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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FEDERAL
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
GENEVA

653/2025-A

31 March 2025

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and has the honour to submit the attached request from the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the third extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, for the period of January 2026 – December 2030.

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia To the UN, Geneva

Enclosure

Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention
Implementation Support Unit (ISU)
Geneva

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Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Request for the third extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction

For the period of

January 2026 – December 2030

Submission Date: 31 March 2025

Contact information:
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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AoR	Area of Responsibility
AP	Anti-personnel
APBMC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
AT	Anti-tank
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
BLS	Baseline Survey
CBLS	Comprehensive Baseline Survey
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EHAT	Explosive Hazard Awareness Training
ELIS	Ethiopia Landmine Impact Survey
EMAO	Ethiopian Mine Action Office
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
EPSS	Empowering People for Sustainable Solutions
ERCS	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GIS	Geographic information System
HA	Hazard Area
HI	Humanity and Inclusion
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
IM	Information management
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMS	Information Management System
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
MA	Mine Action
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMAS	National mine action strategy
NPA	Norwegian People Aid
NTS	Non-technical survey

MAPE	Mine Action Programme in Ethiopia
PWD	Persons with disabilities
PWD-F & PRC	People with Disability Foundation & Physical Rehabilitation Centre
QC	Quality control
QMS	Quality Management System
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SHA	Suspected hazardous area
RaDO	Rehabilitation and Development Organization
SOP	Standard of Operating procedures
TS	Technical survey
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VA	Victim assistance

I. Executive Summary

Introduction

Ethiopia acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on 17 December 2004, and the Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on 1 June 2005. The accession committed Ethiopia to clearing all known contamination by 1 June 2015, a deadline that proved unattainable due to various challenges including insecurity, funding constraints and limited capacity, requiring two extension requests—first until 1 June 2020, and subsequently until 31 December 2025, which were granted.

However, the outbreak of COVID-19, funding constrains and conflicts in the country introduced new layers of contamination and posed significant risks to the safety of teams accessing contaminated areas, preventing progress. Despite these challenges, some progress was made in areas such as land release, quality management, and national capacity building. Following its previous extension requests in 2015 and 2019, Ethiopia is now requesting a third extension to meet its obligations under APMBC Article 5, with the deadline of 31 December 2030.

Origin of the Article 5 challenge

Over the past 90 years, Ethiopia has endured numerous conflicts, resulting in widespread contamination by anti-personnel (AP) mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Remaining Challenge at the beginning of the previous request

At the time of Ethiopia's previous request in 2019, it reported a baseline of 261 contaminated areas, measuring 1,055,569,623 square meters, with 99% of the contamination concentrated in the Somali region, in the following woredas: Aware, Sagag, and Kebridhar.

Nature and extent of progress made since previous request

By 2020, Ethiopia had released 109 mined and suspected areas measuring 330 million square meters, primarily in the Somali region, destroying 128 AP mines and 5,812 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO), reducing Ethiopia's remaining challenge to 152 confirmed and suspected areas measuring 725 million square meters. Furthermore, in 2024, Ethiopia achieved a significant

milestone by releasing over 600 million square meters of land in Aware woreda of the Somali region, in one single minefield in Bukodowa Kebele.

This effort was doubled by progress in terms of building the capacity of the mine action sector in Ethiopia. With support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), also in 2024, the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO), which is the focal point within the Government of Ethiopia for mine action, issued 12 National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) and two standard operating procedures (SOP), which serve as basis for the Quality Management System (QMS).

Furthermore, in November 2024, EMAO, with technical support from UNMAS, processed the desk accreditation for six international NGOs for field deployment, as follows: BBC Media Action, Danish Church Aid (DCA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Hallo Trust, Humanity and Inclusion (HI), and Mines Advisory Group (MAG). With the strengthening of the mine action sector, EMAO, and UNMAS refocused their collaboration in four key areas: QMS support, information management, mentoring of the EMAO team in mine action sector management, and overall capacity building in collaboration with other mine action operators.

Circumstances impeding compliance within the period of extension request

Several challenges hindered Ethiopia's ability to meet its Article 5 obligations during the May 2020–December 2025 period, including conflict and restricted access, funding limitations, incomplete contamination records, limited capacity, and COVID-19.

Humanitarian, economic, social, and environmental implications

Although the landmine and explosive ordnance threat exists throughout the country, civilian deaths and injuries due to UXO and landmines have been occurring mostly in conflict-affected areas in Tigray and Afar. Since the start of information collection (mid-July 2023), locations in accessible areas in the Tigray and Afar regions have recorded the presence of UXOs. In addition, contaminated woredas are often located in or near minefields located along the borders with Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan and South Sudan, while unexploded or discarded munitions litter former conflict areas. According to open-source information and data collected by mine action operators, explosive ordnance (EO) has impacted the life and the well-being of civilian populations. While the exact data on the number of victims of EO is yet to be confirmed, it is believed that most accidents happened while the victims were tampering with explosive devices, stepping on or touching them, or when conducting herding activities.

The Remaining Challenge

As of March 2024, a total of 147 hazardous areas, covering 125,177,647 square meters, remain to be addressed (see Annex 1), of which:

- 27 confirmed hazardous areas (3,448,638 square meters);
- 114 suspected hazardous areas (121,729,000 square meters).

The Somali region has the largest hazardous area (118,811,204 square meters), followed by Oromia, Afar, and Tigray. Ethiopia believes the current figures represent the best available data and acknowledges that these numbers may not be definitive. The dynamic nature of mine action means that further surveys and clearance operations could reveal additional contamination, especially as communities resettle and land use changes.

Summary as of 2024						
Region	**Suspected Hazardous Area**	**Area (sq.m)**	**Confirmed Hazardous Areas**	**Area (sq.m)**	**Total number of areas to be addressed**	**Total amount of Area (sq.m)**
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	14	3,670,349
BenshangulGumz	0	0	2	45,000	2	45,000
Gambela	20	838,000	0	0	20	838,000
Oromia	13	1,121,105	0	0	13	1,121,105
Somali	79	117854604	16	956600.00	95	118,811,204
Tigray	0	0	3	691,989	3	691,989
Total	**120**	**121,729,009**	**27**	**3,448,638**	**147**	**125,177,647**

Requested time for extension

Ethiopia is requesting another five-year extension to fulfil its Article 5 obligations, from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2030.

Rationale for the time requested

This timeframe is based on the need for land release of 147 known and suspected hazardous areas, and to conduct further survey in Tigray, and Afar to accurately assess the extent of explosive ordnance contamination. This will be done through non-technical surveys (NTS), which will be conducted by EMAO and partners, and will encompass surveying legacy and new minefields and will be complemented by EOD and EORE as needed. This survey is crucial for data-

driven decision-making and understanding the impact of EO on communities. This step is estimated to take 18-24 months, contingent on funding being secured, the recruitment and training of survey teams, as well as the discovery of new hazards, and security conditions.

The survey will provide a clearer picture of the challenges, enabling the development of a prioritized clearance plan focused on community impact, humanitarian needs, development interventions and socio-economic well-being.

Concurrently with the surveys, emergency spot explosive ordnance disposal tasks will be undertaken to mitigate immediate risks to communities and humanitarian interventions. Additionally, efforts will be made to advance land release in legacy minefields, primarily in the Somali region and, where access permits, clearance operations will also be conducted along the Eritrea-Ethiopia border.

Based on the outcome of the surveys, Ethiopia will submit, by 31 December 2027, an updated work plan for the remaining period of the extension request.

During the five-year extension, Ethiopia will also focus on strengthening the mine action sector, as follows:

● Refine National Standards: Revise and update the remaining NMAS.

● Develop Survey Strategy: Establish a Baseline Survey Strategy and objectives for targeted areas.

● Annual Planning: Formulate annual work plans to fulfil Article 5 obligations.

● Develop National Strategy: Develop a comprehensive National Mine Action Strategy.

● Operationalize the EMAO mine action information management system (IMSMA Core), strengthen quality control and quality assurance of mine action operators, and mine action coordination.

Summary work plan

Detailed work plan

Ethiopia's work plan for the period of the extension prioritizes institutional building, enhancing personnel and financial capacities, laying the groundwork for effective mine action. Key objectives include surveying 147 mined areas spanning 125,177,647 square meters across Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, and Tigray regions, conducting targeted surveys in Tigray and Afar, and performing emergency clearance tasks based on community requests and

humanitarian needs. To address these priorities, Ethiopia is submitting a two-year cost work plan (2026 – 2027) for survey, clearance, and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). Based on the outcome of surveys, an updated work plan will be developed and submitted to APMBC by 31 December 2027. The 2028–2030 period will focus on the clearance of remaining hazardous areas, informed by the survey results, notwithstanding limited rapid-response clearance may occur before then, based on urgent needs. A resource mobilization strategy will also complement this phased approach, strengthening Ethiopia's ability to meet its Article 5 obligations.

Work Plan Per Regions:

Survey Location A - AFAR:

Afar Region - Aim and Current Capacity

The remaining challenge in Afar includes 14 mined areas, covering a total of 3,670,349 square meters, consisting of 6 confirmed hazardous areas (1,755,049 square meters) and 8 suspected hazardous areas (1,915,300 square meters). The aim is to survey these 14 remaining hazardous areas across 17 woredas. To achieve this, the region will be supported by 4 survey/EOD teams, from the Halo Trust and Danish Church Aid, ensuring the necessary capacity for both survey and clearance tasks.

Regional Survey Plan

The regional survey plan outlines the progression of activities across 2026 and 2027, with several woredas in Afar to be surveyed in both years. The plan targets specific hazardous areas, such as Lamsan (1,000,000 square meters) and Gersat (600,000 square meters) addressing identified threats and therefore supporting local communities. In 2026, the status and extent of hazardous areas will remain unknown for multiple woredas including Abaala, Megale, and Erebti. By 2027, new and legacy survey tasks will be undertaken in woredas such as Telelek, Dawe, and Elidar, with a focus on clearing areas such as Lamsan, Dalol, and Berhale.

Survey Location B - Tigray:

Aim and Current Capacity

EMAO aims to survey three confirmed hazardous areas covering 691,989 square meters of legacy mine field; notwithstanding, international INGOs will conduct surveys across 93 woredas. To achieve this, HI, DRC, and MAG will recruit and train seven Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) starting from mid-2025. These teams will undergo training in NTS, EORE, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support, and Information Management, followed by demining and Battle Area Clearance (BAC) training. This phased approach ensures operational readiness by 2026, allowing enough time to import critical equipment and building the capacity to address emergency EOD tasks.

Projected Activities and Regional Survey Plan

Early assessments indicate key threats in Southeastern Tigray and the Eastern Zone, including dangerous UXO from former battle areas and hazardous areas near communities, requiring robust EOD and BAC capacities. The targeted survey plan aims to complete village-by-village surveys in seven zones, 93 woredas, and 603 kebeles of Tigray by 2027, covering 46 woredas in 2026 and 47 in 2027. While the baseline survey will conclude in two years, rapid response teams (two per zone) will be maintained across six regions to address emergency tasks, remove immediate threats, conduct confirmation assessments, and provide EORE and victim assistance. This strategy ensures both comprehensive coverage and responsiveness to emerging needs.

Land release Location C- Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Tigray, and Somali Region

Remaining challenge:

Somali: There are 95 hazardous areas covering a total of 118,811,204 square meters, consisting of 16 confirmed hazardous areas (956,600 square meters) and 79 suspected hazardous areas (117,854,604 square meters).

Aim: To undertake land release in 95 remaining areas across 30 woredas in the Somali Region and address the legacy minefield in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, and Tigray regions.

- **Somali Region**: Five-Year Area Cancellation Plan for the **79 SHA measuring 117,854,604 m^2**

This plan outlines the reduction of a designated area of 117,854,604 m^2 in the Somali region over five years, with varying reduction percentages applied annually. The goal is to completely cancel the designated area by the end of the fifth year.

- **Breakdown of Annual Reductions:**

Year	Reduction Percentage	Reduction Amount (m^2)	Remaining Total (m^2)
1	15%	17,678,190.60	100,176,413.40
2	15%	15,026,462.01	85,149,951.39
3	30%	25,544,985.42	59,604,965.97
4	40%	23,841,986.39	35,762,979.58
5	100%	35,762,979.58	0

Description:

- Years 1 & 2: A moderate reduction of 15% is applied to gradually decrease the area t0 85,149,951.39 m²
- Year 3: The reduction percentage increases to 30% to significantly accelerate the cancellation process. Ans in Year 4: A substantial reduction of 40% further expedites the process.
- Finally, the remaining area is fully cancelled with a 100% reduction effort in year 5, achieving the complete cancellation of the designated area within the five-year timeframe.

CHA Clearance:

- Years 1 & 2: Four Manual Mine Teams (MMTs) will operate with a daily clearance rate of 35 m² per team.
- Estimated Clearance Capacity: 4 teams (72 members) * 35.5 m²/team/day * (375 working days/year * 2 years) = 958,500 m²
- This capacity exceeds the CHA area of **956,600** m², ensuring its complete clearance within the first two years.

Explanation:

- Phased Reduction: The phased approach allows for a controlled and manageable reduction of the main designated area, culminating in its complete cancellation by the end of the fifth year.
- Concurrent CHA Clearance: The parallel clearance of the CHA area using MMTs demonstrates a proactive approach to addressing multiple areas simultaneously.

This plan combines a strategic phased reduction with focused manual clearance efforts, optimizing the overall land release process in the Somali region.

- In Gambella, 20 suspected mined areas covering a total of **838,000** square meters are concentrated in a single woreda, Akobo. This area will be released in 2026 by using two RRT teams.
- In Benishangul-Gumuz, two confirmed mined areas spanning **45,000** square meters are located in two woredas. This area will be cancelled in 2027 using one MTT deployed for three months.
- In Oromia, 13 mined locations totaling **1,121,105** square meters are spread across seven woredas. 95% of Oromia region requires cancellation and reduction. As such this area will be cancelled in 2016.

Land Release Plan Overview: The land release activity in this region will be undertaken in a phased approach by EMAO. In 2026, EMAO aims to release hazardous areas across Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, and Somalia regions. Similar work will continue in Somali, Afar and Tigray in 2027 - 2030. The Somali Region dominates the plan, both in the number of woredas and the scale of the areas to be surveyed, emphasizing its high priority within the national mine action strategy.

In 2026, the Somali Region alone includes 13 woredas, covering over 111 million square meters, with the Aware woreda accounting for the majority at 90.85 million square meters. Gambella's Akobo woreda also features prominently, with a planned survey of 838,000 square meters. By contrast, the 2027 plan expands into additional regions, including Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia, while maintaining focus on the Somali Region.

EORE Work Plan: The 2-year EORE work plan projects a total reach of 479,500 beneficiaries across six regions: Afar, Tigray, Gambella, Somali, Oromia, and Amhara. With Tigray and Amhara accounting for more than half of the total reach, boys will consistently be targeted as the largest beneficiary group across all regions.

Financial Resources (national and international)

For the execution of the three-pronged approach of the extension request, the following financial resources are required: (a) for the first two years for survey of new contamination, and (b) addressing legacy contamination accounting a total budge of **USD 30,908,157.50.**

Item New Contamination	**2026**	**2027**	**Total**
Multitask Teams	2,693,280.00	2,693,280.00	5,386,560.00
Survey/Spot Task Teams	1,500,000.00	1,700,000.00	3,200,000.00
Clearance	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
EORE	350,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Victim Assistance	400,000.00	200,000.00	600,000.00
Coordination	236,000.00	186,000.00	422,000.00
Equipment	1,199,953.00	259,990.00	1,459,943.00
Capacity building	420,000.00	220,000.00	640,000.00
Sub Total NC	6,749,233.00	6,509,270.00	**13,258,503.00**

Item - Legacy	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Multitask Teams	2,827,872.48	2,855,938.96	2,841,905.72	2,849,923.48	2,842,911.66	14,218,552.24
Coordination	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	725,789.45
Equipment	837,458.17	255,103.25	111,927.75	41,864.31	269,173.22	1,515,527
Capacity building	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	1,196,509
Sub Total LMC	4,050,000.29	3,495,501.86	3,338,303.12	3,276,247.44	3,496,544.53	**17,649,654.50**
Grand Total	10,799,233.29	10,004,771.86	3,338,303.12	3,276,247.44	3,496,544.53	**30,908,157.50**

a) Based on the past experience it is estimated that the fulfilment of Article 5 obligations in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will cost a total of **17,649,654.5** USD (I.e. from the remaining **125,177,647** m2 is known mined area the SHA measures 121,729,009 m2 * 3% = 3,651,870.27 m2 (only believed to be mined) = total of the mined are will be (CHA **3,448,638** m2+ SHA 3,651,870.27 m2 = **8,317,798.36.18 m2** per m2 @ costs 2.12 USD **= 17,649,654.5** USD is needed.

b) T**he budget for mine action activities over 2026 and 2027 totals $13,258,503**, with a focus on several key areas. The largest allocation is for MTTs, amounting to $5,386,560, followed by Survey/Spot Task Teams at $3,200,000. Clearance operations are planned only for 2027, requiring $1,250,000. Equipment procurement and maintenance have been allocated $1,459,943, ensuring operational efficiency across activities. Capacity building is also emphasized, with $640,000 budgeted to strengthen technical expertise and institutional capabilities. Other critical areas of investment include victim assistance ($600,000), coordination ($422,000), and EORE ($300,000). This strategic distribution of resources reflects a phased approach to addressing urgent needs while building long-term capacity and resilience in mine-affected areas.

Source of Funds	Amount of Fund
State budget 10%	**3,900,000**
Donations	**27,008,157.50**
Total	**30,908,157.50**

The funding sources for the duration of the extension request are shown in the above table. Mine Action efforts are expected to be significantly supported by donations, which contribute $27,008,157.50. The state budget provides a contribution of $3,900,000, representing 10% of the total funds. The combined total funding for the project amounts to $30,908,157.50.

Assumptions / Risks of the Plan

Ethiopia's extension plan (2025-2030) considers several key risks and assumptions. Key risks include political and economic instability, regional security challenges, limited financial resources, adverse climatic conditions, and difficult terrain. The plan assumes sustained security and access to affected areas, potential for new minefield discoveries, consistent funding, ongoing support, and visibility, as well as diversified funding streams. These factors are critical for the successful implementation of the plan, ensuring both the safety of personnel and the effective clearance of hazardous areas.

II. Detailed Narrative

1. Background of explosive ordnance contamination

Ethiopia acceded to APMBC on 17 December 2004, which entered into force for the country on 1 June 2005. In its initial transparency report of 5 July 2008, Ethiopia identified areas under its jurisdiction containing, or suspected to contain, AP mines. Following the ratification of the Convention, Ethiopia committed, under Article 5, to destroy or ensure the destruction of all AP mines within a 10-year deadline, specifically by 1 June 2015.

Over the past 90 years, Ethiopia has experienced multiple conflicts, including external invasions and internal conflicts resulting in widespread contamination with AP and other ERW. Out of Ethiopia's 14 regional states, seven are believed to be contaminated with these hazardous devices.

Recognizing it would be unable to meet this deadline, on 15 June 2015 Ethiopia submitted a request for an extension until 1 June 2020 during the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, which was unanimously approved. The impeding circumstances during the initial extension period were: (a) lack of financial resources, (b) insecurity, (c) scattered minefields resulting in the need to consistently shift area of operations, which takes time and resources, (d) absence of basic social services and other infrastructure, (e) challenges emanating from weather and seasonal changes, and (f) lack of information on the number and location of areas contaminated by AP mines.

Despite all the efforts Ethiopia was unable to make significant progress in mine action, leading to a second five-year extension request in March 2019, which established a new deadline of 31 December 2025, with the primary objectives of: addressing the remaining mine contamination; completing the survey of the buffer zone between Ethiopia and Eritrea following demarcation; securing donor and international advisor support; fully equipping and training demining companies, Rapid Response Teams, and EOD teams; implementing EORE in affected communities while marking suspected hazardous areas (SHAs); and operationalising the Ethiopian Mine Action Training Center.

While significant milestones have been achieved to date in fulfilling the objectives set forth in the 2019 extension request, incidents and attacks that resulted to additional layers of contamination, insufficient capacity and funding, have prevented the country from completing its Article 5 obligations within this timeframe.

Ethiopia still remains fully committed to achieving its objectives set forth in the 2019 extension request, however, given the prevailing challenges, the country requires an additional extension to be able to discharge its Article 5 obligation.

In doing so, Ethiopia will adopt a three-pronged approach to address the remaining contamination: (1) surveying areas suspected of new contamination; (2) advancing land release in legacy minefields, primarily in the Somali region, and, 3) conducting clearance along the Eritrea-Ethiopia border, (4) Conducting emergency spot explosive ordnance disposal tasks that pose a significant impact to communities and humanitarian interventions. **These four approaches require a five-year extension request.**

This timeframe will allow Ethiopia to properly define the scope and scale of new contamination (requiring two years of survey noting the need for the successful agreement of international funding, and the recruitment and training of survey teams), and to clear known hazardous areas within the legacy minefields (also projected to take 5 years). Ethiopia will implement these three approaches concurrently, prioritizing emergency clearance tasks. This will not only facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and reconstruction efforts but also improve freedom of movement and safety for affected populations.

It is important to note that, once Ethiopia establishes a new baseline within the first two years of the extension period, a clearer understanding of the overall contamination will be achieved. The identification of AP mines in newly affected conflict areas will be further clarified through the results of targeted State-based surveys. Based on this assumption, a more detailed, revised and precise work plan can be developed to create a more accurate and effective clearance strategy and timeline for the remaining three years.

This request incorporates updates and progress presented during the APMBC' meetings, complementing the transparency upheld through Article 7 report submissions. Ethiopia also seeks to continuously update the clearance plan based on the findings of the survey and communicate this as part of the annual transparency report.

2. Challenges remaining at the time of the previous request for extension (2019)

Ethiopia has faced decades-long conflicts which caused widespread contamination of landmines and unexploded ordnance in the country. Major events include the

Italian invasion from 1935 to 1941, the Ethiopian-Somali war along the Somali border from 1977 to 1978, the long internal conflict from 1974-1991, which lead to the downfall of Derg Regime, and the Ethiopia-Eritrea war in the northern regions near Tigray and Afar from 1998-2000.

Between 2001 and 2004, Ethiopia conducted its first nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (ELIS) to identify areas affected by landmines and (UXO. Since then, mine action efforts have been spearheaded by the EMAO with support from Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). During the second extension request in 2019, Ethiopia reported 261 known or suspected hazardous areas contaminated by AP mines, encompassing over one billion square meters (**1,055,569,623** square meters). The table below shows a breakdown of the total contaminated area size by regions.

Summary of data indicated in 2019 Extension Request						
Region	**# of SHA**	**Area (sq.m) of SHA**	**# of CHA**	**Area (sq.m) of CHA**	**Total # of HA**	**Total Area of HA (sq.m)**
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	**14**	**3,670,349**
Benshangul Gumuz	0	0	2	45,000	**2**	**45,000**
Gambela	20	838,000	0	0	**20**	**838,000**
Oromia	13	1,121,105	0	0	**13**	**1,121,105**
Somali	185	1,045,390,680	24	3,812,500	**209**	**1,049,203,180**
Tigray	0	0	3	691,989	**3**	**691,989**
	226	**1,049,265,085**	**35**	**6,304,538**	**261**	**1,055,569,623**

Table 1 - Summary of suspected and confirmed hazardous area recorded in 2019 extension request

The APMBC Article 5 extension report from that time showed that the Somali region has the largest impact, with 209 affected areas totalling over 1 billion square meters (1,049,203,180 square meters), and accounting for the vast majority of the total land area. Afar follows with 14 areas covering 3,670,349 square meters, while Gambella has 20 areas totalling 838,000 square meters. Oromia and Tigray respectively have 13 and 3 affected areas, with Tigray accounting for the smallest total area at 691,989 square meters and Oromia 1,121,105 square meters. Benshangul Gumuz has two affected areas, covering 45,000 square meters. The data underscores the extensive suspected contamination area in the Somali region compared to other regions.

2.1. Ethiopia's Mine Action Progress: Challenges During the Extension Period

During the previous extension period (May 2020-December 2024) while Ethiopia aimed to clear all remaining contamination, the following factors hindered progress towards this target:

2.1.1. Challenges in Achieving Article 5 in Ethiopia

Several challenges hindered Ethiopia's ability to meet its Article 5 obligations during the May 2020–December 2025 period:

a. Conflict and Restricted Access:
    - Previous years of insecurity, including armed insurrection in North Ethiopia led to further EO contamination.
    - Remote and rural areas with potential contamination in North Ethiopia, remained inaccessible due to insecurity.
b. Funding Limitations:
    - Insufficient financial resources restricted planned mine action activities.
c. Limited Capacity:
    - Shortages in staff and challenges emanating from aged equipment.
d. COVID 19:
    - The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the mine action sector in Ethiopia with the same effect it had globally.

3. Nature and extent of progress made since the last requests (2020-2025)

3.1. Baseline of explosive ordnance contamination

In 2019, when Ethiopia submitted the second request for extension under Article 5 , there were 261 areas suspected and known to have mines measuring 1,055,569,623 square meters.

As shown in figure 1, the majority of the recorded contaminations was located in the Somali region (99 %) covering 1,049,203,180 square meters of land. Out of these the contamination in three woredas namely: Sagag (55), Garbo (26), Aware (24) and Kebridhar (21) had the highest number of contamination by locations covering a total of **1,021,104,601 square meters** of land which accounts to around 96% of the country's total contamination.

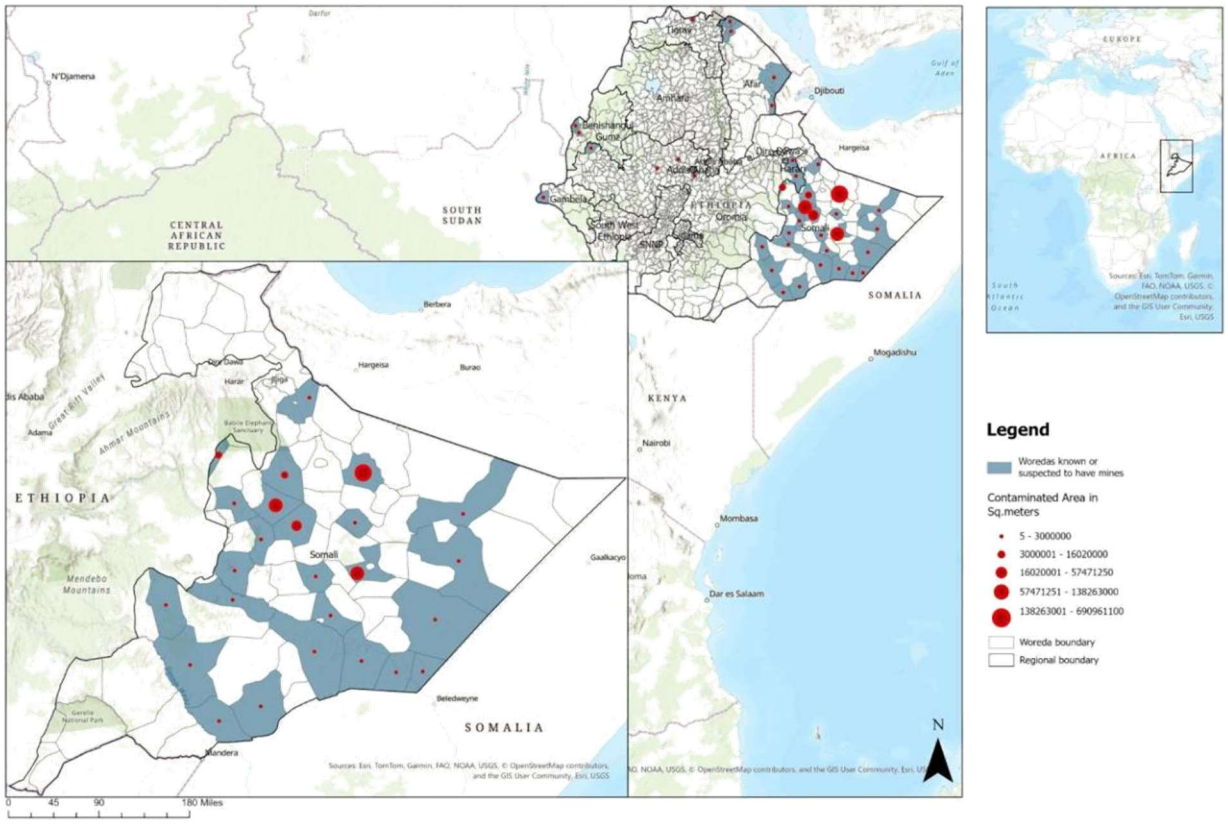


Figure 1 - APM Contamination in Somali Region

A woreda-level analysis of the remaining contamination in the second extension request reveals that:

- Aware Woreda was reported to contain 690,961,100 square meters of contaminated land, accounting for 66% of the total contamination in the Somali region. Notably, 87% of this contamination is concentrated in a single community called Bukudewo of the Aware Woreda.
- The second most contaminated woreda according to the Ethiopia Land Impact Survey (ELIS) survey finding was Sagag, which has 138,263,000 square meters of contaminated land. In Sagag, the contamination was distributed across various kebeles; however, in Kebridhar Woreda, the majority of the contamination—approximately 89%—was concentrated in a single community called Kebtineg.
- Kebridhar and kabribeya ranks third, with a total contamination of 134,409,251 square meters.

3.2. Action taken to address remaining contamination

3.2.1. Land release activities in 2020

As the majority of the country's contamination was present in the Somali region, this region was given serious attention to undertake land release activity. As such, during the reporting period of 30 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, a total of 109 areas covering 330,281,076 square meters were released through technical survey (TS), non-technical survey (NTS), and clearance activities in four woredas namely: Kebridehar and Kebribeyah Gerbo, and Sagag woredas of the Somali Region, (disaggregated in the tables below).

Areas Released in 2020		
Region	**# of Areas**	**Total Area in Sq.m**
Afar	0	0
BG	0	0
Gambella	0	0
Oromia	0	0
Somali	109	330,281,076
Tigray	0	0
Total	**109**	**330,281,076**

Table 2 - Areas released in Somali region in 2020

As indicated in the previous extension request, Sagag, Kebridhar and Garbo are the three woredas having the largest contaminated areas respectively, next to Aware Woreda.

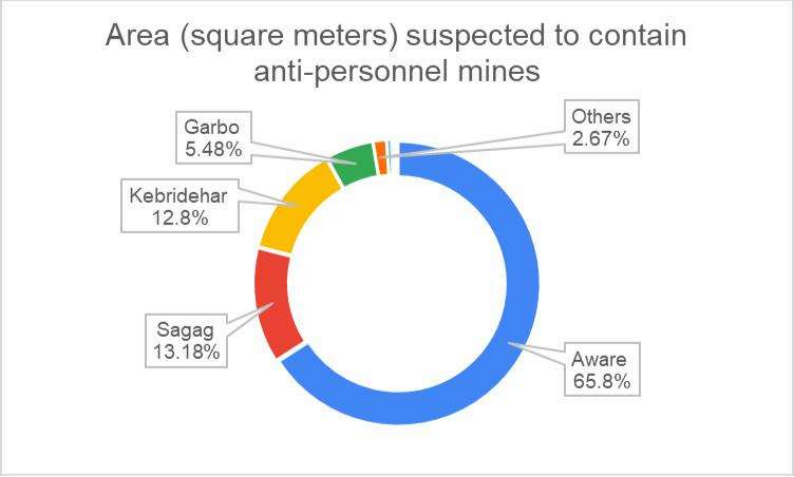


Figure 2 - Areas suspected to contain APMs

A quantitative breakdown of these land release activities in 2020, including reductions and cancellations of suspected hazardous areas, is shown below.

Summary of data for operation conducted in 2020							
Woreda	**Cancelled Area (sq.meters)**	**Reduced Area (sq.meters)**	**Cleared Area (sq.meters)**	**Total**	**# of AP mines destroyed**	**# of AT mines destroyed**	**# of UXOs destroyed**
Kebridehar and Kebribeyah	130,320,758	3,691,936	534,132	134,546,826	28	0	1,779
Gerbo	55,149,713	1,849,425	472,112	57,471,250	23	0	1,124
Sagag	132,746,037	4,765,260	751,703	138,263,000	77	0	2,909
Total	**318,216,508**	**10,306,621**	**1,757,947**	**330,281,076**	**128**	**0**	**5,812**

Table 3 - Breakdown of areas reduced in the three districts of the Somali region in 2020

3.2.2. Qualitative Analysis of Operations Conducted in 2020

The mine action operations conducted in the Somali region in 2020 addressed a total area of 330,281,076 square meters. Of this, 96.3% (318,216,508 square meters) was canceled, 3.1% (10,306,621 square meters) was reduced, and 0.5% (1,757,947 square meters) was cleared. These efforts resulted in the destruction of 128 anti-personnel (AP) mines and 5,812 UXOs, while no anti-tank (AT) mines were reported destroyed.

At the woreda level, 134,546,826 square meters of land were released in Kebridehar and Kebribeyah, accounting for 40.7% of the total area. Of these, 130,320,758 square meters were cancelled, with reduction and clearance accounting for 3,691,936 square meters and 534,132 square meters, respectively. In terms of items, 28 AP mines and 1,779 UXOs (30.6% of the total) were destroyed by Kebribeyah. Activities in Gerbo included addressing the smallest total area of 57,471,250 square meters, which also relied heavily on cancellation, which accounted for 96% (55,149,713 square meters) of its operations. Reduction accounted for 3.2% (1,849,425 square meters), and clearance accounted for 0.8% (472,112 square meters) of the land release activity in Gerbo. In terms of items, 23 AP mines (18% of the total) and 1,124 UXOs (19.3% of the total) were destroyed in Gerbo. Finally, the majority of the land release activities was conducted in Sagar Woredas addressing 138,263,000 square meters (41.9% of the total). Cancellation made up 96% (132,746,037 square meters) of operations, while reduction accounted for 3.4% (4,765,260 square meters) and clearance accounted for 0.5% (751,703 square meters). In terms of items, the highest number of AP mines (77, or 60.2% of the total) and UXOs (2,909, or 50.1% of the total) were destroyed in Sagag Districts.

The information in table 3 highlights that cancellation dominated operations across all districts, accounting for 96.3% of the total area released. Although this reflects the efficiency of survey

and assessment methods in releasing hazardous areas, there is speculation that from the start the baseline survey was done with what it seems hesitation and expanding polygon due to weak NTS application. UXOs constituted the overwhelming majority of explosive items destroyed (97.8%), emphasizing the widespread contamination of unexploded ordnances in the region, though its impact in terms of accidents and victims needs to be further investigated.

Overall, the operations in 2020 demonstrate commendable progress in reducing a significant portion of the contamination and lessening the risk posed by landmines and UXO in the Somali region, laying a foundation for continued efforts in the future to obtain a clear picture of the country contamination.

As a result of the efforts made in 2020, the total number of areas known or suspected to contain mines decreased significantly from the 261 reported in April 2019 to 152 (123 SHA and 29 CHA) at the end of December 2020. Similarly, the total contaminated area was reduced from over one billion square meters (1,055,569,623 m²) in 2019 to 725,288,547 m² (721,769,009 m² SHA and 3,519,538 m² CHA) by the end of 2020. This reduction reflects the cancellation, reduction, and clearance of over 330 million square meters during 2020, as detailed in the operations conducted in the Somali region.

Summary of data as of 2020						
Region	**Suspected Hazardous Area**	**Area (sq.m)**	**Confirmed Hazardous Areas**	**Area (sq.m)**	**Total number of areas to be addressed**	**Total amount of Area (sq.m)**
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	**14**	**3,670,349**
Benshangul Gumuz	0	0	2	45,000	**2**	**45,000**
Gambela	20	838,000	0	0	**20**	**838,000**
Oromia	13	1,121,105	0	0	**13**	**1,121,105**
Somali	82	717,894,604	18	1,027,500	**100**	**718,922,104**
Tigray	0	0	3	691,989	**3**	**691,989**
	123	**721,769,009**	**29**	**3,519,538**	**152**	**725,288,547**

Table 4 - Total number of areas known or suspected to have mines as of 2020

3.2.3. Land release activities 2021-2023

The armed insurgency and attack on ENDF base in Tigray region in 2020, added new explosive ordnance contamination, though no evidence of AP use has been identified to date. There were no further land release activities conducted during this period. As a contingency, EMAO in collaboration with partners actively supported emergency explosive ordnance clearance

requests, making a significant impact by ensuring the safe and secure delivery of humanitarian aid, the resumption of essential public services, and release of essential roads which had been blocked. EMAO's support addressed the devastating consequences of explosive ordnance assisted the delivery of humanitarian aid, reconstruction efforts and livelihood recovery, and protection of internally displaced persons.

3.2.4. Land release activities in 2024

In 2024, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia successfully released 600,110,900 square meters of land, 57 % of the total contaminated area, marking a significant achievement in its ongoing efforts to define the clear image of the remaining contamination of the country. This remarkable milestone was the result of a collaborative effort between EMAO and UNMAS to undertake extensive data cleaning, desk and site assessments of the non-technical survey processes. As a part of this process, a team composed of EMAO and UNMAS representatives deployed to Jigjiga in the Somali region to engage with regional, zonal and woreda authorities, local communities, and other stakeholders. This strategic and operational engagement including the deployment of the EMAO technical team ensured the deployment aligned with national priorities and international commitments. Simultaneously, regional governments facilitated operational groundwork, including access to suspected areas and coordination with local administrations.

Areas released in 2024		
Region	**# of Areas**	**Total Area in Sq.m**
Afar	0	0
BG	0	0
Gambella	0	0
Oromia	0	0
Somali	5	600,110,900
Tigray	0	0
Total	**5**	**600,110,900**

Table 5 - Land released by FDRE in 2024

In the Somali region, of the 209 locations recorded as hazardous areas, one particular woreda accounted for a staggering 600,110,900 square meters. This discovery raised significant concerns for both the UNMAS and EMAO teams, prompting the need for immediate and thorough investigation. To be more specific a minefield was identified in Aware District, in Bukodowa Kebele, underscoring the need for desktop data cleaning followed by on site assessment.

Summary of data for operation conducted in Aware Woreda in 2024								
Woreda	Cancelled Area (sq.meters)	Reduced Area (sq.meters)	Cleared Area (sq.meters)	Total	# of APMs destroyed	# of ATMs destroyed	# of UXOs destroyed	Other
Aware	599,671,042	368,958	70,900	600,110,900	17	1	80	180

Table 6 - Summary of data for operations conducted in Aware Woreda in 2024

Table 6 shows operations conducted in 2024 in the Aware Woreda of the Somali region. A total area of 600,110,900 square meters of land was released, comprising 599,671,042 square meters cancelled, 368,958 square meters reduced, and 70,900 square meters cleared.

Summary of data for operation conducted in multiple Kebele's of Aware Woreda in 2024								
Kebele	Cancelled	Reduced	Cleared	Total	# of AP mines destroyed	# of AT mines destroyed	# of UXOs destroyed	Others
Aware Kebele 01	0		60,000	60,000		1	50	100
Aware Kebele 02	0		10,900	10,900	17		30	80
Bukudewo	599,642,783	350,007	7,210	600,000,000				
Kora	15,000	0	0	15,000				
Kora	13,259	11,741	0	25,000				
Total	**599,671,042**	**361,748**	**78,110**	**600,110,900**	**17**	**1**	**80**	**180**

Table 7 - Summary of data for operations conducted in multiple Kebeles of Aware Woreda in 2024

In 2024, operations in Aware Woreda were primarily concentrated on the vast minefield documented in Bukudewo Kebele, which constituted an astounding 599,642,783 square meters—representing 99.9% of the total area of land released. Of this, 350,007 square meters underwent reduction, 7, 210 square meters cleared, while the remaining area was cancelled. In contrast, other kebeles, including Kora, Aware Kebele 01, and Aware Kebele 02, contributed a minimal portion of the total area addressed, amounting to less than 0.1%. Clearance activities in these areas totalled 70,900 square meters, resulting in the destruction of 17 AP mines, 1 AT mine, 80 UXOs, and 180 small arms and ammunition. These results highlight the critical importance of operations in Bukudewo while emphasizing the valuable role of local community participation. Engaging communities not only bolstered confidence but also provided essential knowledge of the terrain and historical context of the affected areas. This collaboration significantly enhanced the effectiveness and efficiency of land release operations, ensuring a more targeted and successful outcome.

3.3. Summary of action taken during the last extension request

During the last extension period, Ethiopia has released a total of **930,391,976 square meters** of land impacted by AP mines in the Somali Region, utilizing **three key approaches**: 917,887,550 square meters (98.65%) were cancelled through non-technical survey, 10,668,369 square meters (1.15%) were reduced through technical survey, and 1,836,057 square meters (0.20%) were cleared. Through these efforts, **EMAO** successfully destroyed 145 AP mines, 1 AT mine, 5,892 UXOs, and 180 small arms and ammunition items. The relatively low number of mines found in this vast suspected contaminated area aligns with the 2019 extension request report analysis, which estimated that only **2% of the contaminated land** was expected to contain AP mines.

Summary of released land since 2019 extension request									
Region	**Woreda**	**Cancelled**	**Reduced**	**Cleared**	**Total**	**# of AP mines destroyed**	**# of AT mines destroyed**	**# of UXOs destroyed**	**Others**
Somali	Aware	599,671,042	361,748	78,110	600,110,900	17	1	80	180
Somali	Kebridehar & Kebribeyah	130,320,758	3,691,936	534,132	134,546,826	28		1,779	
Somali	Gerbo	55,149,713	1,849,425	472,112	57,471,250	23		1,124	
Somali	Sagag	132,746,037	4,765,260	751,703	138,263,000	77		2,909	
	Total	**917,887,550**	**10,668,369**	**1,836,057**	**930,391,976**	**145**	**1**	**5,892**	**180**

Table 8 - Land released in Somali Region since 2019

Mine action operations in the Aware, Kebridehar, Kebribeyah Gerbo, and Sagag woredas have made substantial progress in reducing explosive hazards, with Aware accounting for the vast majority of cancelled areas (98.10%). This progress has led to increased safety and improved access to land for local communities. These operations were conducted by EMAO and focus on addressing various types of explosive hazards, including landmines and UXO.

4. Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality

4.1 Methodologies applied

The methodologies follow IMAS 7.11 for land release, focusing on collecting, processing, and analysing information to identify hazardous areas, determine where contamination is present or absent, and guide further efforts in cancellation, reduction, and clearance. For instance, in undertaking the land release activity in 2024, a desk assessment followed by discussion with Regional, Zonal and Woreda Authorities as well as the community, in the Somali region took place at various levels. Further, a Survey team was sent to 5 different locations in Aware Woreda namely Bukudewo, Kora (two locations), Aware Kebele 1 and Aware Kebele 2 to conduct operations which resulted in a release of 600,110,900 square meters.

4.2 Quality management system

Twelve NMAS[1] and two SOPs were developed in 2024 by EMAO, which serve as the basis for the QMS. Since the EMAO Operations Cell was the sole demining organization in the country, an operational accreditation process was deemed unnecessary at the time EMAO was established. The 2024 edition of NMAS reflects advancements in the industry and incorporates references to the revised IMAS, though the development of EMAO Operation Cell SOPs remains in progress.

Quality Management System (Three-Stage Process):

a. Quality Assurance (QA):

- QA teams inspected technical survey teams and clearance units during and prior to the completion of their tasks to ensure compliance with national standards and EMAO SOPs.

b. Quality Control (QC):

- After task completion, the QC team managed the handover process.
- The process involved:
  - Informing the QC team upon task completion by survey and clearance teams.

[1] The NMAS cover the following areas: information management; technical surveys; non-technical surveys; manual mine clearance; land release; battle area clearance; marking explosive ordnance hazards; explosive ordnance risk education; EOD; quality management; medical support to demining operations; storage, transportation and handling of explosives; investigation and reporting of accidents and incidents; post-clearance inspections. Additionally there are two SOPs on and Tasking and Prioritization.

- Organizing a handover event with local leaders and administration representatives.
- Demonstrating the cleared area to attendees, including a physical walkover of the land by the QC team.
- The QC Officer briefing local authorities with maps and reports on the cleared area and officially transferring the land to them.
- Signing a completion certificate, witnessed and endorsed by community leaders and local authorities.

b. Documentation:

At this stage the EMAO QC officer presents signed and stamped documents to local authorities, confirming the clearance. These documents are also signed by the EMAO director and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) focal person and archived by the government.

In November 2024, EMAO, with technical support from UNMAS, processed the desk accreditation for six international NGOs for field deployment, as follows: BBC Media Action, DCA, DRC, Hallo Trust, HI, and MAG. EMAO and UNMAS collaborate in four key areas: QMS support, information management, mentoring of the EMAO team in mine action sector management, and overall capacity building.

5. National demining structures

Recognizing the dangers posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war, and unexploded ordnance, the Ethiopian government established EMAO in February 2001. This marked a significant shift, transferring mine action responsibilities from the military to a civilian humanitarian demining capacity. EMAO, created by Council of Ministers decree, became the principal agency responsible for organizing, managing, planning, coordinating, regulating, and executing humanitarian demining and mine risk education. Initially, EMAO reported to the Office of the Prime Minister, with strategic oversight provided by an inter-ministerial Management Board.

In 2012, as the majority of accessible minefields were cleared, the government dissolved EMAO. Remaining tasks were transferred to the Ministry of Defense Engineering Main Department. This decision was driven by several factors: the remaining hazardous areas were deemed more accessible to the military; decreasing demining resources necessitated integration with the Defense budget; and leveraging existing military capacity was seen as beneficial, particularly given Ethiopian forces' involvement in peacekeeping operations. The Engineering Main Department Demining Office assumed responsibility for mine action survey, clearance, risk

education, stockpile destruction, and advocacy, while victim assistance was overseen by the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs.

This arrangement persisted until late 2018, when the Ministry of Defense Head Office assumed direct control of mine action operations, retaining the EMAO name. This restructuring aimed to streamline communication with external partners and provide the Ministry with direct control over resources, further consolidating mine action efforts within the Ministry of Defense.

The role of the EMAO is to:

- Collecting and processing data on areas suspected of being contaminated with mines, ERW

  and their parts;

- Keeping records of area clearance, of found and destroyed mines, ERW and their parts;
- Marking areas suspected of mine contamination areas;
- Performing quality control for clearance at the work site;
- Technical survey of suspected hazardous areas by applying the recognized methods;
- Clearing the confirmed /mined areas;
- Provide EORE to the affected communities.
- Cooperate with international humanitarian demining organizations and perform all tasks inline with international standards for humanitarian demining fitted to the Ethiopian context.

Currently, EMAO has 161 permanent staff members supported by other standby forces of the MoD Main Engineering department that could provide surge support. EMAO is the sole mandated organization responsible to manage and oversee the mine action sector in Ethiopia with the exception of victim assistance.

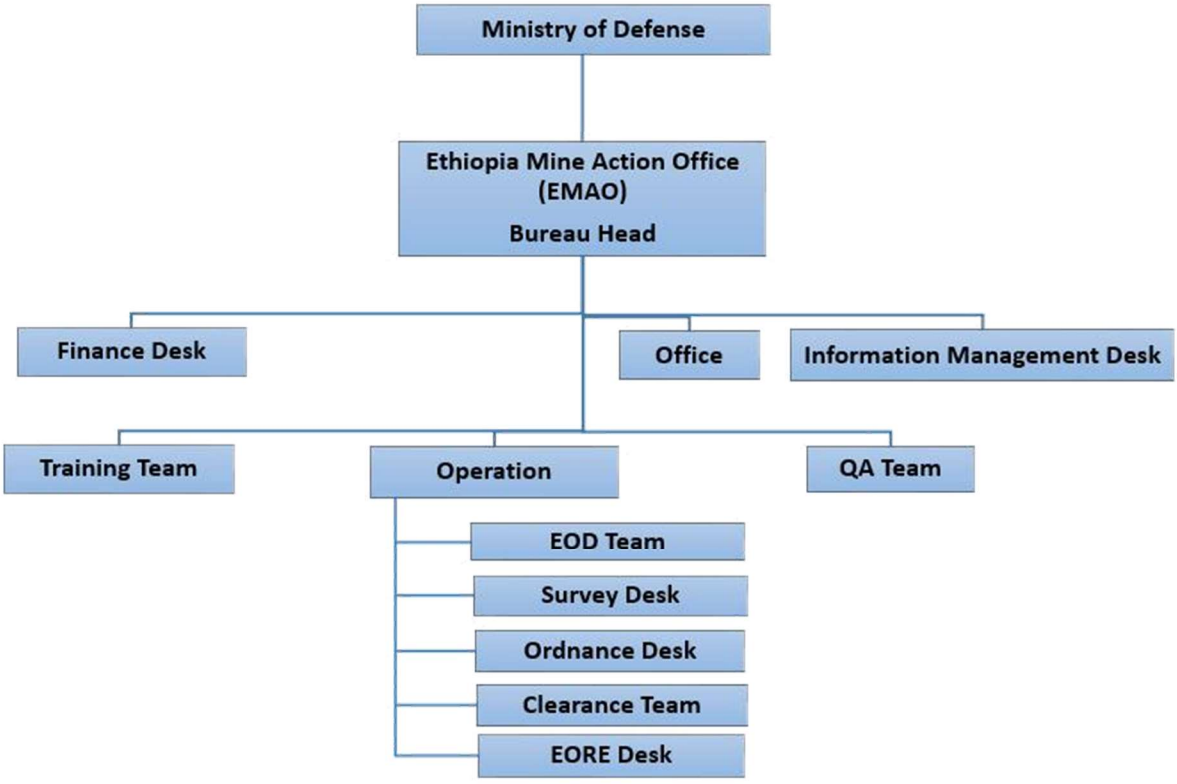


Figure 3 - National demining structure

The following mine action operators are undertaking various activities:

BBC Media: BBC Media's humanitarian mine action activities consist of EORE and support with raising the awareness on the impact of landmines and ERW.

DRC: Their humanitarian mine action activities consist of EORE, TS, NTS, clearance (manual, mechanical, EOD and BAC), support to stockpile destruction and information management, focusing on contaminated areas in Northwest Tigray.

DCA: DCA will implement humanitarian mine action activities—including EORE, NTS, EOD, Spot Task—across several regions in Afar and with potential for expansion in Amhara region.

Empowering People for Sustainable Solution (EPSS): plans to implement EORE and NTS in communities at risk in the Northwestern and Eastern Zones of Tigray.

HI: plans to implement Humanitarian Mine Action activities in different regions in Tigray, including EORE, Victim Assistance, NTS, EOD, Clearance and BAC in the South-Eastern Zone. HI shall also support capacity-building efforts for the national mine action authorities.

The HALO Trust: The HALO Trust Ethiopia will initially concentrate its efforts on the Afar region. This is subject to change based on new evidence found and evolving EMAO priorities. HALO is prepared to deploy to other regions should the circumstances require, and funding allow to conduct NTS, TS, EOD, Clearance and BAC activities.

MAG: is dedicated to supporting Ethiopia's mine action sector by conducting humanitarian mine action activities in Tigray and Amhara focusing on survey and explosive ordnance clearance, EORE, EOD and clearance operations.

UNMAS: UNMAS has opened an office in Ethiopia in 2021, upon request from the Humanitarian Coordinator to support the humanitarian response in Northern Ethiopia. Since then, UNMAS has been working towards the expansion of humanitarian mine action activities in the country, being actively involved in the coordination of the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) under the umbrella of the Protection Cluster, including support to co-coordination of the mine action sector; supporting the safe delivery of aid through the provision of explosive ordnance awareness and training as well as explosive ordnance assessments and mapping.

Following the accreditation of six international NGOs in November 2024 by EMAO, the MoD in Ethiopia requested UNMAS to refocus its support to EMAO to address the following priorities: a) conducting operational accreditation of mine action NGOs, in partnership with EMAO, to ensure compliance with the International Mine Action Standards and relevant NMAS; b) to support EMAO's mine action quality management system, including quality control of mine action activities, through a comprehensive capacity-building programme in partnership between UNMAS and EMAO quality control teams; c) providing mentoring to EMAO personnel on the effective management of mine action activities; and d) support EMAO to operationalize their information management system. UNMAS is currently assisting EMAO along these lines of support.

EMAO and the mine action partners are undertaking a rigorous prioritization process, consulting extensively at both regional and federal levels, to ensure that the resources provided by all stakeholders are allocated strategically and effectively.

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

6.1. The development and revision of National Mine Action Standards and Standard Operating Procedures

In mid-2024, EMAO and UNMAS organized a national mine action standards workshop to outline the development process and define roles and responsibilities, focusing on assigning specific chapters to interested INGOs.

Additionally, EMAO personnel and key members of the mine action sector in Ethiopia, including representatives from INGOs and UNMAS, participated in a four-day Regional Training on NMAS held in Nairobi from 4–8 November 2024 organized by GICHD. This provided an opportunity to review and advance the NMAS while sharing experiences with neighboring countries such as South Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan. Currently, the development and revision of NMAS and SOPs remain ongoing, with 50% of the NMAS standards already completed. The current approach involves applying the updated NMAS concurrently with the operational accreditation process, which incorporates both desk and on-site assessments. Moreover, periodic revision will be undertaken to align NMAS with the International Mine Action Standards and fulfil commitments under Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

6.2. Establishment of a priority setting system to determine the priority of the areas that needed Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey, Clearance, Victims Assistance, and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

A national draft prioritization matrix2 is being developed by the sector to guide TS, NTS, Clearance, Victim Assistance, and EORE efforts. The draft matrix, once approved will be updated quarterly, uses open-source information and data from previous clearance activities, including district population size, incident and accident numbers, humanitarian/development work, and accessibility. Priorities are calculated at the district level through technical working groups with stakeholders starting from regions, to zonal and woreda level.

[2] UNMAS Developed Prioritization Matrix is yet to be assessed by the sector

6.3 Information Management System

EMAO is giving special attention to Information Management. In collaboration with UNMAS and other partners, different training sessions have been organized addressing reporting, data validation and information management. These trainings have enhanced the capacity of the personnel in data management. Additionally, with the support of GICHD, HI and DCA and UNMAS, EMAO is in the process of implementing IMSMA Core which hopefully will support in capturing and managing mine action operations and activities in the country.

6.4 Rapid response mine action activities

Rapid response mine action activities are currently prioritized and focused on saving lives, guided by a mechanism that incorporates input from local authorities and humanitarian sectors. Patterns ongoing ad-hoc survey and explosive hazard assessment efforts have yielded valuable lessons in enhancing effectiveness and efficiency, especially through the adoption of a combination of hotline established by UNMAS and integrating Mine Action into humanitarian rapid assessment and IDPs data tracking methodologies. These efforts have primarily focused on addressing recent conflict contamination rather than legacy minefields, hence, the impact has been significant to support the aid delivery in many Woredas, understand the perception of IDPs and ensure the safety of humanitarian workers to maintain safe behaviour in their deployments.

6.5 Explosive ordnance risk education

Between 2022 and 2024, a total of 227,526 individuals, including 56,946 men, 59,571 women, 55,684 Boys, and 55,325 Girls benefited from EORE through various means of message dissemination, targeted to various gender and age groups and with follow–up surveys to determine the effectiveness of the EORE.

People reached by EORE activities disaggregated by gender and age							
	# of	Number of beneficiaries					
Year	woredas	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total	# of sessions
2020							
2021							
2022	11	10,414	11,365	16,159	17,065	55,003	835
2023	12	16,827	18,293	24,791	24,517	84,428	1,584
2024	46	28,443	25,667	15,996	17,989	88,095	3,288
Grand Total	**69**	**55,684**	**55,325**	**56,946**	**59,571**	**227,526**	**5,710**

Table 12 - Number of people reached by EORE

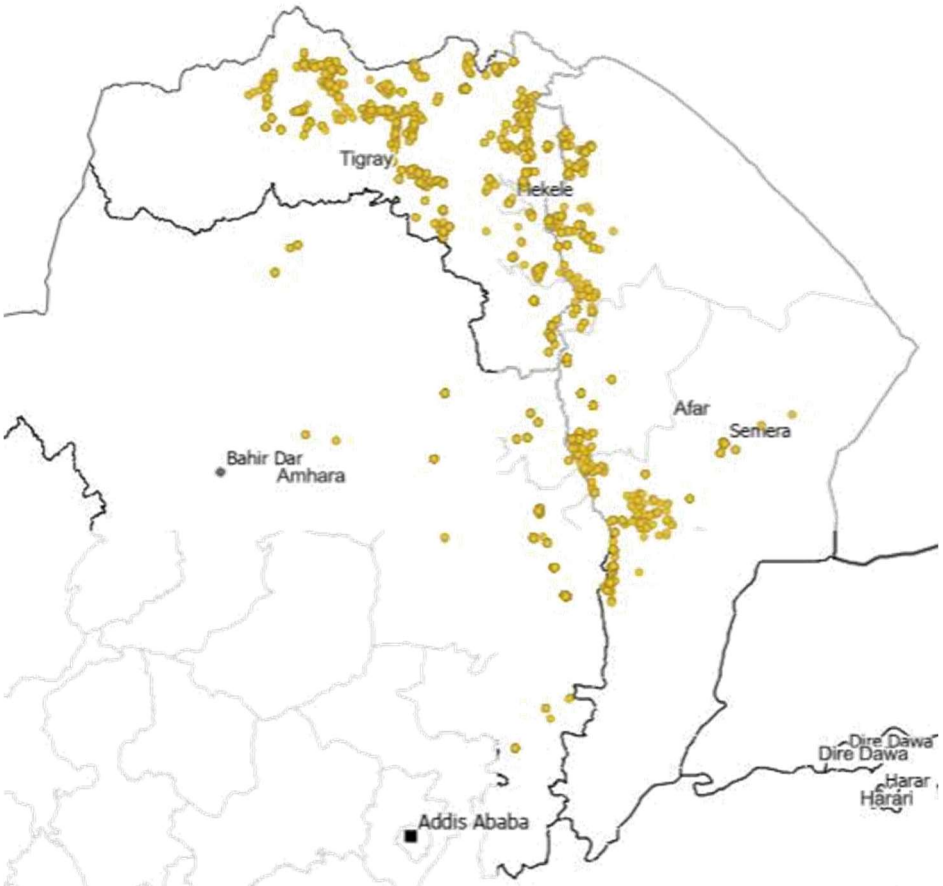


Figure 5 - Locations in Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions in which EORE was conducted

6.6 General mine action assessment

EMAO and other mine action operators, undertook General Mine Action Assessments in Afar, and Tigray to assess possible contamination due to insecurities in addition to the legacy mine fields. These targeted activities have saved lives, facilitated the delivery of crucial aid, enabled the restoration of vital infrastructure, supported the expansion of agricultural activities, and paved the way for other critical development initiatives. These positive outcomes underscore the critical importance of a Regional Baseline Survey (RBLS) to accurately assess the scale and scope of explosive ordnance contamination, especially given the significant changes on the ground resulting from the recent conflict. For example, the conflict in the Amhara region has revealed a newly contaminated geographic area, demonstrating the urgent need for a comprehensive RBLS in the form of NTS in accessible and targeted areas. Following this an accurate and realistic work plan can be made to foster economic growth and community well-being.

6.7 Enhancing partnership with national and international non-governmental organizations

EMAO is supported by MoD and UNMAS accredited six international mine action NGOs and following the organizational accreditation processes in November 2024, these INGOs have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EMAO. Currently, the sector is designing a comprehensive prioritization matrix that addresses the community needs based on multiple factors, including proximity of dangerous areas, number of critical infrastructures blocked, Severity of Accident, and Number of Humanitarian and development project partners presence affected by the presence of explosive ordnance. As of February 2024, EMAO and UNMAS are undertaking the operational accreditation of those INGOs that will be deployed in Afar and Tigray. Currently, EMAO issued two tasking orders to two INGOs to operate in Tigray and Afar.

7. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

Although the landmine and explosive ordnance threat exists throughout the country, civilian deaths and injuries due to UXO and landmines have been occurring mostly in conflict-affected areas in Tigray and Afar. Since the start of information collection mid-July 2023, locations in accessible areas in the Tigray and Afar regions were recorded where UXOs were identified. Contaminated woredas are often located in or near minefields located along the borders with Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan, while unexploded or discarded munitions litter former conflict areas. According to information from open-sources and information collected by mine action partners, explosive ordnance have impacted the life and the welling of civilian populations. While the exact data on the number of victims of explosive ordnance is yet to be confirmed, it is believed that most accidents happened while tampering with explosive devices, stepping on or touching them, or during herding.

8. Socio-economic impact

Landmines deny communities access to their social and economic resources, including land. The situation is aggravated where no markings nor physical indications provide displaced communities with any information about the dangers to their safety and wellbeing.

EO contamination causes social and economic harm by interfering with activities such as agricultural cultivation, herding, pasturing, and water collection, and hinders the safe delivery of humanitarian aid. The removal and the destruction of all forms of dangerous battlefield debris, including explosive remnants of war and/or landmines, are vital prerequisites for sustainable recovery from these impacts.

9. Gender and diversity

EMAO received gender training from UNMAS in 2024. Additionally, EMAO is collaborating with implementing partner Gender Focal Points to develop a Gender and Disability mainstreaming policy for the Ethiopia Mine Action Programme. A potential technical working group, comprising implementing partners and UNMAS GFPs and led by the EMAO Gender and Disability Focal Point, may be established to facilitate effective coordination through regular monthly meetings.

10. Advocacy and coordination effort

The Ethiopia Mine Action Programme achieved significant progress in advocacy and coordination efforts. On the advocacy front, the Head of EMAO, in collaboration with UNMAS, organized a side event during NDM 27, hosted the 4th April commemoration meeting in Addis Ababa, and facilitated two donor events. These efforts were further reinforced by Ethiopia's active participation in the 5th Review Conference held in Cambodia, demonstrating the country's commitment to mine action on the international stage.

In terms of coordination, the MA AoR was formally established in August 2021 with the aim to share information on explosive ordnance and ensure effective coordination of mine action efforts. The MA AoR comprises UN entities, international organizations, and NGOs and meets on a monthly basis.

The MA AoR coordination framework was further bolstered by the activation of three key working groups focused on Information Management, EORE, and victim assistance. These efforts collectively underscore Ethiopia's commitment to enhancing mine action through a collaborative and structured approach.

11. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge

11.1. Analysis of remaining contamination

Table 9 below provides a summary of hazardous areas across regions at the end of 2024. A total of 147 areas, covering 125,177,647 square meters, remain to be addressed (see Annex 1). This includes 120 suspected hazardous areas (121,729,000 square meters) and 27 confirmed hazardous areas (3,448,638 square meters). Somali Region has the largest total area (118,811,204 square meters), while other regions like Oromia, Afar, and Tigray Regions also contribute to the remaining areas.

Ethiopia believes the current figures represent the best available data and acknowledges that these numbers may not be definitive. The dynamic nature of mine action means that further

surveys and clearance operations could reveal additional contamination, especially as communities resettle and land use changes.

Summary as of 2024						
Region	**Suspected Hazardous Area**	**Area (sq.m)**	**Confirmed Hazardous Areas**	**Area (sq.m)**	**Total number of areas to be addressed**	**Total amount of Area (sq.m)**
Afar	8	1,915,300	6	1,755,049	**14**	**3,670,349**
BenshangulGumz	0	0	2	45,000	**2**	**45,000**
Gambela	20	838,000	0	0	**20**	**838,000**
Oromia	13	1,121,105	0	0	**13**	**1,121,105**
Somali	79	117,854,604	16	956,600	**95**	**118,811,204**
Tigray	0	0	3	691,989	**3**	**691,989**
Total	**120**	**121,729,009**	**27**	**3,448,638**	**147**	**125,177,647**

Table 9 - Summary of hazardous areas across regions

11.2. Analysis of Ethiopia threat picture with estimated AP mine contamination in comparison with other states parties in line with landmine monitor report

Despite significant efforts made on land release that reduced Ethiopia's estimated contamination by 89% through mostly cancellation, Ethiopia is currently categorized under the "**massive**" contamination[3] category, with over 100 square kilometres of suspected hazardous areas, alongside countries like Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Iraq. However, this classification is based on preliminary reports, and the actual scale and scope of contamination remain unverified due to the lack of a comprehensive survey. Unlike some other states in this category, Ethiopia's situation is compounded by limited resources and assets, which are essential for conducting accurate landmine surveys. This highlights the urgency of securing adequate funding and technical support to refine its estimates and align its mine action activities with global best practices.

In comparison, countries such as Angola, Chad, and Thailand, classified under the "**large**" category (20–99 square kilometres), have either completed initial assessments or managed their operational challenges more effectively. Meanwhile, states like Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka, categorized under "**medium**" contamination (5–19 square kilometres), have made significant progress in scaling down their estimates through thorough surveys and targeted clearance activities. Ethiopia aims to follow a similar path by employing survey methodologies to better

[3] https://www.the-monitor.org/online-reader/landmine-monitor-2023?anchor=Major-Findings-20974#anc2_3_0

define its contamination levels, with a short to medium term goal of transitioning to the "medium" category and ultimately becoming an AP mine free country. This requires not only financial investments but also strategic partnerships and the deployment of appropriate resources to expedite the survey and clearance process.

11.3. The Amount of time being requested

Ethiopia requests a five-year extension to fulfil its Article 5 obligations, (31 December 2025-31 December 2030).

Rationale for the period of the request

Ethiopia is committed to addressing its remaining Article 5 mine clearance challenge by 31 December 2030.

During this time, Ethiopia will aim to resurvey 147 known and suspected mined areas, and conduct surveys in Tigray, and Afar to accurately assess the extent of explosive ordnance contamination. Surveys in Omoria, and Amhara States will be assessed on an ongoing basis by ensuring access to EMAO and implementing partners.

The NTS, which will be conducted by EMAO and implementing partners, will encompass surveying remaining minefields and recently affected areas. In this way, while recognising the focus on addressing Ethiopia's Article 5 obligations, the workplan provides scope for EMAO and implementing partners to survey all EO present in the priority areas and to address the impact of all EO. In this way, the totality of the impact of mined areas will be addressed by Ethiopia in the pro-active response to all explosive ordnance contamination.

This survey is crucial for data-driven decision-making and understanding the impact of explosive ordnance on communities. The survey is to take up to 24 months, contingent on funding being secured, the recruitment, and training of survey teams, as well as the impact of new hazards, and security conditions in the areas of operation.

The requested five-year extension is projected for the completion of the NTS of the areas new contamination occurred within the first two years, followed by three years dedicated to clearance activities. The second phase will focus on addressing legacy mine fields in Afar, Tigray, Somlai, Oromia, Benshangul Gumuz and Ganbella from 1-5 years, and the third phase focuses on EOD spot task response throughout the extension period as shown below.

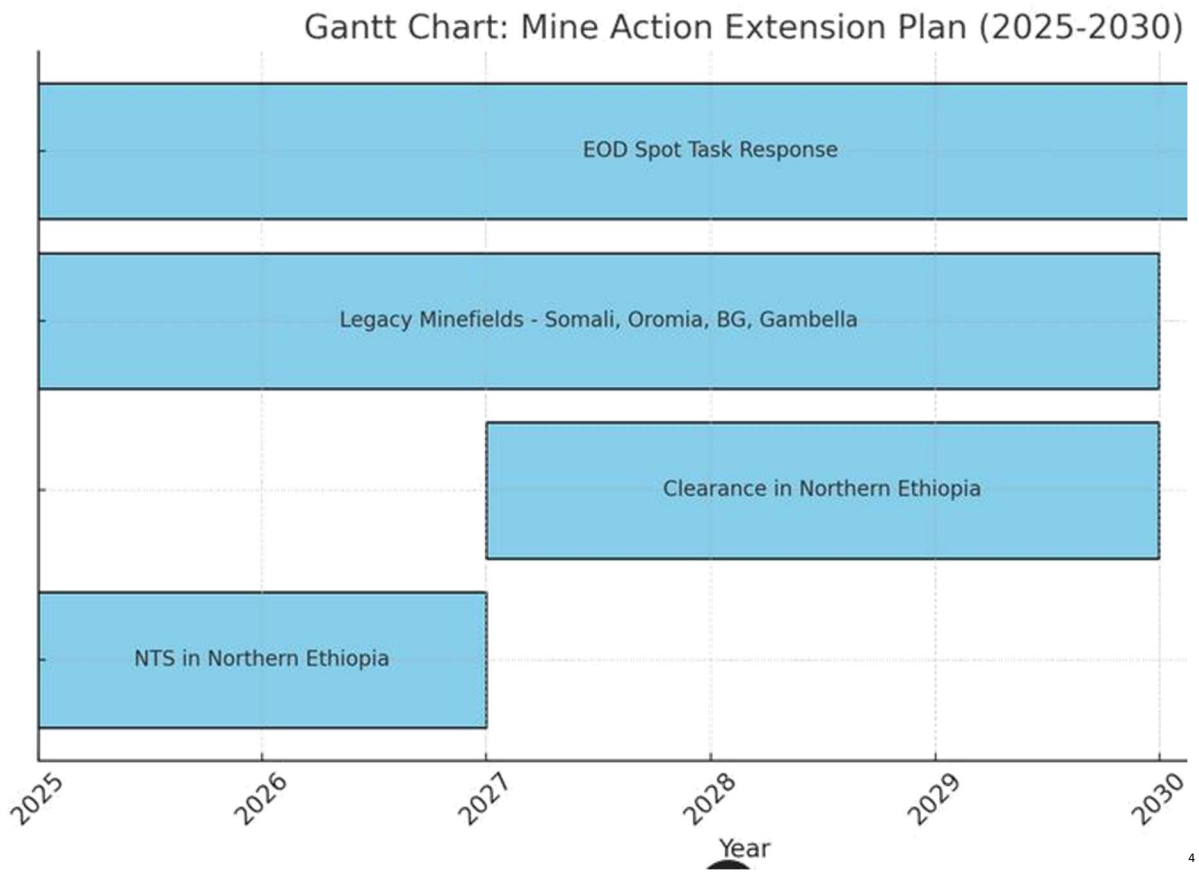


Figure 6 – Extension request Gannt chart[5]

The above Gannt chart shows the five-year extension plan (2026-2030):

- **NTS of new contamination**: Scheduled for the first two years (2026-2027).
- **Clearance activities**: Planned for 2028-2030.
- **Legacy minefields in Afar, Tigary, Somali, Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, and Gambella**: Addressed throughout the five years (2026-2030).
- **EOD spot task response**: Ongoing across the entire extension period (2026-2030).

The Ethiopia Mine Action Programme will utilize 2025 as a preparatory phase to achieve full operational readiness. This will include recruitment, training, procurement of equipment, and conducting reconnaissance and follow-up assessments. Additionally, teams will be deployed to carry out critical EOD spot task activities. This phased approach acknowledges the dynamic nature of contamination in Ethiopia, where resolution to ongoing conflicts may lead to increased

[5] Afar and Tigray are also included in the legacy mine field 39

freedom of movement and discovery of previously unknown minefields, particularly along border areas. The survey will also provide a clearer picture of the overall EO challenge. Enabling the development of a prioritized clearance plan focused on community impact, humanitarian needs, development interventions, and socio-economic well-being. In this case, Ethiopia aims to submit, by 30 April 2028, an updated work plan for the remaining period of the extension request.

12. Detailed work plan for the period of the requested extension

The implementation of the work plan for the extension period request depends on several factors, including understanding the scale and defining the scope of the problem. This effort requires a capacity assessment followed by development initiatives, as achieving complete mine clearance demands sufficient resources and capacity to fully address the issue. As such, during the five-year extension, Ethiopia will also focus on the following key objectives throughout the period of the request:

- Develop National Strategy: Develop a comprehensive National Mine Action Strategy.
- Refine National Standards: Revise and update the remaining National Mine Action Standards.
- Refine the draft survey plan: Establish a survey plan for targeted areas.
- Annual Planning: Formulate annual work plans to fulfil Article 5 obligations.
- Enhance the capacity of EMAO to undertake quality control and quality assurance of mine action operators, and mine action coordination.
- Enhance Information Management: Strengthen and improve the mine action Information Management system, by operationalising IMSMA Core.

12.1. Detailed work plan

The work plan further outlines Ethiopia's aim to;

The primary consideration to the work plan is the sector to use 2025 to build resources, and institutional, personnel, and financial capacities. Following this the approach:

1. Survey and clearance of 147 mined areas measuring 125,177,647 square metres in **Afar, BenshangulGumz, Gambela, Oromia, Somali, and Tigray regions.**
2. Conduct survey in Tigray and Afar States
3. Conduct emergency clearance tasks in response to community requests and humanitarian interventions.

Due to the nature of conflict, limitations due to safety and accessibility, and significant funding restraints, a full, cost detailed work plan for the five-year period is not yet feasible. Furthermore, the workplan does not seek to address mined areas located on the Ethiopia-Eritrea or Ethiopia - Somali border until a political agreement is in place to ensure the safety of demining teams. EMAO will continue to monitor and work with relevant bodies to ensure that as soon as areas become accessible, a survey capacity will be deployed.

Ethiopia, is therefore submitting a two-year detailed, costed work plan for survey, clearance and Mine Risk education. That will determine the clearance plan for the remaining period of the extension request. The aim is to obtain funding and build capacity in 2025, in order to carry out a 24-month survey (January 2026 - December 2027) to develop a clearer understanding of the threat, terrain, accessibility, priority and cost of clearing identified hazardous areas. This will inform an updated work plan to be submitted in April 2028, including a resource mobilisation strategy to make a strong, evidence-based case for funding completion of Ethiopia's remaining Article 5 challenge. From 2028, focus will begin building on the result of the survey to the clearance of the remaining mined areas, however, limited rapid response clearance may take place based on priority and needs.

The work plan projects that the survey will take 2 years based on the outcomes of survey, a detailed work plan for the clearance of the remaining mined areas will be submitted on 30 April 2028, with a list of very high and high priority areas, using a common prioritization system, considering various parameters. Progress towards these objectives will be regularly monitored and reported to States Parties annually through Article 7 reports, as well as through informal and formal meetings related to the Convention.

12.1.1. Current capacities are available to implement the activities provided in the work plan.

The following national and international operators have been deployed to the following regions and Zones. Please refer to Table 10 for an overview of the allocation of responsibilities on mine action.

Organization	Region	Activity
EMAO	All Land release in Afar, Tigray, Somali, Gambela, Benshangul Gumuz, and Oromia.	Overseeing Body and through its operation wing EMAO aims to undertake MA activities in all legacy mine fields
UNMAS	Afar, Amhara, Tigray	Capacity building of EMAO, information management, assessment and MA AoR coordination
BBC Media Action	Tigray and Afar	EORE
DCA	Afar and Amhara	EORE, NTS, TS, BAC, EOD and Clearance
DRC	Afar and Tigray	EORE, NTS, TS, BAC, EOD and Clearance
HI	Tigray	EORE, NTS, TS, BAC, EOD and Clearance
MAG	Tigray	EORE, NTS, TS, BAC, EOD and Clearance
The Halo Trust	Afar	EORE, NTS, TS, BAC, EOD and Clearance
ePSS (NNGO)	Afar and Tigray	EORE and NTS
RaDO (NNGO)	Afar and Tigray	EORE and NTS

Table 10 - List of Accredited Mine Action NGOs

This structured deployment is based on needs assessments and collaborative planning, aiming to maximize the impact of mine action efforts across Ethiopia. Due to the predominance of legacy minefields in Somali Region, and the accessibility and safety issues in accessing several States, a State based work plan has been produced at a woreda level (district).

Methodologies used during the survey:

The following methodologies have been agreed for the survey teams.

EMAO will conduct desk assessment and through possible contamination mapping based on various sources and produce a plan to ascertain location where survey will be conducted. Upon receiving tasking order MTTs will conduct the following activities as part of the village by village survey:

1) Establish community mine action liaison with communities, local authority and elders.

2) Survey and record hazardous areas based on direct and indirect evidence of EO.

3) Establish control markers and mark the accessible (to the communities) boundaries of hazards.

4) Resurvey already recorded hazardous areas, to update related information based on new evidence. This may result in cancellation of the entire or part/s of the hazardous areas.

5) Establish hazard signs and markings, especially on accessible sides of the hazards to the communities.

6) Conduct technical surveys in certain SHAs in order to either confirm the presence of EO with defined boundaries for further clearance, or release the areas as a result of appropriate TS approaches.

7) Remove spot EO/ERW, with immediate threat to the communities and population.

8) Release/clearance of small-size hazards with immediate threat to the communities and population.

9) Provision of EORE in response to emergencies and when needed during the village by village survey EOD operations.

10) Respond to mine action hotline calls based on the request of affected communities/people.

11) EO accident/casualty data collection, disability awareness within the EO affected communities and referrals of the EO victims to the appropriate service providers.

The expected outcomes of the State-wide village by village survey include but not restricted to the following:

1) Survey and recording of the EO contamination, not being surveyed before.

2) Marking of hazards in order for the communities to be warned about the presence of EO.

3) Cancellation of recorded hazardous areas based on “No evidence of EO” anymore.

4) Decrease in the size of recorded hazardous areas, as a result of resurvey; based evidence.

5) Removal of the spot EO and small-size hazards that pose immediate threat to the people.

6) Up to date information about the real scope of the EO contamination in Ethiopia.

7) Delivery of EORE to the affected communities, and EO casualties' data collection.

8) Reduction in the number of civilian accidents. Ethiopia will regularly update State Parties regarding the progress, achievements and outcomes of the targeted regional village by village survey activities, and any possible changes to the work plan will also be communicated on a regular basis. The table below shows an estimated budget for the implementation of targeted regional villages by village surveys and the need for quick response capacity/teams in the northern regions.

12.1.2 Capacity building

Capacity building in mine action focuses on key activities such as updating mine action standards, developing a comprehensive national strategy, strengthening EMAO's capabilities in information management, quality assurance, and coordination, and ensuring the effective implementation of the IMSMA system. These efforts are essential to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of mine action programs in Ethiopia. Capacity building support in the sector is paramount, linking mine action with other sectors, including the humanitarian and development aspect.

12.1.3. Regional survey plan

The regional survey plan for 2026 and 2027 focuses on surveying mined areas across several regions in Ethiopia. In 2026, the Somali region will see surveys in multiple woredas, with significant areas like Aware (90,850,200 square meters) and Danod (1,900,000 square meters) being covered. Gambela's Akobo woreda will also be surveyed, covering 838,000 square meters. In 2027, the Somali region will continue with surveys in Kebridehar, Kelafo, and Mlmulko, among others, while the Benshangul-Gumuz region will focus on Kumruk and Homosha. The Oromia region will survey woredas such as Akaki (1,020,000 square meters), Babile, and Cheliya. The surveys across these regions are critical to understanding the scope of contamination and planning clearance efforts.

Year	Region	Woredas to survey	No of gazeteer Kabelle	Area (Sqm)
2026	Somali	Adadle	2	7,500
		Aware	19	90,850,200

		Barey	7	125,504
		Charati	2	280,000
		Danan	10	312,000
		Danod	3	1,900,000
		Degehamedo	3	16,020,000
		Dihun	2	810,000
		Dolobay	5	170,000
		Ferfer	7	270,000
		Gode	9	348,500
		Gura Baqaqsa	1	50,000
		Hamero	4	40,000
		Imi	6	105,000
	Gambela	Akobo	20	838,000

Table 11 – Regional Land release Plan

Year	Region	Woredas to survey	No of gazeteer Kabelle	Area (Sqm)
2027	Somali	Kebridehar	1	15,000
		Kelafo	2	500,000
		Mlmulko	1	6,000,000
		Mustahil	3	132,500
		Shekosh	2	640,000
		Shilabo	1	10,000
		Warder	5	225,000
	Benshangul Gumuz	Kumruk	1	40,000
		Homosha	1	5,000
	Oromia	Akaki	2	1,020,000
		Babile (OR)	4	42,000
		Cheliya	1	300
		Gursum (OR)	4	58,000
		Mana SIbu	1	5
		Meta Robi	1	800

Table 12 - Regional Land Release Plan

12.1.4 Detailed survey work plan per region:

12.1.4.1 AFAR

Aim and Current Capacity

Remaining challenge: 14 mined areas measuring 3,670,349 square metres, including 6 confirmed mined areas measuring 1,755,049 square metres, and 8 suspected mined areas measuring 1,915,300 square metres.

Aim: To Survey 14 remaining mined areas in 17 woreda's.

Projected Capacity: 4 Survey / EOD teams.

Afar survey plan

Year	Woredas to survey	Status	No of Kabelle	Area (Sqm)
2026	Abaala	New EO Contamination (NCE)		Extent unknown
	Megale	NCE		Extent unknown
	Erebti	NCE		Extent unknown
	Wasema	NCE		Extent unknown
	Koneba	NCE		Extent unknown
	Berhale	NCE		
	Aura	NCE		Extent unknown
	Ewa	NCE		Extent unknown
	Gulina	NCE		Extent unknown
	Teru	NCE		Extent unknown
	Yalo	NCE		Extent unknown
2027	Telelek	NCE		
	Dawe	NCE		
	Elidar	Legacy	Lamsan	1,000,000
			Lamsan	480,000
			Lamsan	120,000

			Lamsan	80,000
			Lamsan	60,000
			Lamsan	15,000
	Dalol	Legacy	Gersat	600,000
			Gersat	300,000
			Gersat	300,000
			Gersat	225,000
			Gersta	160,300
	Berhale	Legacy	Aynedib	200,000
	Afambo	Legacy	Daka	100,000
			Daka	30,000

Table 13. Regional Land release Plan

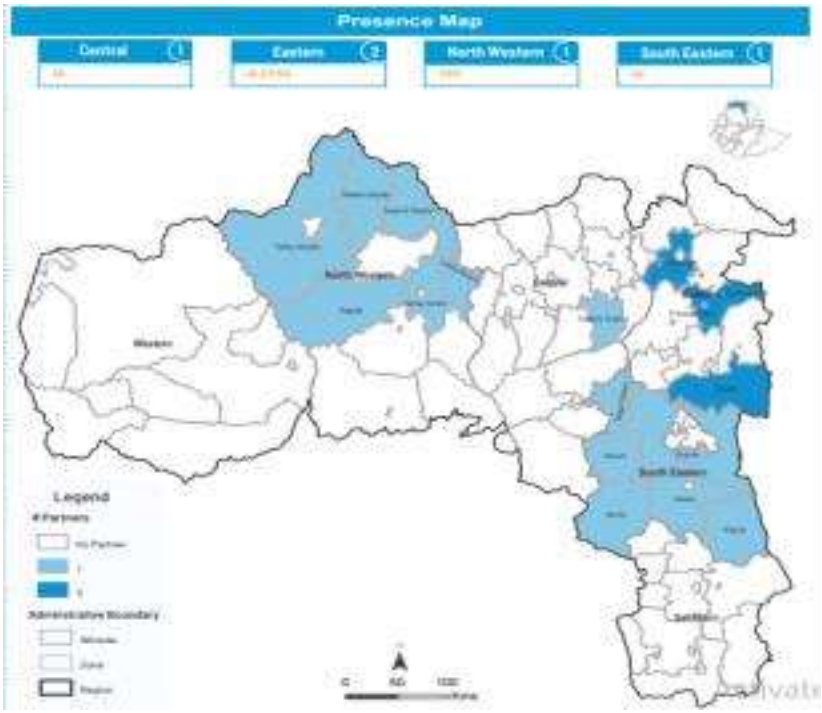
Afar - Budget required for the initial two-year survey plan

The financial breakdown for mine action activities over 2026 and 2027 in Afar requires a total budget of $6.5 million, distributed across key operational areas. Survey and spot task activities account for the largest allocation, with $3.2 million split between $1.5 million in 2026 and $1.7 million in 2027. Clearance operations require $1.25 million, while EORE activities are exclusively planned for 2026, with a budget of $300,000. Victim assistance, coordination, and equipment each play significant roles, with respective allocations of $600,000, $350,000, and $600,000 over the two years. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives are planned with $200,000, evenly distributed between the years. This phased and diversified budget ensures a balanced approach to addressing mine action priorities.

Item	2026	2027	Total
Survey/Spot Task Teams	1,500,000	1,700,000	3,200,000
Clearance		1,250,000	1,250,000
EORE	300,000		300,000
Victim Assistance	400,000	200,000	600,000
Coordination	200,000	150,000	350,000
Equipment	400,000	200,000	600,000
Capacity building	100,000	100,000	200,000
Total	**2,900,000**	**3,600,000**	**6,500,000**

Table 14. Regional Land release Plan

TIGRAY



MAP: Administrative boundaries and MA partners presence Map

Aim and Current Capacity

Remaining challenge: 3 confirmed mined areas measuring 691,989 square metres

Aim: To Survey 3 remaining confirmed mined areas, and conduct survey in 93 woreda's.

Project Capacity: EMAO, HI, DRC and MAG will recruit and train 7 Multi-Task Teams[6] in 2025. These Teams will be trained in NTS, EORE, and EOD support and IM in March 2025, with demining and Battle Area Clearance training to follow. This approach provides time to import critical equipment, and the operational capacity to conduct EOD activities from 2026 onwards.

<u>Projected timeline of activities – Somali</u>

- Recruitment of Teams, (deminers, survey, EORE and Medics)
- Training of teams completed
- Deploy 3x MTTs and 1x NTS, with 1x MTT focused on Eastern Zone support to EPSS
- Clearance training takes place

[6] Multi-task teams will be equipped to carry out survey, MRE, and emergency explosive ordnance clearance tasks.

Early Assessment – SE Tigray

1. Though evidence from early NTS is limited, a picture is emerging in SE Tigray of a key threat to populations being dangerous UXO taken from former battle areas. Minefields are expected to be identified around former defensive positions at hill and mountain tops that feature low on a prioritisation score and are labour intensive.

Early Assessment – Eastern Zone

2. The Eastern Zone is large and runs along the border with Afar where there is a significant threat from dangerous EO to local populations and a strong need for EOD capacity. In addition, there are reported minefields close to communities that need to be surveyed. BAC tasks will be in abundance – with one already identified.

Tigray Regional survey plan

With the projected capacity of 7 Multi-Task Teams conduct the village-by-village survey activities in 7 Zones, 93 Waredas and 603 Kebeles of Tigray. The table below illustrates the nationwide village by village survey multi-year work plan:

Year	No Zones	No Waredas	No Kibeles
2026	7	46	300
2027	7	47	300

Table 15. Regional Land release Plan

The regional baseline survey will be completed in two years, but a small capacity of rapid response teams (2 teams/zone) across 6 zones regions will be required to respond to emergency tasks, removal of immediate threats of EO, conducting confirmation assessments, and providing EORE and EO victim assistance data collection.

Tigray - Budget required for the initial two-year survey plan

Item	2026	2027	Total
MultiTaskTeams	2,100,000	2,100,000	4,200,000
Coordination	0	0	0
Equipment	500,000	0	500,000
Capacity building	200,000	0	200,000
Total	2,800,000	2,100,000	**4,900,000**

Table 16. Regional Land release Plan

Remaining challenge:

Somali: There are 95 mined areas covering a total of 118,811,204 square meters, consisting of 16 confirmed mined areas (956,600 square meters) and 79 suspected mined areas (117,854,604 square meters).

Aim: To Survey 95 remaining mined areas across 30 woredas in the Somali Region. Additionally, the legacy minefield survey plan will extend to the Afar, Tigray, Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Gambella regions. (work on budget).

- In Gambella, 20 suspected mined areas covering a total of 838,000 square meters are concentrated in a single woreda, Akobo.
- In Benishangul-Gumuz, two confirmed mined areas spanning 45,000 square meters are located in two woredas.
- In Oromia, 13 mined locations totaling 1,121,105 square meters are spread across seven woredas.

Survey Plan Overview: The survey activity in this region will be undertaken by EMAO. The regional survey plan for 2026 and 2027 outlines a comprehensive strategy to survey mined areas across the Somali, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Oromia regions. The Somali Region dominates the plan, both in the number of woredas and the scale of the areas to be surveyed, emphasizing its high priority within the national mine action strategy.

In 2026, the Somali Region alone includes 13 woredas, covering over 111 million square meters, with the Aware woreda accounting for the majority at 90.85 million square meters. Gambella's Akobo woreda also features prominently, with a planned survey of 838,000 square meters. By

contrast, the 2027 plan expands into additional regions, including Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia, while maintaining focus on the Somali Region. In this year, notable areas such as Mlmulko in Somali and Akaki in Oromia stand out, with 6 million and 1.02 million square meters slated for survey, respectively.

Projected Capacity: In 2026, EMAO projects to deploy four teams in Somali and Gambela regions. In 2027, EMAO plans to deploy the same four teams to Benishangul and Oromia.

Budget required for clearance plan in Somali region (USD)

Item	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
MultiTaskTeams	2,827,872.48	2,855,938.96	2,841,905.72	2,849,923.48	2,842,911.66	14,218,552.24
Coordination	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	725,789.45
Equipment	837,458.17	255,103.25	111,927.75	41,864.31	269,173.22	1,515,527
Capacity building	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	1,196,509
Grand Total	4,049,790.30	3,495,501.86	3,338,303.12	3,276,247.44	3,496,544.53	**17,649,654.50**

Table 17. Budget required for clearance plan in Somali region (USD)

The overall Grand Total of **USD 17,649,654.50** represents the cumulative operational activity across the five-year period, providing a comprehensive view of the land release activity scale and resource allocation.

Early Assessment: Based on assessments undertaken in 2024, the relatively low number of mines found in this vast suspected contaminated area, and 2019 extension request report analysis, it is estimated that only 2% of the contaminated land is expected to contain AP mines. For instance, in the Somali Region, out of the 95 mined areas covering a total of 118,811,204 square meters, 12 minefields—each exceeding 2 million square meters—account for 112,000,000 square meters. These minefields are prioritized for survey during the 2026 survey year (see table below).

No.	Record Number	Regions	Wereda	Community	Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines
1	ELIS-2958-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	40,000,000.00
2	ELIS-2961-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	21,000,000.00
3	ELIS-3064-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Diba	16,000,000.00
4	ELIS-2965-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	6,000,000.00
5	ELIS-2964-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	6,000,000.00
6	ELIS-3069-1	Somali	Mlmulko	Rakey	6,000,000.00
7	ELIS-2960-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	4,000,000.00
8	ELIS-2957-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000.00
9	ELIS-2955-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000.00
10	ELIS-2968-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	3,000,000.00
11	ELIS-2951-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	2,000,000.00
12	ELIS-2959-1	Somali	Aware	Gashanka	2,000,000.00
				Total	112,000,000.00

Table 19. Regional Land release Plan – List of remanning contamination in Somali

EORE Work Plan :

Following the discussion held during the APMBC extension request workshop, the EORE working group provided a breakdown of the 2-year EORE plan. The plan seen in the table below shows the EORE beneficiaries' projection across six regions: Afar, Tigray, Gambella, Somali, Oromia, and Amhara. The plan categorizes beneficiaries into boys, girls, men, and women, providing a total for each region. Tigray has the highest total reach with 156,800 people, followed by Amhara with 145,600. Afar, Somalia, Gambella, and Oromia followed with 70,700, 61,600, 11,200, and 33,600, respectively. In terms of demographic distribution, boys consistently form the largest group since they represent the highest EO casualty figure in the country. The grand total across all regions indicates a reach of 479,500 people, with boys comprising the largest share (174,000), followed by girls (147,000), men (114,800), and women (83,300). Tigray and Somali regions alone account for more than half of the total population served, highlighting significant engagement in these areas due to the contamination levels present. The variation in total reach across regions may reflect differing population densities, levels of need, or operational focus. This data provides valuable insights for resource allocation and targeted interventions.

EORE intervention plan

Region	No of locations	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Afar	14	28000	21000	14000	7700	70700
Tigray	28	56000	42000	33600	25200	156800
Gambella	6	4000	3000	2400	1800	11200
Somali	22	22000	16500	13200	9900	61600
Oromia	6	12000	9000	7200	5400	33600
Amhara	28	52000	39000	31200	23400	145600
Grand total		**174,000**	**147,000**	**114,800**	**83,300**	**479500**

Table 20- EORE intervention plan

13.Victim Assistance

While EMAO is responsible for mine clearance and mine risk education, victim assistance falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MOWSA). The Ministry has established a national committee comprising of various ministries, agencies and organizations of persons with disabilities and other relevant institutions to coordinate, monitor and follow up

activities related to disabilities, the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), including victim assistance activities.

Initiatives such as the establishment of a national EO hotline, spearheaded by UNMAS, through which the public can report issues related to suspected EO, which also has the potential to report EO accidents with additional sensitization are commendable. Nevertheless, there is a need to apply a multi-sectorial approach to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This includes efforts such as the access to rehabilitation services, including psychological and psychosocial services, physiotherapy, assistive devices and occupational therapy, the strengthening of a centralized database/national information management system, the development of a national referral mechanism for people affected by explosive ordnance, the improvement of the accessibility to first aid and the provision of emergency medical care for affected people, while removing barriers including physical, social, cultural, as well as attitudinal and communication barriers to access services.

Even though Ethiopia reported improvements in the availability of and accessibility to medical care and physical rehabilitation services for victims of explosive ordnance, especially in remote and rural areas, the national capacity to manage and address the consequences of EO contamination nationwide remains insufficient. The absence of coherent, systematic, and continued victim assistance support, including readily available and accessible medical and/or psycho-social services, challenge the likelihood of addressing mine action incidents continuing to happen and/or go unreported, or even unattended.

Accidents involving EO demonstrate the urge for action in certain areas in Northern Ethiopia and require efforts from the mine action community, including donors and the UN, to assure that everyday routines in these communities can take place without the threat of explosive hazards.

Despite the challenges encountered in addressing victim assistance issues, Ethiopia has been proactively working on mine victim assistance and tackling the problems caused by landmines. Strategic interventions and ongoing efforts:

Mine Victim Assistance Efforts

1. **Victim Assistance Actions**: Ethiopia has developed and implemented a national action plan to provide comprehensive and integrated assistance to mine victims. This includes access to first aid, emergency medical care, rehabilitation centers, prosthetic and orthotic workshops, and mobile outreach teams.

2. **Legislation and Policies:** The Ethiopian government has enacted several laws and policies to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including mine victims. These include the Proclamation concerning the Rights to Employment for Persons with Disabilities and the Federal Civil Servant Proclamation, which provides special preference in recruitment and promotion for qualified candidates with disabilities.
3. **International Legal Instrument**s: Ethiopia ratified many international human right legal instruments including UNCRPD to improve the lives of persons with disabilities in general and mine victims in particular.
4. Implementation of victim assistance programs to support survivors.
5. Collaboration with international organizations for technical and financial aid.
6. Ongoing mine clearance operations to ensure safer communities.
7. Provision of medical and psychological support to mine victims.
8. Enhancing public awareness about mine risks and preventive measures

Victim assistance endeavors in Ethiopia face several strategic issues that can impact their effectiveness. Here are some key challenges:

1. **Resource Allocation:** Ensuring that sufficient resources are allocated to victim assistance programs is a significant challenge. Limited funding hinders the ability to provide comprehensive support to victims in Ethiopia.
2. **Coordination and Collaboration:** Effective victim assistance requires coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community groups. Because of weak collaboration there are fragmented services and gaps in support.
3. **Legal and Policy Frameworks**: Inconsistent or inadequate legal and policy frameworks can impede the delivery of victim assistance. Ensuring that laws and policies are in place to protect victims' rights and provide necessary support is crucial.
4. **Training and Capacity Building**: Providing adequate training for professionals involved in victim assistance is essential. This includes law enforcement, healthcare providers, and social workers. Continuous capacity building is necessary to address emerging challenges and improve service delivery.
5. **Access to Services**: Victims may face barriers in accessing services due to geographic, cultural, or linguistic factors. Ensuring that services are accessible to all victims, regardless of their background, is a critical issue.

6. **Data Collection and Research:** Collecting accurate data on victimization and the effectiveness of assistance programs is vital for informed decision-making. However, there are challenges in Ethiopia in gathering and analysing this data.

7. **Technological Advancements:** Leveraging technology to improve victim assistance services is important.

Addressing these strategic issues requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach to ensure that victims receive the support they need.

Support Needed from International Community

The international community has been actively supporting Ethiopia in addressing the challenges posed by landmines and ERW. This support is crucial for improving mine victim assistance and ensuring the safety and well-being of affected communities.

The international community, including countries like Australia, the European Union, Japan, Germany, Denmark and Italy, has provided significant financial support to victim assistance part of the mine action programs in Ethiopia. This funding has helped in clearing contaminated areas, providing mine risk education, and supporting victims of explosive ordnance. The United Nations (UNMAS) and other international partners continue to work with the Ethiopian government.
The international community can play a significant role in improving victim assistance issues in Ethiopia by focusing on several key areas:

1. **Financial Support:** Providing adequate funding for victim assistance programs, including data gathering and management, medical care, rehabilitation, and psychosocial support for survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

2. **Capacity Building:** Offering training and technical assistance to local organizations and government agencies to enhance their ability to deliver effective victim assistance services.

3. **Advocacy and Awareness:** Raising awareness about the plight of landmine and ERW victims and advocating for their rights at international forums. This can help mobilize resources and support for victim assistance programs.

4. **Collaboration and Coordination:** Encouraging collaboration between international organizations, local NGOs, and government agencies to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to victim assistance.

5. **Policy Development**: Supporting the development and implementation of national policies and strategies that prioritize victim assistance and ensure the inclusion of survivors in decision-making processes.

6. **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Establishing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of victim assistance programs, ensuring that they meet the needs of survivors and are aligned with international standards.

By focusing on these areas, the international community can help improve the quality of life for landmine and ERW victims in Ethiopia and contribute to the country's overall recovery and development efforts.

14. Financial Resources

For the execution of the three-pronged approach of the extension request, the following financial resources are required for the first two years. The budget for mine action activities over 2026 and 2027 totals **$30,908,157.50** with a focus on several key areas.

Source of Funds	Amount of Fund
State budget 10%	**3,900,000**
Donations	**27,008,157.50**
Total	**30,908,157.50**

Table 21. – Source of funding

The funding sources for the duration of the extension request are shown in the above table. Mine Action efforts are expected to primarily supported by donations, which contribute a substantial $27,008,157.50. The state budget provides a contribution of $3,900,000, representing 10% of the total funds.

Item New Contamination	2026	2027	Total			
Multitask Teams	2,693,280.00	2,693,280.00	5,386,560.00			
Survey/Spot Task Teams	1,500,000.00	1,700,000.00	3,200,000.00			
Clearance	0.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00			
EORE	350,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00			
Victim Assistance	400,000.00	200,000.00	600,000.00			
Coordination	236,000.00	186,000.00	422,000.00			
Equipment	1,199,953.00	259,990.00	1,459,943.00			
Capacity building	420,000.00	220,000.00	640,000.00			
Sub Total NC	6,749,233.00	6,509,270.00	**13,258,503.00**			
Item - Legacy	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Total**
MultiTask Teams	2,827,872.48	2,855,938.96	2,841,905.72	2,849,923.48	2,842,911.66	14,218,552.24
Coordination	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	725,789.45
Equipment	837,458.17	255,103.25	111,927.75	41,864.31	269,173.22	1,515,527
Capacity building	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	1,196,509
Sub Total LMC	4,050,000.29	3,495,501.86	3,338,303.12	3,276,247.44	3,496,544.53	**17,649,654.50**
Grand Total	10,799,233.29	10,004,771.86	3,338,303.12	3,276,247.44	3,496,544.53	**30,908,157.50**

Table 22. Financial Requirements

Financial Resources (national and international)

For the execution of the three-pronged approach of the extension request, the following financial resources are required: (a) for the first two years for survey of new contamination, and (b) addressing legacy contamination accounting a total budge of **USD 30,908,157.50**

a) Based on the past experience it is estimated that the fulfilment of the Article 5 obligation in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will cost a total of **17,649,654.5** USD (I.e. from the remaining **125,177,647** m2 is known mined area the SHA measures 121,729,009 m2 * 4% = 4,869,160.36 m2 (only believed to be mined) = total of the mined are will be (CHA **3,448,638** m2+ SHA 4,869,160.36 m2 = **8,317,798.36 m2** per m2 @ costs 2.12 USD **= 17,649,654.5** USD is needed.

Item	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
MultiTask Teams	2,827,872.48	2,855,938.96	2,841,905.72	2,849,923.48	2,842,911.66	14,218,552.24
Coordination	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	145,157.89	725,789.45
Equipment	837,458.17	255,103.25	111,927.75	41,864.31	269,173.22	1,515,527
Capacity building	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	239,301.76	1,196,509
Grand Total	**4,050,000.29**	**3,495,501.86**	**3,338,303.12**	**3,276,247.44**	**3,496,544.53**	**17,649,654.50**

Table 23. Financial Requirement for the legacy mine field

b) T**he budget for mine action activities over 2026 and 2027 totals $13,258,503**, with a focus on several key areas. The largest allocation is for MTTs, amounting to $5,386,560, followed by Survey/Spot Task Teams at $3,200,000. Clearance operations are planned only for 2027, requiring $1,250,000. Equipment procurement and maintenance have been allocated $1,459,943, ensuring operational efficiency across activities. Capacity building is also emphasized, with $640,000 budgeted to strengthen technical expertise and institutional capabilities. Other critical areas of investment include victim assistance ($600,000), coordination ($422,000), and EORE ($300,000). This strategic distribution of resources reflects a phased approach to addressing urgent needs while building long-term capacity and resilience in mine-affected areas.

Item	2026	2027	Total
Multitask Teams	2,693,280	2,693,280	5,386,560
Survey/Spot Task Teams	1,500,000	1,700,000	3,200,000
Clearance	0	1,250,000	1,250,000
EORE	350,000	300,000	300,000
Victim Assistance	400,000	200,000	600,000
Coordination	236,000	186,000	422,000
Equipment	1,199,953	259,990	1,459,943

Capacity building	420,000	220,000	640,000
Total	6,749,233	6,509,270	**13,258,503**

Table 24. Financial Requirement for the New Contamination Survey and EOD Call out (Spot Task)

15. Risk and assumptions

15.1. Risks

The risks that are likely to be encountered are as follows:

1**. The General Situation**

The plan is based on the assumption that the general situation and economic landscapes will remain conducive to mine action efforts in Ethiopia.

2. **Financial Resources:**

Like other sectors, humanitarian mine action relies heavily on external financial assistance. Insufficient or absent funding will undoubtedly hinder the planned survey and subsequent clearance operations.

4. **Climatic Conditions:**

The Ethiopian plateau experiences variable temperatures. The rainy season spans from June to September, characterized by substantial rainfall. Sporadic showers may also occur in the highlands during spring (March to May), with possible afternoon cyclones. Hence, the Ethiopian Mine Action Programme will incorporate seasonal deployments when strategizing mine action operations across different regions.

15.2. Assumptions

Key Assumptions Underlying Ethiopia's Extension Plan (2025-2030):

This plan hinges on the following core assumptions regarding the period of the Article 5 extension:

a) **Sustained Security and Access:** The security situation across Ethiopia will remain stable and continue to improve, ensuring consistent and sustainable access for mine action teams to all affected communities. Currently, even remote communities are accessible.

b) P**otential for New Discoveries:** Non-Technical Surveys may identify previously unknown hazards, potentially requiring adjustments to the work plan.

c) **Consistent Funding:** Sufficient financial resources will be available throughout the extension period.

d) **Continued Support and Visibility:** As a humanitarian mine action program, the EMAP will maintain high visibility and receive consistent support across various platforms.

e) **Diversified Funding Streams**: In addition to international financial aid, the program will also receive funding from the national budget.

Annex 1 – List of mined areas

Areas released in 2020					
No.	**Record Number**	**Regions**	**Wereda**	**Community**	**Area (square meters) suspected to contain AP mines**
1	ELIS-2915-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darder	40,000
2	ELIS-2600-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darder	28,000
3	ELIS-2916-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
4	ELIS-2719-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
5	ELIS-2593-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
6	ELIS-2596-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	13,000
7	ELIS-2720-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000,000
8	ELIS-2599-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	540,000
9	ELIS-2721-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	6,000,000
10	ELIS-2595-1	Somali	Gerbo	Darisalan	10,000
11	ELIS-2583-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	10,000
12	ELIS-2597-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	10,000
13	ELIS-2913-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	4,000,000
14	ELIS-2717-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	12,000
15	ELIS-2717-2	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	36,000
16	ELIS-2584-1	Somali	Gerbo	Gari Goan	10,000,000
17	ELIS-2723-1	Somali	Gerbo	Helo Dere	16,000
18	ELIS-2594-1	Somali	Gerbo	Helo Dere	600,000

19	ELIS-2722-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	10,000,000
20	ELIS-2725-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	10,000
21	ELIS-2716-1	Somali	Gerbo	Maleko	45,000
22	ELIS-2604-2	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	25,250
23	ELIS-2601-1	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	10,000
24	ELIS-2586-1	Somali	Gerbo	Mugweyn	6,000,000
25	ELIS-2598-1	Somali	Gerbo	Raso	36,000
26	ELIS-2591-1	Somali	Gerbo	Raso	10,000,000
27	ELIS-2375-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	6,000
28	ELIS-2381-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	24,000
29	ELIS-2366-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	250,000
30	ELIS-2345-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	6,000,000
31	ELIS-2358-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	900,000
32	ELIS-2353-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ali Fan Ad	1,000,000
33	ELIS-2575-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
34	ELIS-2376-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
35	ELIS-2326-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	6,000,000
36	ELIS-2349-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	20,000,000
37	ELIS-2588-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	10,000
38	ELIS-3070-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkomal	1,000,000
39	ELIS-2356-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
40	ELIS-2371-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	15,000,000
41	ELIS-2392-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	400,000

42	ELIS-2577-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
43	ELIS-2354-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	10,000
44	ELIS-2365-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	12,000,000
45	ELIS-2369-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	2,500,000
46	ELIS-2602-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Ebla Ad	100,000
47	ELIS-2332-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	160,000
48	ELIS-2378-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	6,000,000
49	ELIS-2350-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	10,000
50	ELIS-2333-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	9,000
51	ELIS-2377-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Fulunful	10,000,000
52	ELIS-2363-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	30,000
53	ELIS-2342-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	1,500,000
54	ELIS-2585-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	750,000
55	ELIS-2573-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Kalifo	10,000
56	ELIS-2582-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Shirwa	120,000
57	ELIS-2339-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Horo Shirwa	2,000,000
58	ELIS-2343-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	160,000
59	ELIS-2352-2	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	1,000,000
60	ELIS-2341-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	500,000
61	ELIS-2327-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	6,000,000
62	ELIS-2355-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	9,000,000
63	ELIS-2579-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	100,000
64	ELIS-2373-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	10,000

65	ELIS-2337-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	10,000
66	ELIS-2362-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Barkadle	1,300,000
67	ELIS-2344-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
68	ELIS-2374-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	12,000,000
69	ELIS-2336-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
70	ELIS-2340-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	600,000
71	ELIS-2340-2	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	160,000
72	ELIS-2364-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	3,000,000
73	ELIS-2329-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	200,000
74	ELIS-2368-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sagiga 01 kebele	10,000
75	ELIS-2587-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	10,000
76	ELIS-2338-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	1,000,000
77	ELIS-2367-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Sangal	14,000
78	ELIS-2347-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	240,000
79	ELIS-2578-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	600,000
80	ELIS-2580-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	15,000,000
81	ELIS-2351-1	Somali	Sagiagi	Yahob	1,500,000
82	ELIS-0748-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alaybede 03	15,000
83	ELIS-0751-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	12,500
84	ELIS-0749-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	10,000
85	ELIS-0749-2	Somali	Kebribeyah	Alyibede	10,000
86	ELIS-0737-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Debile	10,000
87	ELIS-0747-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Dubule Two	5,000

88	ELIS-0826-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Durwale	80,000
89	ELIS-0717-1	Somali	Kebribeyah	Durwale	10,075
90	ELIS-2623-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Dere	7,000,000
91	ELIS-2607-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Dere	1,796,351
92	ELIS-2654-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	2,000
93	ELIS-2610-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	5,000,000
94	ELIS-2610-3	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	50,000
95	ELIS-2610-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Folgeh	15,000
96	ELIS-2605-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Galadid	8,000
97	ELIS-2638-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Galadid	5,000
98	ELIS-2985-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Gielle	100
99	ELIS-2655-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Gobo Gabo	21,000
100	ELIS-2658-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Kebtineg	50,000,000
101	ELIS-2658-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Kebtineg	70,000,000
102	ELIS-2661-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Kerinbsk	104,000
103	ELIS-2661-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Kerinbsk	18,800
104	ELIS-2637-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Malka Afawayn	137,500
105	ELIS-2649-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	100,000
106	ELIS-2634-2	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	1,500
107	ELIS-2634-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	20,000
108	ELIS-2619-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	80,000
109	ELIS-2640-1	Somali	Kebridehar	Tayine	35,000
			Total		**330,281,076**

Areas released in 2024					
No.	**Record Number**	**Regions**	**Wereda**	**Community**	**Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines**
69	ELIS-2994-1	Somali	Aware	Aware Kebele 01	60,000
70	ELIS-2971-1	Somali	Aware	Aware Kebele 02	10,900
72	ELIS-2963-1	Somali	Aware	Bukudewo	600,000,000
86	ELIS-2950-2	Somali	Aware	Kora	15,000
87	ELIS-2950-1	Somali	Aware	Kora	25,000
				Total	**600,110,900**

Remaining Areas known or suspected to have mines					
No.	**Record Number**	**Regions**	**Wereda**	**Community**	**Area (square meters) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines**
1	ELIS-1917-1	Afar	Afambo	Daka	100,000
2	ELIS-1918-1	Afar	Afambo	Daka	30,000
3	ELIS-1069-1	Afar	Berahile	Aynedib	200,000
4	ELIS-1060-3	Afar	Dalol	Gersat	600,000
5	ELIS-1070-1	Afar	Dalol	Gersat	300,000
6	ELIS-1060-1	Afar	Dalol	Gersat	300,000
7	ELIS-1065-1	Afar	Dalol	Gersat	225,000
8	ELIS-1060-2	Afar	Dalol	Gersat	160,300

9	ELIS-1780-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	1,000,000
10	ELIS-1781-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	480,000
11	ELIS-1779-2	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	120,000
12	ELIS-1782-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	80,049
13	ELIS-1782-2	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	60,000
14	ELIS-1779-1	Afar	Elidar	Lamsan	15,000
15	ELIS-1487-1	Benshangul Gumuz	Homosha	Dunga	5,000
16	ELIS-1491-1	Benshangul Gumuz	Kumruk	Horazahab	40,000
17	ELIS-2383-1	Gambella	Akobo	Babe	10000
18	ELIS-2384-1	Gambella	Akobo	Belnafign	2500
19	ELIS-2397-1	Gambella	Akobo	Buray	0
20	ELIS-2393-1	Gambella	Akobo	Chod Joke	28000
21	ELIS-2393-2	Gambella	Akobo	Chod Joke	200000
22	ELIS-2380-1	Gambella	Akobo	Debok	0
23	ELIS-2379-2	Gambella	Akobo	Denbogne	10000
24	ELIS-2379-1	Gambella	Akobo	Denbogne	20000
25	ELIS-2400-2	Gambella	Akobo	Egnale	0
26	ELIS-2400-3	Gambella	Akobo	Egnale	0
27	ELIS-2396-1	Gambella	Akobo	Gangrial	10000
28	ELIS-2390-1	Gambella	Akobo	Kognerek	0
29	ELIS-2398-1	Gambella	Akobo	Madigne	10000
30	ELIS-2382-2	Gambella	Akobo	Malow	200000

31	ELIS-2402-1	Gambella	Akobo	Pone	0
32	ELIS-2386-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ragne	5000
33	ELIS-2387-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tergole	20000
34	ELIS-2388-1	Gambella	Akobo	Tore	20000
35	ELIS-2403-1	Gambella	Akobo	Ulake	2500
36	ELIS-2389-1	Gambella	Akobo	Yeryer	300000
37	ELIS-0432-1	Oromia	Gursum (OR)	Gursum	20,500
38	ELIS-0391-1	Oromia	Babile (OR)	Babile	20,000
39	ELIS-0431-1	Oromia	Gursum (OR)	Gursum	20,000
40	ELIS-0394-1	Oromia	Babile (OR)	Babile	10,000
41	ELIS-0394-2	Oromia	Babile (OR)	Babile	10,000
42	ELIS-0438-2	Oromia	Gursum (OR)	Gursum	10,000
43	ELIS-0432-2	Oromia	Gursum (OR)	Gursum	7,500
44	ELIS-0390-1	Oromia	Babile (OR)	Babile	2,000
45	ELIS-2102-1	Oromia	Akaki	Akaki	1,000,000
46	ELIS-2100-1	Oromia	Akaki	Akaki	20,000
47	ELIS-2296-1	Oromia	Meta Robi	Meta Robi	800
48	ELIS-2298-1	Oromia	Cheliya	Chelina	300
49	ELIS-1734-1	Oromia	Mana SIbu	Mena Sibu	5
50	ELIS-2809-1	Somali	Adadle	Kudaley	5,000
51	ELIS-2811-1	Somali	Adadle	Jirey	2,500
52	ELIS-2958-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	40,000,000
53	ELIS-2961-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	21,000,000

54	ELIS-2965-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	6,000,000
55	ELIS-2964-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	6,000,000
56	ELIS-2960-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	4,000,000
57	ELIS-2957-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000
58	ELIS-2955-1	Somali	Aware	Aaboker	3,000,000
59	ELIS-2968-1	Somali	Aware	Inaguha	3,000,000
60	ELIS-2951-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	2,000,000
61	ELIS-2959-1	Somali	Aware	Gashanka	2,000,000
62	ELIS-2945-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	250,000
63	ELIS-2969-2	Somali	Aware	Dusmo	250,000
64	ELIS-2951-2	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	150,000
65	ELIS-2966-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	150,000
66	ELIS-2967-1	Somali	Aware	Lan Kyrta	10,200
67	ELIS-2956-1	Somali	Aware	Bisade	10,000
68	ELIS-2947-1	Somali	Aware	Dhagh Ture	10,000
69	ELIS-2969-1	Somali	Aware	Dusmo	10,000
70	ELIS-2962-1	Somali	Aware	Kamtug	10,000
71	ELIS-1814-1	Somali	Barey	Gamobade	50,000
72	ELIS-1820-1	Somali	Barey	Aelhare	30,000
73	ELIS-1816-1	Somali	Barey	Gamobade	20,000
74	ELIS-1816-2	Somali	Barey	Gamobade	8,000
75	ELIS-1823-1	Somali	Barey	Aelhare	7,500
76	ELIS-1823-2	Somali	Barey	Aelhare	5,004

77	ELIS-1812-1	Somali	Barey	Gamobade	5,000
78	ELIS-1629-1	Somali	Charati	Hunde	255,000
79	ELIS-1628-1	Somali	Charati	Hur Arebo	25,000
80	ELIS-2629-1	Somali	Danod	Kurile	1,500,000
81	ELIS-2628-1	Somali	Danod	Kurile	200,000
82	ELIS-2627-1	Somali	Danod	Kurile	200,000
83	ELIS-3064-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Diba	16,000,000
84	ELIS-3079-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Dagh Madow 02	10,000
85	ELIS-3073-1	Somali	Degehamedo	Gubdigon	10,000
86	ELIS-2990-1	Somali	Danan	Ijeed	200,000
87	ELIS-2995-1	Somali	Danan	Danan 02	20,000
88	ELIS-2974-1	Somali	Danan	Danbarweyne	20,000
89	ELIS-2989-1	Somali	Danan	Shinile	20,000
90	ELIS-2984-1	Somali	Danan	Shinile	20,000
91	ELIS-2997-1	Somali	Danan	Danan 02	10,000
92	ELIS-2987-1	Somali	Danan	Danbarweyne	10,000
93	ELIS-2986-1	Somali	Danan	Shinile	10,000
94	ELIS-2983-1	Somali	Danan	Danan 01	1,000
95	ELIS-2982-1	Somali	Danan	Ijeed	1,000
96	ELIS-3078-1	Somali	Dihun	Hidmarodile	750,000
97	ELIS-3081-1	Somali	Dihun	Duhun	60,000
98	ELIS-1871-1	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	50,000
99	ELIS-1858-1	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	50,000

100	ELIS-1857-1	Somali	Dolobay	Garba Guracha	30,000
101	ELIS-1874-1	Somali	Dolobay	Alen	20,000
102	ELIS-1858-2	Somali	Dolobay	Bengol	20,000
103	ELIS-2807-1	Somali	Imi	Buhodle	50,000
104	ELIS-2755-1	Somali	Imi	Goljano	20,000
105	ELIS-2810-1	Somali	Imi	Buhodle	10,000
106	ELIS-2825-1	Somali	Imi	Habiso	10,000
107	ELIS-2812-1	Somali	Imi	Habiso	10,000
108	ELIS-2804-1	Somali	Imi	Emey 02	5,000
109	ELIS-2885-1	Somali	Ferfer	Tawakal	125,000
110	ELIS-2902-1	Somali	Ferfer	Barmagog	40,000
111	ELIS-2887-1	Somali	Ferfer	Burdinle	30,000
112	ELIS-2887-2	Somali	Ferfer	Burdinle	30,000
113	ELIS-2897-1	Somali	Ferfer	Aballey	20,000
114	ELIS-2904-1	Somali	Ferfer	Tawakal	20,000
115	ELIS-2899-1	Somali	Ferfer	Aballey	5,000
116	ELIS-2411-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	125,000
117	ELIS-2471-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	122,500
118	ELIS-2414-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	60,000
119	ELIS-2467-1	Somali	Gode	Bargun	10,000
120	ELIS-2455-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	10,000
121	ELIS-2455-2	Somali	Gode	Karinka	10,000
122	ELIS-2464-1	Somali	Gode	Karinka	7,000

123	ELIS-2448-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	2,000
124	ELIS-2454-1	Somali	Gode	Lab	2,000
125	ELIS-1630-1	Somali	Gura Baqaqsa	Hardaka	50,000
126	ELIS-3084-1	Somali	Hamero	Gasangas	10,000
127	ELIS-3076-1	Somali	Hamero	Godi	10,000
128	ELIS-3083-1	Somali	Hamero	Hamaro-02	10,000
129	ELIS-3082-1	Somali	Hamero	Sammalmale	10,000
130	ELIS-2644-1	Somali	Kebridehar	K/dahar 01	15,000
131	ELIS-2877-1	Somali	Kelafo	Boholo-Was	450,000
132	ELIS-2883-1	Somali	Kelafo	Afdub	50,000
133	ELIS-3069-1	Somali	Mlmulko	Rakey	6,000,000
134	ELIS-2872-1	Somali	Mustahil	Saba-Hume	80,000
135	ELIS-2873-1	Somali	Mustahil	Bardon	45,000
136	ELIS-2850-1	Somali	Mustahil	Kalaman	7,500
137	ELIS-2651-1	Somali	Shekosh	Wich Wachi	600,000
138	ELIS-2639-1	Somali	Shekosh	Gedarmi	40,000
139	ELIS-2616-1	Somali	Shilabo	Labobar	10,000
140	ELIS-2678-1	Somali	Warder	Wafdug	100,000
141	ELIS-2671-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	100,000
142	ELIS-2679-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	10,000
143	ELIS-2680-1	Somali	Warder	Youb	10,000
144	ELIS-2667-1	Somali	Warder	Wafdug	5,000
145	ELIS-0563-1	Tigray	Rama	Habtemariam k	500,000

146	ELIS-3110-2	Tigray	Rama	Habtemariam	190,000
147	ELIS-3110-1	Tigray	Rama	Habtemariam	1,989
				Total	**125,177,647**