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

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit and has the honor to share the Revised National Mine Action Plan 2017 - 2020.

The permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations in Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, the assurance of its highest consideration. 

**Enclosure**

**Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit  
Geneva**



**THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**



**NATIONAL MINE ACTION WORK PLAN**

**2017- 2020**

**OFFICE OF THE MoND-MINE ACTION**

**Addis Ababa, OCT 2017**

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## Glossary and Abbreviations

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

## 1. Executive Summary

The strategic work plan aims to provide a clear, measurable and realistic description of how Ethiopia intends to systematically address its threat of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The main goal of the document is to outline the technical and institutional responses to landmines within the broader contexts of poverty reduction, socio-economic development and legal obligations assumed by Ethiopia.

The MoND-EMD mine action strategic work plan demonstrates that real progress has been made in combating the landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem in the country. It covers the period from 2017 to 2020, and draws on a comprehensive roadmap that describes how to build on existing momentum, as well as further develop existing capacity, to ensure that Ethiopia complies with the obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Article 5.

The working plan is aligned with the Ethiopian Constitutions and development program and accedes to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Ethiopian authorities are fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected regional states. Therefore, the plan aims to promote the principles of national ownership, institution building and capacity-building, while adhering to the core requirements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

Defining the full extent of landmine/ERW contamination in Ethiopia, and its impact on women, girls, boys and men remains a challenge. However, with the continued progress of survey and clearance operations, there is now a clearer picture of the level of contamination.

All six regional states of Ethiopia are contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war; the greatest contamination is reported in the regional states of Somali and Afar. The full extent of the contamination is not yet fully known, especially in Somalia region as some communities remain inaccessible due to poor infrastructure conditions in the boarder.

In 2012 EMAO ELIS report shows 314 communities a total of 1,193,168,623 m2 remaining recorded mined and suspected hazards: (detail)

- ✓ 7, 170,560 m2 known mined areas
- ✓ 1, 185, 998,063m2 suspected hazardous areas /SHAs

Of all hazards and known mined registered in the country, 1, 186, 031,158 m2 area are found in the Somali regional State, and 3, 670,349 m2 Afar Regional state. The presence of landmines and

ERW continues to obstruct the delivery of humanitarian activities, threaten agriculture, and development initiatives in Ethiopia. The actual and perceived presence of landmines and ERW is a direct threat to the affected populations and is hindering safe resettlement, construction and economic development activities.

To address landmine and ERW contamination, Ethiopian authorities set up an accessible mine action office. The authorities, recently renamed (EMAO ), is the DEMD-Mine Action Office as an autonomous legal entity responsible for survey, clearance and mine risk education activities in Ethiopia and accountable to the MoND-EMD. Other tasks, such as victim assistance fell under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Ethiopian Ministry of National Defence, EMD and Mine action Office agreed that the Ethiopian mine action strategic work plan should focus on the three main pillars of mine action:

- institutional framework and capacity building
- survey and clearance
- mine risk education (MRE)

They should also integrate all the main support activities generally associated with the mine action program:

- ✓ planning
- ✓ monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ resource mobilization
- ✓ capacity development
- ✓ information management

It will decide that the present work plan aims to solve problems posed by all kinds of mine ERW in the Ethiopian territory:

- ✓ anti-personnel mines
- ✓ anti-vehicle mines
- ✓ unexploded ordnances

#### **i. Vision**

The vision of 2017-2020 work plan corresponds to Ethiopia:

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

## **ii. Goals**

Under this overall work objective, the plan's specific objectives are articulated around three main goals which correspond to the main components of a mine action program.

These are :

- A. capacity-building
- B. survey and clearance and
- C. mine risk education

### **A. Capacity-building**

- Goal: The capacity of mine action institution is developed and strengthened to effectively manage, coordinate and monitor mine action activities implemented in Ethiopia in compliance with national and international standards.

Specific objectives for this component are:

- the role, responsibilities and structures of the Mine Action Office are reviewed and consolidated to ensure the effective and harmonious management of the mine action program;
- equipment, funding and capacity development are delivered for the benefit of national mine action institutions, to ensure that Ethiopia is fully in charge of the conduct and coordination of the mine action program;
- an effective and functional information management system will be maintained, to record program achievements and all information relevant to operational planning.

### **B. Survey and clearance**

By 2020 the clearance activity will ensure that to :

- reduce 1,162,278,101.74 m<sup>2</sup> (from the SHAs of 1,185,998,063 m<sup>2</sup>) will be freed and released to the community use,
- cleared 30,890,521.26 m<sup>2</sup> (which is 7,170,560 m<sup>2</sup> known mined area + 2% of the SHAs) using the available resources and donation from different governmental and non-gouvernement organisations inorder to create conducive environment for the development of the affected communities.

### **C. Mine risk education**

Goal: By 2020, the number of new landmine and ERW victims in Ethiopia will reduce through provision of MRE services.

Specific MRE objectives are:

- ✓ The capacity of partners to deliver MRE to affected communities will be strengthened through the provision of resources, training and capacity development;
- ✓ MRE services will provide to all landmine and ERW affected communities and populations at risk in an age and gender sensitive way;
- ✓ The community liaison component of the MRE program will be reinforced to strengthen the integration of the various mine action components.

### **Budget**

The Ethiopia mine action working plan budget for the 2017-2020 periods is estimated at USD 46,335,781.89 (Forty six million three hundred thirty five thousand seven hundred eighty one and 89/100 USD)



## **2. BACK GROUND**

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

Past mine action activities were brought about through the efforts of the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO), the Ethiopian Demining Project (EDP), the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), the United Nations Mine Action Advisory Team (UN MAAT), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO).

The Ethiopian Demining Project was established in 1995, with bilateral assistance from the United States, as a non-combatant unit of the Ministry of National Defence, distinct from the Army's Corps of Engineers. The conflict with Eritrea led to the suspension of this support in 1998. That same year, a UN assessment mission was also conducted, but, because of the conflict, was limited to providing advice and MRE. Following the ceasefire in June 2000 and the peace agreement in December 2000, the government of Ethiopia invited the UN to provide advice and assistance in reviving the national mine action program.

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

Recognizing the risk of landmines, Explosive remnant of war and UXO's, the government of Ethiopia takes initiation to establish a civilian demining agency by taking loan from the World Bank, The Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) in February 2001 by the Council of Ministers decree number 70/2001. The establishment of EMAO transferred Ethiopia's mine action responsibilities, for the first time, from the military EDP to a civilian humanitarian demining

capacity. EMAO was, from the start, committed to follow international standards for humanitarian demining fitted to the Ethiopian context. EMAO was the principal public agency responsible for organising, managing, planning, coordinating, regulating and executing humanitarian demining and mine risk education (MRE) tasks. EMAO was accountable to the Office of Prime Ministry, while the review and approval of mine action strategy, action plan and standards lies under the inter-ministerial Management Board.

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

1. Ministry of Transport and Communication
2. Ministry of National Defence (chair of the board)
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Ministry of Federal Affairs
5. EMAO director acting as Secretary

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

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

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

## **2.1 Nature and extent of progress made:**

On the basis of survey and demining efforts undertaken between 2002 and 2012, it was thought that implementation of Article 5 of the Convention would be completed in 2012 from the previous ten regions in 5 regions and in the rest 5 regions to some degree cleared. During this period in the regions of Tigray, Afar, Somali, Amara, Benshangul, Southern Nations and Nationalities people, Hareri, Gambela, Oromia regions, Addis Ababa & Dire Dawa Administrative cities were cleared. More than 59.6 Km<sup>2</sup> mined area cleared & handed over to the communities for productive use. Over 1,191,317,900 m<sup>2</sup> previously suspected hazard area technically verified, cleared by rapid respond teams and released for the community use. During the clearance 9,260 Ant-personal mines, 1,466 Anti-Tank mines and 197,985 UXO's were found and destroyed.

In 2007, EMAO has been reorganizing Technical Survey or Rapid Respond Teams (TS/RRT) to undertake a nationwide technical survey to review and determine the landmine-impacted areas identified by the ELIS with a higher degree of accuracy and to apply the Land Release Process to fasten the clearance. In 2009, the technical survey is came out with perfect and accuracy of land mines impacted areas and provided to EMAO with an essential baseline data of landmine contamination that fastened the clearance and land release process in the country to obtain communities more safe land and access. During the advanced technical survey and verification by the professional teams they found new areas previously not included in the ELIS. The verification teams confirmed that some of the SHA's in the course of the land mine impact survey are found free from the contamination and freed to local communities to use their lands.

In 2012 the Ethiopian Government dissolved the EMAO by decree and the remaining task was placed under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence Engineering Main Department for the following key reasons:

- ❖ The remaining confirmed areas will be easily reachable to Ministry of National Defence than to the civilian Mine Action Program.
- ❖ With demining resources and donations coming shorter and shorter, it is important that the landmine clearance is carried out by Ministry of National Defence, as Defence is in a better position for budgeting compared to the Mine Action Program.
- ❖ The Built capacity will be in better use by Ministry of National Defence, as Ethiopian forces are widely involved in peace keeping operations in so many countries.

This responsibility includes the clearance of the remaining inaccessible minefields and Compliance to the Anti- Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), since 2012 till now responsibility of the mine clearance and relevant activities conducted by Engineering's Main Department Demining Office. As responsibility for the remaining jobs to meet the APMBC, the EMD has taken some measures including the transfer of assets.

- Most assets from the previous mine action has been transferred.
- A significant numbers of de-miners and a training center were also transferred.
- Overall, almost all capacity has been transferred.

In order to implement the plan, Ethiopia does face a number of challenges including the following:

- To complete the work of the Demining training center left unfinished by Ex-EMAO, Ethiopia will require a significant amount of capacity building. For this, Ethiopia's demining training center, which is close to the capital city of Addis Ababa, has the basic establishment for the purpose of training deminers to a high standard. Unfortunately, at the time being, and in accordance with Ethiopia's plan, the training center is not competed due to the fact that the Engineering Main Department has a lack of funds to complete the training center buildings. Nonetheless, the Engineering Main Department has begun to facilitate the training with its limited budget. Unfortunately, financial support is requiers.
- To specialized and certify Teams of RRT and EODs through advance training: In our case most clearance activities are conduct on mine fields, and our deminers are getting an experience throughout their course of work. However, our deminers are less experienced on planning and implementing assets to address other explosive ERW. While the Main Department has taken some steps on training units regarding this task, it needs international support and technical advisors.
- To fully equipped all the Teams of RRT and EODs: The RRTs are equipped with old PPE, Machinery and spares which according to their life time the equipment reached their shelf life in 2016. The Main Department aim to replace this equipment on time to meet the milestones of the plan. However, the budget is limited to replace the equipment and purchase spares on time.

Unfortunately, over the course of its initial 10 years since entry into force of the Convention, Ethiopia has not been in a position to fulfill its obligations under Article-5. In order to complete the work left unfinished by EMAO Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is requesting an

extension and it is granted totalling until 1 June 2020, to accomplish and to fulfill its Article 5 obligations. This time frame is necessary for Ethiopia to:

- Solicit and acquire the support of international advisors
- Provide training and capacity building to demining teams, RRTs and EOD teams.
- To full equip RRTs and EOD teams
- Complete the work of the Demining Training Centre left unfinished by Ex-EMAO
- To complete the survey and clearance of the remaining mined areas

## 2.2 Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: quantitative and qualitative aspects

As the ELIS there are 314 communities are known and suspected containing mines with a total of 1,193,168,623 square meters will remain to be addressed in order for Ethiopia to be in a position to declare completion of its obligations under Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention. These areas are located in six regions Somali, Afar, Oromia, Gambela, Benshangul and Tigray. Ethiopia is granted an extension of its deadline until 31 May 2020 on the basis that it is realistic, using all available demining assets in Ethiopia, that all the remaining 314 communities can be cleared and released within the extension period.

**Table 1: Impacted areas, Land released and remained area based on ELIS data**

Region	Initial impacted area as of ELIS (square meters)	Cleared ELIS area (square meters)	Canceled ELIS area (square meters)	New mined area confirmed and cleared by TS/RRT outside of the ELIS (square meters)	Remained area to address as per ELIS (square meters)
Somali	2,225,070,455	19,453,838	1,018,547,814	5,767,631	1,186,031,158
Tigray	149,761,789	34,112,764	114,957,036	1,733,794	1,458,011
Afar	55,159,562	5,773,051	45,716,162	460,958	3,670,349
Gambela	928,320	0	90,320	-	838,000
Dire Dawa	783,070	97,349	685,721	-	0
Amara	3,088,373	200	3,088,173	-	0
Oromia	7,852,455	15,815	6,810,499	-	1,126,105
Addis Ababa	100,000	171,623	100,000	29,054	0
Benshangul Gumz	351,913	5,088	301,350	-	45,000
SNNPR	20,350	0	20,350	-	0
Hareri				200,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,443,116,287</b>	<b>59,629,754</b>	<b>1,190,317,900</b>	<b>8,191,437</b>	<b>1,193,168,623</b>

An analysis of past operational experience we estimate that following technical survey we will get 2-3% of the remained suspected areas will be confirmed as real mined areas that is 30-31 km<sup>2</sup>.

The Tigray border mine field (1,458,011m<sup>2</sup>) is suspended due to the insecurity to demine by civilian humanitarian demining, but now it is possible to clear the mine fields by military humanitarian demining operations. The Afar, Somali and Oromia mined areas present a particular challenge due to the insecurity, no social services and mines in remote difficult to access areas. Gambela and Benshangul technical and logistical challenges (this is the problem of the infrastructure; roads, water, shelter, nearest Hospital places ...etc) to and in the mined areas the inhabitants who live on these areas are semi pastorals so there is no social services in the areas.

### **3. Overall objectives of the DEMD Mine Action Office:**

- Improvement of food security and socio-economic development in country;
- Enhancement of peace and stabilization process in land mine affected communities in the regions;
- Fulfill of the Mine Ban Treaty obligations and
- Specific objective will be to increase access to and improve safety land in mine-affected areas with a special focus on highly contaminated and affected regions Somali, Tigray, and Afar, Gambela, Bannshangul and Oromia regions.

#### **3.1 Beneficiaries;**

- The 2017 to 2020 DEMD Mine Action Office beneficiaries are:
- Landmine-affected communities and local residents in all the mine contaminated regions who has to benefit from humanitarian demining and mine risk education efforts.
- The communities who lived on these known and suspected hazardous areas to have safe access, to use their land for livestock, for agriculture, food security, socio-economic and social uses.

#### **3.2 Activities to be implemented by DEMD-Mine Action Office**

- Manual demining and mechanical ground preparation integrated with Technical Survey / Rapid Response activities. This include mine clearance task prioritization, organization of clearance activities in the priority areas, actual integrated demining operations, completion of reporting and release of safe land to the communities for immediate productive use. Administrative and logistical support as well as training, monitoring and evaluation services also will provided from the Head Office.
- Mine risk education and community liaison (MRE/CL) activities: This is embrace provision of mine risk education and community liaison services in and around the areas where mine clearance operations take place before, during and after such operations.

MRE/CL teams gather data on the socio-economic benefit of mine clearance operations in order to demonstrate how and how much demining operations has contributed to the development outcomes of the country.

- **Quality Assurance:** Internal Quality Assurance teams are accompanying field operations and monitor the overall quality and safety of operations. Weekly Quality Assurance reports will be submitted directly on technical and administrative issues concerning operations, along with the recommendations for action to be taken. That ensures the strict operational adherence to the Standard Operating Procedures and the IMAS /ENMAS.
- **Enhancing Management Support, Efficient Decision Making and Capacity building.**
- **Implementation of IMSMA and effective IMSMA operations:** With support of an expert and technical from GICHD, technically develop its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to the highest standard that is currently established in the concerned field and all the data are migrated to the New Generation of IMSMA.

### **3.3 SURVEY AND CLEARANCE YEARLY MILE STONES**

**2017:** The demining operations will resume using existing capacity and resources.

- The existing Man power and the material re-organize, restructure and give the refreshment course for the four companies and four TS/RRT teams.
- The deployment of the demining companies will start from November 2017 the 4 demining companies, 4 TS and RRTs will deploy to their assigned operation places to establish their camps.
- In Somali Region in Degehabur wereda communities', in Tigray Region Mereb Lehe operations will be resumed by the Engineering Main Department mine action office demining companies
- In Benshangul region in mined areas kumruk, komosha will be resumed clearance by 2 TS/RRT and 1 TS/RRT team will resume survey in Afar Region and 1TS/RRT team will resume survey in Somali region from November 2017 and will continue.
- Beside to that, Technical and Non-technical survey will be resumed in Afar and Somali regions all registered areas are to be visited by Engineering Main Department Mine Action Office TS Teams from November 2017 to update the current information in the database and at the mid of 2018 will have a clear picture of the remained contaminated areas square meters to support the oncoming clearance operations.

- The mine action standards will be developed and updated, the standards of operational procedures of Mine Clearance and Land Release will be updated and integrated with the updated IMAS.

#### **2018:- The operations will continue in the regions**

- In Tigray region it is expected that the 2 Demining companies will be able to conclude 3 mined areas that was started at the end of 2017 by first quarter of 2018. With this accomplished Engineering Main Department Mine Action Office will smoothly divert its capacity to Somali and Afar region and will continue clearance in the Fik zone Danga soora mined area and in Afar region based on the survey results.
- In Somali region the operation will continue by the 2 demining companies on the Degehabur wereda in 4 mined areas.
- In Benshangul Region the TS/RRT teams will conclude the 2 mined areas on the first quarter of 2018 and 1 TS/RRT team will be shifted to Gambela region and 1 TS/RRT team will shift to Oromia region continue the survey on the areas not visited and conclude the survey by the end of 2018.
- In Afar Region the TS team will conclude its 14 SHAs survey by the first quarter of the 2018 and give the updated information on the SHA's visited and new areas found on the region with accurate location and will be shifted to Somali region to continue their survey.

#### **2019:- The operation will continue in the regions not concluded**

- In Somali region the operation will continue on suspected hazardous areas in Degehamado where 3 areas will be cleared to release for the local communities, infrastructure and development projects by the two demining companies. The two companies which clearing at Fik zone will continue their clearance to conclude by the end of 2019.
- TS/RRT that operates in Somali region will continue surveying and updating the communities where they visited and they will come with updated information on SHAs, new founded mined areas and accurate location of mined areas to update the data base.
- The total areas identified by the Technical Survey Assessment in Somali, Afar, Gambela and Oromia regions will give us the intelligible picture of the remaining SHAs mined areas and newly founded mined areas with updated information, accurate location and square meters of the mined areas to be cleared. These will direct us to the base line when to be finished the Anti-Personal Mine Clearance in Ethiopia to fulfill his APMBC obligations.

#### **2017-2020 The operation will continue based on the facts of Assessment to become cleared.**



Table 2: The DEMD Mine Action Office Assets Distribution &amp; deployments of units

Unit	Operation year			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coy 1 & 2	Somali region	Somali Region	Somali Region	Somali Region
Coy-3	Tigray Region	Tigray & Somali	Somali Region	Somali Region
Coy-4	Tigray Region	Tigray & Afar	Somali Region	Somali Region
TS/RRT 1	Benshangul	Benshangul & Gambela	Gambela & Somali Region	Somali Region
TS/RRT 2	Benshangul	Benshangul & Oromia	Somali Region	Somali Region
TS/RRT 3	Afar Region	Afar & Somali Region	Somali Region	Somali Region
TS/RRT 4	Somali Region	Somali Region	Somali Region	Somali Region

Table 3: Areas for completion by 2020

No.	Region	No. SHAs may containing mines	SHAs that may contain mines (m2)	CHAs that may containing mines	CHAs containing mines (m2)	Total No. of SHAs & CHAs	Total SHAs & CHAs (m2)
1	Afar1	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	14	3,670,349
2	Benshangul Gumz	-	-	2	45,000	2	45,000
3	Gambela	20	838,000	-	-	20	838,000
4	Oromia	5	1,026,105	8	100,000	13	1,126,105
5	Somali	236	1,182,218,658	26	3,812,500	262	1,186,031,158
6	Tigray		-	3	1,458,011	3	1,458,011
	<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,185,998,063</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7,170,560</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,193,168,623</b>

Table 4: Total Impacted areas remaining by communities to be addressed as per the ELIS

Region	No. of CHAs and SHAs	SHAs and CHAs (square meters)
Afar	14	3,670,349
Benshangul Gumz	2	45,000
Gambela	20	838,000
Oromia	13	1,126,105
Somali	262	1,186,031,158
Tigray	3	1,458,011
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,193,168,623</b>

#### **4. Methods used to identify areas containing AP mines and reasons for suspecting the presence of AP mines in other areas**

The methods used to identify areas containing AP mines include the following:

- ELIS carried out from 2001 to 2004
- Follow up Non-Technical and Technical Survey
- Population reports

While the ELIS and follow up NTS and TS operations covered most areas suspected to be contaminated by mines, given the length and breadth of the conflicts, Ethiopia does not exclude the possibility that previously unknown mined areas may be discovered through population reports following the clearance of the remaining known mined areas.

#### **5. Methods & standards used to release areas known or suspected to contain AP mines**

The DEMD will continue, as former Ethiopian Mine Action Office has done the clearance with all qualities and managerial experiences. To release the remaining contaminated land to the communities and to use for development, increase access, food security, and socio-economic improvements and enhance peace and security. This leads us successfully to accomplish the clearance of contaminated areas from land mines and fulfill the legal obligation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty by the 2020.

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

- Information gathered during the Land Release Process (LRP) will dictate the amount of work to be carried out to release land from the actual threat or threat suspicion based on information quality and sources, it will lead to full clearance of defined mined areas, while Areas proved to be free from mines / ERW will be released only through the application of Non –Technical Survey based on information available and the technical opinions of TS/RRT teams and EMAO Head quarters operations and communities’ representatives.
- Cancellation through non-technical survey: - Based on the concrete information’s gathered. These the Technical Survey /RRT teams they collect information from different angles from

IMSMA data base entered, Defence Minister Units, Regional states offices and asking Affected communities ( Elders, Women, Herders etc.) who are living on the area. The Technical Survey/RRT teams are went to the spot Asking different questions and discussing with the people from the communities who knew about the SHAs to get the exact information. After all the information's are gathered and confirmed on the field TS/RRT fill the form and signed by TS/RRT team leader, CLO of the team, community representative members and Leaders. Then form sent to the DEMD Head quarter to approve and enter into the data base. The approval done by Operation head, Mine Risk education head and Quality assurance head. After the approval the areas list sent to the local administrative offices to hand over to communities and announce the SHAs areas are free from AP/ERW and to use for development.

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

### **Quality Assurance:**

Monitoring and Evaluation is a crucial management tool we use for better performance, Quality, Productive and to resolve most operational, logistical, administrative, technical and managerial challenges in mine action project. In this regard continuous information gathering and assessment were conducted on all aspects of the project work throughout the period. This includes the regular radio conference between the operations and headoffice; every QA/QC field report is consolidated through evaluation meetings. Beside this Operational productivity and quality are improved and maintained with International and national Standards with nearly monitoring at the spot. To assure

DEMD has deployed skilled quality assurance personnel (QAP) in all demining operations. These quality assurance professionals are tasked to supervise and constantly monitor the mine clearance, surveying, mine risk education and other mine action related activities. They conduct their duties on daily basis in each demining operation sites. Technical and administrative comments provided by QA personnel were extremely helpful to closely follow up and assist the operation. It reinforced the operational safety and adherence to Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO's) SOP based on international mine action standards (IMAS). Quality control (QC) of mine clearance is conducted both at the clearance and post-clearance stages. QC has made remarkable contribution for the existence of sustainable quality performance, productivity of mine clearance and related tasks.

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

### **Enhanced Management Support and Efficient Decision Making**

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

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

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

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

#### **Implementation of IMSMA and effective IMSMA operations**

EMAO has already installed and customized the New Generation (NG) of IMSMA. Despite the high turnover of professionals in the data entry, acquisition, data cleaning and corrections of most clearance and MRE data were continuously entertained within the system. Regardless of this, EMAO has been working on capacity development to upgrade the data processing skill. However there is still a challenge to fix some database related challenges in the data processing section. Therefore, till it has to be resolved the gap in the IMSMA system, DEMD will continue using alternative data processing packages together with IMSMA for planning, reporting and analysis purpose. Hence it needs technical adviser and training support from the GICHD to finalize the IMSMA new generation to be fully functional and used the database by the DEMD operators to process the data for planning, reporting and analysis purpose.

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

clearance, survey and cleared mined area handover process. Information regarding the national mine action implementation effort were delivered to the international consultant appointed by GICHD and the UNDP evaluation team.

### **Non-Technical / Technical Survey RRT**

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

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

1. **Non-Technical Survey:** - where the TS/RRT surveyors went to the communities affected and asked people on the problem of mines and ERW they faced based on the previous data and new found SHAs. If they received a response of no mines and ERW, they went to the spot (SHAs) and assure that the area is match with the information taken from the data base, they filled the form and got the community members, Leaders signature, and along with the TS/RRT & CLO signature they submitted the forms to the office for the approval and registration into the data base. The main reason of Advanced Technical Survey is to make an in depth analysis of a previously recorded mine/ERW contaminated area in the database or to find a new contaminated areas. This procedure will continue to get accurate contaminated areas with their threat level, real square meters, and importance to the community or development.
2. **Technical Survey** – is the intervention into a landmine hazardous area with manual demining teams, machines and dogs to confirm the presence of landmines identify the level of contamination and type of hazard and limit the boundaries of the hazard for further clearance if required. The TS/RRT once they go they finish every necessary work to do unless the area is extent and needs the clearance company's. This experience will continue to save time, cost, man power, demobilizing cost and to release the contaminated land to community on time for the development.

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

## **6. Rationale of the work plan**

The work plan will focus exclusively on the 314 known mined and mine suspected hazardous areas covering 1,193,168,623 square meters previously surveyed that will be cleared and verified by technical survey to be reduced and freed by land release technique.

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

Under the proposed work plan, All existing demining capacity in Ethiopia would concentrate on clearing and releasing the SHA's by advanced technical surveying the 314 mined and mine suspected hazardous areas covering 1,193,168,623 square meters that remained in the Six regions (Afar, Tigray, Benshangul, Gambela, Oromia and Somali) that gives the accurate location of land mines and figure of square meters of mine fields to fasten the clearance.

## **7. Detailed work plan for the period of the extension**

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

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

The remaining known and mine suspected areas in those six regions MoND-EMD plans to run advanced Technical Survey by TS/RRT teams to confirm exact mined area and to release the mine free mine suspected areas that fastens the clearance process and to save time consumption. The procedures to be applied will be:-

For this matter, the EMD-Mine Action Office considers the most cost efficient method of clearing and releasing these areas to be a combination of technical survey and mine clearance utilizing land release procedures to minimize the clearance of areas to only confirmed hazard areas. The MoND-EMD considers manual clearance with mechanical vegetation cutting and ground preparation support as the simplest and most cost efficient method of clearance.

- Solicit and acquire the support of international advisors these supports are on Technical advisors; Trainers, EOD, QA and IMSMA experts that are going to carry out the data verification on the data base and to make fully efficient to the operations. The other experts are the advisers and evaluators of the clearance process that done by DEMD- Mine Action Office.
- Provide training and capacity building to demining teams, rapid response teams and EOD teams.
- To full equip Rapid Response Teams and EOD teams
- Complete the work of the Demining Training Centre left unfinished by EMAO
- To complete the survey and clearance of the remaining mined areas
- To clear out data's in NG IMSMA.

Before deploying clearance Companies and TS/RRT teams to those areas, the EMD has to work on refreshment capacity building by developing mine action standards through engineer teams,



parallel to ERW clearance /spot task. The aim of this preparation and capacity building is to conduct training and clearance activities with minimal costs.

### **7.1. Basic Demining Course Training**

During this training period four companies have to receive the basic humanitarian deminers training. The content of this training focus on: Explosive ordinance Disposal /EOD/, Explosives Remnants of war, Battle Area Clearance, Techniques of casualty evacuation /Casavac/, De-mining procedures, SOP's and First aid. The humanitarian Demining basic refreshment course held from July 2015 to September 2015, EOD for 25 days of 23 personnel before the formal training session and the trainers received an advance technical seminar for 3 days to strengthen their skills.

### **7.2. Established RRT and EOD Teams**

In case of serving Rapid Responses for the communities having impact of remnants of war, the DEMD involving on reshuffling the structure of the Rapid Response Team and EOD teams. In addition to this the department equipped and engaged all available demining tools for the time being. On the other hand the department prepares a base camp for all teams close to the capital city Addis Ababa.

### **7.3. Deployment**

- From November 01/2017 until end of May 2020 the four de-mining companies and 4 rapid response Teams will do their clearance and surveying the contaminated regions.
- **2017:**
  - Demining course training
  - Establishment of RRT and EOD teams
  - Deployment of the 4 demining companies to the regions of Somali, and Tigray
  - Deployment of 4 teams of TS/ RRT to Afar, Somali and Benshangul
  - We expect that over the course of 2017 we will be able to address by non-technical and technical survey 26,939,571 square meters.
  - We expect to clear 2,833,812 square meters

- **2018:**

- Continued operations by the 4 teams through the region
- Deployment of 4 teams of TS/ RRT to Afar, Gambela, Oromia, Afar and Benshangul to conclude survey and in Somali continues.
- Over the course of 2018 we aim to define the areas more precisely for clearance and we expect over the course of 2018 we will be able to address be non-technical and technical land survey 518,518,759 square meters
- We expect to clear 7,973,881 square meters

- **2019:**

- Continue work with the 4 demining companies in Somali and region and 1 TS/RRT will clear Gambela region while the rest 3 TS/RRT teams are going to conclude survey in Somali region.
- We expect over the course of 2019 we will be able to address be non-technical and technical land survey 647,810,293 square meters
- We expect to clear 10,451,388 square meters

- **2020**

- Using all available resources clearance will continue in Somali region
- We expect over the course of 2020 we will be able to clear 9,631,540 square meters
- Submit by April 2020 an updated development to the States Parties based on more precise information gathered through operations

**Table 5: Estimated progress over the course of 2017 - 2020**

Year	Estimate community & area to be addressed	Afar	Benshangul clearance	Gambela	Oromia	Somali	Tigray Clearance	Total
2017	Number of community	3	1			6	1	11
	Amount of area in m2	917,587	22,500			25,801,772	197,712	26,939,571
2018	Number of community	11	1	20	13	113	2	160
	Amount of area in m2	2,752,762	22,500	838,000	1,126,105	512,419,093	1,260,299	518,518,759
2019	Number of community					143		143
	Amount of area in m2					647,810,293		647,810,293
2020	Number of community	All Survey activities will be concluded by 2019 1st quarter then all capacity will be engaged in clearance						
	Amount of area in m2							
G.Total	Community	14	2	20	13	262	3	314
	Area in m2	3,670,349	45,000	838,000	1,126,105	1,186,031,158	1,458,011	1,193,168,623

**Table 6: 2017-2020 Estimated area m2 to be freed and released from the SHAs to the community use**

Region	2017	2018	2019	
Somali	24,059,372	507,607,293	626,907,619.84	1,158,574,284.84
Tigray confirmed MF	-	-	-	-
Oromia		1,005,582.9		1,005,582.9
Afar	46,387	1,830,607		1,876,994
Benshangul Confirmed MF	-	-	-	--
Gambela		821,240		821,240
Total	24,105,759	511,264,722.9	626,907,619.84	1,162,278,101.74

**Table 7: MILESTONES CLEARANCE ACHIEVEMENTS PER YEAR**

Region	YEARS				Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Somali	1,742,400	4,811,800	10,451,388.08	9,631,540.08	27,456,873.16
Tigray	197,712	1,260,299			1,458,011
Afar	871,200	1,742,400			1,793,355
Oromia	-	120,522.1			120,522.1
Benshangul	22,500	22500			45,000
Gambele	-	16,760			16,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,833,812</b>	<b>7,973,881.1</b>	<b>10,451,388.08</b>	<b>9,631,540.08</b>	<b>30,890,521.26</b>

## 8. Required Budget of the operation

In calculating the clearance costs the, following factors were considered:

- The average m2 of the minefields.
- Manual, detector mine clearance will be possible supported by mechanical vegetation cutting in minefields.
- To replace the old materials and de-mining equipments additional materials and demining equipment will have to be purchased for use on the minefields.
- For large, poorly-defined mine suspected areas, land release procedures and technical survey will be used to limit full-manual clearance to confirmed hazard areas.
- Clearance is possible throughout the year, but more less three months out of the year mine action comes to a halt because of heavy rain.
- May 2020 will be the expected deadline to complete clearance.

By deploying all available demining assets of the Four Demining companies to the regions Somali, Afar and Tigray in November 2017, Afar, Benshangul and Somali regions the 4 Teams of TS/RRT teams to survey and clearing it from November 2017. It is estimated that all known and hazard areas within Ethiopia can be concluded by May 2020 at an average cost of \$1.5 USD per square meter. The ELIS estimated square meters is 1,193,168,623 m<sup>2</sup>, but end of the survey of TS/RRT it will be reduced and 2% of the ELIS estimated can be the real mined field and the rest will be freed by land release process. So the estimated mined area will be 30,890,521.26 square meters. The estimated cost 30,890,521.26 x 1.5= 46,335,781.89 USD. Even though the average cost per square meter in remote areas that are difficult to accesses is higher than the normal areas.

**Table 8: 2017-2020 estimated area m2 to be mined from the SHAs and confirmed**

Region	Communities	Initial Estimated ELIS	SHAs in m2	ELIS estimation of 2% of SHAs to be mined in m2	Confirmed Mined Area in m2
Somali	262	1,186,031,158	1,182,218,658	23,644,373.16	3,812,500
Tigray confirmed MF	3	1,458,011	-	-	1,458,011
Oromia	13	1,126,105	1,026,105	20,522.1	100,000
Afar	14	3,670,349	1,915,300	38,306	1,755,049
Benshangul Confirmed MF	2	45,000	-	-	45,000
Gambela	20	838,000	838,000	16,760	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,193,168,623</b>	<b>1,185,998,063</b>	<b>23,719,961.26</b>	<b>7,170,560</b>

From our past experience 2% of the the SHAs (1,185,998,063 m2) i.e 23,719,961.26 + 7,170,560 m2 = 30,890,521.26 m2 will expect to be mined area.

**Table 9: Cost of the estimated to be mined and confirmed mined area**

Region	Communities	ELIS estimation of 2% Area (m2) from SHAs to be mined	Confirmed Mined Area m2	Total 2% of SHAs + CHAS m2	Cost per m2	Cost of clearance in USD	Demining Operator
Somali	262	23,644,373.16	3,812,500	27,456,873.16	1.5 USD	41,185,309.74	EMD
Tigray confirmed MF	3	-	1,458,011	1,458,011	1.5 USD	2,187,016.50	EMD
Oromia	13	20,522.1	100,000	120,522.1	1.5 USD	180,783.15	EMD
Afar	14	38,306	1,755,049	1,793,355	1.5 USD	2,690,032.50	EMD
Benshangul Confirmed MF	2	-	45,000	45,000	1.5 USD	67,500.00	EMD
Gambela	20	16,760	-	16,760	1.5 USD	25,140.00	EMD
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>23,719,961.26</b>	<b>7,170,560</b>	<b>30,890,521.26</b>		<b>46,335,781.89</b>	

**Table 10: yearly budget contribution**

Contribution	YEARS				Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Donors contribution	2,767,744	13,603,147.56	15,998,793.60	10,722,592	43,092,277. 16
Ethiopian Government contribution7%	193,742.08	952,220.33	1,119,915.55	977,626.77	3,243,504.73
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>2,579,279.22</b>	<b>11,210,601.60</b>	<b>11,267,520</b>	<b>11,267,520</b>	<b>46,335,781.89</b>

**Table 11: Summary of Costs to Demine mined areas in Ethiopia by June 2020**

Summary of Costs	USD
Demining Operations in the Regions	27,,824,065.13
Quality Assurance and Information Management	2,356,332,.09
Training and Equipment to Manage Residual Issues	9,274,688.39
Coordination and Administration	6,880,696.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,335,781.89</b>

In total it is estimated that **\$46,335,781.89 USD** will be required to demine the remaining CSHAs & CHAs in the Six regions of Ethiopia. The contribution of the Ethiopia Government is most of the Administrative costs will be covered. This includes all associated costs for coordination and training a national capacity that will respond to the threat of residual UXO's and Explosive Remnants of War other than landmines that will inevitably remain after the 2020 deadline. A breakdown of the estimated costs is included in Table 11.

The plan is based on the fact that the security situation will continue calm as the recent way in all the regions contaminated by mines and ERW. Presently the regions are accessible from a security point of view for the demining teams to reach the hazardous areas.

Funding is another major concern and all plans are based on adequate funding to the program. Presently only DEMD demining companies will work in Ethiopia. It is hoped that other international NGOs companies will come to Ethiopia which can participate on the technical support, material and funds will have a positive impact on the overall out of cleared areas.

Lack of funding and technical support is the concern that has to be taken into consideration. Population movements, high metallic contents in hazardous areas and heavy rainy season will delay the clearance process.

During the extension period, clearing all mines and ERW will require other International NGO's to support Ethiopia technically and financially which have a good experience on Mine Action works. Ethiopia Resource mobilization strategy is geared to meet the overall objectives of Ethiopia Mine Action's national and international obligations in terms of Humanitarian Mine Action.

It is also important to point out that the progress over the next years as well as the overall budget is all an estimations based on the currently knowledge we have on the actual remaining challenge. The 314 affected SHAs which were activities will take place are on mined areas and in suspected areas. Further survey will provide more precise information on the challenge and allow for more detailed and precise information in the future. Ethiopia is committed to keep the States Parties informed on progress over the course of the next years as Ethiopia gains greater knowledge of its remaining contamination.

## **9. Institutional, human resource and material capacity**

The recent Operational capacity of Ethiopia DEMD for the implementation of the program is:

- 4 Manual clearance companies
- 2 Technical Survey/Rapid Response Teams
- 2 EOD Special Teams
- 6 Ground preparation machines

## **10. Conclusion**

All mine action operations (manual demining, TS, RRT and MRE/CL) activities and accomplishments, EMAO has adhered to international and national standards implementing enhanced quality assurance and close monitoring and evaluation systems and process, and building the technical expertise of its staff. All these efforts have improved the overall organizational and programmatic capacity of EMAO that enabled it to efficiently implement the project.

The above achievements, according to data collected in sample cases, have significantly increased access to food security, enhance peace and security and contributed to the overall socio-economic improvements of mine affected communities. The efforts put forth by Ethiopia have placed it on the right track to clear Ethiopia from landmine contamination and fulfill the legal obligation of the Mine Ban Treaty. Ethiopia successful achievement has also contributed to the overall development of the nation as part of the wider poverty reduction program.

Considering the donors budget contribution to be granted the Ethiopian National Defense Engineering Main Department will continue, as former Ethiopian Mine Action Office has done the clearance with all qualities and managerial experiences. To release the remaining contaminated land to the communities and to use for development, increase access, food security, and socio-economic improvements and enhance peace and security. This leads us successfully to accomplish the clearance of contaminated areas from land mines and fulfill the legal obligation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty by the 2020.

## 11. Annex

### ANNEX 1: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

*Development partners supporting projects that contribute to the mine action strategy are encouraged to commission systematic evaluations (internal or external) of all projects under the following conditions:*

- ❖ Funding/project of 12 months duration will be evaluated over the last two months of implementation
- ❖ Funding/project of more than 12 months should be entitled to end of project evaluations
- ❖ Any project with more than USD 250,000 annual budget will be subject to at least a final evaluation by an external and independent organization
- ❖ To avoid multiple evaluations of similar activities and achieve economies of scale, the mine action strategy encourages coordination among donors in contracting evaluations, and supports the implementation of inter-agency assessments

*The evaluations should aim to enhance future performance as well as to strengthen mine action operators' accountability to both donors and national institutions. In addition to addressing the usual criteria, evaluations should particularly focus on assessing the operators' internal dynamics, their instruments and intervention policies, their service delivery mechanisms, their management practices, and the links between all these elements.*

*The national mine action programs will implement thematic evaluations leading to the identification of lessons learnt. Those assessments will focus on issues that cut across the mine action program pillars, states. The strategy calls for the integration of some essential national topics and issues in the terms of reference of the proposed assessments.*

*These national topics and issues should include:*

- ❖ What is the program ownership capacity of national stakeholders?
- ❖ Are the intervention mechanisms and tools of good quality?
- ❖ What are the funding figures and is funding allocated optimally?
- ❖ Are field surveys of good quality and, if not, what are the alternatives?
- ❖ Are statistics on victims reliable and disaggregated by sex and age?
- ❖ Are contamination survey and clearance operations effective and cost-efficient?
- ❖ What is the level of knowledge of the population and its various groups (women, girls, boys and men) of the risk represented by landmines and ERW?



- ❖ Are the mechanisms for providing assistance to victims appropriate and sufficient?
- ❖ Are female and male beneficiaries involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of program activities?
- ❖ Have program activities reinforced the role of women in the Ethiopian society?
- ❖ Does the program promote the participation of local and regional authorities in the design, coordination, implementation and evaluation of the program activities?

*6.2.8. The mine action strategy adopts the following evaluation guidelines:*

- ❖ The successful information verification and data collection through at least three sources, types of information and analysis procedures to allow triangulation to enhance the reliability of the conclusions
- ❖ The use of national human resources for the design, implementation and analysis of evaluation results, including training, and use of female and male national experts in the assessment activities
- ❖ The participation of beneficiaries in the evaluation activities, including the consultation with local authorities and civil society institutions

*6.2.9. The strategic plan recognizes that the usefulness of evaluations critically depends on the evaluators' (internal or external) capacity and competences to maintain impartiality and operate in full transparency. EMD-MAO will be responsible for coordinating evaluation activities to maximize their performance and utility, and to facilitate and mobilize resources for the conduct of them.*

*6.3. Proposed Indicators*

*6.3.1. General impact*

- ❖ Number of landmines/ERW victims per year (by types of devices, sex and age) in both absolute terms and as a percentage of the population
- ❖ Number and types of development and humanitarian programs that have been constrained by suspected mine/ERW contamination
- ❖ Number and types of development and humanitarian programs that have benefited from mine action services and support

*6.3.3. Capacity building*

- ❖ Assessment from the main mine action actors in Ethiopia that the mine action institutions manage and coordinate autonomously and effectively the national mine action program
- ❖ Effective implementation of the conclusions and recommendations from mine action assessments/evaluations

- ❖ Adoption of the new legal instrument to adapt the institutional framework of the sector
- ❖ Establishment of effective regional coordination offices
- ❖ Number, types and duration of training workshops and other capacity development activities implemented by EMD
- ❖ Regular mine action plans and annual work-plans produced on a timely basis
- ❖ Progress reports issued by EMD-MAO and circulated to all partners and donors
- ❖ IMSMA effectively operated by EMD-MAO

#### *6.3.4. Survey and clearance*

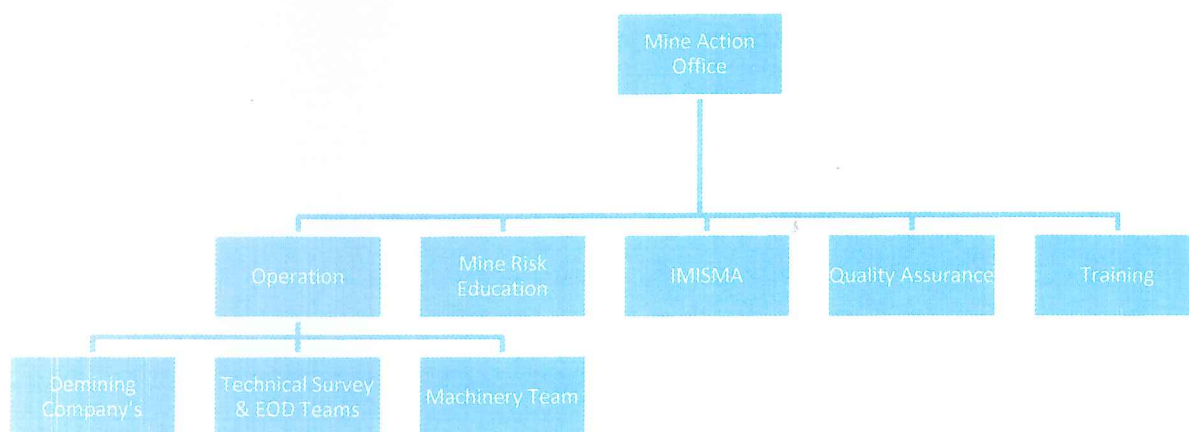
- ❖ Number of SHA surveyed per year
- ❖ Surface of suspect land surveyed and/or cleared and released per year
- ❖ National land release standards adopted and implemented
- ❖ Compliance with national and international standards by mine action operators
- ❖ Accreditation and tasking effectively implemented by national mine action Office
- ❖ Number of individuals and communities benefiting from mine action services
- ❖ Number of landmine/ERW accidents
- ❖ Number of personnel trained and deployed to respond to landmine/ERW threats
- ❖ Number of ERW identified and destroyed
- ❖ Number of rapid response teams deployed in the field

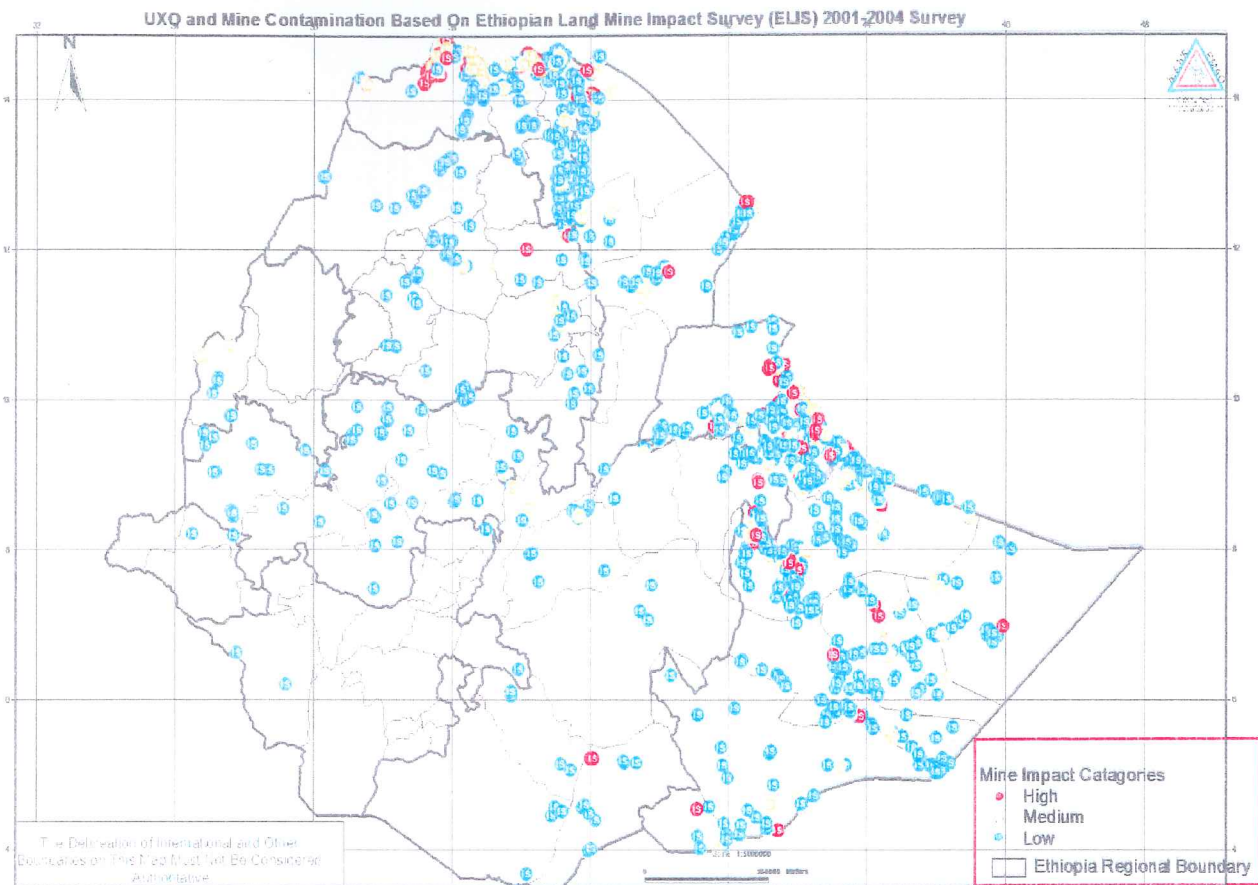
#### *6.3.5. Mine risk education*

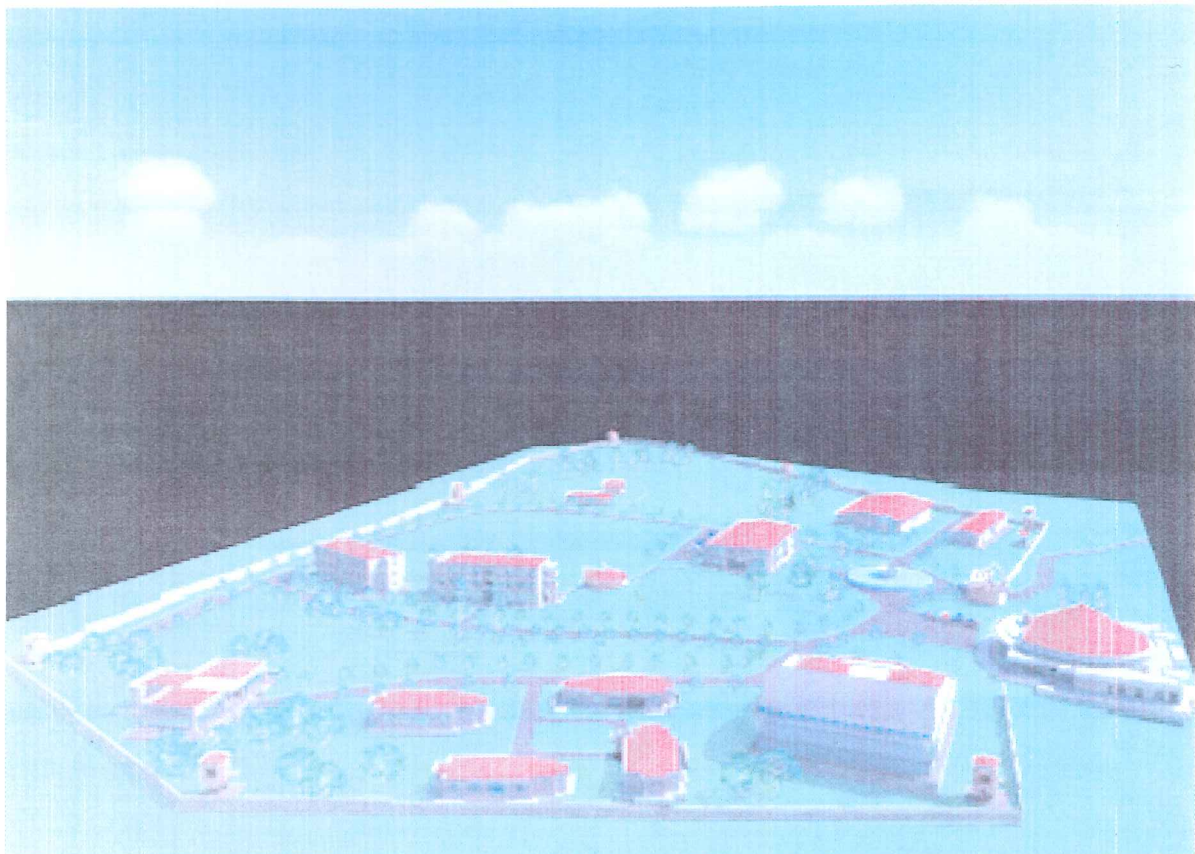
- ❖ Number of landmine/ERW accidents
- ❖ Number and percentage of people living in affected areas who benefited from MRE services
- ❖ Number of peer-to-peer MRE groups established
- ❖ Number of community liaison officers trained and deployed
- ❖ Number of landmines/ERW reported by communities and local populations to mine action operators
- ❖ Number of MRE sessions provided by organizations
- ❖ Number of communities visited by MRE organizations
- ❖ Knowledge, attitudes and practices survey implemented and effectively used to adapt the messages and methodologies of the program
- ❖ Number of children benefiting from MRE services and who disseminate MRE messages at home
- ❖ Number of accredited MRE organisations active in the field
- ❖ Results of the quality management procedures

- ❖ Effectiveness of the coordination mechanisms in the MRE sector
- ❖ Number of community liaison officers active in the program
- ❖ Effective community involvement in the planning and implementation of mine action activities

## ANNEX 2: Structure of the DEMD-Mine Action Office







**Annex III: Areas remaining to be addressed and expected completion date**

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
1	ELIS-1918-1	Afar	Afambo	Daka	30,000
2	ELIS-1917-1	Afar	Afambo	Daka	100,000
3	ELIS-1069-1	Afar	Berahle	Aynedib	200,000
4	ELIS-1065-1	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	225,000
5	ELIS-1070-1	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	300,000
6	ELIS-1060-1	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	300,000
7	ELIS-1060-2	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	160,300
8	ELIS-1060-3	Afar	Dalul	Gersat	600,000
Afar region total					1,915,300
9	ELIS-2383-1	Gambella	Akobo	Babe	10,000
10	ELIS-2384-1	Gambella	Akobo	Belnafign	2,500
11	ELIS-2393-1	Gambella	Akobo	Chod Joke	28,000
12	ELIS-2393-2	Gambella	Akobo	Chod Joke	200,000
13	ELIS-2379-2	Gambella	Akobo	Denbogne	10,000
14	ELIS-2379-1	Gambella	Akobo	Denbogne	20,000
15	ELIS-2396-1	Gambella	Akobo	Gangrial	10,000
16	ELIS-2398-1	Gambella	Akobo	Madigne	10,000
17	ELIS-2382-2	Gambella	Akobo	Malow	200,000
18	ELIS-2386-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ragne	5,000
19	ELIS-2387-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tergole	20,000
20	ELIS-2388-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tore	20,000
21	ELIS-2403-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ulake	2,500
22	ELIS-2389-1	Gambella	Akobo	Yeryer	300,000
Gambella total					838,000