

ETHIOPIA

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 JUNE 2020
(NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE)

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

	2017	2016
Problem understood	4	5
Target date for completion of mine clearance	0	1
Targeted clearance	1	1
Efficient clearance	1	1
National funding of programme	2	2
Timely clearance	0	0
Land-release system in place	5	5
National mine action standards	6	6
Reporting on progress	2	2
Improving performance	1	1
PERFORMANCE SCORE: VERY POOR	2.2	2.4

PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

Ethiopia is failing to comply with its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) to clear anti-personnel mines as soon as possible. Its mine action programme showed few signs of progress again in 2017. From being one of the best mine action programmes a decade ago it is now one of the worst, with little meaningful progress since September 2011, more than seven years ago. No survey or clearance of anti-personnel mines occurred for yet another year in 2017.

In December 2017, Ethiopia did submit an updated workplan to accompany its Article 5 extension for 2017–20, which represents a small step forward. However, as yet another year has passed without any progress in demining, and no significant increase in national mine action capacity has been reported, it is difficult to be optimistic that Ethiopia will be able to meet its workplan's targets and complete clearance by June 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Ethiopia should ensure at once that demining activities have re-started in the country and report accordingly to APMBC states parties.
- Ethiopia should ensure the re-established national mine action authority has sufficient resources to establish an effective mine action programme.
- Ethiopia should submit updated annual reports as required by Article 7 of the APMBC. Reports should detail progress in meeting its updated workplan targets for the remainder of its Article 5 extension period, with updates on the number and extent of all mined areas, disaggregated land release, and operational capacity, along with an updated and detailed budget.
- Ethiopia should report on the development of plans to carry out survey on the Eritrean-Ethiopian border as well as on any changes to the security situation which occur that could affect mine action operations.
- All mine action data should be reported and recorded according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) land release terminology.
- Ethiopia should develop a resource mobilisation plan and clarify how financial resources will be used to meet its extension request targets. It should also provide greater detail on the projected amounts of international donor assistance required and contributions to be made from the national government.
- Ethiopia should consider re-establishing conditions which would allow for the re-entry of international mine action organisations, should it determine that assistance is required to meet its Article 5 obligations.

CONTAMINATION

In October 2017, Ethiopia continued to report that a total of 314 confirmed and suspected hazardous areas remained to be addressed across six regions of the country, including 45 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering a total area of just under 7.2km², along with 269 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) with a size of nearly 1,186km², of which it expected about only about 2–3% would contain mines.¹ On this basis, Ethiopia reported that in order to declare compliance with its Article 5 obligations, it expected a total of close to 1,162km² will be released by survey and up to 31km² will be released through clearance.²

However, since 2015, 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 APMBC 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 APMBC on numerous occasions to clarify its estimates of contamination and to present accurate information on the number and estimated size of CHAs and SHAs.³

It appears that Ethiopia's updated 2017–20 workplan submitted in December 2017 attempts to clarify conflicting past estimates of remaining contamination by presenting one consistent set of figures throughout the document regarding the number and size of the suspected and confirmed hazardous areas remaining to be addressed as at October 2017, as set out in Table 1.⁴ This estimate is reportedly based on re-survey efforts in 2012 following an inflated Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) concluded in 2004.⁵

As at October 2017, CHAs and SHAs continued to remain across six regions (Afar, Benishangul, Gambela, Oromia, Somali, and Tigray), as set out in Table 1. The Somali region is believed to be by far the most heavily affected, followed by the Afar region; however, Ethiopia's updated 2017–20 workplan notes that the full extent of contamination "is not yet fully known, especially in the Somali region as some communities remain inaccessible due to poor infrastructure conditions" near to the border with Somalia.⁶

Table 1: CHAs and SHAs by region (at October 2017)⁷

Region	SHAs	Area (km ²)	CHAs	Area (km ²)
Afar	8	1.9	6	1.76
Benishangul	0	0	2	0.05
Gambela	20	0.8	0	0
Oromia	5	1.0	8	0.10
Somali	236	1,182.2	26	3.81
Tigray	0	0	3	1.46
Totals	269	1,185.9	45	7.18

It is not possible to definitively reconcile information reported in Ethiopia's updated 2017–20 workplan with statements made in 2017 on its progress in implementing its Article 5 obligations, or information provided in its 2015 extension request, along with other previous reports. Additionally, Ethiopia did not report on progress to meet the projected milestones contained in its extension request for 2015–17, nor does it appear that any progress to meet these targets was actually made.

Ethiopia has also noted that estimates of contamination do not include the area along the Ethiopia-Eritrea confrontation line where no survey has been carried out and the border has not been demarcated. The area was previously under the control of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). When asked what efforts it had made to address this contamination, Ethiopia reported in 2015 that it had carried out clearance behind its own defensive lines, but it was not possible to enter or clear the area between the two countries' defensive lines due to security concerns, and clearance would have to wait until the demarcation has been completed.⁸

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).

In 2001–04, a LIS identified mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in 10 of Ethiopia's 11 regions, with 1,916 SHAs across more than 2,000km² impacting more than 1,492 communities.⁹ The Afar, Somali, and Tigray regions accounted for more than four-fifths of impacted communities.¹⁰

The Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) believed 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.¹¹ Indeed, in 2012 Ethiopia reported that subsequent technical survey and non-technical (re-) survey of SHAs identified during the LIS confirmed mine contamination in only 136 areas. However, 60 previously unrecorded hazardous areas were also identified, which were confirmed as mined by technical survey, resulting in a total of 196 areas confirmed as mined.¹² Also in 2012, Ethiopia reported that 358 SHAs across an area of 1,200km² from the LIS data needed to be re-surveyed.¹³

EMAO once forecasted expecting to clear some 3km² per year,¹⁴ but it appears only very limited clearance of a total of 0.1km² has taken place since the transfer of EMAO's responsibilities to the Ministry of Defence in 2012.¹⁵ Ethiopia subsequently requested, and was granted, a five-year extension to its Article 5 clearance deadline of 1 June 2015 until June 2020.

The last known estimate of mine and ERW victims in Ethiopia stems from the 2001–04 LIS, which claimed 16,616 mine and ERW casualties, of whom 9,341 were killed and 7,275 were injured. Ethiopia reported that two-thirds of the victims were engaged in herding and farming at the time of the incidents.¹⁶ Mines and ERW are reported to continue to cause socio-economic harm, including through: denying access to agricultural and pasture land, contributing to food insecurity and serious economic hardship for certain communities; blocking access to water for communities and particularly for nomadic pastoralists; and blocking secondary and tertiary roads important to local communities.¹⁷ In its updated 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia claimed that the actual and perceived threat of mines and ERW continued to obstruct humanitarian activities, hinder agriculture, development, and construction efforts, and prevent the safe resettlement of displaced populations.¹⁸

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.¹⁹ EMAO developed its operational capacities effectively with technical assistance from Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).²⁰ In 2011, however, EMAO's governing board decided that the Ministry of Defence was better suited to clear the remaining mines because Ethiopia had made significant progress in meeting its APMBC clearance obligations and the remaining threat did not warrant a structure and organisation the size of EMAO. It has further asserted on numerous occasions that a civilian entity such as EMAO would have difficulty accessing the unstable Somali region.²¹

In response to the decision to close EMAO and transfer demining responsibility to the army's Combat Engineers Division, NPA ended its direct funding support²² and had completed the transfer of its remaining 49 mine detection dogs (MDDs) to EMAO and the federal police by the end of April 2012.²³ The Combat Engineers Division took over management of the MDD Training Centre at Entoto where it conducted training in demining in early 2012.

Strategic Planning

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.²⁴ In its updated 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia confirmed that this "autonomous legal entity" had been re-named the EMAO, and was responsible for survey, clearance, and mine risk education activities, accountable to the Ministry of National Defence's Engineering Main Department (MoND-EMD). The workplan includes an organigram of the department, which is structured around a number of sub-departments, including for risk education, information management, quality assurance, training, and operations, under which demining companies, technical survey and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, and a mechanical demining team are to report.²⁵

However, since the re-establishment of the national mine action office was announced in 2015, Ethiopia has continued to report that resource constraints were impeding the construction of the Demining Training Centre started by the former EMAO, and that demining equipment was nearing the end of its operational life.²⁶

Legislation and Standards

In the updated 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia stated that in 2017, its National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) would be "developed and updated" and that standing operating procedures (SOPs) for mine clearance and land release would be updated according to the current IMAS. It had previously reported that this would happen in 2015, according to its extension request targets.²⁷

Quality Management

Ethiopia has reported that operations have been "employing overall quality management including quality assurance and quality control efforts to ensure that operations are in accordance with NMAS and IMAS".²⁸ In its 2017–20 workplan, it is stipulated that quality assurance reports on operations will be submitted on a weekly basis.²⁹

Information Management

Ethiopia also reported that, prior to 2015, EMAO had installed and customised a new version of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database and had been working on capacity development to upgrade data processing. However, it stated that database challenges remained and until issues with the IMSMA system were resolved, the National Defence Force would "continue using alternative data processing packages together with IMSMA for planning, reporting, and analysis". In its 2015 extension request and 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia requested technical advisory and training support to make the IMSMA database fully functional.³⁰ In June and October 2017, Ethiopia reiterated its appeals for assistance for resources and skills training for personnel to operate the IMSMA database and for strategic planning projects.³¹

Operators

Under its extension request, Ethiopia stated that from 1 December 2015 to the end of May 2020, it would deploy four demining companies and four survey and rapid-response teams.³² In its 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia states that these teams were set to be deployed in November 2017.³³ The workplan lists the following capacity to be deployed for the duration of the extension request period: four manual clearance companies, two technical survey and rapid-response teams, two EOD teams, and six ground preparation machines.³⁴

In April 2017, Ethiopia reported that using its own resources, 412 personnel attended a basic demining course.³⁵ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reported that it provided demining training for 45 personnel from the Combat Engineering Division in 2017, as a follow-up to training conducted in 2016, which it said was intended to strengthen its capacity to clear mined areas. However, it also reported that after their training, a number of the recipients were deployed to peacekeeping support missions abroad. It likewise did not report that any demining had begun.³⁶

LAND RELEASE

As at October 2017, Ethiopia did not report that any survey or clearance activities had taken place during the year. As stated above, in its updated 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia pledged that four demining teams and four technical survey and rapid-response teams would re-start clearance and survey operations in November 2017, despite having reported previously in its extension request that the teams would be deployed in November 2015.³⁷

While no survey or clearance operations took place in 2017, or the previous year, Ethiopia reported that in 2016 on the basis of reports from the local population, 30 items of ordnance had been destroyed by the mine action office: 10 anti-vehicle mines and 20 items of UXO.³⁸

Previously, in April 2014, Ethiopia had informed states parties to the APMBC that in January–November 2013 its rapid-response teams had visited more than ten ERW-impacted communities in “Amhar, Oromiya, south and Somalia regional states” clearing more than 100,000m² and destroying ten anti-personnel mines and 176,000 items of UXO.³⁹ No details were given as to the exact location of the spot tasks. Historically, in 2002–12, Ethiopia stated that almost 60km² of mined areas were cleared while nearly 1,200km² of SHAs were released by technical survey, with the destruction of 9,260 anti-personnel mines, 1,466 anti-vehicle mines, and 197,985 items of UXO.⁴⁰

ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with a five-year extension granted by states parties in 2015) 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 1 June 2020. It is not on track to meet this deadline.

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.⁴¹ 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.

Ethiopia has listed the following reasons for its inability to comply with its initial 2015 Article 5 deadline: 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.⁴²

Previously, in 2010, Ethiopia said it would clear all mines by 2013 (two years ahead of its deadline) if sufficient funding were available.⁴³ In March 2013, however, following the closure of EMAO and transfer of responsibility for mine action to the Ministry of Defence, Ethiopia reported it was unlikely to meet its Article 5 deadline due to secondment of demining units to Sudan, and gaps in training, equipment, and funding.⁴⁴

In its updated 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia continued to report that funding was its primary concern. However, it also raised concerns that a lack of capacity, lack of technical support, population movements, high metallic content of soil in hazardous areas, and heavy rainy seasons could delay clearance progress. It stated Ethiopia’s hope that international NGOs would provide technical support, materials, and funding to assist with clearance.⁴⁵

The 2017–20 workplan states that it is “realistic” that all 314 areas can be addressed using “all available demining assets in Ethiopia” within the extension time period, while also stating 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”.⁴⁶

According to the workplan, the following milestones will be met:

- 2017: demining course training, establishment of RRT and EOD teams; 26.9km² released through non-technical and technical survey and clearance of over 2.8km² in Afar, Benishangul, Somali, and Tigray regions
- 2018: address over 518.5km² through non-technical and technical survey by concluding survey of Afar, Gambela, Oromia, Afar, and Benishangul regions, along with ongoing survey in Somali region, and the clearance of just under 8km²
- 2019: complete clearance of Gambela region and conclude survey in Somali region, addressing 647.8km² through non-technical and technical survey and clearing nearly 10.5km²
- 2020: continue clearance in Somali region with over 9.6km² released by clearance, and “submit by April 2020 an updated development to the [APMBC] States Parties based on more precise information gathered through operations”.⁴⁷

However, with no functioning mine action programme as at the end of 2017 and little progress reported in clearance since September 2011, Ethiopia is unlikely to meet its future extension request plan. The lack of progress since the submission of its extension request in 2015, combined with a lack of any apparent increase in capacity, makes it increasingly difficult to see how Ethiopia will complete clearance by June 2020.

Table 2: Mine clearance in 2013–17⁴⁸

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2017	0
2016	0
2015	0
2014	0
2013	0.10
Total	0.10

In April 2017, for the first time since 2012, Ethiopia submitted an updated Article 7 report. However, the quality of Ethiopia’s reporting on its mine action activities in recent years has been inconsistent and poor. Its March 2015 extension request is riddled with inconsistent figures and mathematical errors, and the Article 7 report does not contain precise information on the location and size of contaminated areas. While its updated workplan for 2017–20 appears to be an improvement, Ethiopia subsequently failed to submit an updated Article 7 report, which was due by April 2018.

In its 2017–20 workplan, Ethiopia claimed that US\$46.3 million is required to complete clearance of anti-personnel mine contamination by its 2020 deadline, which it reported includes all associated costs to establish a national capacity to address residual mine and ERW contamination.⁴⁹ This is despite the previously forecast total of US\$37 million required to complete clearance by June 2020 as reported in its 2015 extension request, and a further seemingly inexplicable increase from the US\$10 million that EMAO reported was required to clear all remaining areas by 2012.⁵⁰ According to the 2017–20 workplan, the Government of Ethiopia will contribute 7% of the \$46.3 million required, or approx. \$3.2 million to cover the mine action programme’s administrative costs.⁵¹

Ethiopia has called on a number of occasions since 2015 for technical and financial support from international NGOs to meet its mine clearance obligations.⁵² In June 2017, it requested assistance and training in information management and planning, stating it faced a shortage of resources and skilled manpower.⁵³ It reiterated these requests in its 2017–20 workplan, again stating that Ethiopia would welcome international support and technical assistance.⁵⁴

- 1 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 1-3, and 9. See also statement of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form C. In its March 2015 Article 5 deadline extension request, Ethiopia stated that, based on past operational experience, after technical survey as little as 0.5% of the estimated area of SHAs would contain mines, which would amount to a total of less than 5.6km². At the same time, it also reported higher estimates that 2% or 3% of the total size of the SHAs could be expected to be confirmed. Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, pp. 7 and 42. Ethiopia has also reported different estimates of the percentage of SHAs expected to be confirmed in its Article 7 Report (for 2016) and in its March 2015 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 2 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 3 and 9.
- 3 "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.
- 4 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 3. and 9.
- 5 Ibid., p. 1.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid., p. 2.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), "Landmine Impact Survey Report, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia", May 2004.
- 10 Survey Action Center, "Landmine Impact Survey, Ethiopia, Final Report", Washington, DC, 2008, p. 9.
- 11 Interviews with Gebriel Lager, Deputy Director, EMAO, in Ljubljana, 14 April 2008, and in Geneva, 4 June 2008.
- 12 P. Simon, "Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership: Ethiopia", Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), March 2012, p. 3; and Statement of Ethiopia, Standing Committee on Mine Action, Geneva, 24 May 2012.
- 13 Simon, "Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership: Ethiopia", GICHD, p. 3. In its extension request, Ethiopia reported that of the 1,916 SHAs identified by the LIS, 259 areas were later released through "general survey" and 1,207 areas released through technical survey. Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 7.
- 14 EMAO, "Draft Strategic Planning 2011–13"; and Simon, "Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership: Ethiopia", GICHD, p. 3.
- 15 Statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015 and 9 April 2014.
- 16 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 6.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 2.
- 19 Council of Ministers, Regulation No. 70/2001, 5 February 2001.
- 20 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.
- 21 Statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015, April 2014, and 24 May 2012.
- 22 Email from Aubrey Sutherland-Pillai, Programme Manager, NPA, 22 August 2012.
- 23 Emails from Kjell Ivar Breili, Programme Manager, NPA, Ethiopia, 25 May 2010; Aubrey Sutherland-Pillai, NPA, 22 August 2012; and Simon, "Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership: Ethiopia", GICHD, p. 11.
- 24 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.
- 25 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 2 and 32. In its 2015 extension request, Ethiopia reiterated that the Ministry of Defence was better placed to hold responsibility for the national mine action programme as, in addition to the military having better access to remaining mined areas, it would be better placed to budget for operations with limited funding, and would more effectively employ available mine action capacity, on the basis that Ethiopian forces participate widely in peacekeeping operations around the world. Analysis of Ethiopia's Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 19 November 2015, p. 3.
- 26 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 8; and Statement of Ethiopia, APMBC 15th Meeting of States Parties, Santiago, Chile, 29 November 2016.
- 27 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 12; and Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 11.
- 28 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 8.
- 29 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 11.
- 30 Ibid., pp. 11 and 17; and Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 37.
- 31 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 17; and Statement of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 32 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 44.
- 33 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 11.
- 34 Ibid., p. 27.
- 35 Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form J; and Statement of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 36 ICRC, ICRC Annual Report 2017, p. 140.
- 37 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, pp. 11 and 44.
- 38 Statement of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 8 June 2017; and Article 7 Report (for 2016), Form G. At the Intersectoral Meetings in June 2017, Ethiopia also reported that 109,000m² of contamination "which was not identified before" had been cleared. This appears to refer to the just over 100,000m² it reported had been cleared in 2013. See statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015 and 9 April 2014.
- 39 Statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015 and 9 April 2014.
- 40 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 24. "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. 2.
- 41 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 10.
- 42 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, pp. 40–41.
- 43 Statements of Ethiopia, Standing Committee on Mine Action, Geneva, 23 June 2010; and 10th Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 2 December 2010.
- 44 Presentation of Ethiopia, African Union/ICRC Weapon Contamination Workshop, Addis Ababa, 5 March 2013.
- 45 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 26.
- 46 Ibid., pp. 9 and 27.
- 47 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 21–22.
- 48 Simon, "Transitioning Mine Action Programmes to National Ownership: Ethiopia", GICHD, pp. 16–17; and Statement of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 9 April 2014.
- 49 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 26.
- 50 Ibid., p. 4; Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 48; and Statement of Ethiopia, Standing Committee on Mine Action, Geneva, 24 May 2012. Ethiopia also reported that the government had contributed a total of US\$8 million to demining in 2001–12. It reported that over the same period US\$80 million of donor funding had been spent on demining in Ethiopia. Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2015, p. 33.
- 51 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, p. 26.
- 52 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 48–49.
- 53 Statement of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 8 June 2017.
- 54 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 26.