

Forward by Minister of Internal Security



On 16 April 2012, the then Prime Minister of Somalia, Omar Abdirashid, acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) at the UN Headquarters in New York. Upon the signing of the Convention, Article-5 obligated Somalia to end its landmine contamination by 1 October 2022. Nevertheless, towards the end of 2020, it became clear that Somalia could not meet the 1 October 2022 deadline to end its landmine contamination, and an extension was sought. Approval for the extension was granted at the 19th meeting of state parties (19MSP), held in The Hague, Netherlands, in November 2021. In recognition of the Somalia Explosive Management Authority's (SEMA) request for additional time to address urgent resourcing needs and operational challenges, Somalia was granted an extension to 1 October 2027.

One of the foundational steps towards achieving the APMBC obligations, was the consolidation of explosive hazard threat information that has through the years been recorded separately by individual Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) partners, into a single national database, thus achieving a harmonised threat picture. The data consolidation process was completed in September 2022 with assistance from UNMAS Somalia, and further support pledged by the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining to sustainably capacitate SEMA's information management resources.

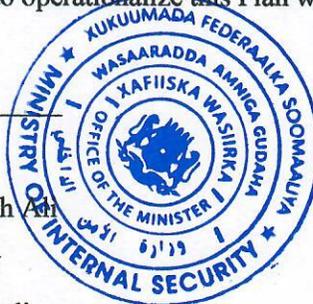
The next step required Somalia to prepare and submit a comprehensive plan that took stock of the current status, laid out the outstanding work, and provided a detailed road map that outlined the milestones of implementing the Article 5 obligations. This comprehensive plan constituted Somalia's National Action Plan on Article 5 Implementation. To prepare the action plan, the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the APMBC supported SEMA to hold a series of key stakeholder workshops bringing together the input of all HMA partners. The ISU team also conducted a visit to Somalia for the final consolidation of inputs, which was followed by a review of the draft action plan, and its finalisation. Once completed, Somalia was required by the state parties to submit the national action plan by 30 April 2023.

By this cover letter, the Federal Government of Somalia is hereby formally submitting the national action plan for the implementation of the APMBC Article 5 obligations, for your consideration. All stakeholders are invited and encouraged to operationalize this Plan within the scope of their areas of mandate.

(Signed)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. A. S.', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Sheikh
Minister of Internal Security
Federal Government of Somalia





The Federal Republic of Somalia Work Plan for the period from October 2022 to October 2027

Submitted to the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation

Date 30 April 2023



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List of Abbreviations / Acronyms

AP: Anti-personnel

APM: Anti-personnel mine

APMBC: Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

AT: Anti-tank

ATM: Anti-tank mine

ATMIS: African Transition Mission in Somalia

AVM: Anti-vehicle mine

AXO: Abandoned ordnance

BAC: Battle area clearance

BENAMAC: Benadir Mine Action Consortium

CB: Capacity Building

CCM: Convention on Cluster Munitions

CESMAC: Central Somalia Mine Action Consortium

CHA: Confirmed Hazard Area

CLO: Community Liaison Officer

CPP: Conflict/Community Preparedness and Protection

CRPD: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

DDG: Danish Demining Group

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

EO: Explosive ordnance

EOD: Explosive ordnance disposal

EORE: Explosive ordnance risk education

ERW: Explosive remnants of war

FCDO: Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

FGS: Federal Government of Somalia

FMS: Federal Member State

GADD: Gender and age disaggregated data

GFFO: German Federal Foreign Office

GICHD: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

HA: Hazard area

HALO Trust: Hazardous Area Life-support Organisation

HMA: Humanitarian Mine Action

HQ: Headquarters

ICBL: International Campaign to Ban Landmines

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

IDP: Internally displaced person

IED: Improvised explosive device

IM: Information Management

IMAS: International Mine Action Standards

IMSMA: Information Management System for Mine Action

JUMAN: Jubaland Mine Action Network

KM²: Square Kilometre

LIS: Landmine Impact Survey

M²: Square metre

MAG: Mines Advisory Group

MDD: Mine Detection Dogs

MoIS: Ministry of Internal Security

MoWHRD: Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development

MSP: Member States Parties

NDP: National Development Plan

NG: New Generation

NGO: Non-governmental organisation

NMAS: National mine action standards

NMFA: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NSAG: Non-state Armed Group

NPA: Norwegian People's Aid

NTS: Non-technical survey

OAP: Oslo Action Plan

PWD: Person with disabilities

QA: Quality Assurance

QRT: Quick Response Team

RETD: Risk education talking device

SEMA: Somali Explosive Management Authority

SHA: Suspected Hazard Area

SHAHMAC: Shabelle and Hiran Mine Action Consortium

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures

SOWMAC: Southwest Mine Action Consortium

TDI: The Development Initiative

TS: Technical Survey

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service

UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services

UOS: Ukroboronservice SC

USWRA: United States Wheelchair Rugby Association

UXO: Unexploded ordnance

WAD: Weapon and Ammunition Disposal

VOIED: Victim Operated Improvised Explosive Disposal

Somali Workplan for (APMBC) Article-5 Implementation (2022-2027)

Introduction

The Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) has prepared this updated work plan with the coordination and active participation of both the national and international mine action partners operating in Somalia. All partners have contributed their technical knowledge to prepare the work plan and are committed to supporting the implementation of activities as part of Somalia's Article 5 extension of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) deadline to 1 October 2027.

The updated work plan reflects the progress made in implementing activities outlined in Phase 1 of Somalia's work plan, as projected in its extension request, (30 April 2021-1 October 2022). Including, capacity building efforts, consolidation of data and the information management system, current challenges experienced, and survey and clearance activities undertaken to more accurately identify Somalia's remaining Article 5 challenge.

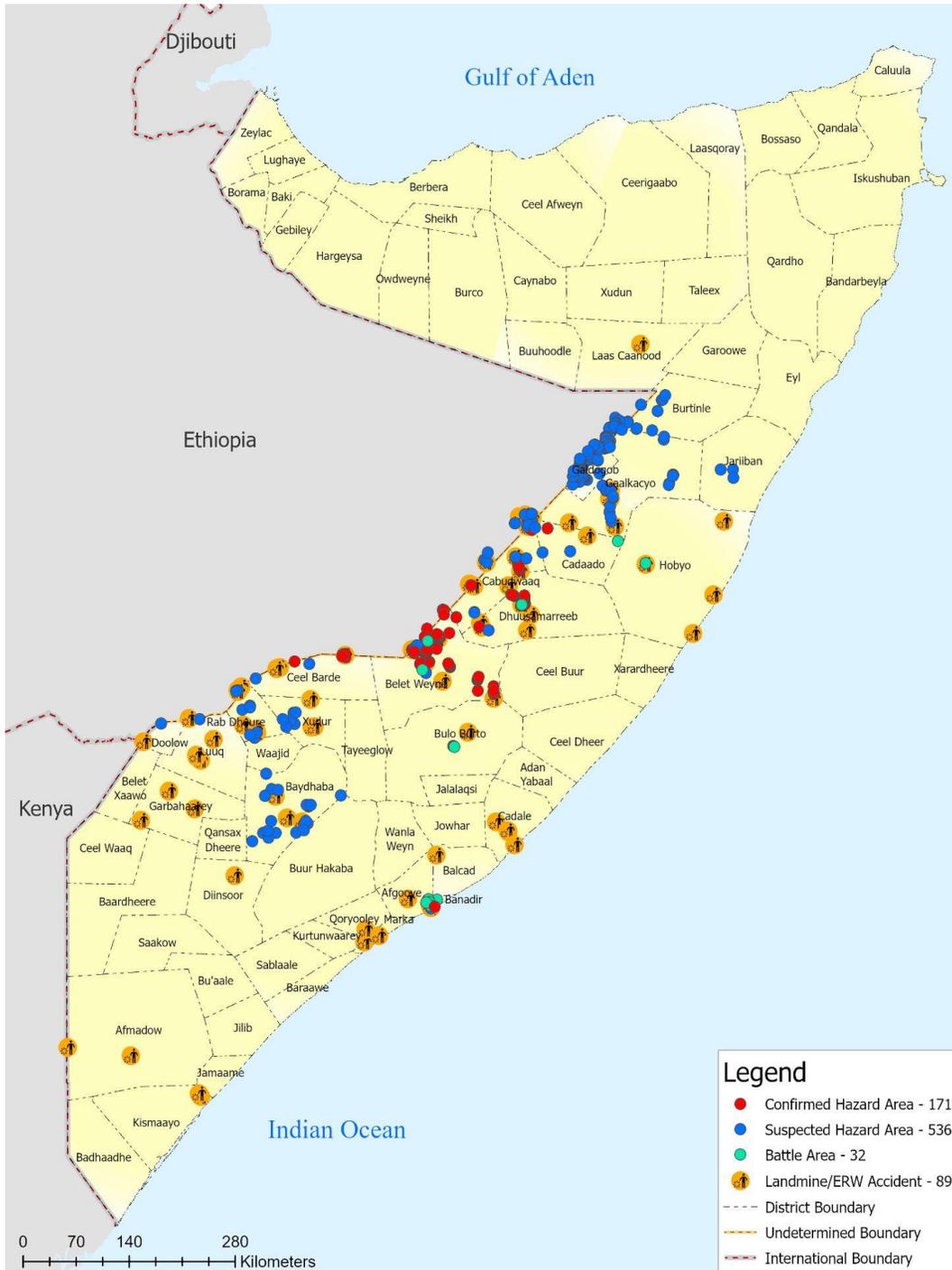
The further aim of the updated work plan is to provide a description of activities to be completed during Phase 2 of Somalia's extension request, (1 October 2022-1 October 2027), including devising annual implementation milestones, continuing capacity building efforts, and Somalia's efforts in response to the recommendations of the States Parties in granting the request that, Somalia submit, "to the States Parties by 30 April 2023 an updated detailed, costed and multi-year work plan for survey and clearance including, amongst other matters:

- i. A detailed, costed work plan for implementation of Non-Technical Survey (NTS) including information on the available assets to conduct NTS, the cost for the NTS as well as the areas where NTS will be prioritised;
- ii. A list of all accessible areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual milestones of which areas and how much area is to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established for the remaining period covered by the request and a revised detailed updated budget; and
- iii. A detailed, costed and multi-year plan for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities as well as provisions for a sustainable national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered.

The workplan is also based on the Somalia national strategy approved by the Minister of Internal Security¹, with prioritisation of operations outside of the following districts, Jilib, Buale, Sakow, Rabdhure, Tayeglow, Quracjome, Ceel Bur, that are currently not accessible for mine action interventions.

The implementation of activities under this plan is **US\$23 million**. Somalia has secured funding of **\$6.2 million in 2023**, but to fully accomplish the proposed work plan, Somalia requires an additional **\$16.8 million** budget from the international donors or government to achieve the three milestones of the action plan by October 2027. However, after 2024, Somalia's funding is less certain and Somalia welcomes the attention of all Somalia's partners to support the implementation of the work plan until 2027.

¹Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS) WAG/XWD/021/20 dated 9 Sep 2020



**Federal Republic Of Somalia
Known Explosive Hazards &
Explosive Hazard Accidents (2018-2022)**

Disclaimer - The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

Vector data Source: UNMAS, UNSOS GIS, HALO TRUST and NPA

Fig-1: Map of explosive hazards and recent accidents records (Credit: UNMAS)

1. Progress in implementation

On 20 April 2021, Somalia submitted a first request to extend its Article 5 mine clearance deadline. The request was granted by the [Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties](#), and a new deadline agreed for 1 October 2027.

In submitting its request Somalia indicated that it would implement a work plan in two phases, with Phase 1 and 2 including the same two components, i) Building the national capacity of SEMA, and ii) Continued implementation of land release and mine risk education activities in secure areas.

Somalia's progress in the implementation of activities in Phase 1 of its request is given below.

Progress in the implementation of Somalia's workplan 1 January 2021-1 October 2022

Phase 1: To be completed by Somalia's 1 October 2022 deadline:

Component 1: Building the national capacity of SEMA

1. Administrative capacity:

UNMAS has supported SEMA at both Federal and State levels during the period 2020-2023 to build national administrative capacity, including:

- UNMAS supported SEMA HQ in construction of offices and provision of office and IT equipment to HQ and state offices
- UNMAS provided SEMA personnel with operational trainings such as QA monitoring (14 staff), Victim Assistance and Gender & Diversity (12 staff).
- UNMAS also provided SEMA HQ and five SEMA regional offices covering operational running costs; such as communication, field visits, coordination meetings, as well as logistics and costs of attending advocacy forums.
- UNMAS embedded an IM Assistant and Operations Assistant in SEMA and assisted data consolidation and IM core .
- UNMAS supported SEMA to participate international mine action related meeting and advocacy forums
- On job QA training for SEMA State Office in 2022 through UNMAS partners.
- Technical support to develop strategic document (plans, policies, & reports
- Support to LNGOs on ICT Equipment, Training and partnership

HALO has further supported SEMA during this period, building national capacity, through projects including:

- The provision of incentives for HQ staff, through specific donor funding. Travel and accommodation costs for meetings and workshops were also covered.
- Facilitating travel for trained SEMA staff to take part in QA/QC activities in its area of operations. Field visits for SEMA staff have been regular and have helped improve the operational knowledge and capacity of SEMA staff.
- QA/QC training for SEMA staff, to be able to assist HALO teams. This has included a quality management workshop to discuss policy and procedures.
- Organising meetings with SEMA and other national and international stakeholders, to foster cooperation and information sharing within the sector. This has included technical workshops and sector-wide annual meetings.

- Support and assistance to the development of SEMA's IM department and continues to work on improving the quality of mine action data across Somalia. This involved planning and technical workshops, and training sessions for IMSMA Core.

During this period, UOS also provide capacity building support to SEMA, including:

Training for 12 SEMA personnel (two from each of the offices located in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Dhusamareb and Garowe). Including hand over to SEMA basic survey tools: (12 GPS, 12 Digital Cameras).

1.1. Needs assessment of requirements to a development of a sustainable national capacity.

During 2022, SEMA together with international partners, The HALO Trust, NPA, DRC and MAG shared a strategic framework for Capacity Development of SEMA, that is awaiting formal approval. The framework, a living document, includes 2 objectives; i) Improved Administrative capacity for SEMA, and ii) Develop and maintain an effective information management system, and improved QA capacity for SEMA.

Based on these broad objectives SEMA focused on the consolidation of information management data and the development of QA capacities, as will be detailed below.

1.2 Detailed review of Somali national mine action Standards (NMAS) (OAP Action #5).

Progress on the review of Somali national mine action standards has been delayed for the following reasons. Firstly, a lack of funding to conduct stakeholder meetings to discuss the standards and agree on all the stakeholders involved. Secondly, the level of political unrest and changing nature of the Government. Thirdly, lack of international technical experts to assist in reviewing the standards.

1.3 Review of prioritisation procedures (OAP Actions #3 and #6)

1.4 Approval of National Mine Action Plan, including

1.4.1 Gender action plan (OAP Action #3)

1.4.2 Resource Mobilisation plan

ii) Information management system for Humanitarian Mine Action, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Risk Education

In support of the NTS SOP and its implementation, the partners also supported SEMA to develop an IM tool to ensure data collection, analysis and reporting accuracy and quality. SEMA is the custodian of the national database and is transitioning from IMSMA NG to the IMSMA Core database platform.

According to SEMA, the most recent estimate of contamination has been updated after the data consolidation exercise was carried out in 2022, in collaboration with all Mine Action operators, to produce a single national database under the custody of SEMA. During 2022, the GICHD undertook an Information Management Capacity need assessment that aims to be finalised during 2023. In this regard, the GICHD has provided one IM advisor to SEMA to support data consolidation efforts and the transition to IMSMA IM core. SEMA, UNMAS and GICHD along with Mine Action partners collaborated to complete business case, road map and organizestakeholder workshop. The EORE and landmine/ERW accident and victim workflow has been presented, currently, land release process workflow is under development at the sometime data migration for historic EORE data is ongoing as first step followed by other Mine Action data, the plan is to complete functioning IM core system by end of 2023. The GICHD has supported to train 2 SEMA IM staff in Turkey, supported SEMA to

build the IM core content such as Web Application, WebMapp, and sites. GICHD is supporting historical data clean-up. In addition to that GICHD provided support to secure the IMSMA core licence and ongoing technical support.

iii) Quality Assurance Capacity.

In terms of supporting Quality Assurance Capacity, UOS organized and provided a **Capacity Building** training for SEMA as both Federal and State level, including **10 personnel** drawn from five (5) SEMA FMSs conducted 16 field visit missions that included a practical QA assessment of mine action assets (UOS, HT, NPA, and others) deployed along the five (5) FMSs. The SEMA personnel had previously received theoretical training in Mogadishu as part of the capacity building effort's phase I program.

As a result of this training QA forms were completed & complied by each officer and submitted to evaluate the officers abilities and understanding in relation to the NMAS QMS/IMAS 710 740 and in planning and conducting QA/QC related activities.

Component 2: Strengthen capacity building support and partnerships to ensure the continuation of land release and mine risk education activities in secure areas. Component two is comprised of the following: i) development of non-technical survey plan for secure areas. In cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and one implementing partner to launch a capacity building 12-month project in 2021. The project will initiate a pilot non-technical survey in the fourth quarter of 2021. This pilot is aimed to build SEMA's capacity to undertake a nationwide non-technical survey in Phase Two, and ii) Continuation of Land Release and Mine Risk Education activities in secure areas.

2. Continuation of land release activities

2.1 Development of non-technical survey plan for secure areas in cooperation with UNDP

During Phase 1, the UNDP supported Non-technical survey in Somalia, through partial funding of the activities of NPA and the HALO Trust, as described below. UNDP has indicated that it will not continue this support as part of Somalia's Phase 2 work plan, noting that an adequate number of partners exist in country that can further assist Somalia with survey and clearance operations.

2.2 Preparation and implementation of land release and mine risk education mechanisms.

In the request, Somalia indicated that at the end of 2019, the SEMA reported 125 suspected and confirmed mined areas covering an estimated total area of 16,200,000 square metres. Due to the changing nature of internal conflict and the accessibility of contaminated areas, it is difficult to accurately report against this challenge. However, due to improvements and consolidation of data information, and recently conducted non-technical survey, Somalia can report a total number of 1,114 hazards measuring 169,756,686 square metres.

During Phase 1, Somalia proceeded with deploying national and international humanitarian mine action partners in accessible areas of the FMS to carry out clearance of explosive ordnance. These organisations deployed survey teams, manual deminers, EOD teams, EORE and community liaison teams, whereas NPA briefly deployed Mine Detecting Dogs (MDD) in Puntland State. As February 2023, Somalia mine action partners achieved the following:



Fig-2: Ceremony to handover a cleared land to community elders, Somalia (photo credit: Halo Trust)

Cleared/released a total of 686 known and suspected hazards were addressed measuring 15,976,554 square metres, removing 373 AP mines, 241 AT mines, 97,272 ERW and handed back to the community to support their resettlement, Agricultural activities, and infrastructural development. Table 2, below, provides a summary of areas addressed, for all explosive ordnance by State.

Table-1: Summary of Hazard Reduction² (all explosive ordnance) Jan 2021 – Feb 2023

Hazard Type	# of Hazards Closed	Area Size (m ²)
CHA	35	5,881,151
SHA	6	136,284
Battle Area (ERW)	3	6,295,833
Spot Hazard (ERW)	1,582	3,663,286
Total	686	15,976,554

Table-2: Summary of Hazard Reduction (all explosive ordnance) by State (Jan 2021 – Feb 2023)

State	CHA		SHA		BAC		Spot Hazard	
	# HA	Area (m2)	# HA	Area (m2)	# HA	Area (m2)	# HA	Area (m2)
Puntland	4	1,221,182	0	0	2	6,293,426	155	0
Galmudug	13	3,612,130	4	92,199	1	2,407	944	643,692
Hirshabelle	5	335,695	0	0	0	0	283	245,481
Southwest	10	507,986	2	44,085	0		102	349,163
Jubaland	3	204,158	0	0	0	0	98	2,424,950

²Process where land, which was previously suspected of containing an explosive hazard, but which has subsequently had this suspicion removed, or reduced to a tolerable level, either through **non-technical survey**, **technical survey** or **clearance**.

Total	35	5,881,151	6	136,284	3	6,295,833	1,582	3,663,286
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Fig-3: post-clearance impact of the lands released to the communities, Somalia (Photo credit: UOS)

2.2 Planning and implementation of MRE Workplan

The primary means to exclude civilians from mined areas and battle areas is through EORE. Over the past decade, a number of EORE projects were employed to reach as many communities as possible for two pronged purposes - to assess the nature of contamination of newly liberated areas and deliver safety messages until systematic survey and subsequent clearance is conducted. To date, the mine action operators in Somalia managed to reach a total of more than 1.9 million beneficiaries across the regions of the country. Below table-15 show the summary of the beneficiaries reached over the past ten years.

- Recorded over 1,529 mine/ERW accident-related victims and survivors throughout Somalia. However, IED incidents are still affecting the civilian population significantly (7,811 civilian IED casualties).

Table-3: EORE beneficiaries disaggregated by age and gender recorded (2020-2023)

Year	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
2020	19,151	28,059	16,204	14,030	77,444
2021	22,352	33,479	14,079	10,997	80,907
2022	22,960	31,222	12,685	8,172	75,039
2023	4,045	5,517	1,865	1,211	12,638
Total	68,508	98,277	44,833	34,410	246,028

EORE messages provided in Somalia are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs of at-risk communities into account (Oslo Action Plan #29). EORE activities in Somalia have prioritised at-risk groups, including the host communities, school-children, IDPs, refugees and

returnees, through various platforms such as interpersonal, radio broadcast, talking device, ToT, leaflets, billboards among others (Oslo Action Plan Action #31). Somalia has been reporting and will continue to provide updates on EORE progress reports in response to its Article 7 obligation, (Oslo Action Plan Action #32).

2.3. Non-technical survey

In cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and two implementing partners namely (HALO Trust and NPA) launched capacity building project in 2022 for 3 months. The project was supposed to initiate a pilot non-technical survey in the fourth quarter of 2021 but has faced several delays. The pilot survey was aimed to build SEMA's capacity to undertake a nationwide non-technical survey in Phase Two, and ii) Continuation of Land Release and Mine Risk Education activities in secure areas.

UNDP reached a letter of agreement (LOA) with the Ministry of Internal Security under the Security Sector Reform Initial Plan, and the project was to support the capacity of the Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA).

The following activities were carried out during the agreement between 1st February to 30th April 2022:

- Building the Capacity of the Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) in Preparation for a Nationwide Non-Technical Survey (NTS)
- Building the Capacity of the Somali Explosives Management Authority (SEMA) for Enhanced Information Management Through the Creation of a Centralized Data Base on Contamination
- Building the Capacity of SEMA to Support Land Release with a focus on Technical Survey
- purchased office equipment and furniture.
- Contract services for remuneration of the project team

During the course of this contract, The HALO Trust Somalia conducted a technical survey of 8,494m² of potentially hazardous areas in Puntland State.

One technical survey team was deployed to Puntland state. The team was comprised of eight individuals who had previously been employed by HALO Somalia under different funding.

NPA conducted a fully surveyed of 3,515,963 in Burtinle by the end of the project. In addition, two NTS teams were added to the initial two teams in May 2022 to ensure the completion of the Burtinle district.

NPA trained SEMA Puntland State Office with the IMSMA database. The database will ensure that state-wide clearance and survey data is accurately captured, stored, and shared with the SEMA Federal and other stakeholders.

2.3.1 Conduct NTS in accessible areas (OAP Actions #2, #8, #18, #19)

Due to internal conflict there is no nation-wide estimate yet of the landmine contamination in Somalia. In response surveys will be conducted in accessible and secure areas to define the actual extent of contamination, disaggregated by threat type.

During the initial stage of the plan, NPA has resurveyed the existing Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) data in three districts in Puntland (Burtinle, Galdogob and South Galkayo) and identified more accurate numbers of CHA and SHA.

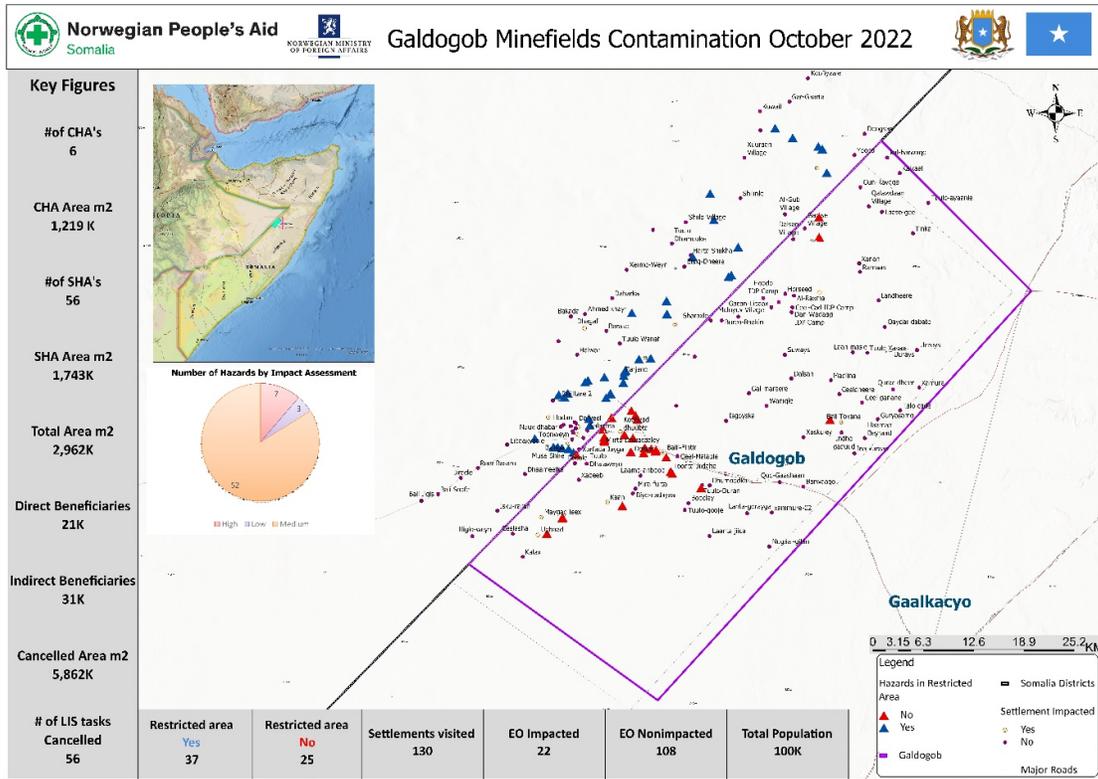


Figure 4. Outputs of NPA Non-technical Survey in Galdogob

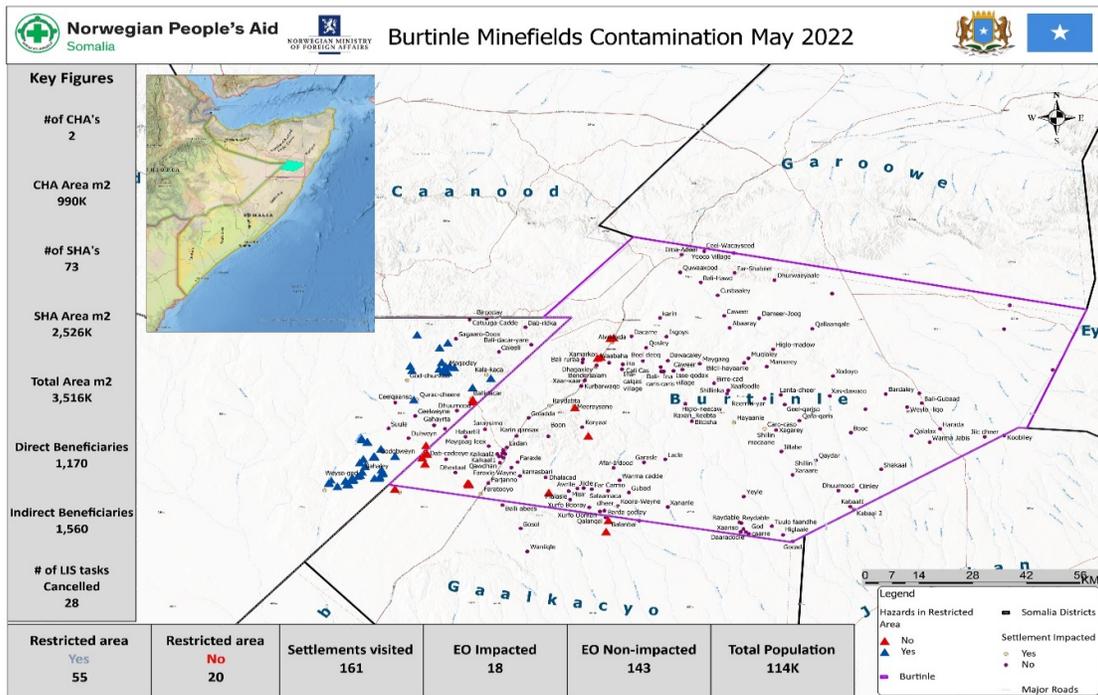


Figure 5. NPA Non-technical survey in Burtinle

2.3.2 Desktop review of data held in SEMA information management system

The database now consists of all records of CHA, SHA, land release, victims, and EORE data. The current contamination record of the database is summarised as follows:

Table-4: Summary of all active hazards (February 2022)

Hazard Type	# of Hazards	Area of Hazards (km ²)
Confirmed Hazard Areas	171	53,149,406
Suspected Hazard Areas	538	78,407,265
Battle Area	32	35,652,842
Spot Hazard	373*	2,547,173
Total	1,114	169,756,686

2. The remaining challenge to be addressed by the updated work plan

As of February 2023, Somalia had identified a total of 1,114 hazardous areas for all explosive ordnance of measuring 169,756,686 square metres. This includes 4 mined areas known or suspected to contain APM measuring 559,537,125 square metres, including 3 CHA measuring 558,102 square metres, and 1 SHA measuring 1,435,000 square metres.

Considering the low density of mines being found, much of the previously recorded contamination size is suspected to be inflated. Therefore, NTS will be carried out across all accessible districts to revisit the existing hazardous areas and record new hazard areas. As a result, a sizable portion of the existing hazards is expected to be cancelled/reduced on one hand, while on the other hand, new contamination will be recorded more accurately, to highlight disaggregation by types of landmines.

In response to the States Parties recommendation for Somalia to provide, “a list of all accessible areasknown or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines”.At the time of writing, several districts including Jilib, Buale, Sakow, Rabdhure, Tayeglow, Quracjome, and Ceel Bur, among others are under full control of the NSAGs and not accessible for mine action interventions. Besides, road transportation between the majority of the liberated settlements are disconnected. It is important to also note that, as the security situation in Somalia is fluid, it is not easy for the implementing agencies to relocate personnel recruited from one clan to areas controlled by another clan.

It is further noted that ongoing clearance activities evidenced that minefields are located along the border between Somalia and Ethiopia, the majority being anti-tank mines which continued to affect the civilian population in rural settlements. Contamination with ERW is prevalent across all regions and states of Somalia. (See Annex I). Given the improvement in accessibility over 2022, Somalia will continue to update the States Parties on changes to the security situation and accessibility.

Somalia has identified the following anti-personnel mined areas.

Table-5: List of all remaining areas suspected or confirmed to contain only AP mines to be attached

Hazard Type	FMS	District	# of Hazards	Area of Hazards (m2)
CHA (AP mines)	Galmudug	Abduwaq	1	305,435
	HirShabelle	Beletweyne	1	240835
	Puntland	Galkacyo	1	11832
SHA (AP mines)	Puntland	Galkacyo	1	1,435
Total			4	559,537

Accordingly, SEMA and its partners are currently operating in the following States and districts, with a map and list of all a list of all accessible areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, given below.

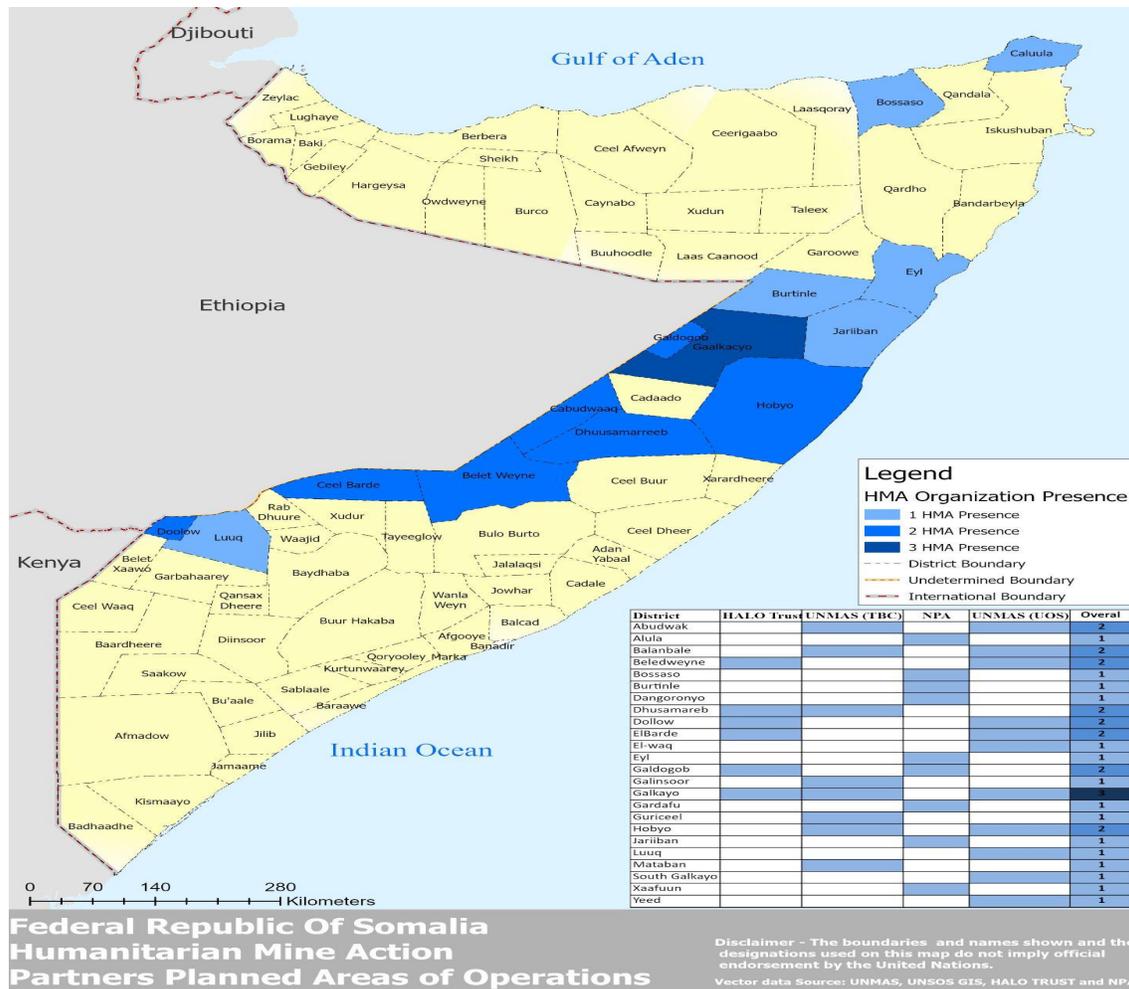


Figure 6. Map of explosive hazards and recent accidents records (Credit: UNMAS)

Table-6: Breakdown of recorded active hazards(All explosive ordnance) December 2022

State	Region	District	# of areas known to contain Confirmed AP or AT mines	# of areas Suspected to contain AP or AT mines	Total # of areas known to contain Hazards AP or AT mines	Amount of area known to contain Confirmed AP or AT mines (m2)	Amount of area known to contain Suspected AP or AT mines (m2)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain AP or AT mines (m2)
Puntland	Mudug/N	Galdogob	20	56	76	1,586,540	1,742,630	3,329,170
Puntland	Mudug/N	Galkacyo	3	44	47	103,238	548,934	652,172
Puntland	Mudug/N	Jiriban	1	3	4	3,900	15,948	19,848
Puntland	Nugal	Burtinle	2	73	75	990,423	2,525,540	3,515,963
Southwest	Bakol	Elbarde	32	3	33	4,581,211	102,326	4,683,537
Southwest	Bakol	Hudur	0	9	9	0	0	0
Southwest	Bakol	Rab Dhure	0	14	14	0	10,000	10,000
Southwest	Bakol	Yeed	3	0	3	2,130,218	0	2,130,218
Southwest	Bay	Baidoa	0	20	20	0	0	0
Galmudug	Galgadud	Abduwaq	30	30	60	2,837,853	2,082,624	4,920,477
Galmudug	Galgadud	Adado	0	29	29	0	502,655	502,655
Galmudug	Galgadud	Balanbal	10	0	10	6,721,670	0	6,721,670
Galmudug	Galgadud	Dhusamareb	10	12	22	4,627,321	153,799	4,781,120
Galmudug	Galgadud	El Bur	0	2	2	0	2,500	2,500
Galmudug	Galgadud	Galinsoor	0	1	1	0	1,280	1,280
Galmudug	Galgadud	Guriel	0	2	2	0	69,372	69,372
Galmudug	Galgadud	Galkayo	9	27	36	3,722,159	521,881	4,244,040
Hirshabelle	Hiran	Beledweyne	56	4	60	26,404,411	141,800	26,546,211

Hirshabelle	Hiran	BuloBurto	3	0	3	1,499,212	0	1,499,212
Hirshabelle	Hiran	Mataban	2	0	2	175,986	0	175,986
Jubaland	Gedo	Dollo	1	0	1	77,500	0	77,500
Jubaland	Gedo	Luuq	0	2	2	0	60,340,000	60,340,000
Banadir	Banadir	Abulcasis	1	2	3	4,330	0	4,330
Grand Total			183	333	516	55,465,972	68,761,289	124,227,261

**The importance of re-survey is shown by the large size of SHA in Jubaland.*

topology of Somalia is mostly flat with soft soil, suitable for most of the mine action activities and tools, despite the varied vegetation.

Harsh weather in some seasons, including heavy rains, flooding and strong winds, often require work-hour adjustment. Some nomadic populations are sensitive to vegetation removal and thus, mine action operators are alerted on how to deal with vegetation-cutting procedures, without drifting away from the International/National Mine Action Standards.

The security situation in Somalia is fluid and access to mined areas constrained by several factors, including....“inter-communal tensions and localised conflict continues in Somalia. The impact of inter-clan conflict limits the deployment of mine clearance teams across differing regions. This has resulted in more in-depth liaison between mine clearance operators and local elders and has complicated while also increasing the recruitment of local clans for tasks within their regions, respectively. At the same time, the completion of tasks and the need for mine clearance teams to redeployment to priority tasks in other regions can further exacerbate local tensions... Whilst the acute implications for personal security are clearly understood, the chronic situation means that it is difficult for implementing agencies to deploy personnel recruited in one clan area, to another clan area, respectively”³.

³ Somalia extension request submitted to the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, page 42.



Fig-7: Nature of demining task sites in Somalia (photo credit: UOS)

a) Socioeconomic impact

Explosive ordnance contamination in Somalia is known to cause various negative and far-reaching impacts to the communities living in proximity to hazardous areas. Primarily, the constant threat to the safety of the people, their livestock, and their property, is indeed a gruesome burden to a society whose resilience is already significantly degraded by the persisting conflict, perennial drought, poor health services and other economic hardships. Locals have been witnessing victims of explosive ordnance **accidents**.

It is observable that human casualties were the main concern to the community, when put against other concerns that they had.

From 2020 to Feb 2023 156 mine/ERW accident-related victims have been recorded throughout Somalia, of which 30 landmine victims, 98 ERW and 28 unidentified devices .

Table-7, breakdown of ERW/mine accidents from 2020-2023.

Year	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Unknown	Total
2020	27	8	11	2	1	49
2021	29	16	5	3	9	62
2022	31	4	5	2	2	44
2023	1					1
Total	88	28	21	7	12	156

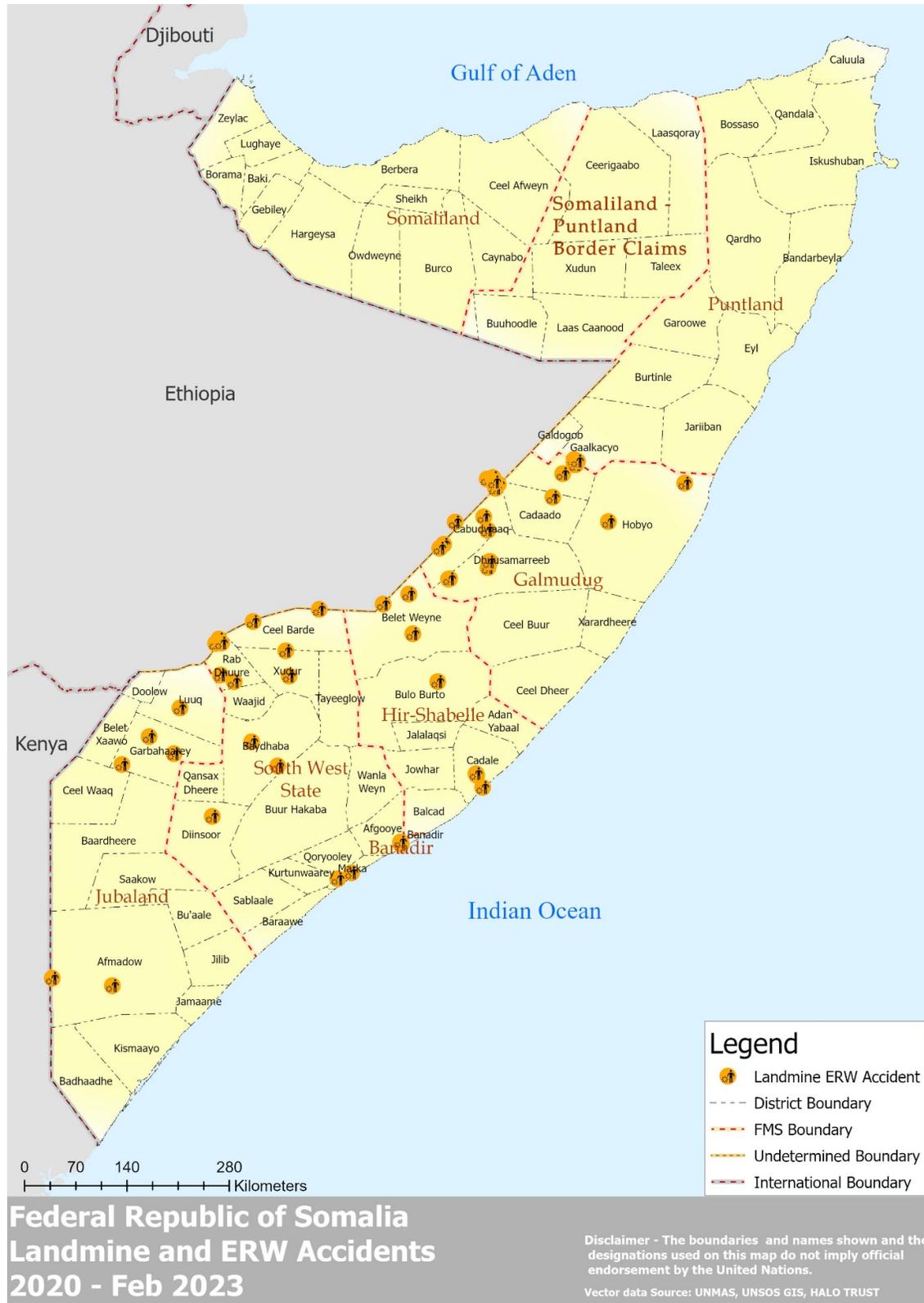


Figure 8: Map of explosive hazards accidents records 2020 to Feb 2023 (Credit: UNMAS)

From 2020 to Feb 2023, 398 IED accidents including victim operated IEDs have been recorded throughout Somalia, effecting 2,876 civilians.

Table-8, breakdown of IED accidents from 202-2023.

Year	All recorded IED Incidents	Incidents Impacting Civilians	Injured	Killed	Total Casualties
2020	476	101	311	174	485
2021	463	124	405	262	667
2022	551	148	1,045	476	1,521
2023	111	25	134	69	203
Total	1,601	398	1,895	981	2,876

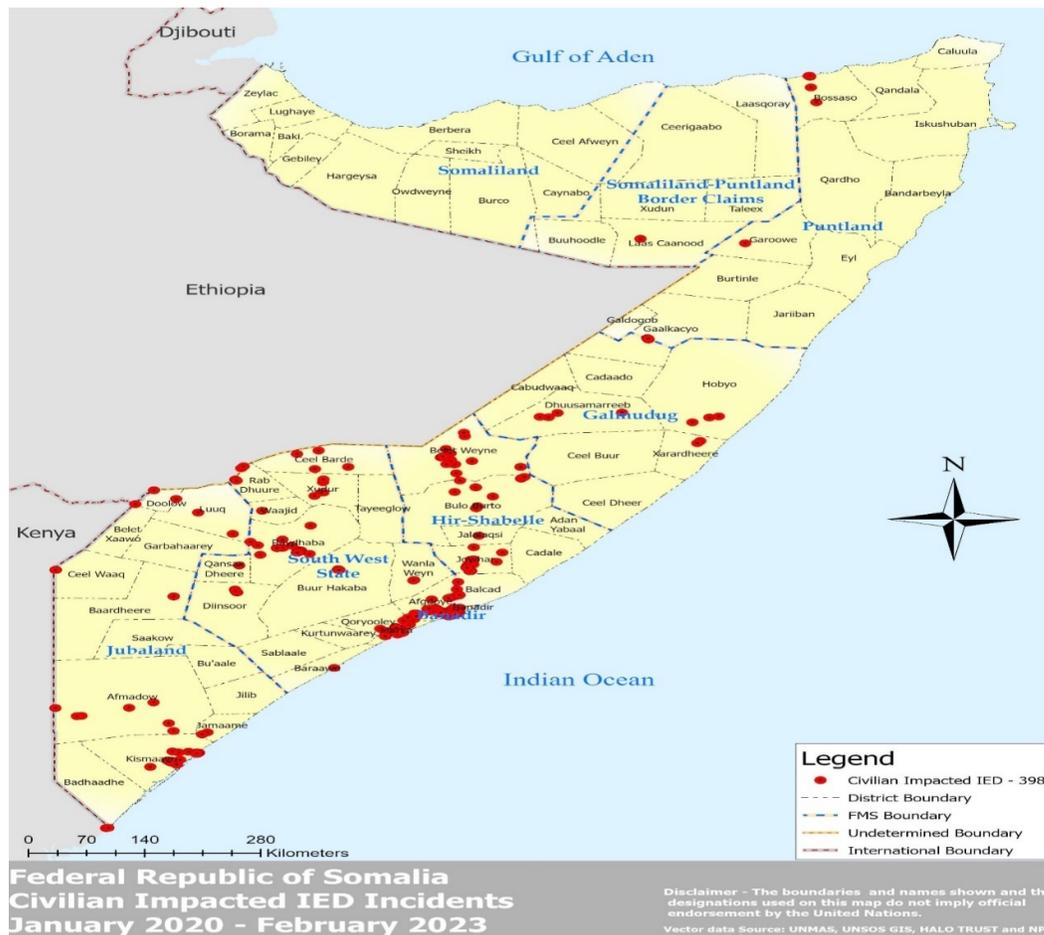


Fig-9: Map of improvised explosive devices accident records 2020 to Feb 2023 (Credit: UNMAS)

To date, over 1,529 mine/ERW accident-related victims have been recorded throughout Somalia.

Over the past ten years, a total of 550 mine/ERW accident-related victims were recorded, of which 52 landmine victims, 213 ERW and 285 unidentified devices.



Fig-10: The impact of landmines on the livestock, Somalia (photo credit: UNMAS)

Table-9: Mine/ERW accident victims disaggregated by age/gender recorded over the past ten years

Year	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Unknown	Grand Total
2013	6	4	29	8		47
2014	9	3	60	11		83
2015	15	13	26	8		62
2016	10	8	12	3		33
2017	22	3	29	6		60
2018	15	13	16	2		46
2019	36	4	23	1		64
2020	27	8	11	1	2	49
2021	29	16	5	3	9	62
2022	31	4	5	2	2	44
2023	1					1
Grand Total	201	76	216	45	13	551

Minefields deny access to land that would be used productively. At times, circumstances or lack of knowledge about the presence of mines leads community members to put themselves in danger by using or wandering through contaminated land. Minefields along the border areas with Ethiopia affect farming, grazing animals, access routes to water points, cross-border trade, schools and health facilities, among others. As access to some districts is still restricted, it should be noted that the actual number of victims is expected to be much higher than the recorded figures. Over the last three years, the majority of the victims/survivors are children, with 74% of total victims and survivors of which boys alone account for 56%.



Fig-11: The impact of landmines on farming activities, Somalia (photo credit: UNMAS)

The accident data records also indicate the impact of mines on public service vehicles and livestock, camels, upon which the livelihood of a large proportion (70%) of the Somali population depends, being pastoralist communities. The death of cattle or camels therefore significantly affects the source of income for a family.

Against a backdrop of some instances where lifting of landmines from the minefields, and extracting the explosive content, have been recorded in the past, it is imperative that the communities are continuously made aware of the risks posed to the individuals and to their communities. It is also paramount that the community is aware of the reporting channels and are sensitised about the importance of both warning those around them, should they come across explosive ordnance, and to thereafter report it to the appropriate authorities for subsequent action. Similarly, the domestic stockpiling of explosive ordnance has been known as a common practice in the regions that could pose a threat to the safety and security of communities living near such caches.

3. Somalia’s Updated Work Plan – Phase 2

a) Component 1.

i) Capacity Building

The Somalia Explosive Management Authority is the custodian of this work plan to coordinate the planned implementation of the milestones with an oversight support from the Ministry of Internal Security of Somalia. SEMA is still in a formative state and is technically supported by international partners including UNMAS, NPA, The HALO Trust, GICHD and recently UNDP, among others. At the time of writing this plan, SEMA had 14 personnel in the main office in Mogadishu, two people in each of the five regional offices referred to as SEMA FMS. During the implementation of this plan, SEMA at the federal level will play a role in regulations, development of national strategy, implementation, monitoring reporting, advocacy, resource mobilisations, among others. Similarly, SEMA FMS offices will play roles in the prioritisation, coordination and monitoring the implementation of the plan in their respective states. SEMA will also align the implementation of this plan with the strategic objectives of the line ministry, MOIS contributing to the wider national development plan (NDP-9).

SEMA is the authorised body for monitoring the adherence of the humanitarian mine action organisations to their quality management plans. This process will be realised through regular visits to the operational teams. For this purpose, six SEMA offices have been supported by the partners to function as explosive management bodies. However, sustained capacity development is still required to strengthen the existing capacity. Considering the situation of the country, SEMA is still in need of funding support from the international community and donors to develop an effective national capacity within the period of this work plan.

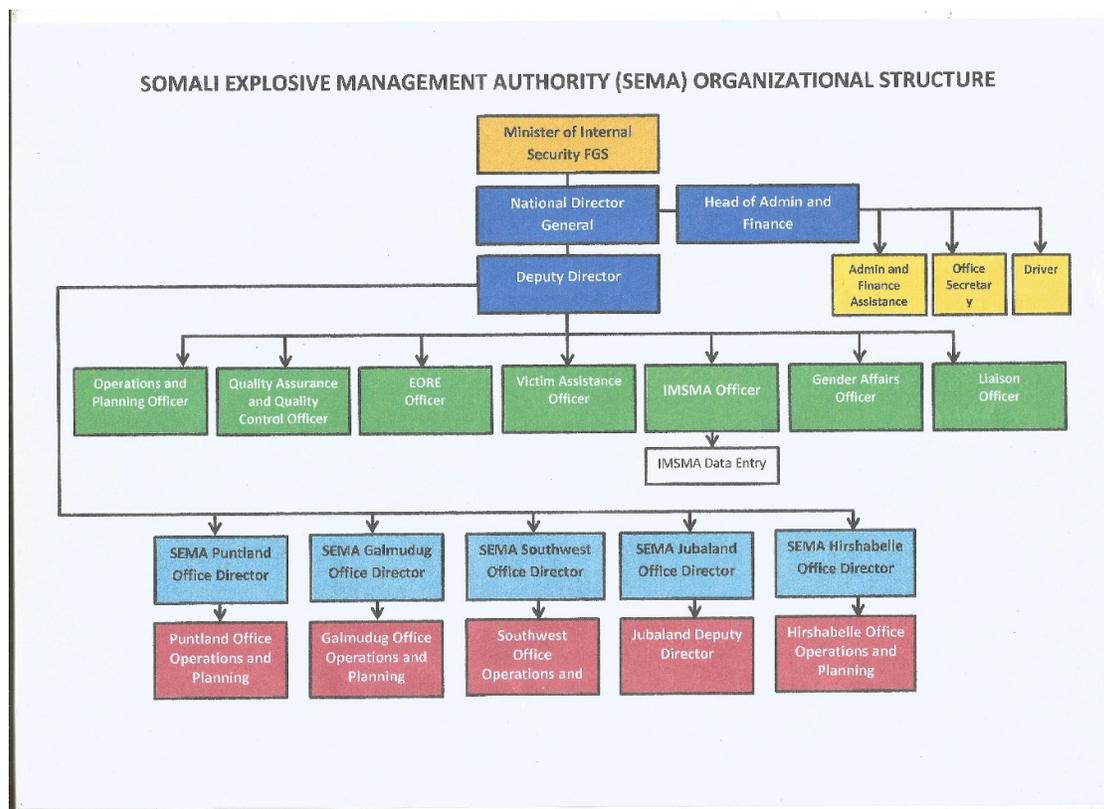


Fig 12: SEMA structure showing the linkages of SEMA HQ at Mogadishu level and sub-offices at Federal States

This work plan includes the need for capacity building as one of the three milestones, which both the Federal SEMA and SEMA State Offices will be candidates for the capacity development efforts to be provided by partners. This capacity building plan seeks to bring cohesion and better coordination of

capacity development to the Somalia mine action sector, which will further contribute to the objectives of Article 5 obligations. For a coordinated support, a joint Capacity Development Framework has been compiled by the partners focusing on: See Annex-V (pending SEMA's endorsement)

- a) Support to further develop the management capability of SEMA Federal and State Offices.
- b) Support to further develop the operations management, coordination, quality management and information management practices.

In line with the framework, mine action partners operating in Somalia will contribute to the capacity building plan. Recently, UNMAS has provided server equipment that can be used for the consolidated database. Similarly, GICHD is supporting SEMA information management section to transition the system from IMSMA NG to IMS Core

UOS, UNMAS Contractor, has provided operations-related training including basic demining, survey, gender and diversity sensitive EORE, task planning, QA monitoring, accreditation; data verification and reporting, for twelve SEMA personnel (2x from each of the offices located in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Jowhar, Dhusamareb and Garowe). UOS will continue to organise and support the QA monitoring practical sessions in the field (twice a year) with the intention to gauge the application of the knowledge acquired during the theoretical training.

NPA had supported SEMA with skills and knowledge to regulate, manage, and coordinate mine action activities in Somalia. NPA also provided capacity development in information management, quality management and developing key national standards. Recently, NPA supported SEMA Puntland Office by establishing and running a state-level IMSMA database and training Information Management personnel and facilitation of the operations department during quality control field visits. As an effort to establish residual management capacity for Puntland State, NPA has integrated police personnel into NTS and EOD activities of the program.

An incoming UNMAS Grantee will also provide capacity building training for SEMA management as well as operations personnel to further enhance their mine action management and coordination capability.

ii) Implementing Partners

Mine Action entities operating in Somalia include both national and international partners with the capability of delivering mine action activities covering all pillars, (clearance, MRE, advocacy, stockpile destruction, and victim assistance).

Somalia possess a number of national mine action partners operating at a State level accredited with SEMA to carry out Mine Risk Education and NTS. Each network is equipped by experienced and trained professionals.

These networks provide the basis of a strong national capacity that can be supported to develop a national capacity in MRE, survey and potentially, clearance

- Jubaland Mine Action Network (JUMAN): is a local NGO and operates in Jubaland state focusing on risk education to affected communities. JUMAN implemented projects in partnership with NPA, MAG and UNMAS in the past few years. JUMAN has currently partnered with UNMAS and UNICEF to implement risk education projects for school-going-children and outside schools in Jubaland State and radio broadcast messaging in four districts in Galmudug State. JUMAN has a short-term grant which ends in February 2023. Despite the funding, JUMAN has the capacity to implement risk education projects in Somalia.
- Southwest Mine Action Consortium (SOWMAC): is a local NGO which operates in Southwest State of Somalia, with capability to provide risk education projects in partnership with international mine action organisations. At the time of writing this plan, SOWMAC did not have any funded projects.

- Hiran and Shabelle Mine Action Consortium (SHAHMAC): is a local NGO which operates in Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions of Hirshabelle State with capability to provide risk education projects in partnership with international mine action organisations. At the time of writing this plan, SHAHMAC did not have any funded projects.Central Somalia Mine Action Consortium (CESMAC): is a local NGO which operates in Galmudug State of Somalia with capability to provide risk education projects in partnership with international mine action organisations such as NPA, and HALO Trust and carried out EORE and NTS in Galmudug State with funds from international NGOs. CESMAC benefitted capacity building provided by HALO Trust through UN funded projects and NPA in the past years. At the time of writing this plan, CESMAC did not have any funded projects

However, due to the operational context and lack of national funding present in country, national mine action partners have limited capacity to carry out MRE and NTS independently and thus, rely on partnerships with the intentional NGOs and UNMAS. State Consortia have been increasingly included in project proposals for capacity building and mine action activities to deliver some projects on EORE and limited NTS.

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS): manages humanitarian mine action projects in Somalia, through its Protection of Civilians Pillar. UNMAS does not provide direct implementation to carry out mine action services, in this regard, partners funded by UNMAS are highlighted in this work plan. Majority of other UNMAS Somalia pillars focus on security related activities.
- Ukrobronservice (UOS): is an international Ukrainian commercial company providing mine action services contract to UNMAS Somali Program. UOS deploys risk education, survey, Quick response EOD, CLOs, and manual mine clearance teams along the border areas of Galmudug, Hirshabele, Jubaland, Southwest states of Somalia. UOS has also provided QA training support for SEMA FMS operations personnel.
- The HALO Trust: is an international mine action NGO and carries out survey, demining, EOD, risk education, PSSM and capacity building in support of SEMA. HALO has a wide footprint across the FMS of Somalia including Puntland and Sool-Sanaag regions. HALO has also provided operations/QA training support for SEMA federal QA personnel.
- Norwegian People Aid (NPA): is an international mine action NGO and provides non-technical surveys in Puntland State of Somalia. Though NPA has announced its withdrawal of their program by May 2023, NPA has provided a tremendous effort to support the Mine Action Program in Somalia. NPA is set to conclude mapping out the contamination in Puntland through NTS, revisiting locations reported during the landmine impact survey (LIS). In addition, NPA deploys EORE teams in Puntland State working along the NTS team to provide EORE to affected communities. NPA has also established a Police EOD team as residual capacity in Puntland.
- Mine Advisory Group (MAG): is an international mine action NGO which provides risk education, PSSM, and previously EOD activities across the FMS including Puntland State. MAG has been partnering with local NGOs to deliver risk education for returnees in Jubaland.
- Danish Demining Group (DDG): is an international mine action NGO with a long history of working in Somalia carrying out clearance, survey, risk education and capacity development. Recently, DDG had been focusing on risk education and capacity building in support of the national police. DDG has recently been domiciled under DRC and its contribution to this plan cannot be ascertained.

b) Component 2

Somalia has prepared an updated work plan, including a detailed, costed work plan for implementation of Non-Technical Survey (NTS) including information on the available assets to conduct NTS, the cost for the NTS as well as the areas where NTS will be prioritised. Somalia has

also included annual milestones of which areas and how much area is to be addressed annually for each year of the remaining period covered by the request, including a revised detailed updated budget.

Annex 2 provides a summary of areas to be surveyed/resurveyed during Phase 2 of Somalia’s extension request.

i) Non-Technical Survey

National Standard and methodologies to be used

All Non-technical survey activities are carried out based on IMAS and Somalia NMAS Chapter-2. With each operator implementing standard operating procedures aligned with these standards.

SOPs were designed to primarily focus on evidence-based survey approaches, ensuring accurate mapping of **potential hazards and cancelling previous erroneously mapped hazards**.

SEMA and the partners will be focusing on Land Release through an evidence-based decision-making process, to determine with confidence, which land needs further action. It will involve the identification of hazardous areas, the cancellation of land through non-technical survey, the reduction of land through technical survey and the clearance of land with actual EO contamination.

The partners will divide the survey products into SHA and CHA based on the availability and reliability of information, and whether evidence is direct or indirect, for each hazard. Areas presenting only indirect evidence of the presence of EO will be classified as SHA, whereas areas presenting direct evidence of the presence of EO are classified as CHA. Inaccessible areas, or areas with limited information available, will not by default be recorded as SHA. SHAs will only be recorded in a database when there is sufficient evidence to justify doing so.

Land will only be released - cancelled or reduced and handed over, when it is deemed safe to use, after a credible and well-documented evidence-based process has been fully implemented. During these processes, local participation, including both men and women, will be fully incorporated into the main stages of the land release process, to ensure that the released land will be used. For this work plan, fear on its own will not be considered as legitimate evidence of contamination unless substantiated with other evidence before an area is defined as a SHA or CHA.

ii) Survey capacities, areas of operations, and estimated funding period

- NPA survey: three survey teams, each with three personnel to conduct surveys until April 2023.
- UOS survey: four survey teams, each with five personnel to conduct surveys until June 2024.
- Halo Trust survey: four survey teams, each with five personnel to conduct surveys until December 2023.

Table-10: Mine action entities plan to carry out Non-technical survey

NPA - International NGO				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Puntland	Mudug	Galkacyo, Galdogob, Jariiban	Community Assessment, NTS, EOD spot task	April 2023
	Nugal	Eyl, Dangoronyo, Burtinle	Community Assessment, NTS, EOD spot task	April 2023
	Bari	Bossaso, Xaafuun, Gardafu, Alula	Community Assessment, NTS, EOD spot task	April 2023
The HALO Trust - International NGO				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period

Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
DRC - International NGO				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Halo Trust-UNMAS Grantee (TBC)				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Galmudug	Galgadud	Dhusamareb, AbudwakBalanbale, Guriceel, Mataban, Hoby	Community Assessment, NTS	December 2023
	Mudug	Galkayo, Galinsoor	Community Assessment, NTS	December 2023
UOS - UNMAS International Contractor				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Jubaland	Gedo	Dollow, Luuq, El-waq,	Community Assessment, NTS	June 2024
Southwest	Bakol	ElBarde, Yeed	Community Assessment, NTS	June 2024
Hirshabelle	Hiran	Beledweyne	Community Assessment, NTS	June 2024
Galmudug	Galgadud	Abudwak / Dhabad	Community Assessment, NTS	June 2024
	Mudug	South Galkayo, Hoby,	Community Assessment, NTS	June 2024

iii) Annual milestones

Survey activities in Somalia can be conducted throughout the year unless access is restricted. For this plan, the figures used for the operations calculations are 22 working days per month. To achieve the survey delivery over the five years of this extension request, accessibility to areas always comes forefront. Annual milestones are given in Annex 1.

iv) Priorities for survey / re-survey

In response to the recommendations of the States Parties for information on the prioritisation of areas for survey / re-survey. Based on the mixed nature of contamination in Somalia, the survey of suspected anti-personnel mine contamination will be prioritised simultaneously with other contamination types. In this way, the work plan for addressing the anti-personnel mine contamination will also consider other device types.

A village-to-village survey carried out in Puntland will proceed to accessible areas into the other states. Districts that are yet to be liberated will also be considered on a case-by-case basis. Thus, sequencing of survey tasks and deployment of the teams will be in consideration of safe access and the available resources available in each State.

Table-11-Known and Suspected Hazards remaining to be addressed and estimated date of completion.

Record number	State	Region	Area (m2) Known to contain AP/AT mines	Area (m2) Suspected to contain AP/AT mines	Type and quantity of AP/AT mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Galmudug	Galgadud	14,186,844	2,812,230	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
2	Galmudug	Mudug	3,722,159	521,881	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
3	Hirshabelle	Hiran	28,079,609	141,800	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
4	Southwest	Bakol	6,711,429	112,326	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
5	Jubaland	Gedo	77,500	60,340,000	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
6	Banadir	Banadir	4,330	0	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
	Grand Total		52,781,871	63,928,237			

v) Integration of gender and links to sustainable development.

The establishment of NTS teams was guided by the partners' Gender Policies, which mandate the promotion of gender in programme operations. As such, men and women will be represented in the NTS operations. Implementation of NTS will also collect beneficiary data, which includes GADD. The NTS will consider the differing needs of the potential beneficiaries and their voice is heard to gather more accurate data. During the implementation of this plan, the partners will consider gender and diversity aspects including, but not limited to gender balanced recruitment, empowerment, flexible working arrangements, among others.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): SEMA has facilitated a study and a workshop in October 2022, in collaboration with UNDP, GICHD and mine action partners to comprehensively map out the sustainable development outcomes of mine action activities in Somalia. The study explored the impact of land release, victim assistance, risk education, and existing efforts related to gender mainstreaming, and partnerships and cooperation, in the medium and long term. The study⁴ presents evidence of the multidimensional and transformative role of mine action in Somalia by identifying its direct contribution to **15 SDGs** and to at least **47** of their **targets**. Hence, the mine action sector has clearly contributed to the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: partnership, peace, people, planet, and prosperity.

Gender and Diversity: SEMA personnel have attended training sessions on Gender sensitization and these were helpful in better reflecting gender and diversity in the national mine action strategic plan. SEMA has been positive towards action on gender and diversity, particularly within survey and community liaison teams. However, there are challenges to achieving gender equality within Somalia which needs more mainstreaming as a patriarchal society. Clan affiliation is also an important consideration when establishing the team compositions and deployments.

Similarly, mine action partners are contractually required to ensure equal opportunities are provided to all men and women that include representatives from majority and minority community profiles, IDPs, refugees, persons with disability and other minority groups. The partners are also required to gather data by age and gender disaggregated data in order to consider the different needs, opinions and levels of engagement. The partners will continue establishing gender balanced EORE team composition to successfully access different population groups of beneficiaries.

vi) Clearance activities to be completed during Phase 2 of the work plan

Following the results of the NTS activities obligated by this plan, the partners will continue conducting TS and clearance activities in line with the plan. The operators currently available in the country including The HALO Trust, NPA and UOS will employ clearance teams and EOD capacities.

National standards for Clearance and methodologies to be used

All clearance operators - the HALO Trust, NPA and UOS - have organisational clearance standard operating procedures for manual mine clearance, BAC and EOD activities, aligned with the NMAS Chapter-5, 6 and 8, respectively. The SOPs are designed to carry out clearance of conventional explosive ordnance safely, effectively, and efficiently without compromising the safety of the operators as well as beneficiaries. As at the time of developing the plan, SEMA was in collaboration

⁴Somalia Case Study on SDGs (UNDP/GICHD)

with GICHD to transition the national IMSMA data from NG to IMSMA Core, to accommodate a homogenous clearance data reported from all operators. IMSMA Core is expected to enhance data accuracy and information quality.

Methodologies

Manual Mine Clearance: the clearance intervention will be conducted by the use of manual clearance teams. NPA had briefly deployed MDD teams in Puntland, but this tool was seized at the time of writing the plan. Thus, this plan will only depend on manual mine clearance and EOD capacity. The clearance teams will use basic demining tools such as hand-held metal detectors (Minelab, Ebinger) with capability to detect both minimum metal Anti-vehicle and Anti-Personnel mines. The partners have also used large loop metal detectors for area reduction of a minefield with known metallic AT/AV mines which was crucial to speed up the process.

Battle Area Clearance: years of armed conflict in urban and rural areas, resulted in the dispersal of ERW across the country, and particularly in areas close to former ammunition storages. Thus, clearance of battle areas is still required to reduce the availability of UXO and AXO, known to cause the majority of the accidents involving civilians. During BAC operations, the operators will apply both surface and subsurface search methodology in line with NMAS. Sub-surface searches will be supported by metal detectors, including Ebinger Large Loop and Schonstedt locators. These will allow operators to detect buried munitions and to improve clearance productivity rates.

EOD Spot Tasks: the operators working in affected areas commonly receive callouts to remove suspected objects in response to the liaison and risk education provided to the communities. Besides, it is common for the communities in Somalia to tamper with and store explosive ordnance in their premises for certain purposes. These items are sometimes released when awareness messages are delivered to them. Thus, the operators will continue deploying Quick Response EOD teams to deal with community callouts. This plan refers solely to clearance of the conventional explosive ordnance (EO) and does not cover IED Disposal activities.

vii) Implementing partners

Table-12: Mine action entities available in Somalia and their planned area of operations

UOS - UNMAS International Contractor				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Jubaland	Gedo	Dollow	Manual Mine Clearance	June 2024
		Luuq,	BAC, EOD Spot Tasks	June 2024
		El-Waq	BAC, EOD Spot Tasks	June 2024
Southwest	Bakol	Elbarde	Manual Mine Clearance	June 2024
Hirshabelle	Hiran	Beledweyne	Manual Mine Clearance	June 2024
Galmudug	Galgadud	Abudwak,	Manual mine Clearance	June 2024
		Balanbale	Manual mine Clearance	June 2024
Galmudug	Mudug	South Galkayo,	BAC, EOD Spot Tasks	June 2024
		Hobyoy	BAC, EOD Spot Tasks	June 2024
The HALO Trust - International NGO				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Jubaland	Gedo	Dollow	EOD spot	December 2024
Southwest	Bakol	Elbarde	Mine clearance	December 2024
Hirshabelle	Hiran	Beledweyne (Ferfer)	Mine clearance	December 2024
Galmudug	Galgaduud	Dhabad	Mine clearance	December 2024
Galmudug	Galgaduud	Dhusamareb	EOD spot	December 2024
Galmudug	Mudug	S/Galkayo	EOD spot	December 2024
Galmudug	Mudug	Dagaari	Mine clearance	December 2024
Puntland	Mudug	N/Galkayo (Harfo)	EOD spot	December 2024
Puntland	Mudug	Galdogob	Mine clearance	December 2024

viii) Priorities for clearance

In response to the recommendations of the States Parties for information on the prioritisation of areas for clearance. This plan will prioritise NTS to redefine the actual extent of contamination across the FMS. Parallel to the NTS, operators will deploy capacity to continue clearance to release the sites of the confirmed hazardous areas. Considering the nature of the contamination present, clearance priorities will be given to areas with a history of landmine contamination. In parallel, this plan will also consider the clearance of other types of explosive device, (except IEDs). As IEDs remain the responsibility of security sector in Somalia.

Access to many parts of Somalia is still a challenge and locations with safe access at the time of writing this plan will be prioritised.

Thus, the operators will continue clearance in the accessible districts including Elbarde, Beledweyne, Dhusamareb, Dhabad, Dollo, Luuq, Galdogob, among others.

The operators will further expand clearance activities to other liberated locations with confirmed hazards on a case-by-case basis, that include prioritisation based on socioeconomic impact assessments.. The sequencing of tasks for clearance and deployment of the clearance teams will regularly revisit the influencing factors such as security situation, logistical requirements and the funding landscape for efficient clearance results.

ix) Annual milestones for clearance

Clearance activities in Somalia can be conducted throughout the year. The figure used for the operations calculations has been 24 working days per month. This is a reasonable estimate considering the weekend days off (Fridays). The clearance teams will take over confirmed hazardous areas for further land release process through TS or full clearance. Thus, the clearance quantity is dependent on the output of the planned NTS outputs. The clearance teams available in Somalia at time of writing are as follows:

UOS: 4 manual mine clearance teams, each with 10 deminers, with the capability to clear 38 square metres per day per deminer (401,280 m² of land in a year). Besides, UOS has 2 BAC/Quick Response Teams (QRT) with the capability to respond to EO spot hazards reported by the communities. The teams will carry out a 50mx50m visual search around each spot hazard.

The HALO Trust: 18 manual mine clearance teams, each with 6 deminers, with a capability to clear 33 square metres per day per deminer (1,111,968 m² of land in a year). Besides, HALO has 6 WAD/EOD teams with a capability to respond to EO spot hazards reported by the communities.

Thus, in total, there are 22 manual mine clearance teams, with a total of 148 (deminers), with an average manual mine clearance rate 35.5m² per deminer per day. Thus, considering 24 average official working days per month, the available demining capacity can potentially clear 1,513,152m² of confirmed hazard area in a year or 7,565,760m² over the five-year period.

Table-13: Summary of available clearance capacity in Somalia and expected average products

IP	# of demining teams	# of clearance lanes per team	Ave. m2 per deminer per day	# of working days per month	# of working months per year	Total m2 cleared per year
UOS	4	10	38	22	12	401,280
HALO Trust	18	6	33	26	12	1,111,968
Total	22					1,513,152

x) Monitoring of clearance activities

SEMA is mandated to monitor the compliance of all mine action operations to ensure that the processes and procedures of implementing the planned activities and/or any other agreements, contracts, grants or memorandums of understanding are in accordance with the NMAS. To achieve this quality monitoring, all SEMA offices (Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Beledweyne, Dhusamareb and Garowe) have dedicated monitoring officers with basic technical knowledge in humanitarian mine action. SEMA plans to monitor all levels of the implementation of the work plan to enhance the accuracy of the products and confidence of the beneficiaries without disrupting the activities of the operators in any way.

In support of this work, SEMA has developed a series of national mine action standards (NMAS), based on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and tailored to the local situation to allow operators to deliver efficient, safe and quality land release operations. The revised standards are ready and due to be endorsed by the line ministry before implementation of this plan. The NMAS includes Chapter-14 on quality management systems that comprises quality assurance and quality control.

With the support from GICHD, SEMA is transitioning the database from IMSMA NG to IMS Core to enhance the quality and accuracy of the data.

4. Detailed Budget for Survey and Clearance

a) Available Funds for 2023

- NMFA-NPA: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) has funded 2022 program activities with a grant of 12 million NOK and UNDP funding of USD 90,000. However, in 2023 operations will be supported only with a grant of 3 million NOK (302,724 USD) from NMFA, for completing NTS activities and demobilisation.
- UOS: UNMAS/UNOPS has allocated USD 2.5 million per year until June 2024 to carry out manual demining, BAC/Sport tasks along the border areas and risk education activities across the regions.
- JUMAN: UNICEF has allocated USD 200,000 for one year from 2022 to 2023 to carry out risk education activities in Jubaland State through a local NGO.
- Halo Trust : The Japan Supplementary Budget has pre-allocated USD 1 million for one year in 2023 to carry out activities including non-technical survey, risk education in Galmudug State and capacity building support to the six SEMA offices at HQ and FMS.

- HALO: various funding sources including Netherlands, Ireland, GFFO, USWRA, Finland, Norway, Japan, FCDO (GMAP) among others have allocated a budget that can sustain until December 2024 to carry out manual demining, EOD and risk education activities in various locations across the FMS.

Table 14- Available Funds (2022-2027) USD:

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
NMFA-NPA	1,170,538	302,724		No funding confirmed for the period 2025-2027		
UOS	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000			
JUMAN	200,000					
Japan		1,000,000				
HALO Trust	3,100,000	2,400,000	2,200,000			
Total	6,970,538	6,202,724	4,700,000			

b) Detailed Workplan and Expected Outputs

In order to factor out the cost required for implementation of the plan of this extension request, the following assumptions have been used:

- The available 148 deminers will cost an average of USD 2.3 million to clear an area of 1,513,152m2 per year.
- The 9 EOD teams will cost an average of USD 643,216 per year to respond to spot callouts.
- The 11 NTS teams will cost an average of USD 1.55 million per year to carry out surveys and land release through cancellation across the FMS of Somalia.
- The 28 EORE teams will cost an average of USD 1.2 million per year to reach out to over 175,000 beneficiaries.
- Average office running costs to support the six SEMA offices will be USD 150,000 per year.

The total amount required for the implementation of the work plan over the coming **five-year** period is above **\$23 million**, which consists of \$1.55 million for NTS (expected to be complete in one year),

\$750,000 for capacity building support, \$6 million for EORE activities, and \$11.5 million for manual clearance computed based on the 7,565,760 sqm multiplied by **\$1.5 per sqm**, as well as \$3.2 million for EOD activities.

The partners have so far (2023) secured funding of \$6.2 million, but to fully accomplish the proposed work plan,

Somalia requires an additional **\$16.8 million** budget from the international donors or government to achieve the three milestones of the action plan by October 2027.

Considering the findings of devices, significant areas of CHA or SHA are expected to be cancelled through NTS. Some of the partners also carry out additional activities that are not directly aligned to the milestones of the work plan such as weapons and ammunition management, victim assistance and armed violence reduction, among others.

Table-15: Overall capacity and Cost breakdown

IP	Type of activity	Cost breakdown				
		# of teams (as of 2023)	# of operational months per year	Cost per team per month (USD)	Total cost for all teams per year (USD)	Budget secured timeline
NPA	NTS/EORE	3	4	26,316	315,789	April 2023
	EOD (residual)	1	4	0	0	April 2023
	Capacity building	2	4	0	0	April 2023
UOS	NTS	4	12	11,164	535,893	June 2024
	Manual clearance	4	12	12,752	612,107	June 2024
	EOD/QRT	2	12	11,792	283,000	June 2024
	EORE/CLO	10	12	2,250	270,000	June 2024
	Capacity building	6	2	400	4,800	June 2024
Halo Trust	NTS	4	12	11,988	575,424	Dec 2023
	EORE	4	12	512	24,576	Dec 2023
	Capacity building	1	12	11,000	132,000	Dec 2023
JUMAN	EORE	4	2	6,700	53,600	Feb 2023
	Radio/RETD	4	2	417	3,336	Feb 2023
HALO	Manual clearance	18	12	7,800	1,684,800	Dec 2024
	EOD/WAD	6	12	5,003	360,216	Dec 2024
	EORE	6	12	5,003	360,216	Dec 2024
	Capacity building	1	3	8,980	26,940	Mar 2023
MAG	EORE	4	12	3,480	61,560*	April 2023

IP	Type of activity	Cost breakdown				
		# of teams (as of 2023)	# of operational months per year	Cost per team per month (USD)	Total cost for all teams per year (USD)	Budget secured timeline
NPA	NTS/EORE	3	4	26,316	315,789	April 2023
	EOD (residual)	1	4	0	0	April 2023
	Capacity building	2	4	0	0	April 2023
UOS	NTS	4	12	11,164	535,893	June 2024
	Manual clearance	4	12	12,752	612,107	June 2024
	EOD/QRT	2	12	11,792	283,000	June 2024
	EORE/CLO	10	12	2,250	270,000	June 2024
	Capacity building	6	2	400	4,800	June 2024
	Capacity building	6	12	150	10,758*	Dec 2023
DDG	EORE	0	0	0	0	Dec 2023
	Capacity building	0	0	0	0	Dec 2023
UNDP	Capacity building	0	0	0	0	Dec 2023
Total					5,315,015	

c)Resources, equipment and gaps.

At the time of writing, the following human resource and material capacity are available to commence implementing the work plan. Therefore, to accomplish the project milestones of the work plan, the mine action partners in Somalia will deploy 11 survey teams, 22 manual demining teams, 9 manual BAC/EOD teams and 27 EORE teams. However, most of the partners have short operational periods due to shortage of funding. The capacities available at time of writing, include:

NPA - International NGO: will be operational until May 2023 in Puntland State of Somalia. The teams will be equipped with basic survey, demining and EOD tools including hand held metal detectors, UXO locators and EORE messaging materials.

- 3 x NTS/EORE Teams (03 Personnel per team)
- 1 x EOD Police Team. (02 Personnel per team)
- 1 x CPP Personnel and 1 x Field Supervisor
- 1 x NPA IM Team (02 Personnel per team) and 1 x PMAC IM Team (02 Personnel per team)

UOS - UNMAS contractor: will be operational until June 2024 along the border areas with Ethiopia across four FMS including Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The teams will be equipped with basic survey, manual demining and EOD tools including hand held metal detectors, large loop metal detectors, UXO locators and EORE messaging materials.

- 4 x Manual Mine Clearance Teams to conduct survey (non-technical and technical) and landmine clearance along the Somalia-Ethiopia border in Gedo, Bakool, Hiran and Galgaduud regions;
- 2 x Quick Response EOD Teams To conduct non-technical survey (NTS) and to clear explosive remnants of war across the FMS;
- 10 x EORE Teams to deliver risk education messages to enhance awareness on explosive hazards among the community at the grassroots level across the liberated districts in the FMS of Somalia; and 8 x CLOs to conduct surveys on explosive hazards, victims, impacted public facilities and road conditions, as well as other humanitarian needs across the liberated regions.

Halo Trust - UNMAS Grantee: will be operational until December 2023 in the accessible districts of Galmudug State of Somalia. Considering the nature of tasks, the teams will be equipped with basic survey tools and EORE messaging materials.

- 4 x Non-technical Survey to conduct survey (non-technical) in the accessible districts of Galmudug State;
- 4 x Community Liaison Officers to deliver risk education messages to enhance awareness on explosive hazards alongside the NTS teams in accessible communities of Galmudug State;
- Capacity building training in support of SEMA management and operations personnel drawn from the HQ and FMS offices.

The HALO Trust - International NGO: will be operational until December 2024 in Puntland and accessible areas in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland. Considering the nature of the tasks, the teams will be equipped with basic survey, manual demining and EOD tools including hand held metal detectors, large loop metal detectors, UXO locators and EORE messaging materials.

- 18 x Manual Mine Clearance Teams to conduct landmine clearance along the Somalia-Ethiopia border in Bakool, Hiran, Galgaduud and Puntland regions;
- 6 x Weapon and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) / EOD Teams To conduct EOD survey and to clear explosive remnants of war across the Dollo, Dhusamareb, S/Galkayo and Harfo;
- 6 x EORE Teams to deliver risk education messages to enhance awareness on explosive hazards among the community at the grassroots level in Kismayo, Baidoa, Beledweyne, S/Galkayo, Dhabad and N/Galkayo.

MAG - International NGO: will be operational until April 2023 along the border areas with Kenya in Jubaland State and Banadir focusing on returnees and IDPs. The teams will be equipped with basic EORE messaging materials.

- 4 x EORE Teams to deliver risk education messages to enhance awareness on explosive hazards among the IDPs and returnees along the border with Kenya and Banadir IDPs.

JUMAN - National NGO: will be operational until February 2023 in Jubaland State focusing on school going children and non-school children, communities and IDPs. The teams will be equipped with basic EORE messaging materials.

- 4 x EORE Teams to deliver risk education messages to enhance awareness on explosive hazards among the children, IDPs and communities. Besides, JUMAN will broadcast radio messages across four districts of Galmudug State.

Table-16: Available partners mapping

Partner	Activity	Available number of teams				
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
NPA	NTS/EORE	4				
	EOD (residual)	1	1	1	1	1
UOS	NTS	4	4			
	Manual clearance	4	4			
	QRT	2	2			
	EORE/CLO	10	10			
Halo Trust	NTS	4				
	EORE	4				
JUMAN	EORE	4				
	Radio	4				
MAG	EORE	4				
HALO	Manual clearance	18	18			
	EOD	6	6			
	EORE	6	6			
DDG	EORE/EOD CB					

d) National budget allocations

At the time of writing there was no budget contributed by the Government for the purpose of mine action in Somalia. Even the national mine action offices have been dependent on international partners. Recently, international partners operating in Somalia were faced with reduced funding that caused a reduction of operations (DDG& MAG) and closure of programmes (NPA). This will directly impact the implementation of this work plan and Somalia's progress towards meeting its mine clearance obligations under the Convention. The gap in the national budget results in complete financial dependency on short-term foreign funding sources that lack sustainability.

Despite this national challenge SEMA undertakes efforts to ensure in-kind contributions and assistance to implementing partners in country, including assistance in importation of equipment at lower tax rates. Provision of legal endorsement from the government of Somalia, for example,

including but not limited to; 2obtaining essential registration, and issuance of mine action equipment permission letters including exemption of custom fees for equipment. However, The Government of Somalia provided the land for office space and cover electricity and water bills of the HQ office in Mogadishu and some regional offices in Somalia.

e) International Resource mobilisation strategy

A global reduction in funding to Somalia has significantly affected the priorities of the multiple humanitarian partners seeking to address the needs of the country. Despite this, SEMA and all international partners operating in Somalia keep advocating for the needs in mine action, and have approached various donors over the past years for support. In 2018, Somalia hosted an event in cooperation with the Convention's Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance - Individualised Approach. The SEMA Director General has also taken advantage of his participation in the 20 MSP meeting held in Geneva and approached some delegates and organisations, in a bid to establish partnerships for potential funding. Thus, after security, funding is becoming one of the main risks for the work plan. However, there is a strong need for Somalia to develop a resource mobilisation strategy for the mine action program in Somalia.

5. Detailed work plan for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

The plan of Somalia is to continue EORE activities. Considering the challenges due to the recent pandemic, Somalia adopted new methodologies including, a new messaging approach through talking devices to maintain a planned number of beneficiaries. Throughout the implementation period, Somalia will remain agile to assess alternative EORE approaches in coherence with the NMAS Chapter-21, with the predominant method for MRE to be implemented as part of ongoing survey and clearance activities. Somalia together with its mine action partners operating in Somalia plan to deliver EORE across the regions of the country as per the Table-16 below, this includes capacity building of national consortiums, including JUMAN.

Over the first year of the work plan implementation, the mine action partners plan to deploy 28 EORE/CORE teams. Each team is expected to reach an average from 15-30 beneficiaries per day or 600 beneficiaries per team per month. Therefore, it is estimated to reach an accumulative average of 175,000 beneficiaries of girls, boys, women, and men including PWD within the first year.

Table-17: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education deployment plan

NPA - International NGO (4 teams)				
State	Region	District	Activity	Funding period
Puntland	Nugal	Burtinle	EORE	May 2022
Puntland	Mudug	Galdogob	EORE	October 2022
Puntland	Mudug	Gaalkacyo	EORE	April 2023
The HALO Trust - International NGO (6 teams)				
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Kismayo	EORE	December 2024
Southwest	Bay	Baidoa	EORE	December 2024
Hirshabele	Hiran	Beledweyne	EORE	December 2024
Galmudug	Galgadud	Dhabad	EORE	December 2024
Galmudug	Galgadud	S/Galkayo	EORE	December 2024
Puntland	Mudug	N/Galkayo	EORE	December 2024
UOS - UNMAS International Contractor (10 teams)				
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Kismayo, Afmadow	EORE	June 2024
Jubaland	Gedo	Luuq, Dollow, El-Waq, Garbaharey	EORE	June 2024
Southwest	Bakol	Yeed, Elbarde, Hudur,	EORE	June 2024
Southwest	Bay	Baidoa	EORE	June 2024
Southwest	Lower Shabelle	Marka, Afgoye, Wanlaweyn	EORE	June 2024

Hirshabelle	Middle Shabelle	Adale, Jowhar	EORE	June 2024
Hirshabelle	Hiran	BuloBurte, Beledweyne	EORE	June 2024
Galmudug	Galgadud	Abudwak, Adado, Balanbale	EORE	June 2024
Galmudug	Mudug	South Galkayo, Hobyo	EORE	June 2024
N/A	Banadir	Mogadishu	EORE	June 2024
JUMAN - UNMAS Local Grantee (4 teams)				
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Kismayo, Afmadow, Dhoble	EORE	February 2023
Jubaland	Gedo	Luuq, Dollow, El-Waq, Garbaharey	EORE	February 2023
MAG - International NGO (3 teams)				
Jubaland	Gedo	Dollo	EORE	Dec 2023
Jubaland	L/Juba	Kismayo	EORE	Dec 2023
Jubaland	L/Juba	Dhoble	EORE	Dec 2023
Banadir	Banadir	Dayniile (Mogadishu)	EORE	Dec 2023
Halo Trust - UNMAS Grantee (4 teams)				
Galmudug	Galgadud	Dhusamareb, Abduwaq, Guriceel	EORE	December 2023
Galmudug	Mudug	South Galkayo, Hobyo	EORE	December 2023
DDG - International NGO				

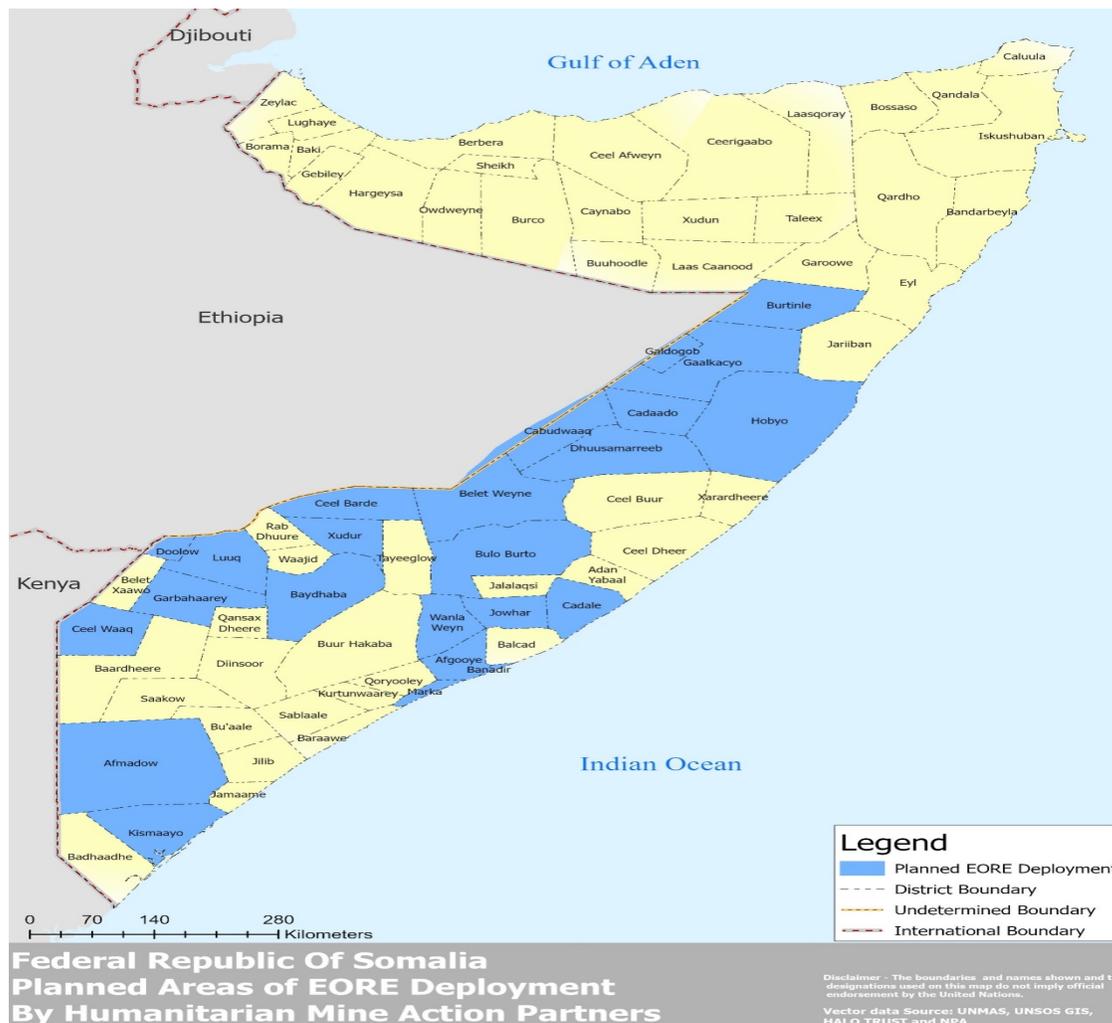


Fig 13: EORE deployment plan until 2024

The secondary method to exclude civilians from mined areas is through the use of marking of known contaminated sites. NMAS Chapter 4 covers the marking system used in the country. However, the common marking system in Somalia is painted stones or trees. In Somalia, it is difficult to use official marking materials to fence the contaminated areas thus, the EORE remains the prime alternative to warn civilians about the impact of explosive hazards.

Furthermore, the mine action partners will gather EO-related accidents and victims data that can be used for quick response task planning and link to victim assistance referral pathways.

6. Assumptions and risks

Assumptions: several assumptions are made in the preparation of this work plan as set out below.

- **Security:** it is well known that Somalia is beset by several security challenges. This work plan assumes there will be incremental changes (for better) in the current security situation and more districts will be liberated and sustainably be accessible for the mine actions teams.
- **Productivity:** the plan is based on the assumption that the NTS activities will define a more accurate scale of contamination, with the possibility to cancel some of the existing hazards and record some more new hazards. For the purposes of this work plan, it is assumed that the aggregate productivity of clearance will remain the same based on the year 2022 average clearance rate calculation: i.e.,
 - That manual demining capacity will clear an average 35.5m² per deminer per day
 - That manual WAD/QRT capacity will clear spot callouts from the community
- **Funding:** to accomplish the three milestones at the planned timeline outlined in this document, it is assumed the amount of funding over the coming years will be equal to or greater than what has been received annually at the time of writing.
- **Political:** it is assumed the Federal Government of Somalia has a political will and remains committed to meeting its treaty obligations and provides an enabling environment for SEMA and the mine action partners at federal and states levels to allow smooth deployment of the operational capacity.
- **Coordination:** it is assumed that the national mine action authority at HQ and FMS level will remain responsible to the coordination, oversight, prioritisation and monitoring duties in cooperation with the mine action partners to effectively implement the planned milestones.
- **National Legislation and Funding:** It is assumed that the Federal Government of Somalia approves the national mine action legislation and budget to allow SEMA to coordinate, regulate and manage mine action interventions.

Risks: for the purpose of this work plan, the following key risk factors will be considered. Besides, a risk matrix and risk analysis are also included at Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

- **International funding:** considering the global situation, the funding landscape for humanitarian mine action in Somalia is drained and causes untimely exit of the mine action operators.
- **National funding:** the lack of national funding for SEMA and the mine action response in Somalia will affect the appetite of international donors and may result in donor fatigue to continue funding Somalia.

- Political: the Federal Government of Somalia is not able to sustainably support and fund the activities of SEMA due to other national priorities or political will.
- Security: communities affected with explosive ordnance remain inaccessible due to reversed military gains and insecurity.
- Contamination: as a result of the non-technical survey activities ongoing across the FMS, there is a risk of increase of hazard areas or decrease of the existing consolidated hazards through cancellation process.
- Transition plan: the government forces are making significant progress in liberating new areas; however, there is uncertainty to hold the ground sustainably and commence mine action operations.
- Pandemics: considering the condition of the public health facilities in the country, the capability to respond to pandemics or mass health issues is a challenge.

Table-18: Risk analysis for Somalia work plan

Ser	Risk	Description	Probability	Consequence	Rating	Risk management	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Funding	All of the clearance work is funded by external donors at present: if this reduces there will be an effect on total productivity.	Possible	Critical	Moderate	Look for alternative resource mobilisation	<i>Diversify the funding sources</i>
2	Political	Humanitarian mine action is not a top priority for the Government and not yet included in the payroll.	Possible	Critical	Moderate	Advocacy for government budget	<i>Resumption of liaison with FGS.</i>
3	Security	Risk is considered in two ways in this analysis: the chronic risk from inter-communal friction and the acute risk from terrorist activity. A decrease in security may hinder access to task sites.	Possible	Critical	Moderate	Chronic risk will be managed by increasing community involvement in process	<i>Acute risk may be regarded as a force majeure if sustained.</i>
4	Contamination	As a result of the ongoing systematic survey, there is a risk that more contamination may be found, thus increasing the amount	Likely	Significant	Moderate	Regular review of the action plan based	<i>Some existing contaminated areas</i>

		of work needed to be done.				on the NTS results.	<i>could also be cancelled.</i>
5	Transition	Despite the government forces making significant progress in liberating new areas, there is uncertainty to hold the ground sustainably and commence mine action operations.	Likely	Significant	Moderate	Intensive liaison with security forces before starting operations.	<i>Community based capacity has better access to information on situations.</i>
6	Pandemics	Considering the condition of the essential public health facilities in the country, the capability to respond to pandemics or mass health issues is a challenge.	Unlikely	Significant	Low	Establish a network with health facilities in major towns.	<i>Improvised first aid could be of use.</i>

Table-19. Risk matrix for Somalia Action Plan

Ser	Probability	Consequence			Remarks
		Negligible	Significant	Critical	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	Certain				
2	Likely		Contamination, Transition		
3	Possible			Funding, Political, Security	
4	Unlikely		Pandemics		

9. Review of the work plan;

The Somalia mine action program will primarily monitor the progress of the NTS and clearance operations and will review this work plan based on progress made against the planned targets. For the sake of immediate update on the progress, the program will revise the plan every 12 months. Thus, following the submission of this work plan in April 2024, the timeline sequence for the reviews will

be April 2025 and April 2026. Outputs from the review and updated milestones will be shared with the States Parties as part of Somalia's Article 7 transparency reports, submitted 30 April, every year.

7. Additional information on challenges faced

Security situation: it is possible to emphasise the recurring security situation in Somalia as having two distinct components. The first of these is the inter-clan tensions between different segments of the communities in Somalia. The second security issue is due to the terrorist group known as Al-Shabab and pro-ISIS that massively affects the freedom of movement to the areas of operations of the humanitarian mine action sites and makes it difficult for implementing partners to travel to work or supervise work in certain parts of the country.

At the time of writing, several districts including Jilib, Buale, Sakow, Rabdhure, Tayeglow, Quracjome, CeelDheer, Ceel Bur, Xarardheere among others are under full control of the NSAGs and not accessible for mine action interventions. Besides, road transportation between the majority of the liberated settlements are disconnected.

Furthermore, as the security situation in Somalia is fluid, it is not easy for the implementing agencies to relocate personnel recruited from one clan to areas controlled by another clan.

Mines of an improvised nature: Somalia recognises that victim operated IED (VOIED) are considered as mines of an improvised nature under the definition in the APMBC. Many of the items of EO found in Somalia are classified as IED which significantly affects the freedom of movements. The humanitarian mine action sector has undergone an extensive period of reflection on the implications of IED on the civilian population. During the implementation of the work plan, SEMA will consider the development of national standards on risk education for IEDs.

Clearance of EO: the APMBC covers only anti-personnel (AP) mines; however, from a humanitarian perspective it is the position of SEMA that other explosive ordnance (EO) contamination that poses a risk to the Somali population must be equally addressed, including AP mines, AT mines and ERW. Lifting mines by some individuals for occasional harvest of explosive materials from AT mines has further complicated the accuracy of the previously recorded hazards.

Funding landscape: At the time of writing this work plan, Somalia is facing a severe drought affecting a significant part of the population across many parts of the country. Considering this, the majority of the funding allocated to Somalia was directed to other life-saving emergency priorities. In addition to that, the national mine action institutions require national funding to continue their services and reliance on international support is not sustainable.

Annexes

Annex-I: Summary of recorded active **confirmed or suspected** hazard areas by district and expected date of completion for **Re-survey**

Annex-II: Summary of recorded **confirmed and suspected** hazard areas by district and expected date of completion for **Clearance**

Annex-III: Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of areas (m2) known to contain AP/AT mines to be **Cleared/Surveyed** during the course of the work plan

Annex-IV: Summary of projections for the **Cleared/Surveyed** of areas (m2) known to contain AP/AT mines during the course of the work plan

Annex-V: The **Capacity Building** framework to enhance the capacity of the national mine action institutions is detailed Annex B.

Annex-VI: Victim and Disability **Assistance** action plan endorsed by the Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS) and SEMA will provide details in Annex C.

Annex-I: Summary of recorded active confirmed and suspected hazard areas by region and expected date of completion for Re-survey*

Record number	State	Region	Area (m2) Known to contain AP/AT mines	Area (m2) Suspected to contain AP/AT mines	Type and quantity of AP/AT mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Galmudug	Galgadud	14,186,844	2,812,230	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
2	Galmudug	Mudug	3,722,159	521,881	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
3	Hirshabelle	Hiran	28,079,609	141,800	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
4	Southwest	Bakol	6,711,429	112,326	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
5	Jubaland	Gedo	77,500	60,340,000	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
6	Banadir	Banadir	4,330	0	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
	Grand Total		52,781,871	63,928,237			

* Puntland has been re-surveyed by NPA and not included in the table. Regions that are not accessible at the time of writing the plan will also be surveyed once they are liberated.

*The area size of two SHA reports in Gedo is massively inflated and will be immediately validated.

Annex-II: Summary of recorded confirmed and suspected hazard areas by region and expected date of completion for Clearance

Record number	State	Region	Area (m2) Known to contain AP/AT mines	Area (m2) Suspected to contain AP/AT mines	Type and quantity of AP/AT mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Puntland	Mudug/N	1,693,678	2,307,512	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
2	Puntland	Nugal	990,423	2,525,540	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
3	Southwest	Bakol	6,711,429	112,326	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
4	Galmudug	Galgadud	17,909,003	3,334,111	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
5	Hirshabelle	Hiran	28,079,609	141,800	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
6	Jubaland	Gedo	77,500	60,340,000*	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
7	Banadir	Banadir	4,330	0	Unknown	1964/77-78	2027
	Grand Total		55,465,972	68,761,289			

Assumption:

- **The area size of two SHA reports in Gedo is massively inflated and is unlikely to be correctly recorded..*

Annex-III: Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of areas (m2) known to contain AP/AT mines to be **Surveyed/Cleared** during the course of the work plan

Year	Baseline		Clearance Capacity # of Teams	Expected Outputs		Remainder	
	# of CHA	Area m2		# of CHA Closed	Area m2 Cleared	# of CHA	Area m2
2023	183	55,465,972	22	5	1,513,152	178	53,952,820
2024	178	53,952,820	22	5	1,513,152	173	52,439,668
2025	173	52,439,668	22	5	1,513,152	168	50,926,516
2026	168	50,926,516	22	5	1,513,152	163	49,413,364
2027	163	49,413,364	22	5	1,513,152	158	47,900,212*
2023-2027	158	47,900,212*	11 survey	110	33,279,583	48	14,620,629

Assumptions:

- One CHA covers an average area size of 303,000 m2.
- The current 22 demining teams (with 148 deminers) will continue beyond 2023.
- Based on NPA's recent experience in Puntland, the 11 survey teams shall cancel 60% of the recorded CHA's = 33* sq.km.
- Parallel to the cancellation, new contaminations could also be identified from newly liberated areas.

Annex-VI: Summary of projections for the Survey/Clearance of areas (m2) known to contain AP/AT mines during the course of the work plan

Year	Clearance	Puntland	Galmudug	Hirshabelle	Southwest	Jubaland	Total # of HA	Total Area (m2)
2023	# of CHA	1	1	1	1	1	5	-
	Area (m2)	245,376	470,304	347,616	347,616	102,240	-	1,513,152
2024	# of CHA	1	1	1	1	1	5	-
	Area (m2)	75,658	484,209	756,576	181,578	15,132	-	1,513,152
2025	# of CHA	1	1	1	1	1	5	-
	Area (m2)	75,658	484,209	756,576	181,578	15,132	-	1,513,152
2026	# of CHA	1	1	1	1	1	5	-
	Area (m2)	75,658	484,209	756,576	181,578	15,132	-	1,513,152
2027	# of CHA	1	1	1	1	1	5	-
	Area (m2)	75,658	484,209	756,576	181,578	15,132	-	1,513,152
2023 - 2027	# of CHA	5	5	5	5	5	25	-
Cleared	Area (m2)	548,008	2,407,140	3,373,920	1,073,928	162,768	-	7,565,760
2023 - 2027	# of CHA	16	35	37	21	1	110	-
	Area (m2)	1,610,461	10,745,402	16,847,765	4,026,857	46,500	-	33,276,985

Calculation:

- 5%Puntland = 4 HALO team x 6 = 24 deminers = [24 deminer x 35.5m² x 24 days x 12 months = **245,376m²/yr**]
- 32%Galmudug = 1 UOS + 3+3 HALO = 10 + 6 x 6 = 46 deminers = [46 deminer x 35.5m² x 24 days x 12 months = **470,304m²/yr**]
- 50%Hirshabelle = 1 UOS + 4 HALO = [34 deminers x 35.5m² x 24 days x 12 months = **347,616m²/yr**]
- 12%SW = 1 UOS + 4 HALO = 10 + 6x4 = [34 deminers x 35.5m² x 24 days x 12 months = **347,616m²/yr**]
- 1%Jubaland = 1 UOS = [10 deminers x 35.5 m² x 24 days x 12 months = **102,240m²/yr**]