIS-2628-1	Somali	Danot	Kurile	200,000
252	ELIS-2629-1	Somali	Danot	Kurile	1,500,000
253	ELIS-2627-1	Somali	Danot	Kurile	200,000
254	ELIS-2678-1	Somali	Warder	Wafdug	100,000
255	ELIS-2667-1	Somali	Warder	Wafdug	5,000
256	ELIS-2671-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	100,000
257	ELIS-2679-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	10,000
258	ELIS-2680-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	10,000
259	ELIS-0563-1	Tigray	Mereb Lehe	Habtemariam **k**	500,000
260	ELIS-3110-1	Tigray	Mereb Lehe	Habtemariam	1,989
261	ELIS-3110-2	Tigray	Mereb Lehe	Habtemariam	190,000
TOTAL					**1,056,349,551**

2. Areas cleared, reduced, canceled and released in 2016-2018

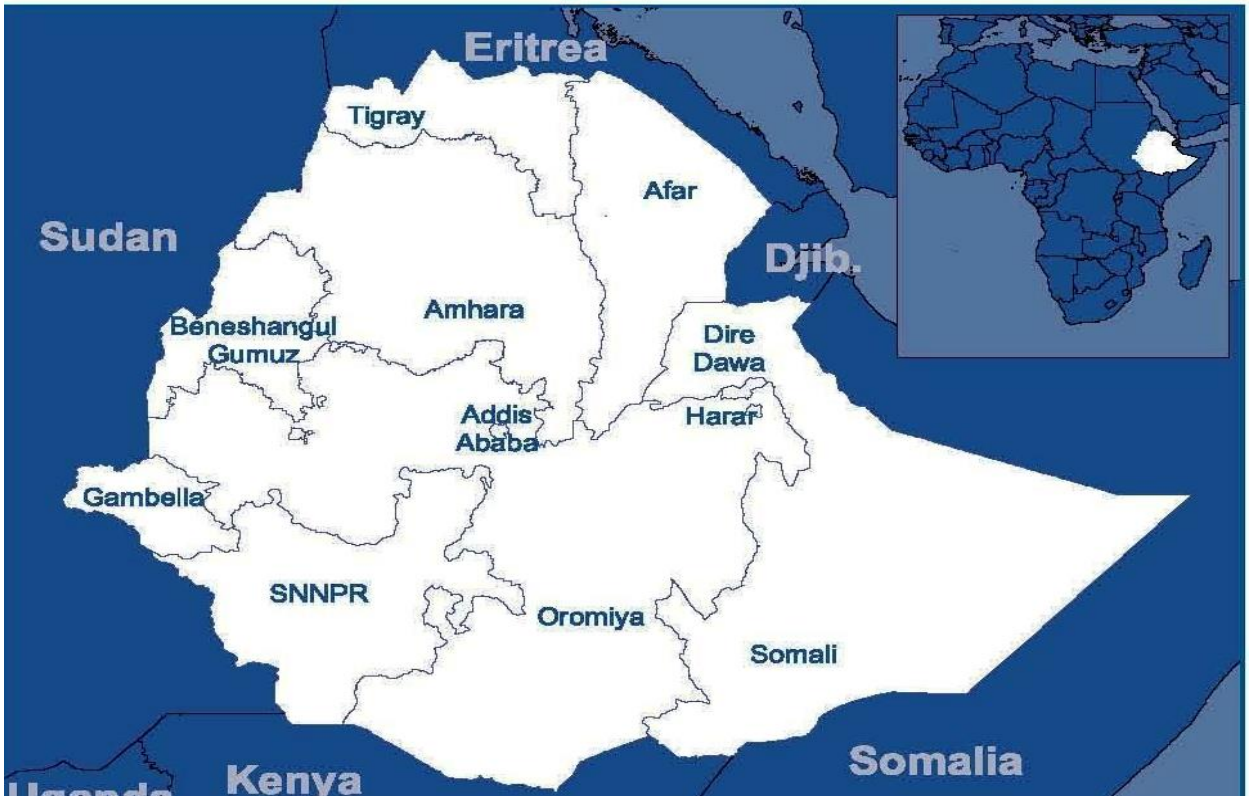
No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
1	ELIS-2099-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	60,000
2	ELIS-2035-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	7,500
3	ELIS-2041-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	80,000
4	ELIS-2065-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	10,000
5	ELIS-2069-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	10,000
6	ELIS-2036-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	30,000
7	ELIS-2070-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	3,000,000
8	ELIS-2078-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	10,000,000
9	ELIS-2094-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	1,000,000
10	ELIS-2079-2	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	80,000
11	ELIS-2079-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	500,000
12	ELIS-2088-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	40,000
13	ELIS-2031-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	400,000
14	ELIS-2027-1	Somali	Fik	Kudamaydel	120,000
15	ELIS-2083-1	Somali	Fik	Kudamaydel	60,000
16	ELIS-2071-1	Somali	Fik	Shiniga	10,000
17	ELIS-2032-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	4,000,000
18	ELIS-2092-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	25,000
19	ELIS-2084-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	10,000
20	ELIS-2097-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	10,000
21	ELIS-2093-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	25,000,000
22	ELIS-2025-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	1,000,000
23	ELIS-2068-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	20,000,000
24	ELIS-2064-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	2,500,000
25	ELIS-2096-1	Somali	Fik	Aloosane	10,000,000
26	ELIS-2072-1	Somali	Fik	Aloosane	40,000
27	ELIS-2090-1	Somali	Fik	Awsmaan	40,000
28	ELIS-2024-1	Somali	Fik	Bashuro	500,000
29	ELIS-2081-1	Somali	Fik	Danga	10,000
30	ELIS-2039-1	Somali	Fik	Danga	10,000,000
31	ELIS-1856-1	Somali	Fik	DunDumo Adka	500,000
32	ELIS-2098-1	Somali	Fik	DunDumo Adka	100,000
33	ELIS-2089-1	Somali	Fik	DunDumo Adka	80,000
34	ELIS-2319-1	Somali	Fik	Galacha 03	75,000
35	ELIS-2325-1	Somali	Fik	Galacha 01	10,000
36	ELIS-2321-1	Somali	Fik	Galacha 01	4,000,000
37	ELIS-2066-1	Somali	Fik	Hardagah	10,000
38	ELIS-1844-1	Somali	Fik	Hardagah	2,000,000
39	ELIS-1967-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	100,000

40	ELIS-3087-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Dabagorayale	15000
41	ELIS-2939-2	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Dungis	16,000,000
42	ELIS-2939-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Dungis	10,000,000
43	ELIS-2936-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Dungis	10,000
44	ELIS-2934-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Dungis	10,000
45	ELIS-2927-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Halhalis	15,000,000
46	ELIS-2941-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Halhalis	1,500
47	ELIS-2938-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Katumo	10,000
48	ELIS-2937-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Katumo	10,000
49	ELIS-2933-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Katumo	320,000
50	ELIS-2935-1	Somali	Misrak Gashamo	Lanmulaho	25,000
51	ELIS-3037-1	Somali	Degehabur	Gohidi	250,000
52	ELIS-3103-1	Somali	Degehabur	Gosoleley	600,000
53	ELIS-3065-1	Somali	Degehabur	Labig	25,000

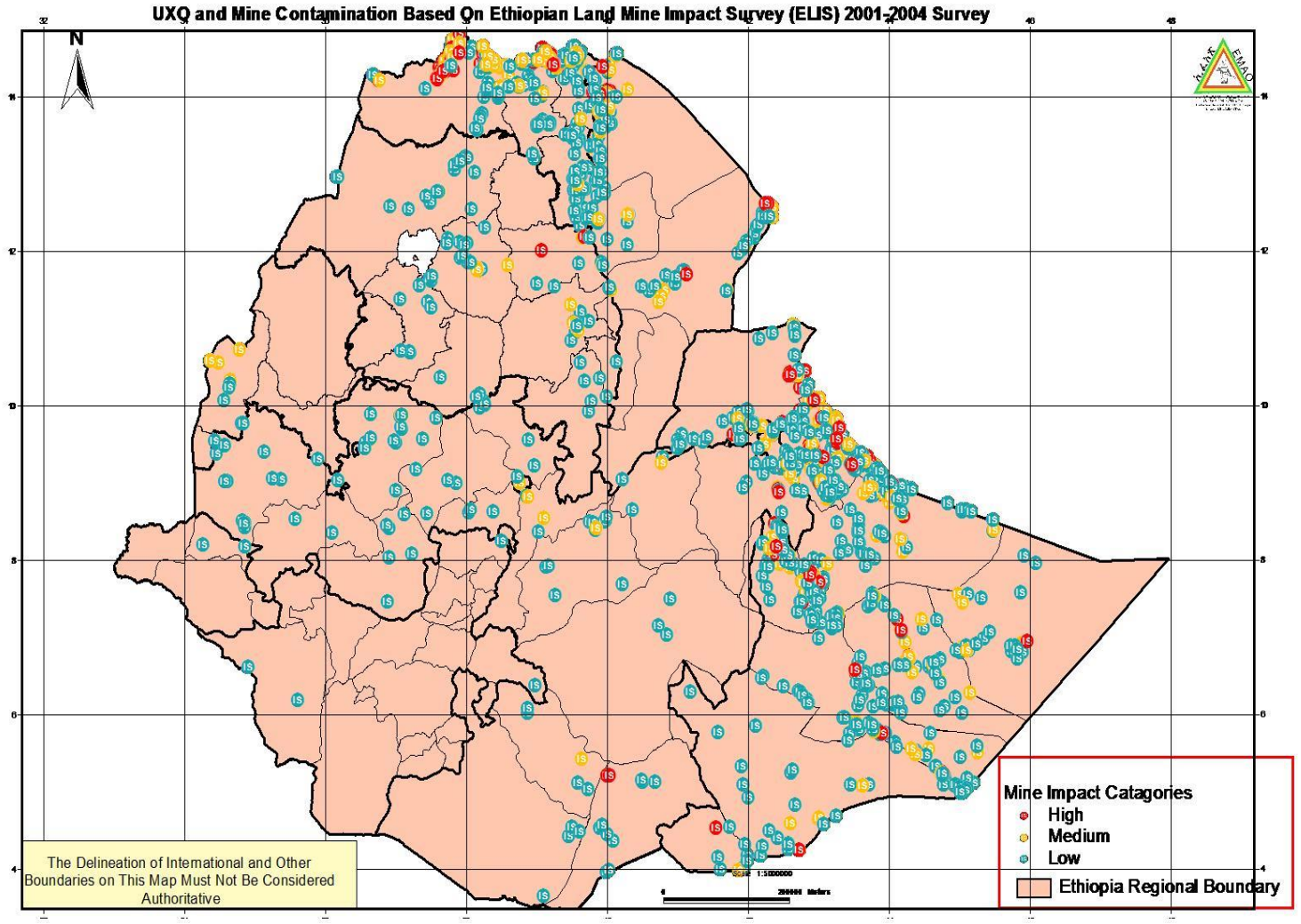
3. Table 1: Remaining CHAs and SHAs at the end of 2018

Region	CHAs	Area in (m^2)	SHAs	Area in (m^2)	Date of emplacement	Quantity of mines
Afar	6	1,755,049	8	1,915,300	1935-2000	Unknown
Benshangul Gumz	2	45,000	-	-	1935-1991	Unknown
Gambela	-	-	20	838,000	1935-1991	Unknown
Oromia	-		13	1,026,105	1935-1991	Unknown
Somali	24	3,812,500	185	1,046,265,608	1935-1978	Unknown
Tigray	3	691,989	-	-	1935-2000	Unknown
Total	**35**	**6,304,538**	**226**	1,050,045,013		

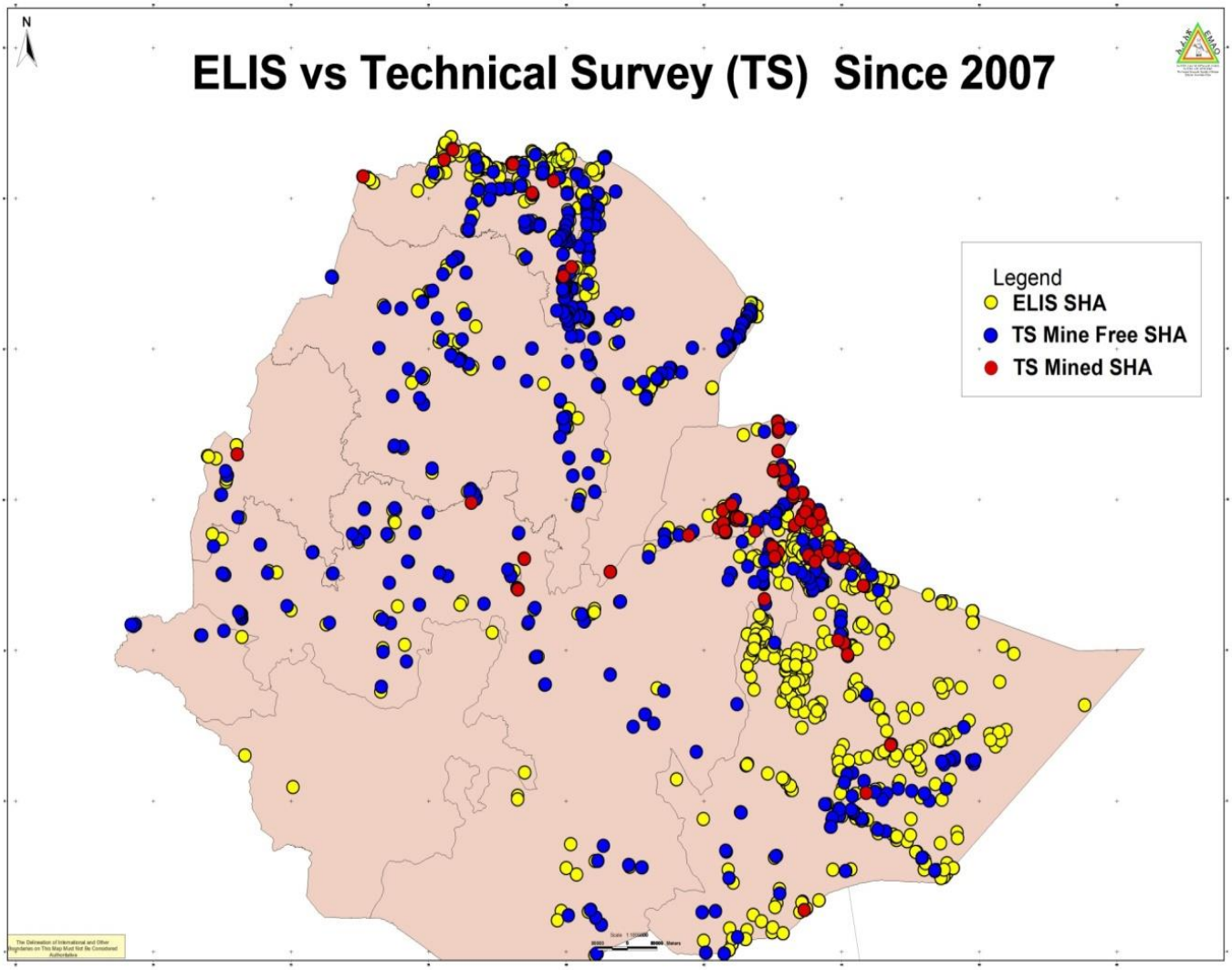
4. Map of Ethiopia's nine regions and special cities



5. ELIS map of suspected hazardous areas



6. Map of revised ELIS data from nationwide technical survey since 2007



Activities and Progress made

1. Integrated demining operations and achievements by EMAO

2. Integrated demining operations and achievements by EMAO

3. Table 2: Mines destroyed in the period 2016- 2018 after EMAO disolved

Type of mines	Mines destroyed per year			
	2016	2017	2018	Total
AP	-	-	582	582
AT	30	37	3	70
UXO	-	21	7265	7286
Total	30	58	7286	7938

4. CL with local communities in 2018

5. Environmental factor negatively affect activities of the task

VI Detailed budget

7. Table 3: Required financial resources to conduct the demining program per year

Source of funds	Area to be cleared and required budget Per year/USD							Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Area to be cleared in square metres	1,905,438.26	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,900,000	27,305,438.26
State budget in USD	571,631.48	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,170,000	8,311,631.48
Donations in USD	2,286,525.91	5,160,000	5,160,000	5,160,000	5,160,000	5,160,000	4,680,000	32,646,525.91
Total budget in USD	2,858,157.39	6,450,000	6,450,000	6,450,000	6,450,000	6,450,000	5,850,000	40,958,157.39

Concerning Ethiopia – Eritrea border budget will be submitted after the mined area is identified in the buffer zone, but in our case it is cleared behind our army.

It is also important to point out that the progress over the next years as well as the overall budget is all an estimations based on the currently knowledge what we have on the actual remaining challenge. The 261 affected known and SH number of areas which were activities will take place are on mined areas and in suspected areas. Further survey will provide more precise information on the challenge and allow for more detailed and precise planning in the future. Ethiopia is committed to keep the States Parties informed on progress over the course of the next years as Ethiopia gains greater knowledge of its remaining contamination in the Ethiopia and Eritrea border.