

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

State/party/: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Reporting for the time period as of April 30, 2020

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

State /party/: **Ethiopia**

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A. National implementation measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 2017 for information that has been provided by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on measures that have been taken in the past.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

. Not applicable.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia had declared the completion of destruction all known stockpiled anti-personnel mines on April 2, 2009.

C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia does not retain or transfer anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

During the last April 2019 report, there were 261 areas in Ethiopia known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 1,056,349,551 square meters remain to be addressed. See table 1 for complete list of these areas.

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in 261 wereda/districts in all six regions of Ethiopia as follows:

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Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 30 April 2019 (Table 1)

Region /Province	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines(m ²)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(m ²)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(m ²)
Somali	24	185	209	3,812,500	1,046,265,608	1,050,078,108
Gambella	-	20	20	-	838,000	838,000
Afar	6	8	14	1,755,049	1,915,300	3,670,349
Tigray	3	-	3	691,989	-	691,989
Oromia	-	13	13	-	1,026,105	1,026,105
Benishangule Gumuze	2	-	2	45,000	-	45,000
	35	226	261	6,304,538	1,050,045,013	1,056,349,551

In its 2nd request for an extended deadline, which was submitted in 2019, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia made time-bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has made projections for the year when each of the remaining 261 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines would be released. In 2019-2025, it is projected that 35 areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 6,304,538 square meters and 226 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 1,050,045,013 square meters to be released in six regions of the country.

As of 30 April 2020, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was able to declare that 109 areas measuring 330,281,076 Square meters are now no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines and are fit for normal human activity 10,306,621 Square meters *is reduced using TS* and 318,216,508 Square meters *is cancelled using NTS*. (See Annex II.) Areas were released in three weredas/districts with the effort resulting in implementation being declared complete in Kebribeyah, Gerbo and Sagiagi weredas /District in Somali region. In the course of carrying out operations to release these areas, a total of 128 anti-personnel mines and 5,812 UXO) were destroyed. The remaining area to be addressed is 152 areas measuring 726,068,475 Square Meters will be part of the next plan until December 2025. For information see the next table 2 implemented 1 May 2019-April 2020. All the areas were released using manual clearance method because the remaining area is mountain and most of the area is remote in the border of the country.

Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed as of 31 April 2020 (Table2)

Region /District	District	Cancelled area (m ²)	Reduced area (m ²)	Cleared area (m ²)	Total area released (m ²)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of AT destroyed	Number of UXO destroyed	Number of areas released
<i>Somali released as of April 2020</i>	Kebribeyah	<i>130,320,758</i>	<i>3,691,936</i>	<i>534,132</i>	<i>134,546,826</i>	<i>28</i>	-	<i>1779</i>	<i>28</i>
	Gerbo	<i>55,149,713</i>	<i>1,849,425</i>	<i>472,112</i>	<i>57,471,250</i>	<i>23</i>	-	<i>1124</i>	<i>26</i>
	Sagiagi	<i>132,746,037</i>	<i>4,765,260</i>	<i>751,703</i>	<i>138,263,000</i>	<i>77</i>	-	<i>2909</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>318,216,508</i>	<i>10,306,621</i>	<i>1,757,947</i>	<i>330,281,076</i>	<i>128</i>	-	<i>5812</i>	<i>109</i>

Summary of areas remaining known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 30 April 2020 /remaining (Table 3)

Region /Province	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines(m ²)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(m ²)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(m ²)
Somali	18	82	100	1,027,500	718,769,532	719,797,032
Gambella	-	20	20	-	838,000	838,000
Afar	6	8	14	1,755,049	1,915,300	3,670,349
Tigray	3	-	3	691,989	-	691,989
Oromia	-	13	13	-	1,026,105	1,026,105
Benishangule Gumuze	2	-	2	45,000	-	45,000
Total	29	123	152	3,519,538	722,548,937	726,068,475

State /party/: **Ethiopia**

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Summary of projections for the the amount of area (square meters) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2019-2025

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

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Reporting for the time period as of April 30, 2020

E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

PMN, POMZ, PMD 6, M14, M16 and M35 (PRBM 35) along with different types of UXO and Anti-Tank mines are expected for your information see the sample picture below but the quantity of the mines are not known in the suspected areas.







F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

. Not applicable.

G. Victim assistance

To be report by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

Annex I: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 30April 2020

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

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
31	ELIS-2402-1	Gambella	Akobo	Pone	0
32	ELIS-2386-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ragne	5000
33	ELIS-2387-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tergole	20000
34	ELIS-2388-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tore	20000
35	ELIS-2403-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ulake	2500
36	ELIS-2389-1	Gambella	Akobo	Yeryer	300000
37	ELIS-0390-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	2,000
38	ELIS-0394-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	10,000
39	ELIS-0394-2	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	10,000
40	ELIS-0391-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Babile	20,000
41	ELIS-0431-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	20,000
42	ELIS-0438-2	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	10,000
43	ELIS-0432-1	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	20,500
44	ELIS-0432-2	Oromia	E/Harargea	Gursum	7,500
45	ELIS-2100-1	Oromia	E/Shoa	Akaki	20000
46	ELIS-2102-1	Oromia	E/Shoa	Akaki	1000000
47	ELIS-1734-1	Oromia	W/Wellega	Mena Sibu	5
48	ELIS-2298-1	Oromia	Shoa	Chelina	300
49	ELIS-2296-1	Oromia	Shoa	Meta Robi	800
50	ELIS-1820-1	Somali	Bare	Aelhare	30,000
51	ELIS-1823-1	Somali	Bare	Aelhare	7,500
52	ELIS-1823-2	Somali	Bare	Aelhare	5,004
53	ELIS-1816-1	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	20,000
54	ELIS-1816-2	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	8,000
55	ELIS-1812-1	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	5,000
56	ELIS-1814-1	Somali	Bare	Gamobade	50,000
57	ELIS-1629-1	Somali	Chererti	Hunde	255,000
58	ELIS-1628-1	Somali	Chererti	HurArebo	25,000
59	ELIS-1874-1	Somali	Dolobay	Alen	20,000
60	ELIS-1871-1	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	50,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
61	ELIS-1858-1	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	50,000
62	ELIS-1858-2	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	20,000
63	ELIS-1857-1	Somali	Dolobay	GarbaGuracha	30,000
64	ELIS-1630-1	Somali	GuraBaqagsa	Hardaka	50,000
65	ELIS-2957-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000
66	ELIS-2955-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000
67	ELIS-2961-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	21,000,000
68	ELIS-2960-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	4,000,000
69	ELIS-2994-1	Somali	Aware	Aware Kebele 01	60,000
70	ELIS-2971-1	Somali	Aware	Aware Kebele 02	10,900
71	ELIS-2956-1	Somali	Aware	Bisade	10,000
72	ELIS-2963-1	Somali	Aware	Bukudewo	600,000,000
73	ELIS-2951-2	Somali	Aware	DhaghTure	150,000
74	ELIS-2951-1	Somali	Aware	DhaghTure	2,000,000
75	ELIS-2947-1	Somali	Aware	DhaghTure	10,000
76	ELIS-2945-1	Somali	Aware	DhaghTure	250,000
77	ELIS-2958-1	Somali	Aware	DhaghTure	40,000,000
78	ELIS-2969-1	Somali	Aware	Dusmo	10,000
79	ELIS-2969-2	Somali	Aware	Dusmo	250,000
80	ELIS-2959-1	Somali	Aware	Gashanka	2,000,000
81	ELIS-2968-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	3,000,000
82	ELIS-2965-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	6,000,000
83	ELIS-2964-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	6,000,000
84	ELIS-2966-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	150,000
85	ELIS-2962-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	10,000
86	ELIS-2950-2	Somali	Aware	Kora	15,000
87	ELIS-2950-1	Somali	Aware	Kora	25,000
88	ELIS-2967-1	Somali	Aware	LanKyrta	10,200
89	ELIS-3079-1	Somali	Degehamedo	DaghMadow 02	10000
90	ELIS-3064-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Diba	16,000,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
91	ELIS-3073-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Gubdigon	10,000
92	ELIS-3081-1	Somali	Dihun	Duhun	60,000
93	ELIS-3078-1	Somali	Dihun	Hidmarodile	750,000
94	ELIS-3084-1	Somali	Hamero	Gasangas	10,000
95	ELIS-3076-1	Somali	Hamero	Godi	10,000
96	ELIS-3083-1	Somali	Hamero	Hamaro-02	10,000
97	ELIS-3082-1	Somali	Hamero	Sammalmale	10,000
98	ELIS-3069-1	Somali	Mlmulko	Rakey	6,000,000
99	ELIS-2811-1	Somali	Adadle	Jirey	2,500
100	ELIS-2809-1	Somali	Adadle	Kudaley	5,000
101	ELIS-2983-1	Somali	Denan	Danan 01	1,000
102	ELIS-2997-1	Somali	Denan	Danan 02	10,000
103	ELIS-2995-1	Somali	Denan	Danan 02	20,000
104	ELIS-2974-1	Somali	Denan	Danbarweyne	20,000
105	ELIS-2987-1	Somali	Denan	Danbarweyne	10,000
106	ELIS-2990-1	Somali	Denan	Ijeed	200,000
107	ELIS-2982-1	Somali	Denan	Ijeed	1,000
108	ELIS-2986-1	Somali	Denan	Shinile	10,000
109	ELIS-2989-1	Somali	Denan	Shinile	20,000
110	ELIS-2984-1	Somali	Denan	Shinile	20,000
111	ELIS-2810-1	Somali	Emey	Buhodle	10,000
112	ELIS-2807-1	Somali	Emey	Buhodle	50,000
113	ELIS-2804-1	Somali	Emey	Emey 02	5,000
114	ELIS-2755-1	Somali	Emey	Goljano	20,000
115	ELIS-2825-1	Somali	Emey	Habiso	10,000
116	ELIS-2812-1	Somali	Emey	Habiso	10,000
117	ELIS-2899-1	Somali	FerFer	Aballey	5,000
118	ELIS-2897-1	Somali	FerFer	Aballey	20,000
119	ELIS-2902-1	Somali	FerFer	Barmagog	40,000
120	ELIS-2887-1	Somali	FerFer	Burdinle	30,000
121	ELIS-2887-2	Somali	FerFer	Burdinle	30,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
122	ELIS-2885-1	Somali	FerFer	Tawakal	125,000
123	ELIS-2904-1	Somali	FerFer	Tawakal	20,000
124	ELIS-2467-1	Somali	Gode	Bargun	10,000
125	ELIS-2464-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	7,000
126	ELIS-2471-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	122,500
127	ELIS-2455-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	10,000
128	ELIS-2455-2	Somali	Gode	Karinka	10,000
129	ELIS-2411-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	125,000
130	ELIS-2448-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	2,000
131	ELIS-2414-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	60,000
132	ELIS-2454-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	2,000
133	ELIS-2883-1	Somali	Kelafo	Afdub	50,000
134	ELIS-2877-1	Somali	Kelafo	Boholo-Was	450,000
135	ELIS-2873-1	Somali	Mustahil	Bardon	45,000
136	ELIS-2850-1	Somali	Mustahil	Kalaman	7,500
137	ELIS-2872-1	Somali	Mustahil	Saba-Hume	80,000
138	ELIS-2644-1	Somali	Kebridehar	K/dahar 01	15,000
139	ELIS-2639-1	Somali	Shekosh	Gedarmi	40,000
140	ELIS-2651-1	Somali	Shekosh	WichWachi	600,000
141	ELIS-2616-1	Somali	Shilabo	Labobar	10,000
142	ELIS-2628-1	Somali	Danot	Kurile	200,000
143	ELIS-2629-1	Somali	Danot	Kurile	1,500,000
144	ELIS-2627-1	Somali	Danot	Kurile	200,000
145	ELIS-2678-1	Somali	Warder	Wafdug	100,000
146	ELIS-2667-1	Somali	Warder	Wafdug	5,000
147	ELIS-2671-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	100,000
148	ELIS-2679-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	10,000
149	ELIS-2680-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	10,000
150	ELIS-0563-1	Tigray	MerebLehe	Habtemariam	500,000
151	ELIS-3110-1	Tigray	MerebLehe	Habtemariam	1,989
152	ELIS-3110-2	Tigray	MerebLehe	Habtemariam	190,000

Annex II Summary of area and areas released, 1 may 2018 – 30 April 2019

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
1	ELIS-2099-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	60,000
2	ELIS-2035-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	7,500
3	ELIS-2041-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	80,000
4	ELIS-2065-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	10,000
5	ELIS-2069-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	10,000
6	ELIS-2036-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	30,000
7	ELIS-2070-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	3,000,000
8	ELIS-2078-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	10,000,000
9	ELIS-2094-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	1,000,000
10	ELIS-2079-2	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	80,000
11	ELIS-2079-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	500,000
12	ELIS-2088-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	40,000
13	ELIS-2031-1	Somali	Fik	Jerinka	400,000
14	ELIS-2027-1	Somali	Fik	Kudamaydel	120,000
15	ELIS-2083-1	Somali	Fik	Kudamaydel	60,000
16	ELIS-2071-1	Somali	Fik	Shiniga	10,000
17	ELIS-2032-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	4,000,000
18	ELIS-2092-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	25,000
19	ELIS-2084-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	10,000
20	ELIS-2097-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	10,000
21	ELIS-2093-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	25,000,000
22	ELIS-2025-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	1,000,000
23	ELIS-2068-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	20,000,000
24	ELIS-2064-1	Somali	Fik	Tukale	2,500,000
25	ELIS-2096-1	Somali	Fik	Aloosane	10,000,000
26	ELIS-2072-1	Somali	Fik	Aloosane	40,000
27	ELIS-2090-1	Somali	Fik	Awsmaan	40,000
28	ELIS-2024-1	Somali	Fik	Bashuro	500,000
29	ELIS-2081-1	Somali	Fik	Danga	10,000
30	ELIS-2039-1	Somali	Fik	Danga	10,000,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
31	ELIS-1856-1	Somali	Fik	DunDumoAdka	500,000
32	ELIS-2098-1	Somali	Fik	DunDumoAdka	100,000
33	ELIS-2089-1	Somali	Fik	DunDumoAdka	80,000
34	ELIS-2319-1	Somali	Fik	Galacha 03	75,000
35	ELIS-2325-1	Somali	Fik	Galacha 01	10,000
36	ELIS-2321-1	Somali	Fik	Galacha 01	4,000,000
37	ELIS-2066-1	Somali	Fik	Hardagah	10,000
38	ELIS-1844-1	Somali	Fik	Hardagah	2,000,000
39	ELIS-1967-1	Somali	Fik	Hodan Wayne	100,000
40	ELIS-3087-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Dabagorayale	15000
41	ELIS-2939-2	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Dungis	16,000,000
42	ELIS-2939-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Dungis	10,000,000
43	ELIS-2936-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Dungis	10,000
44	ELIS-2934-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Dungis	10,000
45	ELIS-2927-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Halhalis	15,000,000
46	ELIS-2941-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Halhalis	1,500
47	ELIS-2938-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Katumo	10,000
48	ELIS-2937-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Katumo	10,000
49	ELIS-2933-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Katumo	320,000
50	ELIS-2935-1	Somali	MisrakGashamo	Lanmulaho	25,000
51	ELIS-3037-1	Somali	Degehabur k	Gohidi	250,000
52	ELIS-3103-1	Somali	Degehabur k	Gosoleley	600,000
53	ELIS-3065-1	Somali	Degehabur k	Labig	25,000

Summary of area and areas released, 1 May 2019 – 30 April; 2020

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
1	ELIS-0748-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alaybede 03	15,000
2	ELIS-0751-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	12,500
3	ELIS-0749-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	10,000
4	ELIS-0749-2	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	10,000
5	ELIS-0737-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Debile	10,000
6	ELIS-0747-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Dubule Two	5,000
7	ELIS-0826-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Durwale	80,000
8	ELIS-0717-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Durwale	10,075
9	ELIS-2623-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Dere	7,000,000
10	ELIS-2607-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Dere	1,796,351
11	ELIS-2654-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	2,000
12	ELIS-2610-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	5,000,000
13	ELIS-2610-3	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	50,000
14	ELIS-2610-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	15,000
15	ELIS-2605-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Galadid	8,000
16	ELIS-2638-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Galadid	5,000
17	ELIS-2985-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Gielle	100
18	ELIS-2655-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Gobo Gabo	21,000
19	ELIS-2658-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Kebtineg	50,000,000
20	ELIS-2658-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Kebtineg	70,000,000
21	ELIS-2661-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Kerinbsk	104,000
22	ELIS-2661-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Kerinbsk	18,800
23	ELIS-2637-1	Somali	Kebridehar	MalkaAfawayn	137,500
24	ELIS-2649-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	100,000
25	ELIS-2634-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	1,500
26	ELIS-2634-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	20,000
27	ELIS-2619-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	80,000
28	ELIS-2640-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	35,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
29	ELIS-2915-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darder	40,000
30	ELIS-2600-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darder	28,000
31	ELIS-2916-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	10,000
32	ELIS-2719-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	10,000
33	ELIS-2593-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	10,000
34	ELIS-2596-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	13,000
35	ELIS-2720-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	10,000,000
36	ELIS-2599-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	540,000
37	ELIS-2721-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	6,000,000
38	ELIS-2595-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisan	10,000
39	ELIS-2583-1	Somali	Gerbo	GariGoan	10,000
40	ELIS-2597-1	Somali	Gerbo	GariGoan	10,000
41	ELIS-2913-1	Somali	Gerbo	GariGoan	4,000,000
42	ELIS-2717-1	Somali	Gerbo	GariGoan	12,000
43	ELIS-2717-2	Somali	Gerbo	GariGoan	36,000
44	ELIS-2584-1	Somali	Gerbo	GariGoan	10,000,000
45	ELIS-2723-1	Somali	Gerbo	HeloDere	16,000
46	ELIS-2594-1	Somali	Gerbo	HeloDere	600,000
47	ELIS-2722-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	10,000,000
48	ELIS-2725-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	10,000
49	ELIS-2716-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	45,000
50	ELIS-2604-2	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	25,250
51	ELIS-2601-1	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	10,000
52	ELIS-2586-1	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	6,000,000
53	ELIS-2598-1	Somali	Gerbo	Raso	36,000
54	ELIS-2591-1	Somali	Gerbo	Raso	10,000,000
55	ELIS-2375-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	6,000
56	ELIS-2381-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	24,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
57	ELIS-2366-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	250,000
58	ELIS-2345-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	6,000,000
59	ELIS-2358-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	900,000
60	ELIS-2353-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	1,000,000
61	ELIS-2575-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
62	ELIS-2376-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
63	ELIS-2326-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	6,000,000
64	ELIS-2349-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	20,000,000
65	ELIS-2588-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
66	ELIS-3070-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	1,000,000
67	ELIS-2356-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
68	ELIS-2371-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	15,000,000
69	ELIS-2392-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	400,000
70	ELIS-2577-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
71	ELIS-2354-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
72	ELIS-2365-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	12,000,000
73	ELIS-2369-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	2,500,000
74	ELIS-2602-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	100,000
75	ELIS-2332-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	160,000
76	ELIS-2378-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	6,000,000
77	ELIS-2350-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	10,000
78	ELIS-2333-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	9,000
79	ELIS-2377-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	10,000,000
80	ELIS-2363-1	Somali	Sagiagi	HoroKalifo	30,000
81	ELIS-2342-1	Somali	Sagiagi	HoroKalifo	1,500,000
82	ELIS-2585-1	Somali	Sagiagi	HoroKalifo	750,000
83	ELIS-2573-1	Somali	Sagiagi	HoroKalifo	10,000
84	ELIS-2582-1	Somali	Sagiagi	HoroShirwa	120,000

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
85	ELIS-2339-1	Somali	Sagiagi	HoroShirwa	2,000,000
86	ELIS-2343-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	160,000
87	ELIS-2352-2	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	1,000,000
88	ELIS-2341-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	500,000
89	ELIS-2327-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	6,000,000
90	ELIS-2355-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	9,000,000
91	ELIS-2579-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	100,000
92	ELIS-2373-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	10,000
93	ELIS-2337-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	10,000
94	ELIS-2362-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	1,300,000
95	ELIS-2344-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
96	ELIS-2374-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	12,000,000
97	ELIS-2336-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
98	ELIS-2340-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	600,000
99	ELIS-2340-2	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	160,000
100	ELIS-2364-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	3,000,000
101	ELIS-2329-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	200,000
102	ELIS-2368-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
103	ELIS-2587-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	10,000
104	ELIS-2338-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	1,000,000
105	ELIS-2367-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	14,000
106	ELIS-2347-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	240,000
107	ELIS-2578-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	600,000
108	ELIS-2580-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	15,000,000
109	ELIS-2351-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	1,500,000

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

Progress Report on Article 7 of the Convention of
the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production
and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines on the
improvement of the Status of Victim Assistance in
Ethiopia

April, 2020

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is undertaking various favorable conditions by developing action oriented policies and programs to enable persons with disabilities in general and land mine survivors in particular to be active participants in all spheres of life and the development agenda of the country. Thus, this report highlights recent developments concerning legislation measures, institutional coordination, health care services, education to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), employment to PWDs, national data collection and access to rehabilitation as well basic services.

The institutional coordination as a prerequisite of effective policy implementation, inter Ministerial and inter- sectoral coordinating mechanisms were established consisting of GOV't, DPOs and Civil society organizations. Aside from the intervention being implemented by government institutions and development partners, there are eight National and Eleven Regional Associations of Persons with disabilities plus survivor organization in the country who are working in the areas of socio economic development and in the right issue of disabilities, and also they are serving as a voice for their right and dignity as well exercise their potentials. There is an umbrella organization by the name of "Federation of National Association of Persons with Disabilities" consists of seven National Associations and playing a crucial role of coordinating. The Government of Ethiopia allocated 7.5 million Ethiopian Birr in 2019/20 to enhance the capacity of Federation and 8 other National Associations. Additionally Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is providing continuous capacity building and technical support to Disabled Peoples' Organizations and survivor organization. Participation of DPOs and veteran associations is practically ensured in the planning, supervision and reporting stages of the government.

There are also Veteran Associations whose members are directly victims of landmines. They are organized at the capital city and a regional level particularly those regions that were highly affected during the times of last protracted civil wars. The Tigray Disabled Veteran Association (TDVA) is the biggest one supporting members by providing Health care, awareness raising training, physical rehabilitation services ,including Prosthesis & Orthothesis materials ,mobility devices as well vocational training and employment. The government is supporting the war victims financially, materially and in rehabilitation services. There are more than 14 government rehabilitation center in the country which are in providing of prosthetic, orthotic and other assistive device services. There are also other few organizations like Survivor Recovery and Rehabilitation Organization (SRARO) engaged in Victim Assistance programs. A National Plan of Action (NPA) on Human Right has been issued by the Ethiopian Council of Ministers and endorsed by the House of people's representative's in order to promote the full realization of all human rights in the country. The NPA on human rights has devoted to outline a separate chapter/thematic area regarding the rights of vulnerable segments of the population including persons with disabilities. A National Steering Committee composed of high government officials Chaired by the Federal General Attorney has been established, to which Ministry Of

Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) is involved in this exercise to promote the right of PWDs including landmine survivors.

Because of the Ethiopian government unreserved effort to improve the life situation of PWDs and survivors, new Disability Directorate which is explicitly working on disability issues has been opened in April 2019 under the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, that is expected to coordinate and lead all issues of disability including the victim of landmines/survivors. This is a great achievement in the improvement of the life of land mine survivor and PWDs in general in Ethiopia.

The General Audit and Human Right Commission of Ethiopia conducted a performance audit and produced the report about the implementation of disability programs and UNCRPD in the country to take a corrective measures on structural adjustment and service provisions to improve the living condition of PWDs . Awareness rising with the collaboration and participation of DPOs, the government of Ethiopia has been organizing enormous awareness raising programs for government and relevant non government organizations, implementers, DPOs and general public.

In January 2020 the national UNCRPD implementation and coordination committee conducted supervision of the implementation status of UNCRPD in the government executive organs and submitted the result of the supervision to parliament and the prime minister office for the proper action.

Concerning health care services expansion of universal and quality health care services was one of the main strategic themes of the health sector in our Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). In line with this general direction, with the involvement and active participation of the community and Health Extension Program Workers (HEPW), the government has given particular focus for the improvement of quality health services intended with disability inclusions. A general increase in medical care and rehabilitation services was registered. Access to health care increased and which allowed many survivors and Persons with Disabilities to access reproductive and other basic health services. Training materials on peer to peer education in Braille are prepared and distributed for the federation and other National Disability Associations. Brochures on HIV and disability were also prepared and distributed. In 2019/20, more than 29,000 Persons with disabilities received free medical treatments in the rehabilitation centers. In the same year, the Federal Ministry of Health has prepared two guidelines to include Persons with disabilities and landmine survivor in health service provisions. These guidelines are the National guideline of Physical Rehabilitation in Referral Hospitals and Guideline for disability mainstreaming in Health Sector. The National disability mainstreaming guideline in Health Sector focuses on special health provision for Persons with disabilities with particular consideration on physical accessibility of government and private Hospitals, Clinics, and health posts. Additional comprehensive guideline, procedures and standards on rehabilitation services and assistive device are on the way to finalized.

In the case of Access to Basic Services there are huge Urban and Rural productive Safety Net Programs in Ethiopia. More than 8 million beneficiaries are earning cash or in-kind support on monthly bases, among which those who are very Poor and labor constrained households (Persons with Severe disabilities and landmine victims those who are difficulty of moving) are benefiting from these Programs . The government of Ethiopia is committed and passed a resolution to give permanent monthly bases cash assistance for those previous soldiers (specifically those who are out off pension schemes) who were participated in the civil war in the Dereg regime. Access to Rehabilitation Services based on the National Physical Rehabilitation Strategy of the country on job training for orthopedic, prosthetic technicians and physiotherapists is progressively growing. The government of Ethiopia has developed the Bachelor of Science & Master of Science curriculums to train prosthesis and orthotics professionals. A National physical Rehabilitation service provision standard has developed. In the Year 2019/20 many number of Persons with disabilities have got assistive devices including wheel chairs, prosthetic & orthotic appliances and physiotherapy services. Recently three additional rehabilitation centers in Somali, Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella Regions were opened and started to give rehabilitation services, on the other hand there is one Rehabilitation center under establishment In Afar region.

The government of Ethiopia has prepared and endorsed directive number 41/2015 and gave opportunity for Person with physical disabilities and bilateral blindness to import tax free personal vehicles. So far, above 1900 PWDs (many of them are landmine victims) have got a tax free imported car support services from MOLSA to resolve their mobility problem.

The Government of Ethiopia is committed to enhance the special needs education/inclusive education system using different policies, strategies and plans. The Education and Training Policy of Ethiopia 1994 has laid the ground for the development of the education sector as a whole. One of its main objectives has been to provide basic education for all, in recognizing the rights of Persons with Disabilities and gifted children to education by stating; “to enable both the disabled and the gifted learn in accordance with their potential and needs.” In the year 2019/20, around 100,000 children with disabilities were enrolled in schools from pre-primary to higher education. The Federal Ministry of Education also launched the Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) V (2015/16 – 2019/20) that prioritizes equal opportunities and participation for all, with special attention to disadvantaged groups and the delivery of quality education that meets the diverse learning needs of all children, youth and adults. The number of students with special Needs is increasing; as a result Special Needs Education Program expand across all levels of education. The objective of the ESDP V is to fully integrate Special Needs Education as one of the seven identified cross-cutting issues within the priority programs. Awareness raising workshop was conducted for 1500 education and social sector workers. MOLSA has been working with Ministry of Education for the expansion of inclusive education and special needs education at different layer of education programs. A Committee, whose members drawn from

the two Ministries was established and making a close follows up for the implementation of the program.

The rights to Employment for persons with disabilities Proclamation No.568/2008 makes null and void any law, practice, custom, attitude and other discriminatory situations that limit equal opportunities for persons with disabilities, this good initiative brings a positive reward on employment opportunities for Persons with disabilities, as a result number of employed Persons with disabilities have been increasing from time to time. However, it is not easy to get accurate current and reliable data for each year that how many Persons with Disabilities are employed in different sectors.

In terms of National Data Collection, the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency (CSA) has planned to carry out a nationwide census in the 2018/19, however due to unforeseen circumstances, it was not possible to conduct census on time. To overcome problems related to the errors of counting the disabled individuals of the 2007 census, MOLSA and Federation of National Association of Persons with Disabilities are working closely with the CSA to assure formulations of procedures, standards and measurements to make the upcoming nationwide census inclusive. MOLSA in collaboration with development partners is trying to map DPOs status in the country.

National legal and Policy frameworks in addition to the previous several legal documents on PWDs Several National guidelines were developed and released which includes:

1. The National Disability mainstreaming guideline 2017.
2. The National Disability Mainstreaming Guideline for health sector.
3. National Guideline for physical Rehabilitation in Federal Hospitals.
4. The Disability Mainstreaming Guideline for Training and Vocational Education,
5. The National Standard and Operating Procedures for physical Rehabilitation.
6. African Disability Protocol
7. Marakesh Treaty Ratification Proclamation

Finally, to improve the lives of landmine survivors in the context of Oslo Action Plan, the Ethiopian government committed to ensure the full, equal and effective participation of PWDs including landmine survivors in the community in respect to human right approach. We also work to improve policies and legal frame works for PWDs to better address assistances to landmine survivors. As far as challenges and resource limitations are concerned with rehabilitation centers, economic integration of the landmine survivors, staff capacity building and the issues of reliable data, we seriously need international cooperation and assistance which would be believed that enable us to enhance our effort in assisting landmine survivors.



**THE OSLO ACTION PLAN
VICTIM ASSISTANCE
CHECKLIST FILLED BY THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan

VII. Victim assistance

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?		No	
> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?			Awareness raising among government concerning bodies and advocacy
> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?	Yes		
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			

Action #33 Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks?	Yes		Ministry of Labor and social Affairs is responsible for this.
> If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs?	Yes		There is National UNCRPD implementation coordination committee which comprises Government, DPOs, Survivor organization, Civil Societies and Universities.
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	Yes		We have inter-ministrial coordination committee

> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?	Yes		We have National Disability Action Plan and Rehabilitation Strategy.
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators?	Yes		The action plan is detail and SMART
> Does the plan include all six pillars ¹ of victim assistance?		No	
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?			
> If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal?	Yes		
> Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan?	Yes		
> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	Yes		
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?	Yes		The national coordination committee assess the service delivery of government executive organ for PWDs including survivors biannually and present report for parliament and prime minister office for proper action.
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?	Yes		Mainly focused on the issues mentioned.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of ‘built environment’ ² ?	Yes		We have building proclamation which clearly mentioned about accesability and its standards.
> If no, what steps could be taken to develop a standard to ensure ‘built environment’ such as hospitals, schools, public parks, swimming pools, places of worships, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities?			
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems ³ ?		No	

¹ The six pillars of victim assistance are data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support; social and economic inclusion; and laws and policies.

² Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

³ “Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing health care.” - World Report on Disability, WHO

> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			We are pushing the government to prepare clear standard for accessibility of transport system.
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Action #34 Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?	Yes		The country's executive organ proclamation no 1097/2018 obliged all ministries must be inclusive of disability issues in development and other agendas.
> If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes?			
> Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting related to health, disability and social protection?	Yes		MOLSA is the lead agency for disability and victim assistance issues of the country. We have social protection policy and the coordinating agency for the policy is MOLSA. All ministries are member of the social protection policy implementation committee.
> Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development, disaster management, and so on?	Yes		
> If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?			
> Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?	Yes		We have affirmative action policy for PWDs in employment. Inclusive approach is also exercised in employment processes.
> If yes, has this measure been successful?	yes		But it needs effective enforcement for better result.

> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		No	
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		No	This need much work.

Action #35 Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?		No	We have not separate data bank for victims of land mine. But we have national data of PWDs including land mine victims.
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?			
> If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.?	Yes		All sectors shared the national data on disability for planning, service provision and other necessary matters.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions?			
> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?			Not yet.
> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?			
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			We are tried to do this by the support of development parteners.In this regard the real challenge is finance and technical capacity.

> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?	Yes		We have central statistics agency. All data concerning Population including disability is available in the database of the agency.
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?	Yes		
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			

Action #36 Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW?	Yes		The country has health post in every locality.
> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?	Yes		
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	Yes		The training is also strengthening the indigenous knowledge of the community to give better support for casualties.
> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	No		
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?	Yes		Ambulance, helicopter and local transport means for minor casualties.
> Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health?	Yes		There are health extension workers in every village and there is emergency response strategy of health.
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes?			

> What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care?			
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Action #37 Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there an accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country?			There is an ongoing effort to make accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country.
> If yes, is it shared with landmine survivors, affected families and persons with disabilities including with those living in remote areas as well as mine action operators?			
> If no, who will compile a directory and by when?			
> Is there an established mechanism among service providers to facilitate referrals to services?	Yes		
> If no, what will have to be done to establish a mechanism or agreement?			
> Is there a referral system in place to support persons with disabilities including mine survivors access the services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in mine affected regions?	Yes		

Action #38 Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of

outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.⁴

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there health care available in affected locations in the country?	Yes		There are health posts and health extension workers in every village.
> Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?	Yes		But the service delivery needs much more improvements.
> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	Yes		But they need better awareness to give better service for land mine survivors.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?			
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?		No	
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?			The Zonal Hospital can give those medical services.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?	Yes		Tha challenge of the rehabilitation centers are raw materials and in some centers professional shortage.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			

⁴ Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	Yes		But they faced shortage of raw materials. Most of the centers resolve the problem to some extent by the support of IRCC.
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			But they faced shortage of raw materials. Most of the centers resolve the problem to some extent by the support of IRCC
> Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?	Yes		All the centers are occasionally doing mobile rehabilitation services.
> If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			
> Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?		No	
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			MOLSA and ministry of health were prepared curriculum to train prosthetic and orthotic middle and higher level professionals in TVETE and universities.
> Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	Yes		This occupations are in the lists of ministry of health and every time refreshment trainings are given to these professionals.
> If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			
> Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?	Yes		By the support letter from MOLSA assistive devices imported tax and duty free.
> Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	Yes		

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
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> Is professional psychological support by psychiatrist, psychologist or psychotherapists available to mine survivors, affected families and communities?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mental health policy?	Yes		We have general and broader health policy. The mental health issue is included in this health policy.
> If yes, is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims?	Yes		The health policy is comprehensive.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there peer to peer support available including in remote mine affected areas?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy?			
> Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery?			
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors?			
> Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum?			

Action #39 Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
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> Are social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others?	Yes		But needs further work.
> If no, what steps could be taken to ensure the equalisation of opportunities to access services?			
> Is there social protection support available for the most vulnerable individuals with disabilities including mine victims?	Yes		We have comprehensive social protection policy.
> If no, what measures could be taken to support them?			
> Do national, regional and local development and poverty reduction policies, budgets and programmes include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors?			
> Is there a vocational training programme available to enable persons with disabilities including mine survivors adapt/learn employment/income-generating skills?	Yes		But it need to be more inclusive of PWDs and land mine survivors.
> If no, what steps could be taken to create/expand vocational training and capacity building programmes?			
> Do child survivors and other children with disabilities in mine affected communities have equal access to educational opportunities in their communities?		No	
> If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools?			Ministry of education formulating new education policy. One of the big issue in this policy is effective enhancement of access of education for children with disabilities.
> Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres?	Yes		MOLSA and DPOs are working hand to hand aggressively on awareness raising issues of PWDs.

> Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is gender, age and disability and diversity considered in relevant socio-economic policies and programmes?	Yes		

Action #40 Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy in place?	Yes		
> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities including mine survivors in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters trained in the basics of mitigation and rescue?			
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Are there emergency response facilities available in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors?			

Action #41 Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas?			
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings?	Yes		The issue is showing progress from time to time.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #42 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is support to mine victims included in the national/federal annual budget related to development, human rights and humanitarian spheres?	Yes		The government allocate budget annually for PWDs organizations.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Does the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs include support for the health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	Yes		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

Action #43 States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP?		No	Tha challenge is professional shortage in project designing and resource mobilization specially by persuading international development parteners.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			We need support from ISU in this regard.
> Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance?	Yes		We need this very seriously. The ISU support on this regard is paramount important.