

**ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 31 DECEMBER 2025**  
NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

## KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)  
MINE CONTAMINATION:

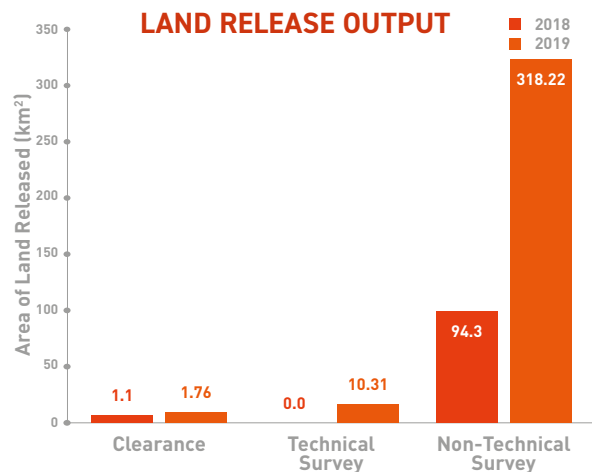
**MEDIUM, 20KM<sup>2</sup>**  
(MINE ACTION REVIEW ESTIMATE)

AP MINE  
CLEARANCE IN 2019

**1.76KM<sup>2</sup>**

AP MINES  
DESTROYED IN 2019

**128**



**CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET** (as per Oslo Political Plan commitment): **LOW**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2019, Ethiopia submitted and was granted a second extension to its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline. Ethiopia's land release output rose massively in 2019 to a total of 330km<sup>2</sup> of mined area, most by cancellation, but which included a 60% increase in clearance compared to the previous year. It is still unclear whether Ethiopia will meet its land release targets going forward as obstacles include the remoteness of certain mined areas, technical and logistical challenges, a lack of basic infrastructure, and a critical lack of funding.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Ethiopia should conduct a re-survey of the Somali region to establish an up-to-date and accurate baseline.
- Ethiopia should ensure the re-established national mine action authority has sufficient resources to sustain an effective mine action programme and to ensure the mobilisation of resources to complete clearance.
- Ethiopia should clarify its ability to meet the annual land release targets in its extension request and provide more information on the size of the demining capacity it requires to address the remaining challenge.
- Ethiopia should produce an updated work plan by 30 April 2021, with revised estimates of contamination, annual survey and clearance targets, and a detailed budget, in accordance with the terms of its latest extension.
- Ethiopia should cooperate with Eritrea in cross-border mine action activities, which will also help to consolidate peace with its neighbour.
- Ethiopia should reconsider use of mine detection dogs (MDDs) to help cancel suspected hazardous areas (SHAs).
- Ethiopia should re-establish conditions that would allow international demining organisations to return.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2019)	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	5	5	Ethiopia has an inflated baseline of mine contamination, 99% of which are SHAs in the Somali region. Ethiopia estimates that only 2% of the total mined area actually contains mines. In 2019, Ethiopia requested international assistance for a baseline survey to revise contamination data from the 2001–04 landmine impact survey.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	In 2019, it was announced that the national programme would report directly to the Ministry of Defence, with a view to raising the profile of mine action, and improve the efficiency of operations and availability of national resources. As at June 2020, it was not known if this has taken place.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	3	3	Ethiopia claimed to have a gender policy in place for its mine action centre and reflected in its national mine action standards. It reported that, according to the policy, there is equal access for employment for qualified men and women in survey and clearance teams, including for managerial positions. As at June 2020, it was not known if any women were involved in survey or clearance in 2019.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	4	Ethiopia's reporting improved in its 2019 Article 5 deadline extension request and Article 7 report covering 2019, although a lack of detail persists and there are inconsistencies in the use of land release terminology.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Ethiopia's second Article 5 deadline extension request (2019) contained annual targets for survey and clearance. It greatly exceeded its survey target for 2019 but fell short of its clearance target. According to the work plan Ethiopia will need to more than double its clearance output in 2020. Whether the work plan to 2025 is realistic and achievable, based on the demining capacity and rates of clearance projected, is questionable.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (20% of overall score)	6	6	An update to the National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) is long overdue and, as at June 2020, Ethiopia had not reported on whether this has happened. All clearance is conducted manually, but Ethiopia should consider expanding to re-employ MDDs if it is to meet its ambitious land release targets.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	6	5	In 2019, Ethiopia was granted a second Article 5 deadline extension until the end of 2025. Land release output rose dramatically in 2019 largely due to a massive increase in cancellation through non-technical survey though clearance output also increased compared to 2018. Ethiopia could still meet its 2025 deadline, but challenges remain around capacity, funding, and access (due to insecurity).
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE</b>

## DEMINING CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Head Office of the Ministry of Defence
- Ethiopia Mine Action Office (EMAO)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- National Demining Companies (Ethiopian Armed Forces)

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

### OTHER ACTORS

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

As at 30 April 2020, Ethiopia reported that it had a total of 152 suspected and confirmed hazardous areas with a size of 726km<sup>2</sup> remaining, see Table 1.<sup>1</sup> Almost all of the anti-personnel mine contamination is in SHAs, with just under 99% of the total estimate located in the Somali region. Ethiopia stated in its 2019 extension request that only 2% of the SHA are expected to contain mines.<sup>2</sup> As such, as at the end of 2018, the request projected a total of 27.3km<sup>2</sup> (6.3km<sup>2</sup> of existing CHA and 21km<sup>2</sup> of the SHA reported) will require clearance, while 1,029km<sup>2</sup> will be cancelled or reduced.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 1: Anti-personnel mined area by region (at end April 2020)<sup>4</sup>**

Region	CHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total SHA/CHA	Total Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Somali	18	1,027,500	82	718,769,532	100	719,797,032
Gambela	0	0	20	838,000	20	838,000
Afar	6	1,755,049	8	1,915,300	14	3,670,349
Tigray	3	691,989	0	0	3	691,989
Oromia	0	0	13	1,026,105	13	1,026,105
Benishangule Gumuze	2	45,000	0	0	2	45,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,519,538</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>722,548,937</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>726,068,475</b>

The estimate of mine contamination does not include the contaminated area along the border with Eritrea as this area has not been surveyed due to lack of access and delineation between the two countries.<sup>5</sup> It is expected that survey of the buffer zone will be undertaken once demarcation of the border area is completed.<sup>6</sup> Positively, the second extension request predicted negotiations through a joint border commission would allow mine action in previously inaccessible areas to begin. Specifically, new “military humanitarian demining” operations were expected to start in the Tigray border minefield.<sup>7</sup> The 2019 extension request also states that access to mined areas in Afar and Somali regions continued to present a challenge for operations due to insecurity and their remoteness, while technical and logistical challenges and a lack of infrastructure continued to hamper access to Gambela and Benishangule regions.<sup>8</sup>

In 2001–04, a landmine impact survey (LIS) identified mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in 10 of Ethiopia's 11 regions, with 1,916 SHAs across more than 2,000km<sup>2</sup> impacting more than 1,492 communities.<sup>9</sup> The Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) stated that the LIS overestimated the number of both SHAs and impacted communities, citing lack of military expertise among the survey teams as the major reason for the overestimate.<sup>10</sup> Since 2002, EMAO, with support from donors and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), have carried out efforts to confirm the results of the LIS and conduct mine clearance throughout the country.<sup>11</sup> In November 2019, Ethiopia requested international assistance to conduct a new baseline survey.<sup>12</sup>

Ethiopia's mine problem is a result of internal and international armed conflicts dating back to 1935, including the Italian occupation and subsequent East Africa campaigns (1935–41), a border war with Sudan (1980), the Ogaden war with Somalia (1997–98), internal conflict (1974–2000), and the Ethiopian-Eritrean war (1998–2000).

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

In 2001, following the end of the conflict with Eritrea, Ethiopia's Council of Ministers established EMAO as an autonomous civilian body responsible for mine clearance and mine risk education reporting to the Office of the Prime Minister.<sup>13</sup> EMAO developed its operational capacities with technical assistance from NPA, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).<sup>14</sup> In 2011, however, EMAO's governing board decided that the Ministry of Defence was better suited to clear the remaining mines. It was claimed that a civilian entity such as EMAO would struggle to access the unstable Somali region.<sup>15</sup>

In response to the decision to close EMAO and transfer demining responsibility to the army's Combat Engineers Division, NPA ended its direct funding support and had completed the transfer of its remaining 49 MDDs to EMAO and the federal police by the end of April 2012. The Combat Engineers Division took over management of the MDD Training Centre at Entoto in early 2012. The transition of EMAO to the Ministry of National Defence appeared to be in limbo until September 2015, when Ethiopia reported that oversight of national mine action activities had been re-established as “one Independent Mine Action Office” under the Combat Engineers Main Department.<sup>16</sup> In 2017, Ethiopia confirmed that this “autonomous legal entity” had been re-named EMAO, and was responsible for survey, clearance, and risk education.<sup>17</sup>

In 2019, however, Ethiopia reported that the responsibility for the national mine action programme had been transferred back to the headquarters of the Ministry of Defence. This was, it said, to enable the Ministry to directly manage resources and activities; to improve access to remaining CHAs; and to raise the profile of mine action at a time when resources are increasingly limited.<sup>18</sup>

According to Ethiopia's second extension request (2019), just under US\$41 million is required to fulfil its Article 5 obligations by 2025, a decrease from the \$46 million reported in its 2017–20 work plan, which it said was due to progress made in land release in 2016–18. The request includes a breakdown of the budget required: \$28.7 million for demining, \$6.1 million for coordination and administration, \$4.1 million for training and equipment to manage “residual issues”; and \$2 million for quality assurance and information management.<sup>19</sup> Of the total \$41 million sought, the government pledged to cover 20% (\$8.2 million).<sup>20</sup>

Ethiopia's 2019 Article 5 deadline extension request notes the availability of trained and highly experienced demining teams.<sup>21</sup> In 2018, the Ethiopian government was the sole funder of mine action operations.<sup>22</sup> EMAO had informed Mine Action Review that it expected to receive increased funding in 2019.<sup>23</sup> As at June 2020, Ethiopia has not reported on whether this happened. Ethiopia has also made numerous requests for international assistance, most recently, for vehicles, detectors, and personal protective equipment (PPE); assistance to conduct a baseline survey; and for Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) training for staff.<sup>24</sup>

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## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

In August 2019, EMAO claimed to have a gender and diversity plan in place and to have mainstreamed gender in the national standards. It stated that all groups affected by anti-personnel mines are consulted during survey and community liaison through face-to-face interviews and using elders to disseminate information to local communities. It also noted, though, that no female deminers were employed in the demining companies. It claimed that, according to EMAO's policy, there is equal access for employment for qualified men and women in survey and clearance teams, including for managerial positions, but acknowledged that in practice no women had been engaged in survey or clearance in 2018.<sup>25</sup> As at June 2020, Ethiopia had not provided information on whether women were involved in survey or clearance activities in 2019.

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## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Although a version of the IMSMA database software was installed and customised by EMAO prior to 2015, in 2019, Ethiopia continued to report it was still using an “alternative data processing package” alongside the IMSMA database, due to a “gap” in the IMSMA system's installation. It reported that efforts to upgrade capacity and data processing had been ongoing under EMAO, and that it requested additional IMSMA training and assistance from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to finalise the transfer of the database.<sup>26</sup> The GICHD, however, has no record of a request for such assistance nor for any application by Ethiopia for its mine action personnel to attend any training courses.<sup>27</sup>

Ethiopia's 2019 Article 5 extension request contains a number of discrepancies in reporting, possibly due in part to previous inconsistencies in reporting on area remaining in its 2017 updated work plan and first Article 5 extension request.<sup>28</sup> The figures in Ethiopia's latest Article 7 report, covering April 2019 to April 2020, are accurate but the report lacks detail on survey and clearance capacity and land release methodology, and reporting would benefit from an updated work plan and detailed budget. However, both documents are evidence of significant improvements in reporting compared to previous years.

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## PLANNING AND TASKING

Ethiopia's second Article 5 extension request for the period 2020–25 aims to achieve the following:

- Address the remaining 1,065km<sup>2</sup> of mine contamination
- Complete survey of the buffer zone between Ethiopia and Eritrea once demarcation is completed
- Obtain the support of donors and international advisors
- Fully equip and train the demining companies, Rapid Response Teams (RRTs), and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams
- Implement risk education in affected communities and mark SHAs
- Finish the building of the demining training centre.<sup>29</sup>

In 2019, Ethiopia planned a “rearrangement” of the RRTs and demining companies in the Somali region, and to release 171.5km<sup>2</sup> through survey and 1.9km<sup>2</sup> through clearance.<sup>30</sup> As at June 2020, Ethiopia has not reported on whether it restructured its demining capacity in the Somali region. Ethiopia far exceed its survey target, releasing nearly 329km<sup>2</sup>, but did not quite meet its clearance target of 1.9 km<sup>2</sup>, clearing only 1.76km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>31</sup> In 2020, Ethiopia planned to continue demining in the Somali region and expected to release 171.5km<sup>2</sup> through survey and to clear 4.3km<sup>2</sup> (see Table 2).<sup>32</sup>

The work plan raises a number of critical questions as to whether it is realistic and achievable. For example, Ethiopia does not provide detail on how the significant jump in projections for clearance from 1.9km<sup>2</sup> in 2019 to 4.3km<sup>2</sup> in 2020 is to be realised. The request indicates that one additional “demining company” will be added during the extension period, but does not specify at what time this will occur or the number of deminers who will form the company. EMAO informed Mine Action Review that it was 90 deminers.<sup>33</sup> The request also foresees that one deminer will clear on average 40–50 square metres per day, 22 days a month, 10 months a year; projections which would seem improbably high.<sup>34</sup>

Ethiopia is due to submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2021 and then a second time by 30 April 2023, updated work plans for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Review Conference requested that these work plans contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas would be dealt with each year and by which organisations during the remaining period covered by the request, and a revised detailed budget.<sup>35</sup>

**Table 2: Planned land release in 2019–25**

Year	Area to be reduced/cancelled (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area to be cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	Totals
2019	171,507,352	1,905,438	173,412,790
2020	171,507,352	4,300,000	175,807,352
2021	171,507,352	4,300,000	175,807,352
2022	171,507,353	4,300,000	175,807,353
2023	171,507,352	4,300,000	175,807,352
2024	171,507,352	4,300,000	175,807,352
2025	0	3,900,000	3,900,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,029,044,113</b>	<b>27,305,438</b>	<b>1,056,349,551</b>

## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Ethiopia previously reported in 2017 that its NMAS would be “developed and updated” and that standing operating procedures (SOPs) for mine clearance and other land release would be revised according to the IMAS. It had also reported that this would happen in 2015, according to its extension request targets.<sup>36</sup> As at June 2020, Ethiopia had not reported that the revisions had been completed.

Ethiopia's second extension request details the land release methodology it intends to employ in demining operations.<sup>37</sup> The request claims that manual demining is the most efficient and least costly method of clearance, and states that machines cannot be used due to the terrain of the remaining contaminated areas.<sup>38</sup> However, with such large projections for cancellation and reduction of SHA, Ethiopia should consider other options beyond manual clearance, particularly MDDs for technical survey.

### OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

All survey and clearance in Ethiopia are conducted by the national demining companies of the Ethiopian Armed Forces. Ethiopia's second extension request foresees that following a “rearrangement” of its four demining companies and four RRTs, which included two technical survey/RRTs and two specialist EOD teams in 2019, these four demining companies and four RRTs will be deployed each year through to the end of its Article 5 extension period in 2025.<sup>39</sup> According to EMAO, two companies were deployed for clearance in 2018, along with two technical survey teams, and one EOD team.<sup>40</sup> As at June 2020, Ethiopia had not reported on operational capacity deployed in 2019.

The request claims that the manual clearance, technical survey, and EOD teams have carried out extensive trainings and “are enough capable to implement the activities mentioned in the detailed work plan”.<sup>41</sup> Ethiopia has reported that while it has six ground preparation machines, these were not in use as all remaining hazardous areas are located in remote areas, which it claims are only suitable for manual clearance.<sup>42</sup>

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2019

A total of 330.28km<sup>2</sup> of mined area was released between end-April 2019 and end-April 2020 across 128 hazardous areas, of which 1.76km<sup>2</sup> was cleared, 10.31km<sup>2</sup> was reduced through technical survey, and 318.22km<sup>2</sup> was cancelled through non-technical survey. A total of 128 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed.

## SURVEY IN 2019

From end-April 2019 to end-April 2020, a total of 328.52km<sup>2</sup> was released through survey all in the Somali region, of which the vast majority was cancelled through non-technical survey at 318.22km<sup>2</sup> compared to 10.31km<sup>2</sup> reduced through technical survey.<sup>43</sup> This is a massive increase over 2018 when a total of 94.3km<sup>2</sup> was cancelled through non-technical survey and there was no reduction through technical survey.<sup>44</sup>

**Table 3: Cancellation through non-technical survey in 2019<sup>45</sup>**

Region	District	Area cancelled (m <sup>2</sup> )
Somali	Kebribeyah	130,320,758
	Gerbo	55,149,713
	Sagiagi	132,746,037
<b>Total</b>		<b>318,216,508</b>

**Table 4: Reduction through technical survey in 2019<sup>46</sup>**

Region	District	Area reduced (m <sup>2</sup> )
Somali	Kebribeyah	3,691,936
	Gerbo	1,849,425
	Sagiagi	4,765,260
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,306,621</b>

## CLEARANCE IN 2019

From end-April 2019 to end-April 2020, a total of 1.76km<sup>2</sup> was cleared in the Somali region with 128 anti-personnel mines and 5,812 items of UXO found and destroyed. All the areas were released through manual clearance because the area is mountainous and remote.<sup>47</sup> This is an increase from the just under 1.1km<sup>2</sup> cleared in 2018, when 582 anti-personnel mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines, and 7,265 items of UXO were destroyed.<sup>48</sup>

**Table 5: Mine clearance in 2019<sup>49</sup>**

Province	District	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Somali	Kebribeyah	N/K	534,132	28	1,779
	Gerbo	N/K	472,112	23	1,124
	Sagiagi	N/K	751,703	77	2,909
<b>Totals</b>			<b>1,757,947</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>5,812</b>

AP = Anti-personnel

## ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC, Ethiopia is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2025.<sup>50</sup> In its 2019 Article 5 deadline extension request, Ethiopia listed the following reasons for its inability to comply with its Article 5 obligations: insecurity in and around some mined areas; the lack of basic social services and infrastructure necessary for operations in rural areas; continuous redeployment of demining teams in scattered mined areas; lack of funding; the identification of additional hazardous areas; climate (such as a three-month rainy season); and a lack of precise information on the number and location of mined areas.<sup>51</sup>

Ethiopia has been at best, overly ambitious, or at worst, negligent in its projections and estimations for completion of survey and clearance in recent years. Its 2017–20 work plan, submitted in October 2017, stated that it was "realistic" that all 314 areas then remaining could be addressed using "all available demining assets in Ethiopia" within the extension time period, and that donor funding will enable it "successfully to complete the clearance of contaminated areas from land mines and fulfil the legal obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by 2020".<sup>52</sup> This did not occur.

The second extension request clearly sets out primary assumptions and risk factors in implementing its targets: that donor funding will increase steadily; that old demining equipment is replaced by “licensed” demining equipment; that one deminer will clear on average as much as 50 square metres per day, 22 days a month, and 10 months a year; and that one additional demining company will be added, for a total of five deployed. As noted, however, the average clearance average per deminer appears unrealistically high.<sup>53</sup>

Ethiopia’s clearance output rose by 60% from 2018 to 2019 to 1.76km<sup>2</sup> and though this was short of its clearance target for the year it exceeded its land release through survey target by 91%. This is, however, for the period April 2019 to April 2020 rather than calendar year 2019. Ethiopia has not reported on its deployed operational capacity during this period, so it is unclear how these massive increases in productivity were achieved and its annual clearance targets still seem very ambitious. While Ethiopia has reported improvements in border security and greater access for mine action operations, discussions with Eritrea are still ongoing and clearance cannot be completed until these issues are resolved. It is not impossible for Ethiopia to meet its Article 5 deadline, but it would benefit from providing an updated work plan with realistic and costed annual targets for land release.

**Table 6: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance**

Year	Area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )
2019**	1.76
2018	1.1
2017	0.40
2016	*0.50
2015	N/R
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.76</b>

\* Estimated clearance based on report for 2016–18

\*\*Reporting year is 31 April 2019–31 April 2020

### PLANNING FOR RESIDUAL RISK AFTER COMPLETION

The scope of residual contamination remains unknown in Ethiopia. Ethiopia acknowledges that landmines may have been left because of lack of information during clearance operations, because of ground movements, or exposure to rain. It is also possible that more mines have been laid in recent armed conflicts.<sup>54</sup> As at June 2020, Ethiopia had not reported on whether it has a strategy for managing residual risk post-completion.

- 1 Article 7 Report (covering April 2019–April 2020), Form D.
- 2 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 35; and Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form D.
- 3 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 48.
- 4 Article 7 Report (covering April 2019–April 2020), Form D.
- 5 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 6 *Ibid.*, p. 11.
- 7 *Ibid.*, pp. 9 and 35. Ethiopia said it was difficult to determine which areas were under the responsibility of Ethiopia or Eritrea. The area was previously under the control of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). Ethiopia reported in 2015 it had conducted clearance behind its own defensive lines, but said it was not possible to enter the area between the two countries' defensive lines due to security concerns, and clearance would have to wait for demarcation to be completed.
- 8 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 35.
- 9 Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), "Landmine Impact Survey Report, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia", May 2004.
- 10 In 2012, Ethiopia reported that subsequent technical survey and non-technical (re-)survey of SHAs identified during the LIS had confirmed mine contamination in only 136 areas. However, 60 previously unrecorded hazardous areas were also identified, which were confirmed as mined through technical survey, resulting in a total of 196 areas confirmed as mined. Also in 2012, Ethiopia reported that 358 SHAs across an area of 1,200km<sup>2</sup> from the LIS data needed to be re-surveyed.
- 11 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p.8.
- 12 Statement on Article 5 deadline extension request, Fourth APMBRC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 13 Council of Ministers, Regulation No. 70/2001, 5 February 2001.
- 14 A. Borchgrevink et al., "End Review of the Norwegian People's Aid Mine Action Programme in Ethiopia 2005–2007: Final Evaluation", *Norad Collected Reviews* 36/2008, June 2008, p. 5.
- 15 Statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015, April 2014, and 24 May 2012.
- 16 Statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 9 April 2014 and 25 June 2015; "Response to Committee on Article 5 Implementation request for additional information on its Article 5 deadline Extension Request", submitted 26 September 2015; and Analysis of Ethiopia's Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 19 November 2015, p. 3.
- 17 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 2 and 32.
- 18 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 19 *Ibid.*, p. 51.
- 20 *Ibid.*, p. 11.
- 21 *Ibid.*, p. 10.
- 22 *Ibid.*, p. 21.
- 23 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 24 Statement on Article 5 deadline extension request, Fourth APMBRC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 25 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 26 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 30–31.
- 27 Email from Dominic Wolsey, Advisor, Gender and Diversity, GICHD, 17 July 2020.
- 28 Ethiopia's reporting on the number and size of areas suspected or confirmed to be mined has been plagued with inconsistencies, including the figures contained within its 2015 Article 5 extension request, its response to subsequent requests for clarification, statements at APMBRC meetings, and its last Article 7 transparency report on the status of contamination as at 30 April 2017. Ethiopia has been asked by States Parties to the APMBRC on numerous occasions to clarify its estimates of contamination and to present accurate information on the number and estimated size of CHAs and SHAs. "Response to Committee on Article 5 Implementation request for additional information on its Article 5 deadline Extension Request", submitted on 26 September 2015; and Analysis of Ethiopia's Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 19 November 2015, p. 3.
- 29 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 10–11.
- 30 *Ibid.*, p. 47.
- 31 Article 7 Report (covering 31 April 2019–31 April 2020), Form D.
- 32 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information, p. 5.
- 33 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 34 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.
- 35 Decision on 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 29 November 2019.
- 36 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 12; and 2015 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.
- 37 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 24–25 and 27–29.
- 38 *Ibid.*, p. 51.
- 39 *Ibid.*, pp. 46–48.
- 40 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 41 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 50.
- 42 *Ibid.*
- 43 Article 7 Report (covering 31 April 2019–31 April 2020), Form D.
- 44 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 45 Article 7 Report (covering 31 April 2019–31 April 2020), Form D.
- 46 *Ibid.*
- 47 Article 7 Report (covering 31 April 2019–31 April 2020), Form D.
- 48 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 49 Article 7 Report (covering 31 April 2019–31 April 2020), Form D.
- 50 Ethiopia's original Article 5 deadline expired on 1 June 2015. In March 2015, Ethiopia submitted a request for an extension of five years until 1 June 2020 to complete survey and clearance of all remaining mined areas. It failed, however, to submit an extension request with sufficient time to allow States Parties to consider extending the deadline prior to its expiry, thus placing Ethiopia in violation of the convention until the approval of the late request by the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties on 4 December 2015.
- 51 2015 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 40–41; and 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 14–15.
- 52 For example, in just one year, 2018, the work plan stated that more than 518.5km<sup>2</sup> would be addressed through non-technical and technical survey by concluding survey of Afar, Benishangul, Gambela, and Oromia regions, along with ongoing survey in Somali region, and the clearance of just under 8km<sup>2</sup>.
- 53 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.
- 54 *Ibid.*, p. 16.