

ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 JUNE 2020
EXTENSION REQUESTED TO 31 DECEMBER 2025

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:

HEAVY, 27 km²
(ESTIMATED)

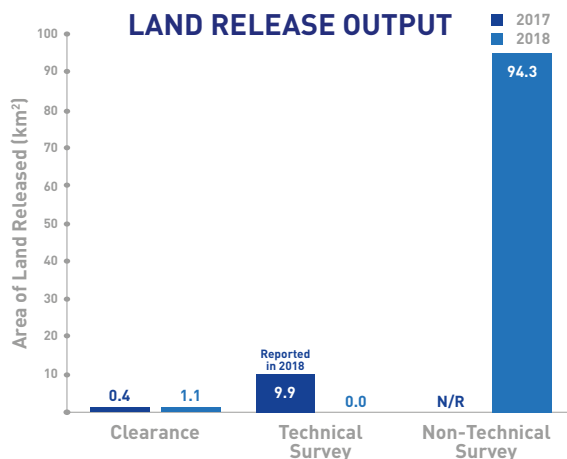
AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 2018

1.1 km²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2018

582

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per Maputo +15 Political Declaration aspiration): **LOW**

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In March 2019, certain that it would fail to meet its Article 5 extended deadline of 1 June 2020 owing to insufficient progress in land release, Ethiopia submitted a second extension request to its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline, this time for a period of five years until 31 December 2025. This second extension request indicates a number of positive developments have occurred, including the restarting of demining and land release, which is welcome after years of little or no progress. The request states there is increasing access for mine action operations in the previously inaccessible contested border area with Eritrea, owing to recent progress in peace negotiations with its neighbour. Also positive is the news that responsibility for the

national mine action programme will be moved directly under the Ministry of Defence's Head Office, which may increase efficiency and the implementation of mine action operations, as well as enhance access to government resources.

A number of reported challenges remain unchanged, however, including the remoteness of certain areas of contamination, technical and logistical challenges, a lack of basic infrastructure, and a critical lack of funding. Significant questions also remain as to the feasibility of the extension request's land release targets and the demining capacity and resources required to meet them. Ethiopia's second extension period must not be another lengthy period of inactivity.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- If granted the second Article 5 extension by States Parties, Ethiopia should act immediately to carry out demining operations, seek additional capacity and resources, and renew its commitment to meet its treaty obligations.
- Ethiopia should ensure the re-established national mine action authority has sufficient resources to establish and sustain an effective mine action programme, as well as to develop a robust resource mobilisation plan to address the wide gap in funding projected under its extension request.
- Ethiopia should clarify its ability to meet the annual land release targets in its extension request and the capacity of the demining companies to be deployed to address the remaining challenge.
- Ethiopia should cooperate in cross-border mine action activities with Eritrea, including as part of recent efforts towards a peace agreement with its neighbour.

- Ethiopia should report on plans to carry out survey on the border with Eritrea as well as on any changes to the security situation that could affect mine action operations.
- All mine action data should be reported and recorded according to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) land release terminology. Ethiopia should report regularly with updates on the number and extent of all mined areas and disaggregated land release output.
- Ethiopia should reconsider use of additional mine action tools, including mine detection dogs, given the vast amount of suspected hazardous area (SHA) that is projected to be released through survey.
- Ethiopia should re-establish conditions that would allow for the re-entry of international demining organisations.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	5	Ethiopia has a baseline estimate of remaining contamination, largely on the results of an inflated and inaccurate landmine impact survey concluded in 2004. The estimate of contamination reported as at April 2019 includes a vast amount of suspected hazardous area, of which only 2% is expected to contain mines.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP & PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	5	In 2019, it was reported that Ethiopia's national mine action programme would be moved to report directly to the Head Office of the Ministry of Defence, which is hoped will raise the profile of mine action, and improve the efficiency of operations and availability of national resources.
GENDER (10% of overall score)	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, but, in practice no women were involved in any survey or clearance activities in 2018.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & REPORTING (10% of overall score)	4	Some improvement in Ethiopia's reporting capacity was evident in its 2019 Article 5 deadline extension request and Article 7 report, but data discrepancies remained, along with a lack of detail and inconsistencies in the use of land release methodology.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	5	The second Article 5 extension request contains new annual targets for survey and clearance for the extension request period, but whether they are realistic and achievable, based on the demining capacity and rates of clearance projected, deserves careful scrutiny.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	6	The extension request details the land release methodology and quality management measures to be employed during the extension period.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	5	In 2019, Ethiopia requested a second Article 5 deadline extension of five years until end 2025. On the basis of the request, it is not impossible that Ethiopia could meet this new deadline. But given its poor track record, key questions about assumptions in land release productivity, and lack of current funding, meeting even this extended deadline seems questionable. It is encouraging, however, to see a substantial increase in the amount of land released in 2018, of over 95km ² , primarily through non-technical survey.
Average Score	4.9	Overall Programme Performance: POOR

DEMINING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- 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 2019, and according to Ethiopia's Article 5 deadline extension request submitted in March 2019, a total of 261 suspected and confirmed hazardous areas with a size of 1,056km² remained.¹ The request, however, contains a number of discrepancies in reporting, possibly due in part to previous inconsistencies in reporting on area remaining in its 2017 updated workplan and previous first Article 5 extension request.²

Of the total contamination remaining in 2019, Ethiopia reported that 35 areas with a size of just over 6.3km² were confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) and 226 areas with a size of 1,050km² were suspected hazardous areas (SHAs). In keeping with previous reporting, the request states that only 2% of the suspected hazardous area is expected to actually contain mines.³ As such, the request projects a total of 27.3km² (6.3km² of existing CHA and 21km² of the SHA reported) will require clearance, while 1,029km² will be cancelled or reduced.⁴

There appears to be a relatively consistent and coherent narrative in the second extension request of progress made since Ethiopia's original Article 5 deadline expired in 2015. At that time, Ethiopia reported that a total of 314 CHA and SHA with a size of 1,193km² remained to be addressed. During 2015-18, 53 areas covering 136.8km² were reportedly released.⁵

Positively, the second extension request claims increasing potential for mine action operations to take place in the contested border areas with Eritrea due to ongoing efforts towards a peace agreement in 2019, and that negotiations

through a joint border commission will allow mine action in previously inaccessible areas to begin. Specifically, new "military humanitarian demining" operations are to start in the Tigray border minefield.⁶

At the same time, the 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 Benishangul regions.⁷

As at April 2019, 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.

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.⁸ 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.⁹

Table 1: Mined area by region (at 30 April 2019)¹⁰

Region	CHAs	Area (km ²)	SHAs	Area (km ²)	Total SHA/CHA	Total area (km ²)
Afar	6	1.76	8	1.92	14	3.67
Benishangul	2	0.05	0	0	2	0.05
Gambela	0	0	20	0.84	20	0.84
Oromia	0	0	13	1.03	13	1.03
Somali	24	3.81	185	1,046.27	209	1,050.08
Tigray	3	0.69	0	0	3	0.69
Totals	35	6.31	226	1050.06	261	1,056.36

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.¹¹ 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).¹² 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 APMBBC 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.¹³

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 mine detection dogs (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 where it conducted training in demining 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.¹⁴ In 2017, 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.¹⁵

In 2019, however, Ethiopia reported that the responsibility for the national mine action programme had been transferred back to the Head Office of the Ministry of Defence. It said this was done to enable the Ministry of Defence to directly manage resources and mine action activities; to improve access to remaining CHAs, which it stated are more "easily reachable" by the Ministry of Defence; and to raise the profile of mine action operations at a time when resources for demining are increasingly limited, as the Ministry of Defence is said to be better placed to communicate with donors and secure government resources for demining.¹⁶

According to Ethiopia's second extension request, just under US\$41 million is required to fulfil its Article 5 obligations by 2025, a decrease from \$46 million reported in its 2017–20 workplan, 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).¹⁷ In 2018, the Ethiopian government was the sole funder of mine action operations.¹⁸ Of the \$41 million projected in the second extension request, the government is projected to cover 20% of required remaining funding, or \$8.2million.¹⁹

Ethiopia's 2019 Article 5 deadline extension request notes the positive contribution of the availability of trained and highly experienced demining teams ready to be deployed. Ethiopia has also made numerous requests for international assistance, most recently, to complete the capacity building of its demining training centre, and training for deminers to be better equipped to conduct battle area clearance and disposal of ERW.²⁰

In 2018, EMAO reported that all administrative costs of the EMAO were covered by the Government of Ethiopia, along with all costs for survey and clearance activities.

EMAO informed Mine Action Review that the transfer of responsibility for the mine action office to be directly accountable to the Ministry of Defence would help allocate funding and a budget directly from the head office of the Ministry of Defence. Positively, EMAO reported it expected to receive increased funding in 2019 as a result.

GENDER

In August 2019, EMAO claimed to have a gender and diversity plan in place and to have mainstreamed gender in the national mine action standards. It stated that all groups affected by anti-personnel mine contamination are consulted during survey and community liaison activities through face-to-face interviews and using elders to disseminate information to local communities, assisted by mine risk education officers. It also noted, though, that no female deminers were employed in the operational 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, in practice no women were currently involved in survey or clearance activities in 2018.²¹

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Although a version of the Information Management System for Mine Action (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, but again requested additional IMSMA training and assistance from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to finalise the transfer of the database.²²

While a number of inconsistencies, a lack of detail, and errors in data calculations persisted in Ethiopia's Article 5 extension request and subsequent Article 7 report, both are evidence of improvements in reporting from previous years, when reporting was of especially poor quality.

PLANNING AND TASKING

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

- Address the remaining 1,065km² of mine contamination
- Complete the survey of the buffer zone areas 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 (RRT), and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams
- Implement risk education in affected communities and mark SHAs
- Finish the building of the demining training centre.²³

The extension request contains annual targets and a workplan, which foresee a total land release of some 175km² per year in 2020–24, and 3.9km² in the final year (2025). Despite some data discrepancies, this would appear to include a breakdown of 171.5km² released through survey annually from 2019–24, along with 1.9km² released through clearance in 2019, 4.3km² released through clearance each year in 2020–24, and a final 3.9km² cleared in 2025.²⁴

Ethiopia's second Article 5 deadline extension request sets new annual targets for the five-year completion period.²⁵ The workplan, however, 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 1.9km² in 2019 to 4.3km² 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 later informed Mine Action Review that 90 deminers formed a demining company.²⁶ 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 potentially improbably high.²⁷

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Ethiopia's second extension request elaborates in detail the land release methodology intended to be employed in demining operations.²⁸ 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.²⁹ However, with such large projections for cancellation and reduction of SHA, Ethiopia could consider other options in the mine action tool box beyond manual clearance, such as the use of MDDs in technical survey.

Ethiopia previously reported in 2107 that 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 revised according to the current IMAS. It had also reported that this would happen in 2015, according to its extension request targets.³⁰ As at 2019, Ethiopia had not, however, reported that the revisions have been completed.

OPERATORS

According to EMAO, two companies were deployed for clearance in 2018, along with two technical survey teams, and one EOD team.³¹

Ethiopia's second extension request foresees that following a "rearrangement" of its four demining companies and four RRTs, which include two technical survey/RRTs and two specialist EOD teams in 2019, these four demining companies and four RRTs are to be deployed each year through to the completion of its Article 5 extension request in 2025.³²

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 workplan".³³ At the same time, the request anticipates the deployment of an additional demining company, though it does not specify the number of deminers which comprise a company, nor when it would be operational.³⁴ As noted above, EMAO informed Mine Action Review that 90 deminers form a demining company.³⁵

OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Ethiopia has reported that only manual clearance has been used in recent years. While its national mine action programme is in possession of six ground preparation machines, it reported that these were not in use as all remaining hazardous areas are located in remote areas, which it claims are only suitable for manual clearance.³⁶

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2016–18

According to EMAO, a total of more than 95.4km² of anti-personnel mined area was released in 2018: nearly 94.3km² through survey and 1.1km² through clearance.

In its 2019 Article 5 deadline extension request and Article 7 report, Ethiopia detailed its land release activities for the first time in recent years. According to the 2019 extension request, over the previous extension period, a total of 53 areas with a size of 136.8km² were released with the destruction of 582 anti-personnel mines, 70 anti-vehicle mines, and 7,286 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO).³⁷

Ethiopia's extension request reports that in total, 0.1km² was released in 2016 with the destruction of 30 anti-vehicle mines; just over 41.4km² was released in 2017 with the destruction of 37 anti-vehicle mines and 21 items of UXO; and just over 95.3km² was released in 2018, with the destruction of 582 anti-personnel mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines, and 7,265 items of UXO.³⁸ The extension request underlines that this doubling in land release output from 2017 to 2018 was due to an increase in resources and government commitment.³⁹

SURVEY IN 2018

According to EMAO, a total of over 94.3km² was cancelled by non-technical survey by the Engineering Main Department in 2018, all in Somali region. No area was reported reduced by technical survey in 2018.

This is a significant increase in overall survey output compared to 2017, when EMAO informed Mine Action Review that in 2017, a total of just over 9.9km² was reduced by technical survey, also all by the Engineering Main Department in Somali region.⁴⁰ No cancellation through non-technical survey was reported during that year.

In 2016–18, EMAO reported that in total, 53 areas with a size of 136km² was released in Fik, Misrak Gashamo, and Degehabur districts in the Somali region, of which a total of 125km² was reportedly cancelled and almost 10km² reduced through technical survey.⁴¹

CLEARANCE IN 2018

According to EMAO, a total of five areas with a size of just under 1.1km² were cleared in 2018, with the destruction of 582 anti-personnel mines, 3 anti-vehicle mines, and 7,265 items of UXO.⁴² It reported that the increase from the 0.4km² cleared in 2017 was due to an increase in budget and trainings previously carried out.⁴³

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Table 2: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2018	1.1
2017	0.40
2016	*0.50
2015	N/R
2014	N/R
Total	2.0*

* Estimated clearance based on report for 2016–18

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 will not meet this deadline and submitted a request for a second extension of its Article 5 deadline in March 2019, for a period of five years, until 31 December 2025.⁴⁴

Ethiopia has 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.⁴⁵

Ethiopia has been at best, overly ambitious, or at worst, misrepresentative in its projections and estimations for completion of survey and clearance in recent years. Its 2017–20 workplan, 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”.⁴⁶ This was not the case.

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 would appear unrealistically high.⁴⁷

While these concerns deserve greater scrutiny and clarifications from Ethiopia, its increased engagement to fulfil its Article 5 obligations evidenced in its second extension request, the reported improvements in border security and greater access for mine action operations, the increase in government resources for mine action in 2017–18, and the new political reporting lines of the national mine action programme office, are welcome signs of progress. Building on these positive developments, Ethiopia's efforts to reach its goal of Article 5 completion by 2025 should be fully encouraged and supported by the international community.

- 1 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form D.
- 2 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. "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.
- 3 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 8; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form D.
- 4 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.
- 5 Ibid., p. 7.
- 6 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 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.
- 7 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, 31 March 2019, p. 35.
- 8 Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), "Landmine Impact Survey Report, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia", May 2004.
- 9 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 1,200km² from the LIS data needed to be re-surveyed.
- 10 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form D. It would appear that a number of areas reported as suspected hazardous areas in Ethiopia's October 2017 workplan are reported as CHAs, as well as eight areas reported as confirmed in 2017, reclassified as SHA in 2019. It is not possible on the basis of information reported in Ethiopia's second extension request and Article 7 report to explain these changes.
- 11 Council of Ministers, Regulation No. 70/2001, 5 February 2001.
- 12 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.
- 13 Statements of Ethiopia, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Geneva, 25 June 2015, April 2014, and 24 May 2012.
- 14 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.
- 15 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, pp. 2 and 32.
- 16 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
- 17 Ibid., p. 51.
- 18 Ibid., p. 21.
- 19 Ibid., p. 11.
- 20 Ibid., p. 10.
- 21 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 22 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 30–31.
- 23 Ibid., pp. 10–11.
- 24 Inconsistencies include reporting that an average of 4,790,427m² will be cleared per year, compared to figures which appear to indicate that an average of 3,533,973.17m² would need to be addressed each year. 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 11 and 46–49; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form D.
- 25 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 47–48.
- 26 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 27 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.
- 28 Ibid., pp. 24–25 and 27–29.
- 29 Ibid., p. 51.
- 30 Revised National Mine Action Plan for 2017–20, October 2017, p. 12; and 2015 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.
- 31 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 32 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 46–48.
- 33 Ibid., p. 50.
- 34 Ibid., p. 42.
- 35 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 36 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 50.
- 37 Ibid., p. 7.
- 38 Ibid., p. 13.
- 39 Ibid., p. 14.
- 40 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 41 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 13.
- 42 Email from Col. Tadege Yohala, EMAO, 5 August 2019.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 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.
- 45 2015 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 40–41; and 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 14–15.
- 46 Ibid., pp. 9 and 27. For example, in just one year, 2018, the workplan stated that more than 518.5km² would be addressed 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.
- 47 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 42.