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دولة إرتريا
وزارة الشؤون الخارجية

The State of Eritrea
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Date: 07.06.2011

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea, Department of Desks, presents its compliments to the Office of the President of the 10thMSP of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of the AP Mines and on their Destruction and would like to enclose the Amended Report on the Extension Request for the fulfillment of obligations under Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, Answers for questions posed by the co-chair of the Standing Committee on mine-clearance extension request's report submitted by Eritrea and Annex-2 (Excel Table) through the ISU.

The Department of Desks avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the President of the 10thMSP of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of the AP Mines and on their Destruction assurances of its highest consideration. 

Mr. Gazmend Turdiu
President of the 10thMSP of the Convention on the Prohibition
Of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of the AP Mines and on
Their Destruction



**Answers for questions posed by the co-chairs of the standing committee
On mine clearance extension request's report submitted by Eritrea.**

In advance, we would like to inform you with great apology that we have made small corrections in the figures within the context of the extension request paper on pages 3,10,11, 17,18,24 and also filled the missed data in the excels annex Two No 108 where both are attached with this reports.

1. According to the LIS reports, 914 countrywide suspected hazardous areas including UXO contaminations were identified in 2004. These contaminations totally measured 129sq.kms. The figure 752 is intended specifically to indicate that they are mined locations within these 914 SHA but with contaminations of AP landmines, a mix of AP and AT, AP and UXO or all together.

The LIS findings indicate only 129 square kilometers for the 914 SHAs but not for these 752 mined locations. At this moment, the reason why we could not put the exact area figure of all these mined locations in our report is the fact that some of the records in the IMSMA data could not match up with the real/actual GPS location.

This happened because there were so many over laps and complications in the records of the previous years where so many institutions who submitted reports including the former UN peace keeping Mine Action Coordination Center staffs are not available around us now for corrections and justifications. That is why we are asking this extension request to conduct the 2012- 2015 planned level two survey for getting precise and conclusive results for the remaining un cleared areas to assess the necessary mine clearance period.

2. With the start of humanitarian demining programs era in 2001, a number of international demining organizations participated in Eritrea. However, despite the huge amount of funds that they had at their disposal the operational results they achieved was minimal. Moreover, the activities of these organizations were not in compliance with the national development policy and strategy.

At that stage the Eritrean Mine Action Program was newly formed institution with inadequate man power and material capacity. Hence, the EMAP worked jointly with the UNMEEMACC until it builds its own capacity.

In the interim moment until 2002, the government of Eritrea observed the poor coordination and monitoring mechanism among the actors as well as the ineffective country wide Mine Clearance work conditions of all the NGOs teams against the huge funds which was flowing to the project from donors through the NGOs which in the aftermath caused national dissatisfaction.

The government of Eritrea then made restructuring of Mine Action in the country by issuing proclamation 123/2002 and thereby establishing the Eritrean Demining Authority.

Consequently, most of the NGOs which were working in Mine Action left the country in mid-2002. Since this development, significant assistance for the Eritrean National Demining Program has not been forthcoming.

3. The records submitted by the defense forces were for the mined areas in the Temporary Security Zone. These covered **58** mined areas including the trench lines in the TSZ within the regions of Debub and Gash Barka where almost all of these locations which under our control are cleared at this moment.

4. As stated previously in # 2 the working condition was not well coordinated and organized at the beginning. The IMSMA records were kept by UNMEEMACC only at the start of the program and then EDA installed its own IMSMA data base in 2004 and both institutions shared their reports until UNMEEMACC totally left the country. This and other technical errors during the reporting of all the organizations created imperfection in our current survey of data reconciliation.

Eritrea did not take the acquired report prior to LIS as full document or indication of the country wide impact. But used it as preliminary acquired reference for the impacted countrywide records which can in the mean time be used to commence our Humanitarian Demining Operations until nationwide wide survey was to be carried out.

5. We have cleared **79** mined areas/locations out of the total 752 mined locations and this is since the start (2001) with a total cleared area 54,735,011 square meters. The remaining locations are **673** where we can get it by subtracting from the 752 mined areas. Locations cleared after completion of the LIS are **45** in number and **30,832,678** meter square in area.

Total operational progress after LIS by Region

Zoba/Region	Cleared Area in Square Meters
Semienawi Keih Bahri	7,352,106
Anseba	612, 859
Gash Barka	20,810,589
Debub	2,033,469
Maakel	23,655
Total	30,832,678

We can not put the exact area for the 752 locations in figure for reasons that there was a lot of complications and duplications in the previous records submitted by organizations.

6. No regular technical survey was carried out after the LIS. But teams conduct spot surveys for certain marked areas before commencing clearance. When impact identified areas are cleared they are released to the community according to the procedure of land release protocols i.e. through the information of the MRE teams, local administrators and community representatives.

7. The figure 483 is error. The total number of nation wide impacted communities were 481 and total SHAs was 914. Out of these 481 communities, 411 impacted communities were within the 752 mined areas.

8. The methodology that we are proposing to apply in releasing land after conducting non technical and technical survey will be following the national standard land release procedures. Starting from its initial assessments, the national authority contacts the defense forces army engineers unit, the MRE unit, the regional administrators, concerned ministries, communities representatives and other relevant groups for further study and information about the past history and current impact of land mines. After getting full aggregated information from all these sources in addition to the Authorities own observation, then land release protocol procedures are implemented.

Eritrea has started a pilot project program to make land release by conducting area reduction through non technical survey means. This is practiced recently in Sub region Foro in the Red sea region. EDA coordinating relevant partners such as regional administrative bodies, representatives from the surrounding communities and from the UN organization partners (UNICEF) conducted a joint pilot task for non technical survey system land release. This project was evaluated as effective bench mark for our planned future programs.

It is observed that people walk to perform their daily works through some of the areas recorded as mine impacted by the LIS. Such areas are usually used by people with no incidents but still recorded as impacted until they are formally released and indicated as mine free. Based on such estimations, we assumed that, the non technical survey methodology may be the most effective and efficient way of land release.

9. At this moment, the two teams are deployed in the Anseba region sub zobas Hamelmalo and Melebso. Their regular task is mine clearance in the prioritized areas. The teams comprise of all the necessary personnel as in the SOP such as the team supervisor, team leader, section leader, team medic, radio operator, driver etc.

10. The annual amount of financial support from UNDP is **110,000 USD**.

11. The type of demining equipments that the EDA is having at this moment are CHIA and EBINGER type manual detectors which can equip for five teams. Besides, we have medical tool kit and personnel protective equipment (PPE) which is enough to equip for these 5 teams. But we need also to equip the rest 3 teams which will be added from 2012 to 2015. In addition since our long term plan is to go beyond in expanding the number demining teams until we fully use the available trained man power resource, we need appropriate quality and quantity as well manual detectors to equip the rest available capacity of manpower.

12. The survey teams will conduct level two survey in the LIS recorded impacted areas according to the priority assessments. There is a need of equipments and operational cost assistance for these planned 3 survey teams as indicated generally for the other field teams as well. But if we do not get the support we will commence the task with the limited government possessions

13. When we say we will finish survey by February 2015, it means that we are proposing to include the surveys that was in accessible to the LIS but which is under our control.

14. The overlap and complications of the record still denies certainty to identify and indicate fully the cleared and not cleared community records. However, we are planning to carry out the mine clearance task for high and medium impacted communities until 2015 with the available capacity of demining teams and specifically for those communities located in Zoba Anseba, sub zobas Halhal and Gheleb.

15. The capacity that is proposed in the coming 5 years plan is to prepare 5 x (64) person teams in 2011 and proceed increasing them by one team each year until they reach 8 teams by 2014. We assume that according to the LIS assessments, the currently remaining total high and medium impacted areas are about 16 sq.kms. Based on our future commitments, wide portion of the high and medium impacted areas will be reduced by resurvey, which is presumably expected to be much less than our planned capacity (<12 sq.km). Then the rest capacity for mine clearance will be used in the low impacted areas.

16. We have said that our national base line is the LIS results. The reason that we are rushing to conduct level two survey (tech. and non tech. survey) is to eliminate this overlaps and confusions and come up with precise figures of the cleared and remained un cleared areas. We know that some impacted areas are exaggeratedly extended in the LIS records and some registered as impacted when they may be free but has to be surveyed according to the standard working procedure first before we release it.

17. We have put in our report that from the 411 communities, 265 communities need resurvey. As mentioned earlier, the 411 impacted communities indicated here are those who were located in the 752 mined areas. We said we have cleared 79 areas out of these LIS findings. The remaining 673 areas need to be either technically or non technically be surveyed to know the actual area that needs thorough demining.

18. Our extension request is until February 2015. But 9 months before that in March 2014 we pledged to submit the clear report of the conducted non technical and technical survey results. We have mentioned that the non technical survey task will be finished by the end of 2012. Then we again proceed to verify and reduce the remaining area using technical survey and finishing our job for the total survey by 2014, we submit our second request for the remaining specific area which we assume will be much decreased than what is indicated currently.

19. Despite the inaccuracy and over statements it includes in the context, the **752** mined areas from the LIS finding was taken as bench mark for our demining program because other findings are incomplete and had so many flaws with duplication of records. These are located within the six regions but mainly in the four regions namely Gash barka, Anseba, Debub and Semienawi keih Bahri.

20. The government of Eritrea is and will remain committed to use its utmost efforts to execute mine clearing operations. UNDP and UNICEF were supportive to our program even though it was limited. Our strategic plan is prepared with the anticipation that the support and partnership of the existing UN agencies may continue and other donor nations as well may turn their insight towards the need of support for Eritrean Mine Action.

Our resource mobilization system is to inform the international mine action community in the occasions of certain mine action related meetings besides those which we have conducted in celebrations of April 4, the international mine awareness and mine Action assistance day, as well as other mine action briefing occasions such as what was conducted about Landmine and UXO briefing day for Ambassadors and UN representatives in the Asmara, UNDP premises in 19 April 2011. Such activities and progress of field tasks will continue with the available limited material resources.

21. Currently EDA is not having recruited technical assistant for resurveying because we understand that we can manage it with the national capacity. But experts can be engaged if deemed necessary.

22. Eritrea has enough local man power capacity to organize and deploy demining teams that have rich experience in humanitarian demining. Therefore there is no need to invite NGO operator personnel. Regarding external Advisors, it does not differ than what is said in *21. Even in the previous era when a lot of NGOs and a lot of advisors were leaving the country with the termination of their contracts, the EDA had allowed at least two technical advisors for Mine Action but they left themselves influenced by the majority others who were leaving the country.

23. The checking of roads is conducted to prevent casualties from newly laid Anti-vehicle landmines and ensure full safety of our innocent people. This is because incidents that happened in the previous years from enemy side have made us to be vigilant and proactive to prevent casualties.

The source of these incidents have been from the Ethiopian side. It is known that since the border conflict war with Ethiopia in 1998, it is a state of no war and no peace condition which have remained a threat to the Eritrean Mine Action progress.

24. The 170 areas mentioned in the LIS reports because it was in accessible the fact that some of these areas are in the side of the Ethiopian occupied areas while others were remote with difficult terrain to reach it. Now the in accessible area mentioned due to difficult and remote terrain will be some how visited to verify it except that in the Ethiopian side.

25. EDA was established in 2002 with the publication of the proclamation 123/2002 but started to manage its program in 2003 after organizing its staff.

26. No longer affected by mines is meant for the number of impact released population from the total number of affected community. For example in Anseba region the total

number of affected community is 111 with a population of 107,446. But now from those affected population the 46,370 people are no more affected by mines.

27. Acronyms

AP.....Anti – Personnel
AT.....Anti- Tank
DCA.....Danish Church Aid
DDG.....Danish Demining Group
DSA.....Daily Subsistence Allowance
EDA.....Eritrean Demining Authority (also Eritrean Demining Agency
before the establishment of the Authority in 2002)
EDF..... Eritrean Defense Forces
EDO..... Eritrean Demining Operations
EHDP..... Eritrean Humanitarian Demining Program
EMAP..... Eritrean Mine Action Program
EOD.....Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW.....Explosive Remnants of War
ESCA..... Eritrean Solidarity and Cooperation Association
IDP..... Internally Displaced Person
IMAS.....International Mine Action Standards
LISLandmine Impact Survey (Level 1 Survey)
MACC.....Mine Action Coordination Center
MAT.....Mine Awareness Trust
MLHW.....Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare
MRE Mine Risk Education.
NSPDE ... National Survey of People with Disabilities in Eritrea
NUEW.....National Union of Eritrean Women
NUEYS.....National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students
Q/AQuality Assurance
Q/C.....Quality Control
RCSE.....Red Cross Society of Eritrea.
SAC Survey Action Center
SOP.....Standard operating procedures
SHA Suspected Hazardous Areas
TSZTemporary Security Zone
UNMEE.....United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.
UXOUn Exploded Ordnance
ZOBA.....Name fore **Regions** in Tigrygna

Annex A 752 Mined Areas Containing AP or Combinations of AP, AT and or UXO						
Ser	Zoba	Sub Zoba	Community	Longitude	Latitude	area in sq.m
1	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Araeta	Bhta	40.658976	14.559608	
2	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Araeta	Aladaben	40.693379	14.381768	
3	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Maekel Debubawi Keih Bahri	Edi	41.678250	13.934120	
4	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Maekel Debubawi Keih Bahri	Mabra	41.624559	14.023681	
5	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Maekel Debubawi Keih Bahri	Kurumo	41.610504	14.076713	
6	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Maekel Debubawi Keih Bahri	Kurumo	41.587760	14.093374	
7	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debaysima	42.453291	12.740976	
8	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debaysima	42.349004	12.699301	
9	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri	Musa Ali	42.282340	12.639492	
10	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri	Karien (Sebean Haden)	42.276418	12.643271	
11	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri	Lamsen	42.276180	12.643538	
12	Debubawi Keih Bahri	Asseb	Mekaekae	42.664057	13.065926	
13	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.928796	15.496000	
14	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.930055	15.478436	
15	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.931118	15.477548	
16	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.929530	15.479856	
17	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.942309	15.496335	
18	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.924836	15.468829	
19	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.928868	15.453201	
20	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	38.916489	15.463144	
21	Maekel	Serejeka	Beleza	38.926412	15.448574	
22	Maekel	Serejeka	Mdri Zawl	38.865453	15.461202	
23	Maekel	Serejeka	Weki	38.871439	15.559100	
24	Maekel	Serejeka	Adekolom	38.838373	15.506048	
25	Maekel	Serejeka	Adekolom	38.809611	15.510401	
26	Maekel	Serejeka	Shmangus Tahtay	38.789593	15.498870	
27	Maekel	Serejeka	Shmangus Tahtay	38.793524	15.486982	
28	Maekel	Serejeka	Shmangus Tahtay	38.798412	15.478400	
29	Maekel	Serejeka	Tsehaflam	38.855558	15.484322	
30	Maekel	Serejeka	Tsehaflam	38.853799	15.482371	
31	Maekel	Serejeka	Geremi	38.867365	15.463161	
32	Maekel	Serejeka	Defere	38.911231	15.526366	
33	Maekel	Serejeka	Defere	38.920521	15.519990	
34	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	38.888662	15.564938	
35	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	38.902222	15.556602	

36	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	38.908447	15.547110
37	Maekel	Serejeka	Azien	38.923921	15.516403
38	Maekel	Berik	Adi Asfeda	38.856772	15.383556
39	Maekel	Berik	Adi Asfeda	38.857900	15.384553
40	Maekel	Berik	Adi Merawi	38.846891	15.383083
41	Maekel	Berik	Adi Merawi	38.861387	15.371955
42	Maekel	Berik	Adi Merawi	38.858232	15.374127
43	Maekel	Berik	Adi Shmagle	38.868769	15.381275
44	Maekel	Berik	Adi Shmagle	38.874989	15.378076
45	Maekel	Berik	Adi Shmagle	38.878004	15.376140
46	Maekel	Berik	Adi Habteslus	38.877211	15.389584
47	Maekel	Berik	Adi Habteslus	38.884978	15.361471
48	Maekel	Berik	Tsezega	38.763509	15.349825
49	Maekel	Berik	Tsezega	38.793817	15.358359
50	Maekel	Berik	Adi Kontsi	38.851132	15.358068
51	Maekel	Berik	Adi Kontsi	38.841620	15.349870
52	Maekel	Berik	Adi Kontsi	38.825647	15.345272
53	Maekel	Galanefhi	Merhano	38.937793	15.255018
54	Maekel	Galanefhi	Merhano	38.927062	15.251223
55	Maekel	Galanefhi	Adi Gembolo	38.865147	15.223220
56	Maekel	Galanefhi	Adi Gembolo	38.852762	15.221360
57	Maekel	Galanefhi	Himberti	38.718534	15.268100
58	Maekel	Galanefhi	Ademzemat	38.902272	15.218508
59	Maekel	Galanefhi	Ademzemat	38.886613	15.233577
60	Maekel	Galanefhi	Adi Ke	38.911068	15.247312
61	Maekel	Galanefhi	Adi Ke	38.895089	15.240144
62	Maekel	Galanefhi	Adi Hawesha	38.980857	15.244972
63	Maekel	Galanefhi	Adi Hawesha	38.982207	15.239614
64	Maekel	Galanefhi	Gulie	38.992505	15.280406
65	Maekel	Galanefhi	Tselot	38.988420	15.282182
66	Maekel	Galanefhi	Tselot	38.991347	15.282862
67	Maekel	Galanefhi	Tselot	39.000191	15.282930
68	Maekel	Galanefhi	Arberegubue	38.976114	15.337200
69	Maekel	Galanefhi	Arberegubue	38.984040	15.356682
70	Maekel	Galanefhi	Arberegubue	38.996608	15.363189
71	Maekel	Galanefhi	Shegrni	38.998669	15.383227
72	Maekel	Galanefhi	Shegrni	38.976039	15.336416

73	Maekel	Galanefhi	Zigb	39.011840	15.248083
74	Maekel	Galanefhi	Zigb	39.042118	15.220645
75	Maekel	Galanefhi	Zigb	38.977845	15.218937
76	Maekel	Galanefhi	Tredushi Tmamo	38.996500	15.284907
77	Maekel	Galanefhi	Tredushi Tmamo	38.983242	15.291396
78	Maekel	Galanefhi	Tredushi Tmamo	38.994233	15.273508
79	Maekel	Galanefhi	Daero Paulos	38.872263	15.285908
80	Maekel	Semienawi Mibrak	Asmara (Arbate Asmera)	38.984680	15.346631
81	Maekel	Semienawi Mibrak	Asmara (Arbate Asmera)	38.988677	15.303430
82	Maekel	Semienawi Mibrak	Asmara (Arbate Asmera)	39.001907	15.315503
83	Maekel	Semienawi Mibrak	Asmara (Arbate Asmera)	38.995502	15.291603
84	Maekel	Debubawi Mierab	Asmara (Kebabi Sembel)	38.898400	15.310019
85	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghelaelo	Gelalo	40.087051	15.107585
86	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghelaelo	Asa Eiela	39.966275	15.062510
87	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghelaelo	Asa Eiela	39.993392	15.022416
88	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Malka	39.562351	15.281369
89	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Robrobya	39.487377	15.289222
90	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Fatma Are	39.491644	15.288150
91	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Fatma Are	39.523609	15.388471
92	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Fatma Are	39.491819	15.326223
93	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Adi Umaro	39.522199	15.264671
94	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Adi Guuz	39.596975	15.266198
95	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Adi Guuz	39.600094	15.265647
96	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Adi Guuz	39.594034	15.271457
97	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Adade	39.491461	15.287426
98	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Adade	39.518929	15.270878
99	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Foro	39.626850	15.254699
100	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Foro	39.607135	15.286963
101	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Kadra(Qar)	39.629435	15.211518
102	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Gumez	39.668609	15.211610
103	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Segan Legade	39.640305	15.189157
104	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Hzeit	39.626932	15.227244
105	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Hzeit	39.630080	15.212566
106	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Wedege	39.696403	15.218305
107	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Unga	39.626470	15.252714
108	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Foro	Unga	39.626867	15.226881
109	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Emberemi)	39.347940	15.708880

110	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Adis Alem)	39.447665	15.620755
111	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Emkuli)	39.397392	15.581894
112	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Emkuli)	39.374143	15.606008
113	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Dogali	39.339281	15.607444
114	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Dogali	39.301602	15.608920
115	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Hirhigo	39.432618	15.504322
116	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Hirhigo	39.455869	15.529729
117	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Hirhigo	39.425142	15.571604
118	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Edaga)	39.450269	15.616684
119	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Kapamarta)	39.449101	15.617220
120	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Meashey	39.381457	15.692769
121	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Meashey	39.322680	15.687023
122	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Grar)	39.460516	15.624049
123	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Massawa (Grar)	39.462200	15.627169
124	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Massawa	Wedi Dbue	39.432157	15.667666
125	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Ghinda'e	39.076270	15.445724
126	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Embatkala	39.076175	15.388390
127	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Embatkala	39.075922	15.384731
128	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Nefasit	39.042567	15.337246
129	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Sabur	38.935398	15.595692
130	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Fagienna	38.914930	15.610468
131	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Fagienna	38.913406	15.595261
132	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Mogue	38.912232	15.594850
133	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Asus	39.127431	15.726789
134	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	May Atal	39.272155	15.596370
135	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	May Atal	39.258665	15.579792
136	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	May Atal	39.213856	15.554416
137	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Metkel Dkuan	39.055202	15.451970
138	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Gahtelay	39.151354	15.524842
139	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Gahtelay	39.165990	15.521791
140	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Gahtelay	39.160719	15.510894
141	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Ghinda	Sahnen	39.331927	15.441865
142	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Gedged	39.038809	15.722388
143	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Tiluk	38.988900	15.940161
144	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Gisneb	39.036824	15.922993
145	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Fshey	38.918345	15.673844
146	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Fshey	38.897326	15.655006

147	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Fshey	38.902660	15.654816
148	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Fshey	38.888909	15.660695
149	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Fshey	38.885045	15.663486
150	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Mrara	38.880661	15.666273
151	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Mrara	38.855551	15.720894
152	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Wedi - Eielo/Rashaida/	39.236402	15.754681
153	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Wedi - Eielo/Rashaida/	39.153419	15.747346
154	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Shieb	Moter Ashalet	39.016914	15.723549
155	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Afabet	38.683168	16.200490
156	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Merar	38.722662	16.227671
157	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Merar	38.711338	16.213623
158	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Mahaya	38.693880	16.238451
159	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Mahaya	38.686767	16.220882
160	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Feleget	38.651337	16.502760
161	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aydab Laelay	38.579266	16.285021
162	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aydab Laelay	38.585118	16.288171
163	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aydab Laelay	38.588489	16.285628
164	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hambar	38.495319	16.116786
165	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hambar	38.493721	16.114706
166	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Hamle	38.554404	16.346861
167	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Hamle	38.559969	16.316425
168	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Hamle	38.553695	16.339015
169	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Qale	38.607606	16.341979
170	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Qale Aborha	38.669304	16.335277
171	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Qale Aborha	38.685746	16.382483
172	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Grgr Haml	38.661072	16.429946
173	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Adi Maybetot	38.518841	16.283843
174	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Gud	38.629531	16.495897
175	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abhagie	38.721625	16.676335
176	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abhagie	38.723249	16.675412
177	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abhagie	38.738506	16.663085
178	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abhagie	38.724941	16.675523
179	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abhagie	38.718414	16.674950
180	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abragwa	38.819487	16.595671
181	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Abragwa	38.816200	16.588970
182	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aget	38.785272	16.738119
183	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aget	38.659548	16.833000

184	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aget	38.781731	16.819245
185	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aget	38.769679	16.857661
186	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aget	38.812307	16.829198
187	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Aget	38.807497	16.909638
188	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Mhnaq	38.726414	16.883031
189	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Rahbat	38.700436	16.791068
190	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Rahbat	38.721309	16.782659
191	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.995764	16.879196
192	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)		
193	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.969795	16.896989
194	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)		
195	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.068903	16.776213
196	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	39.143173	16.574032
197	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.916143	16.813227
198	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.927648	16.865669
199	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.891309	16.840956
200	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Durbabu(Rashayda)	38.968586	16.897926
201	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Mhdaf	38.735659	16.150545
202	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Mhdaf	38.705186	16.133531
203	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Gurita	38.492456	16.353470
204	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Gurita	38.491733	16.354799
205	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Metshat	38.620128	16.110769
206	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Metshat	38.566372	16.131246
207	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Felket	38.623781	16.111957
208	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Felket	38.644133	16.094369
209	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Felket	38.615671	16.081215
210	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Felket	38.607334	16.070687
211	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Asemaq	38.649795	16.261608
212	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Arede	38.683885	16.659192
213	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Arede	38.651638	16.634724
214	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Arede	38.622356	16.635957
215	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Arede	38.612977	16.684411
216	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Arede	38.658442	16.641438
217	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hambolay	38.543619	16.015321
218	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hambolay	38.547668	16.014260
219	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hambolay	38.535789	16.000142
220	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hambolay	38.540602	16.010870

221	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Maybeitot	38.721081	16.234995	
222	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Maybeitot	38.740019	16.214028	
223	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Maybeitot	38.761100	16.179760	
224	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Maybeitot	38.761100	16.199641	
225	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Dohna	38.541693	16.171821	
226	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Dohna	38.481517	16.202152	
227	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Shabayt	38.628950	16.256685	
228	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Shabayt	38.629099	16.242605	
229	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Shabayt	38.625913	16.239679	
230	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Afa'bet	38.688232	16.181655	
231	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Afa'bet	38.699189	16.140820	
232	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Afa'bet	38.739128	16.169424	
233	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Afa'bet	38.746363	16.210465	
234	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Afa'bet	38.725495	16.210160	
235	++	Afabet	Gulbub	38.525320	16.143137	
236	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Ergale	38.605567	16.047240	
237	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Tsighe	38.569776	16.215046	
238	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Tsighe	38.537876	16.200259	
239	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Tsighe	38.539015	16.223865	
240	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Tsighe			
241	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Tsighe	38.542475	16.225885	
242	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Kobon	38.528461	16.262815	
243	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Kobon	38.529105	16.257957	
244	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Kobon	38.524363	16.265730	
245	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hday	38.601821	16.390413	
246	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Shituk	38.486900	16.375343	
247	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Birha	38.521111	16.173940	
248	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Birha	38.509590	16.166769	
249	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Birha	38.513320	16.182437	
250	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hbtyes	38.502608	16.333775	
251	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Afabet	Hbtyes	38.493376	16.335031	
252	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Dgdg	38.531524	16.645037	
253	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Taqbet	38.489457	16.596945	
254	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Ketenit	38.394301	16.544440	
255	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Labet	38.440682	16.427772	
256	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Hahot	38.436289	16.445470	
257	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Gurita	38.507156	16.624384	

258	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Ayg	38.494401	16.584950
259	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Mshamei	38.490300	16.569428
260	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Derqet	38.481945	16.549826
261	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Eshlh	38.518008	16.647162
262	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Eshlh	38.519743	16.644867
263	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Enjaha	38.472970	16.549989
264	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Enjaha	38.474797	16.546719
265	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Enjaha	38.469698	16.541268
266	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Nakfa	Enjaha	38.472088	16.542249
267	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gurit	38.499734	17.284979
268	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gurit	38.506005	17.278832
269	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gurit	38.499552	17.283398
270	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Qetor	38.468620	17.403442
271	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Qetor	38.427851	17.389986
272	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Eila Tsaeda	38.406651	17.471279
273	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Rhib	38.578738	17.428990
274	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Rhib	38.600339	17.413398
275	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Rhib	38.554170	17.402015
276	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Habet	38.581061	17.271372
277	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Habet	38.580994	17.271340
278	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Habet	38.580786	17.271636
279	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Geleb Sagla	38.686662	17.054723
280	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Geleb Sagla	38.696289	17.036479
281	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Dlk	38.742114	16.968823
282	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gumgum	38.752248	16.922973
283	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Hdret	38.996836	17.136259
284	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Tegeb	38.781049	16.841370
285	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Tegeb	38.776230	16.840555
286	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Trhmet	38.785030	16.925895
287	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Mahmemit	38.559573	17.369108
288	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Mahmemit	38.547667	17.376356
289	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Mahmemit	38.551888	17.364874
290	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Awgit	38.593878	17.408565
291	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Marsa Teklay	38.851826	17.530293
292	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Marsa Teklay	38.862318	17.518705
293	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Marsa Teklay	38.834988	17.512175
294	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Dge Dobat	38.533186	17.354400

295	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Dge Dobat	38.525511	17.346390
296	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Dge Meba	38.523574	17.338059
297	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Dge Meba	38.512181	17.319592
298	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Enkelet Ejel	38.488677	17.295518
299	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Enkelet Ejel	38.485886	17.311011
300	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Enkelet Ejel	38.500085	17.327452
301	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Belqat Amar	38.499656	17.357640
302	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Karura	38.364565	17.672071
303	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Naro	38.413522	17.579802
304	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Naro	38.389597	17.573028
305	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Naro	38.364227	17.574022
306	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Naro	38.352971	17.580881
307	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Naro	38.357011	17.586734
308	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Ashhage	38.329036	17.629797
309	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Ashhage	38.329570	17.651152
310	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gndeat	38.446839	17.628140
311	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Felket	38.466389	17.302362
312	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Felket	38.488402	17.290705
313	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Felket	38.471473	17.284461
314	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Felket	38.471732	17.278531
315	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Felket	38.461617	17.286425
316	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Sheglet	38.381879	17.420013
317	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Sheglet	38.396528	17.440486
318	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Athrah	38.473616	17.424978
319	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Athrah	38.476661	17.398297
320	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Athrah	38.470581	17.404958
321	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gawi	38.448335	17.489920
322	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gawi	38.418180	17.518630
323	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Gawi	38.438911	17.497128
324	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Tienre	38.671565	17.327882
325	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Tienre	38.624227	17.309403
326	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Tienre	38.604657	17.318164
327	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Tienre	38.628311	17.287147
328	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Wedi Gan	38.550692	17.240160
329	Semienawi Keih Bahri	Karura	Wedi Gan	38.538339	17.239375
330	Anseba	Adi Tekeliezan	Shndwo	38.731435	15.623496
331	Anseba	Adi Tekeliezan	Shndwo	38.754003	15.589812

332	Anseba	Adi Tekeliezan	Sherdba	38.718439	15.640939
333	Anseba	Adi Tekeliezan	Nalay	38.865799	15.655392
334	Anseba	Adi Tekeliezan	Adi Tekeliezan	38.771216	15.569029
335	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Qogay	38.521556	16.005629
336	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Qogay	38.515043	16.004744
337	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Akay	38.507191	15.999825
338	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Akay	38.498881	16.003131
339	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Akay	38.504657	16.003501
340	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Debrom	38.489057	15.954294
341	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Qerwet	38.482610	15.959853
342	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Tsebab Asteru	38.535863	15.984833
343	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Tsebab Asteru	38.530120	15.900288
344	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Tofa Alebu	38.535291	16.001839
345	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Tofa Alebu	38.542594	15.998032
346	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Bsqdiro	38.563324	15.816278
347	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Bsqdiro	38.561675	15.812858
348	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Abu Aleba	38.358839	15.905207
349	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Habin Dereba	38.385631	15.823823
350	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Hatsats	38.503805	15.872941
351	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Gamo	38.541850	15.922669
352	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Shngurtela	38.378062	15.890092
353	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Shngurtela	38.379830	15.906704
354	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Gebeyleqem	38.335037	15.871579
355	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Gebeyleqem	38.323376	15.875129
356	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Aebdera	38.381007	15.897229
357	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Aebdera	38.394175	15.974487
358	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Musha Ayy	38.508700	15.865767
359	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Musha Shebah	38.520581	15.849453
360	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Musha Shebah	38.521068	15.846205
361	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Musha Shebah	38.503873	15.833756
362	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.540962	15.909955
363	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.563763	15.895647
364	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.511403	15.877481
365	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.504400	15.887403
366	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.496229	15.886259
367	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.478069	15.890469
368	Anseba	Hamelmallo	Wazntet	38.477345	15.893930

369	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Fredarb	38.524159	15.832349
370	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Griesh	38.465185	15.931450
371	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Griesh	38.468022	15.929064
372	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Griesh	38.468448	15.923695
373	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Griesh	38.467637	15.921946
374	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Hangol	38.582323	15.824501
375	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Hangol	38.573580	15.823494
376	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Hangol	38.570646	15.826032
377	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Hangol	38.569537	15.826880
378	Anseba	Elabered	Eden	38.670293	15.706720
379	Anseba	Elabered	Eden	38.644641	15.714251
380	Anseba	Elabered	Adi Berbere	38.670231	15.699057
381	Anseba	Elabered	Sher Hdray	38.679020	15.700758
382	Anseba	Elabered	Terenkua	38.643488	15.715030
383	Anseba	Elabered	Gush	38.620359	15.654261
384	Anseba	Elabered	Wasdemba	38.593084	15.671536
385	Anseba	Elabered	Sheka	38.592150	15.669334
386	Anseba	Elabered	Halibmentel	38.540952	15.739651
387	Anseba	Elabered	Wesbensruq	38.509702	15.770636
388	Anseba	Elabered	Wesbensruq	38.498575	15.779336
389	Anseba	Elabered	Deroq	38.515909	15.761849
390	Anseba	Elabered	Deroq	38.504178	15.774742
391	Anseba	Elabered	Dgi	38.495553	15.740706
392	Anseba	Elabered	Dgi	38.481499	15.741167
393	Anseba	Elabered	Dgi	38.487015	15.755967
394	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	38.638208	15.687965
395	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	39.638208	16.687965
396	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	40.638208	17.687965
397	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	41.638208	18.687965
398	Anseba	Elabered	Hager Dabur	38.483689	15.735098
399	Anseba	Elabered	Hager Dabur	38.493181	15.727210
400	Anseba	Elabered	Hager Dabur	38.478608	15.735186
401	Anseba	Elabered	Hager Shkuak	38.494398	15.741291
402	Anseba	Elabered	Adi Nedele	38.674026	15.706721
403	Anseba	Gheleb	Adi Asmea(Tabolnjen)	38.736705	15.831840
404	Anseba	Gheleb	Qabrfaud	38.661760	15.889861
405	Anseba	Gheleb	Qabrfaud	38.668448	15.885281

406	Anseba	Gheleb	Qabrfaud	38.656193	15.887801
407	Anseba	Gheleb	Gergero	38.708230	15.770637
408	Anseba	Gheleb	Qorera	38.764940	15.760308
409	Anseba	Gheleb	Gerbet	38.746424	15.752520
410	Anseba	Gheleb	Chemerat	38.749838	15.817689
411	Anseba	Gheleb	Qerot Shelshel	38.693580	15.856063
412	Anseba	Gheleb	Asmata	38.686360	15.874378
413	Anseba	Gheleb	Asmata	38.688630	15.864626
414	Anseba	Gheleb	Asmeyet	38.710542	15.838821
415	Anseba	Gheleb	Adi Bayray	38.624400	15.836099
416	Anseba	Gheleb	Einkeray	38.625831	15.872428
417	Anseba	Gheleb	Einkeray	38.623619	15.873044
418	Anseba	Gheleb	Babaegam	38.634422	15.802708
419	Anseba	Gheleb	Mord Haway	38.618503	15.842685
420	Anseba	Keren	Shenara	38.390194	15.820145
421	Anseba	Keren	Shenara	38.390074	15.819435
422	Anseba	Keren	Bambi	38.494673	15.791968
423	Anseba	Keren	Bambi	38.499656	15.787430
424	Anseba	Keren	Bambi	38.502257	15.793043
425	Anseba	Keren	Bambi	38.486835	15.807264
426	Anseba	Keren	Bambi	38.482868	15.503650
427	Anseba	Keren	Bambi	38.481893	15.795236
428	Anseba	Keren	Gebisi	38.453829	15.807953
429	Anseba	Keren	Gebisi	38.440761	15.852966
430	Anseba	Keren	Megarh	38.418138	15.752751
431	Anseba	Keren	Ahiferom	38.365425	15.818543
432	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	38.473668	15.773783
433	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	39.473668	16.773783
434	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	40.473668	17.773783
435	Anseba	Keren	Fafda	38.487674	15.819623
436	Anseba	Keren	Fafda	38.490219	15.815583
437	Anseba	Keren	Fafda	38.492070	15.812050
438	Anseba	Keren	Fafda	38.492830	15.807483
439	Anseba	Keren	Hashela	38.504283	15.775663
440	Anseba	Keren	Hashela	38.496194	15.778160
441	Anseba	Hagaz	Hagaz	38.275410	15.708673
442	Anseba	Hagaz	Bhaymanot	38.450079	15.737819

443	Anseba	Hagaz	Cheweti	38.261035	15.621249
444	Anseba	Hagaz	Cheweti	38.257741	15.623218
445	Anseba	Hagaz	Adreka	38.261904	15.677209
446	Anseba	Hagaz	Enkmetri	38.430315	15.744191
447	Anseba	Hagaz	Enkmetri	38.436923	15.741138
448	Anseba	Hagaz	Adi Omer Gabr	38.261904	15.677209
449	Anseba	Hagaz	Frdgi	38.401739	15.742170
450	Anseba	Hagaz	Adi Wedeg	38.248685	15.686080
451	Anseba	Hagaz	Adi Wedeg	38.247493	15.688191
452	Anseba	Hagaz	Adi Awute	38.265548	15.689872
453	Anseba	Hagaz	Adi Awute	38.254595	15.683289
454	Anseba	Hagaz	Bosa	38.469443	15.728256
455	Anseba	Hagaz	Geab	38.452120	15.739574
456	Anseba	Hagaz	Ashdira	38.392617	15.750328
457	Anseba	Halhal	Debr	38.140272	16.036059
458	Anseba	Halhal	Debr	38.131556	16.037800
459	Anseba	Halhal	Debr	38.130052	16.030232
460	Anseba	Halhal	Debr	38.123838	16.028071
461	Anseba	Halhal	Mhr	38.183674	16.060529
462	Anseba	Halhal	Mhr	38.182103	16.057587
463	Anseba	Halhal	Mhr	38.175411	16.052561
464	Anseba	Halhal	Mhr	38.168923	16.047912
465	Anseba	Halhal	Mhr	38.176101	16.065309
466	Anseba	Halhal	Enrekebt	38.110531	16.110843
467	Anseba	Halhal	Gerbet	38.254262	16.014769
468	Anseba	Halhal	Gerbet	38.252202	16.005390
469	Anseba	Halhal	Algaeta	38.274500	16.001656
470	Anseba	Halhal	Algaeta	37.991257	16.269521
471	Anseba	Halhal	Arese	38.354688	15.906340
472	Anseba	Halhal	Arese	38.346739	15.910740
473	Anseba	Halhal	Arese	38.346119	15.907452
474	Anseba	Halhal	Arese	38.331374	15.917326
475	Anseba	Halhal	Arese	38.309507	15.934604
476	Anseba	Halhal	Adi Hzbay	38.246178	15.965875
477	Anseba	Halhal	Tajeba	38.467849	15.945582
478	Anseba	Halhal	Tajeba	38.461904	15.924313
479	Anseba	Halhal	Tajeba	38.475055	15.928956

480	Anseba	Halhal	Tajeba	38.473927	15.938165
481	Anseba	Halhal	Rehey	38.243870	16.077208
482	Anseba	Halhal	Rehey	38.240672	16.070930
483	Anseba	Halhal	Rehey	38.220235	16.046858
484	Anseba	Halhal	Qertset	38.207244	16.099639
485	Anseba	Halhal	Qertset	38.209000	16.265646
486	Anseba	Halhal	Ksret	38.088859	15.998887
487	Anseba	Halhal	Iyago	38.201881	16.092867
488	Anseba	Halhal	Iyago	38.198598	16.083830
489	Anseba	Halhal	Simok	38.225920	15.943040
490	Anseba	Halhal	Simok	38.224963	15.943919
491	Anseba	Halhal	Simok	38.194270	15.937260
492	Anseba	Halhal	Gmbra	38.188732	16.943342
493	Anseba	Halhal	Gmbra	38.193889	15.943075
494	Anseba	Habero	Qebr Kentubay	38.432930	16.095687
495	Anseba	Habero	Qatsetut	38.388830	16.098505
496	Anseba	Habero	Qatsetut	38.419506	16.089881
497	Anseba	Habero	Semut Tkem	38.360595	16.096333
498	Anseba	Habero	Semut Tkem	38.347335	16.096905
499	Anseba	Habero	Semut Tkem	38.346379	16.089574
500	Anseba	Habero	Semut Tkem	38.342948	16.099722
501	Anseba	Habero	Tnalebu	38.349029	16.091655
502	Anseba	Habero	Tnalebu	38.345887	16.082338
503	Anseba	Habero	Etandelet	38.452096	16.193778
504	Anseba	Habero	Etneгат Laal	38.471030	16.021427
505	Anseba	Habero	Cheweni	38.450151	16.305123
506	Anseba	Habero	Cheweni	38.439450	16.303693
507	Anseba	Habero	Tsrh	38.418658	16.045063
508	Anseba	Habero	Shami	38.391162	16.292849
509	Anseba	Habero	Shami	38.382483	16.289805
510	Anseba	Habero	Srawa	38.408050	16.306719
511	Anseba	Habero	Urogena	38.376452	16.260660
512	Anseba	Habero	Wedebal	38.330502	16.084599
513	Anseba	Habero	Wedebal	38.313443	16.084546
514	Anseba	Habero	Geleba	38.293378	16.038972
515	Anseba	Habero	Afayun	38.241193	16.261430
516	Anseba	Habero	Enharsh	38.335199	16.231617

517	Anseba	Habero	Dariqel	38.280882	16.070983
518	Anseba	Asmat	Ira	38.065732	16.108251
519	Anseba	Asmat	Ira	38.042332	16.056536
520	Anseba	Asmat	Ira	38.024604	16.011153
521	Anseba	Asmat	Shgalit	38.160403	16.170978
522	Anseba	Asmat	Shgalit	38.161864	16.157740
523	Anseba	Asmat	Shgalit	38.149534	16.139298
524	Anseba	Asmat	Shgalit	38.150669	16.145197
525	Anseba	Asmat	Shgalit	38.137630	16.136895
526	Anseba	Asmat	Hawtsie	38.123658	16.150182
527	Anseba	Asmat	Akwar	38.170298	16.197263
528	Anseba	Asmat	Akwar	38.168226	16.205379
529	Anseba	Asmat	Mlmlta	38.102107	16.136856
530	Anseba	Asmat	Mlmlta	38.102005	16.137070
531	Anseba	Asmat	Hahot	38.180820	16.200566
532	Anseba	Asmat	Hahot	38.236483	16.210688
533	Anseba	Asmat	Hahot	38.185530	16.207241
534	Gash Barka	Logo Anseba	Adi Hans Debri	38.721889	15.409214
535	Gash Barka	Logo Anseba	Deki Shehay	38.700350	15.408474
536	Gash Barka	Logo Anseba	Deki Shehay	38.699561	15.406245
537	Gash Barka	Haykota	Adi Haj Blenge	37.055930	15.188314
538	Gash Barka	Haykota	Adi Hatsir	37.077715	15.204070
539	Gash Barka	Haykota	Adi Hatsir	37.070996	15.203190
540	Gash Barka	Haykota	Adi seydna Tahr	37.091771	15.189695
541	Gash Barka	Haykota	Adi Asfeda	37.059550	15.185116
542	Gash Barka	Haykota	Alebu	36.874963	15.223601
543	Gash Barka	Haykota	Adi Hamad	37.238680	15.125214
544	Gash Barka	Haykota	Salsay-Dereja	37.089340	15.174258
545	Gash Barka	Haykota	Gurash (Hinkokuley)	37.088880	15.196139
546	Gash Barka	Haykota	Libanyay	37.138710	15.125214
547	Gash Barka	Haykota	Libanyay	37.265999	15.117634
548	Gash Barka	Haykota	Habo	37.238766	15.124594
549	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	37.584508	14.646737
550	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	38.584508	15.646737
551	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	39.584508	16.646737
552	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	40.584508	17.646737
553	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	41.584508	18.646737

554	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	42.584508	19.646737
555	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Enda Gabr	37.457823	14.527563
556	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Enda Gabr	37.436961	14.514803
557	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Enda Gabr	37.452030	14.519950
558	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	37.507214	14.568971
559	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	38.507214	15.568971
560	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	39.507214	16.568971
561	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	40.507214	17.568971
562	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	41.507214	18.568971
563	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	42.507214	19.568971
564	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	43.507214	20.568971
565	Gash Barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	36.646945	14.348242
566	Gash Barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	36.648143	14.348942
567	Gash Barka	Omhajer	Shwen Dewab	36.743963	14.870941
568	Gash Barka	Omhajer	Gerset	36.757140	14.881412
569	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Tesseney (Meskerem)	36.634117	15.077912
570	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Nibero Ashera	36.580480	15.152699
571	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Nibero Ashera	36.574265	15.153623
572	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Tesseney (Zoba Selam)	36.665332	15.080175
573	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Fanko	36.791825	15.008655
574	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Harisateb	36.707881	15.219091
575	Gash Barka	Tesseney	Harisateb	36.690663	15.227064
576	Gash Barka	Molqi	Fewlina	38.010387	14.808852
577	Gash Barka	Molqi	Sheka Wedikolela	37.972577	14.756327
578	Gash Barka	Molqi	Sheka Wedikolela		
579	Gash Barka	Molqi	Dembe Kuakuat	38.036544	14.753813
580	Gash Barka	Molqi	Aitabir	38.318797	14.872095
581	Gash Barka	Molqi	Aitabir	38.302376	14.842488
582	Gash Barka	Molqi	Aitabir	38.302040	14.853832
583	Gash Barka	Molqi	Aitabir	38.294788	14.859093
584	Gash Barka	Mensura	Aderde	38.144017	15.655557
585	Gash Barka	Mensura	Aderde	38.131455	15.647634
586	Gash Barka	Mensura	Aderde	38.118513	15.633902
587	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi Mehamed Drar	38.136309	15.650905
588	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi Mehamed Drar	38.127492	15.649649
589	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi Mehamed Drar	38.120890	15.646719
590	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi kukur	38.123660	15.629082

591	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi waki	38.159639	15.645191
592	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi Ashekeray	38.128618	15.632474
593	Gash Barka	Mensura	Adi Yahya	38.145586	15.647946
594	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Akurdet (Harnet)	37.889023	15.554132
595	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Teblet	37.910426	15.572504
596	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Teblet	37.908381	15.588392
597	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Ad Habesh	37.908381	15.588392
598	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Akurdet (Natsnet)	37.900950	15.538704
599	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Engerne	38.018985	15.543936
600	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Engerne	38.025617	15.544520
601	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Engerne	38.021359	15.551428
602	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Atobrhan	37.931455	15.536056
603	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Dngiray	38.040460	15.611874
604	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Dngiray	38.031474	15.596190
605	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Haditay	38.063458	15.635440
606	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Atebay Mkam	38.063276	15.634560
607	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Quslay	37.900110	15.547599
608	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Damerai	37.835596	15.617311
609	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Tenbele	37.931631	15.537989
610	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi M/ Drui	37.835607	15.617311
611	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Hatlalihu	37.924965	15.558029
612	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Saedien Gersey	38.021477	15.552411
613	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Saedien Gersey	38.018914	15.545669
614	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Maria	37.861589	15.528074
615	Gash Barka	Akurdet	Adi Habab	37.865538	15.579425
616	Gash Barka	Mogolo	Korkeda	37.593672	15.301900
617	Gash Barka	Mogolo	Korkeda	37.589267	15.305919
618	Gash Barka	Mogolo	Deret	37.848929	15.306157
619	Gash Barka	Mogolo	Adi Merk	37.585864	15.306150
620	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Adi Maelel	37.707386	14.771208
621	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Adi Maelel	37.701209	14.740127
622	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Grme	37.738241	14.826934
623	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Grme	37.734766	14.826184
624	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Grme	37.734816	14.826104
625	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Alala	37.772973	14.848760
626	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Binbina	37.757425	14.960322
627	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Fode	37.585027	14.901415

628	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Fode	37.575395	14.911547
629	Gash Barka	Shambuko	Kuluku	37.626577	14.952814
630	Gash Barka	Barentu	Barentu (Selam)	37.578849	15.128734
631	Gash Barka	Barentu	Barentu (Biyara)	37.613595	15.151568
632	Gash Barka	Barentu	Barentu (Biyara)	37.608441	15.141829
633	Gash Barka	Barentu	Barentu (Biyara)	37.614526	15.117523
634	Gash Barka	Barentu	Ugana	37.709801	15.151180
635	Gash Barka	Barentu	Ashebawla	37.720953	15.163094
636	Gash Barka	Barentu	Barentu (Fthi)	37.607876	15.104412
637	Gash Barka	Gogne	Gogne	37.337388	15.116561
638	Gash Barka	Gogne	Adi Qeshi	37.400712	15.097354
639	Gash Barka	Gogne	Layde	37.399527	15.097830
640	Gash Barka	Forto	Adebara	36.647172	15.302190
641	Gash Barka	Forto	Adebara	36.642177	15.298728
642	Debub	Dbarwa	Adi Nahbay	38.692556	15.087962
643	Debub	Dbarwa	Shketi	38.858040	15.179644
644	Debub	Emni Haili	Adi Bhaylay	38.680117	14.722458
645	Debub	Emni Haili	Adi Bhaylay	38.676861	14.716385
646	Debub	Emni Haili	Adi Bhaylay	38.674652	14.716391
647	Debub	Emni Haili	Adi Bhaylay	38.674290	14.720200
648	Debub	Maimine	Kuhli Zbi	38.645661	14.573811
649	Debub	Maimine	Adi Burkut	38.645669	14.560234
650	Debub	Maimine	Adi Burkut	38.673465	14.534841
651	Debub	Maimine	Adi Abaqat - Adebrham	38.600220	14.468692
652	Debub	May Aini	Qnafna	39.024210	14.788474
653	Debub	May Aini	Qeyh Adi	38.975054	14.884680
654	Debub	May Aini	Qeyh Adi	38.968060	14.898151
655	Debub	May Aini	Keyhkewhi	39.062977	14.674970
656	Debub	May Aini	Una Watot	39.070439	14.626553
657	Debub	May Aini	Eduf	39.013908	14.639984
658	Debub	May Aini	Kermedeguzay	39.091854	14.658219
659	Debub	Areza	Una Weldat	38.529381	14.901464
660	Debub	Dekemhare	Arato	38.968354	15.055224
661	Debub	Dekemhare	Harien	38.916123	15.031509
662	Debub	Dekemhare	Gedele	38.916244	15.023768
663	Debub	Dekemhare	Feqeyh	38.914296	15.024240
664	Debub	Dekemhare	Kurbarya	38.967112	15.048995

665	Debub	Dekemhare	Endadeqo	39.081638	15.031869
666	Debub	Dekemhare	Endadeqo	39.095529	15.015740
667	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare (Hadamu)	39.038841	15.089234
668	Debub	Segeneity	Ewanet	39.201883	15.005501
669	Debub	Segeneity	Dgsa	39.238566	14.969386
670	Debub	Segeneity	Dgsa	39.192599	14.987477
671	Debub	Segeneity	Adi Hadid	39.233498	14.960657
672	Debub	Segeneity	Adi Whi Laelay	39.202972	15.006317
673	Debub	Segeneity	Adi Whi Laelay	39.197624	15.005119
674	Debub	Segeneity	Brkito	39.257691	14.944014
675	Debub	Segeneity	Adi Qrcha	39.239440	14.951945
676	Debub	Segeneity	Degra Lbie	39.214449	15.014773
677	Debub	Segeneity	Degra Lbie	39.206660	15.004739
678	Debub	Segeneity	Segheniety	39.200407	15.027026
679	Debub	Segeneity	Segheniety	39.180940	15.047013
680	Debub	Segeneity	Segheniety	39.177319	15.051660
681	Debub	Segeneity	Segheniety	39.190153	15.068519
682	Debub	Segeneity	Segheniety	39.172239	15.119404
683	Debub	Adi Keyh	Tegeren	39.338262	14.830091
684	Debub	Adi Keyh	Egla	39.439266	14.798993
685	Debub	Adi Keyh	Hawatsu	39.365886	14.891870
686	Debub	Adi Keyh	Hawatsu	39.352280	14.885364
687	Debub	Adi Keyh	Hawatsu	39.353477	14.880152
688	Debub	Adi Keyh	Abaselama	39.331161	14.886398
689	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.336707	14.873348
690	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.351361	14.888745
691	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.352733	14.876878
692	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.351434	14.869518
693	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.350611	14.861666
694	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.349348	14.862680
695	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Wegera	39.334533	14.866901
696	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi Keih	39.381148	14.843929
697	Debub	Adi Keyh	Tekondae	39.384398	14.819216
698	Debub	Adi Keyh	Tekondae	39.356997	14.867982
699	Debub	Senafe	Adi Enqrti	39.422302	14.622755
700	Debub	Senafe	Embahsa	39.401916	14.616811
701	Debub	Senafe	Mesahi Akran	39.320290	14.481896

702	Debub	Senafe	Adi Yanguliare	39.449158	14.734074
703	Debub	Senafe	Adi Ageb	39.435689	14.734419
704	Debub	Senafe	Mrara	39.409528	14.623730
705	Debub	Senafe	Ksad Bruka (Forto)	39.381061	14.608544
706	Debub	Senafe	Meshal (Wedi Kele)	39.379512	14.617636
707	Debub	Senafe	Dbdb	39.400383	14.641208
708	Debub	Senafe	Dbdb	39.402518	14.641475
709	Debub	Senafe	Mal Hadega	39.473467	14.733818
710	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	39.446317	14.725648
711	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	40.446317	15.725648
712	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	41.446317	16.725648
713	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	42.446317	17.725648
714	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	43.446317	18.725648
715	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	44.446317	19.725648
716	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	45.446317	20.725648
717	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	46.446317	21.725648
718	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	47.446317	22.725648
719	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	48.446317	23.725648
720	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	49.446317	24.725648
721	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	50.446317	25.725648
722	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	51.446317	26.725648
723	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	52.446317	27.725648
724	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	53.446317	28.725648
725	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	54.446317	29.725648
726	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	55.446317	30.725648
727	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	56.446317	31.725648
728	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	57.446317	32.725648
729	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	58.446317	33.725648
730	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	59.446317	34.725648
731	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	60.446317	35.725648
732	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	61.446317	36.725648
733	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	62.446317	37.725648
734	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	63.446317	38.725648
735	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	64.446317	39.725648
736	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	65.446317	40.725648
737	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	66.446317	41.725648
738	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	67.446317	42.725648

739	Dehub	Senafe	Tsha	68.446317	43.725648	
740	Dehub	Tsorona	Hashaso	39.242665	14.446940	
741	Dehub	Tsorona	Chemra meque	39.117531	14.654778	
742	Dehub	Tsorona	Dbi	39.147814	14.638465	
743	Dehub	Tsorona	Dbi	40.147814	15.638465	
744	Dehub	Tsorona	Dbi	41.147814	16.638465	
745	Dehub	Tsorona	Dbi	42.147814	17.638465	
746	Dehub	Tsorona	Brqanene	39.271413	14.654401	
747	Dehub	Tsorona	Inkuray	39.041631	14.644728	
748	Dehub	Adi Quala	Ksad Eiqa	38.782766	14.511940	
749	Dehub	Adi Quala	Ksad Eiqa	38.776808	14.502705	
750	Dehub	Adi Quala	Adi Ksad	38.693806	14.460741	
751	Dehub	Adi Quala	Adi Ksad	38.697935	14.469347	
752	Dehub	Adi Quala	Adi Ksad	38.680485	14.475533	

140'000	75	NIL	550
135'000	75	NIL	450
410'485	25	12	4253
42'879	180	11	566
46'844	120	10	2631
72062	77	12	1
57'000	63		500
83'289	90	2	900
214'957	43		6
50'000	57		5
161'063	104	5	120
80'459	60	10	170
50'000	144	5	234
127'000	78	3	127
112'000	90	5	103
288'192	102	11	112
118'897	94	4	123
84'895	91	4	248
213'302	42	3	180
104'785	72	1	203
89'321	48	8	102
127.893	67	9	124
57'450	64	12	178
115'567	49	10	122
54'067	46	9	234
98.732	67	4	154
132'062	52	13	64
105'451	89		105
35'324	32	1	632
142'672	96	11	67
89'456	53	8	532
287'741	97	4	234

Request for extension of the deadline for fulfillment of obligations under Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Eritrea

March 2011

POINT OF CONTACT:

**Habtom Seghid
Deputy General Manager
Eritrean Demining Authority
P.O. Box 4703
Asmara, Eritrea
Tel: (+291-1) 127261/201766/200915
Fax: (+291-1) 201910
Email: habtomseghid@yahoo.com**

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eritrea has been the setting for many major armed conflicts in the last century. The conflicts waged over the last several decades have left a massive legacy of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of war (ERW) making Eritrea one of the countries in the world hardest hit by this scourge. During the Second World War the British and Italian armies fought in Eritrea leaving behind a significant amount of unexploded ordinance (UXO). After the British victory in the Horn of Africa, the United Nations decided in 1952 to make Eritrea an autonomous entity federated with Ethiopia. Ethiopia subsequently annexed Eritrea in 1962, which sparked a struggle for independence that lasted 30 years since 1961 until 1991 and culminated in Eritrea's formal independence in 1993. The conflict resulted in considerable landmines and UXO contamination and the laying of numerous non-conventional hazardous ordnances in areas near military camps, roads, battle zones, strongholds of cities and populated areas, farmland and water resources. In 1998 a border conflict characterized by trench

warfare broke out between Eritrea and Ethiopia resulting in a two-year war and the laying of defensive minefields by both armies along above 1,000 Km border.

The population groups hardest hit by Landmines and UXO are rural inhabitants, nomadic people, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the border conflict, herders and children. Beyond the killing and maiming of people, landmines and ERW had a noticeable effect on food security and the general development situation. The vast majority of the mine impacted communities in Eritrea depend on farming and herding for their livelihoods while most farmlands and pasture lands were blocked with laid mines and scattered ERW. Likewise, a number of projects, mainly infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, clinics, and dams began being carried out since the liberation of the country. The impediments of landmines and UXO to such constructions and other development projects were huge especially in the areas of Debub and Gash Barka regions until clearance was conducted.

The Landmine Impact Survey identified over 5,000 Land mines and UXO victims including 295 new victims (within the 24 months of the LIS interviews). This information is limited to the communities which reported being contaminated by landmines. Such information is detailed in the National Survey of people with disabilities prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare. However, detailed information on casualties had not been kept until 2000. According to the Eritrean Demining Authority database, 750 new victims have been recorded since 2001.

The first nationwide effort to identify the landmine and UXO contamination was through a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) which began in March 2002 and concluded in June 2004 resulting in the identification of 914 Suspected Hazard Areas (SHAs) measuring 129 km² in the following Zobas and sub-zobas. Of these 914 SHAs, 752 SHAs affecting 411 communities were identified as contaminated by AP mines, a mix of AP mines and AT mines or a mix of AP mines, AT mines, and UXO in Anseba (203), Debub (112), Debubawi Keih Bahri (12), Gash Barka (107), Maekela (72), and Semienawi Keih Bahri (246).

Prior to the LIS, incomplete gathered data records were kept by UNMEE MACC from different sources. Besides the Eritrean Defense Forces submitted records, several organizations contributed in conducting general surveys in specific areas mainly in the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ), an area of 25 kilometers wide, largely within Eritrea, and about 1000 kilometers long along the border of Eritrea and Ethiopia, which identified 516 mined areas in the following Zobas of Eritrea: Anseba, Debub, Debubawi keih bahri, Gash Barka, Maekel and Semienawi keih bahri. However, since the 516 mined areas surveyed prior to the LIS overlapped with the country wide LIS findings, the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) employs these findings as their baseline.

It is also important to note that 170 areas could not be accessed due to access (140) and security (30) reasons (Some of these in Ethiopian side). Additionally, although it was recognized that the LIS had several overlaps with the initial surveys and past clearance activities and that there were imperfections with the data collected, it is the most comprehensive picture available of the anti-personnel mine contamination throughout Eritrea. The principal weakness of the LIS was the lack of detail concerning the SHAs and therefore requiring a resurvey in order to better quantify the remaining challenge in Eritrea.

In response to the impact of these weapons from the very beginning after liberation in 1991, the Eritrean government gave the greatest attention and focus for the clearance of landmines. The military field engineers were deployed to the whole impacted areas of the country and diligently conducted a

massive task to clear or at least alleviate the impact of landmines and protect civilian people from suffering followed by its consequences.

In 1995 the initial humanitarian activity started in Eritrea with the agreement made between government of the state of Eritrea and State Department of the USA with an indigenous programmer organization called Eritrean Humanitarian Demining Program (EHDP) which started to function in Eritrea until the unfortunate border conflict war broke out in 1998. Consequently the landmine and other ERW contamination escalated to its worst with its effects inflicting great losses and harms on civilian life, socio economic and psychological aspects.

After the border conflict war was officially concluded with the signing of the “agreement on the cessation of hostilities” by both parties on December 2000, there was an increase in Humanitarian Mine Action activities in Eritrea which was conducted by one National Mine Action called Eritrean Demining Agency and a number of external organizations such as DCA, Halo Trust, RONCO, DDG, MAT, UN MACC and the UN contingencies etc. However, compared to the huge amount of funds that they had at their disposal the results they achieved in their production was minimal. Moreover, the activities of these organizations were not in compliance with the national development policy and strategy.

In August 2001, Eritrea became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and is actively engaged in fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

With the start of Humanitarian Mine Action Programs, it was necessary to establish a National Mine Action Authority to have the primary responsibility of coordinating and managing Mine action and develop policies, standards, procedures and guidelines for Mine Action programs in Eritrea. Therefore, the Eritrean government by proclamation 123/2002 established the Eritrean Demining Authority in 2002 with the task of clearing landmine and returning areas to productive use, educating Eritrean civilian of the dangers of mines and on ways to identify and report them; clear mined areas to facilitate the repatriation of internally displaced persons and refugees and integrate mine action into the national development plans.

This led to the restructuring of Mine Action in the country. The restructuring was achieved with the establishment of the Eritrean Demining Authority. The consequences of the changes caused a chain of events that led to phasing out the contract of most international organizations and left the country. This was followed by the suspension of the Mine Action Capacity Building Program, which was executed by the UNDP, in October 2005. Despite this fact, the EDA with limited Mine Action Capacity Building Program support of the UNDP resumed the Humanitarian Demining program in 2007. Tasks carried out at this moment were: mapping, marking of affected areas, Mine Risk Education to the former IDPs and Mine Clearance activities on a limited scale more focused in the IDPs/Expellees return/resettlement areas. Due to shortage of funds, however, the humanitarian challenges still remained in making land safe for agricultural use to support food security, building social support systems for the most vulnerable population groups, and creating linkages with recovery, reconstruction and development of social and economic infrastructure.

Immediately after Eritrea's liberation in 1991 as well as right after the conclusion of the 1998-2000 border conflict with Ethiopia, army engineers carried out massive landmine/UXO clearance in the affected areas (estimated amount of clearance). Soon after the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia in December 2000, preparations for humanitarian action went underway and became operational in 2001. Unfortunately, the management of data was not well coordinated between the different entities, was not as sophisticated and as disciplined as it should have been.

From the period of 2001 – 2010 a total of 79 areas have been cleared measuring 54,735,011 square meters, 30,832,678 square meters of which was cleared after the LIS, culminating in the destruction of 10,296 anti-personnel mines, 998 anti-tank mines and 69,401 UXO. All of this progress has been made in communities identified by the LIS as being affected by mines.

This progress indicated above is an accumulative result achieved besides the EDA activities, by a number of nongovernmental organizations and commercial companies which were engaged in mine clearance in Eritrea (Eritrean Demining Agency, Danish Church Aid, Danish Demining Group, HALO Trust, RONCO/EDA, RONCO, Mine Awareness Trust, UNMEE Contingencies) using a wealth of mine clearance tools including manual, mechanical, and dog.

Following the creation of the Eritrean Demining Authority and the departure of these organizations in 2007 as well as the subsequent drop of significant funding, Eritrea has been employing solely manual clearance. This is seen as the best method given that it is the cheapest and most effective option to carry out mine clearing operations with the limited resources and capacity that is locally available.

For carrying out manual mine clearance Eritrea has standards and standard operating procedures in place which take as their basis the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), prepared with the aim to provide all personnel involved in landmine and UXO clearance in Eritrea with a reference for training, operations and deployment. The SOP has been developed according high international standard, best practices and in line with United Nations International Standards of mine action. The safety principles displayed in the SOP are valid for any person, visitor or otherwise who may visit any EDA task site.

In the mine clearing program, the Eritrean Demining Authority through its Operations and QA/QC departments carries out the responsibility of all aspects of quality assurance and quality control standards according to the Eritrean Mine Action standard (SOP). All individuals deployed or involved in the humanitarian mine clearing task are trained and aware to be responsible for quality assurance. Quality checks are included at all levels of mine clearance tasks and are the foundation on which confidence in clearance is based and are carried out by the team Leader, the site supervisor, and by EDA external Q/A department by checking 20% of the cleared area.

Within each Mine Clearance Agency operating in Eritrea, the Team Leader or Supervisor has the overall responsibility for monitoring operation. To ensure that quality requirements are fulfilled and can provide confidence that quality requirements are met, the EDA External QA Department through QA Team Supervisor carries out the final checking, observing the work against each criterion described in both the monitoring checklists, which are the Generic Site Monitoring Checklist and the Manual Site Monitoring Checklist prepared by the Demining Authority.

After completion of mine clearance and EOD tasks, all appropriate records are to be completed checked and signed by the operations supervisor and then a clearance certificate is prepared by EDA and agreed to by local authorities for land release. Any non conformances identified during the task

are to have been checked and verified before the final report is released to the local authorities. In the clearance report, map name, map reference, cleared area, name of clearing organization, quality assurance carried by who etc. are inclusively indicated.

Based on the data recorded by different surveys, it is apparent that much remains to be done for Eritrea to fulfill its obligations under Article 5.

The number previously identified and recorded mined area includes the 516 identified through EDF registries and survey carried out by different NGOs as well as the 752 identified by the LIS. As mentioned earlier the LIS data overlaps these areas and is being taken as the baseline for resurvey operations.

At the present time, the EDA does not have the necessary information to produce a detailed plan for completion of its Article 5 obligations but seeks to proceed to carry out additional surveys to precisely define the remaining challenge.

Of the 411 communities identified as impacted a total of 265 are pending resurvey.

During the years of operation under the UNMEE MACC a number of resources were provided. The EDA does not have exact figures before the establishment of the Eritrean Demining Authority in 2003 given that the funds were not administered by the Eritrean National Authority and did not receive reports on the spending by organizations.

There are a number of circumstances why Eritrea has not been able to fulfill its obligations under article 5 obligations;

- Amount of contamination: As indicated in the first section, the contamination problem in Eritrea covers a large surface area and extends throughout the country. The number of conflicts has left a great number of landmines and UXO.
- Lack of funding: As indicated in the previous statements, the external assistance acquired since the start of the program and currently available is insignificant compared to the remaining task of mine action. We need necessary budget to conduct technical survey and to expand our teams to promote mine clearing operations. Therefore unless significant external support is acquired, it will take much longer to complete the national mine clearing program than was planned initially.
- Equipment shortage: Eritrea has a great amount of personnel trained in humanitarian demining. However, the available equipment does not allow for deployment of our full capacity.
- Lack of efficient activities and coordination during the participation of several NGOs in the early stage of humanitarian demining operations.

Given the above, Eritrea is requesting a period of **Three years (February 2012 – February 2015)** in order to conduct non-technical and technical survey to identify the exact remaining challenges and develop a concrete plan for fulfillment of Eritrea's Article 5 obligations.

Some key elements of the extension plan are to:

Over the course of the extension period Eritrea will keep the States Parties informed through its Article 7 transparency reports as well as through updates at Convention meetings and will submit a second request with a detailed plan on the implementation of Article 5 on 31 March 2014.

In the moment Eritrea is drafting a national strategic plan 2011 to 2015 which will be completed in April 2011. In this strategic plan our main objectives are but not limited to:

- Make area reduction by at least 50 % conducting effective technical and non technical surveys until 2014
- To clean the remaining High and Medium mine impacted areas until 2015
- Continue clearance of land mines and UXO for the low impacted areas.
- Continue to conduct national MRE activities to sensitize communities to reduce new casualties until full clearance is assured

Human resources proposed to be available for our strategic plan and will be effective by mid 2011 are the following;

- 5 x 64 person demining teams adding one team in each year the demining teams to be expanded to 8 teams in 2014.
- 3 x 5 person survey teams.
- 3 x 5 person EOD teams
- 2 x 5 person Q.A teams.
- 10 x 4 person MRE teams
- 150 community volunteers for MRE in 2011 and adding 50 person each year to expand the number to 300 in 2014.

The total budget assessed for the underway being prepared strategic plan (2011-2015) is **8.5 million USD**. Out of this the government is committed to cover the monthly salary payment for all field teams which is around **5 million USD**.

1. Origins of the Article 5 implementation challenge

Eritrea has been the setting for many major armed conflicts in the last century. The conflicts waged over the last several decades have left a massive legacy of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of war (ERW) making Eritrea one of the countries in the world hardest hit by this scourge.

During the Second World War the British and Italian armies fought in Eritrea leaving behind a significant amount of unexploded ordinance (UXO). After the British victory in the Horn of Africa, the United Nations decided in 1952 to make Eritrea an autonomous entity federated with Ethiopia. Ethiopia subsequently annexed Eritrea in 1962, which sparked a struggle for independence that lasted 30 years since 1961 until 1991 and culminated in Eritrea's formal independence in 1993. The conflict resulted in considerable landmines and UXO contamination and the laying of numerous non-conventional hazardous ordnances in areas near military camps, roads, battle zones, strongholds of cities and populated areas, farmland and water resources.

In 1998 a border conflict characterized by trench warfare broke out between Eritrea and Ethiopia resulting in a two-year war and the laying of defensive minefields by both armies along above 1,000 Km border.

2. Nature and extent of the original Article 5 challenge: quantitative aspects

The problem with landmines and ERW is nationwide, with areas in the northern part of the country equally affected as those places that were battle grounds in the most recent war. From collated different field records it is totally estimated that over 1.5 million mines were buried in Eritrea during the 30 year war for independence and the two years border conflict war.

The first nationwide effort to identify the landmine and UXO contamination was through a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) which began in March 2002 and concluded in June 2004. Prior to the LIS, incomplete gathered data records were kept by UNMEE MACC from different sources. Besides the Eritrean Defense Forces submitting records, several organizations contributed in conducting general surveys in specific areas mainly in the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ), an area of 25 kilometers wide within Eritrea, and about 1000 kilometers long along the border of Eritrea and Ethiopia, which identified 516 mined areas in the following Zobas of Eritrea: Anseba, Debub, Debubawi keih bahri, Gash Barka, Maekel and Semienawi keih bahri. However, since the 516 mined areas surveyed prior to the LIS overlapped with the country wide LIS findings, the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) employs these findings as their baseline.

The LIS was executed by the UNDP with technical support from SAC. It was implemented by the Eritrea Solidarity and Co-operation Association (ESCA) and resulted in the identification of 914 Suspected Hazard Areas (SHAs) measuring 129 km² in the following Zobas and sub-zobas:

- **Anseba:** 111 communities affected by landmines in 10 sub-zobas (Hamelmallo, Elabered, Habero, Halhal, Gheleb, Hagaz, Keren, Asmat, Adi Tekeliezan, Kerkebet) with a total of 211 SHAs
- **Debub:** 91 communities affected by landmines in 12 sub-zobas (Senafe, Tsorona, Dbarwa, Segheneity, Dekemhare, Adi Keyh, May Aini, Adi Quala, Maimine, Areza, Emni Haili, Mendefera) with a total of 145 SHAs
- **Debubawi Keih Bahri:** 18 communities affected by landmines in four sub-zobas (Araeta, Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri, Maekel Debubawi Keih Bahri and Asseb) with a total of 29 SHAs
- **Gash Barka:** 90 communities affected by landmines in 14 sub-zobas (Akurdet, Mogolo, Haykota, Shambuko, Lalay Gash, Mensura, Molqi, Tesseney Barentu, Logo Anseba, Omhajer, Gogne, Dige and Forto) with a total of 142 SHAs.
- **Maekel:** 39 communities impacted by landmines in 6 sub-zobas (Galanefhi, Serejeka, Berik, Semienawi Mierab, Semienawi Mibrak, Debubawi Mierab and Debubawi Mibrak) with a total of 89 SHAs.
- **Semienawi Keih Bahri:** 132 communities impacted by landmines in 10 sub-zobas (Afabet, Karura, Foro, Nakfa, Ghinda, Massawa, Shieb, Ghelaelo, Adobha and Dahlak) with a total of 298 SHAs.

Of these 914 SHAs, 752 SHAs affecting 411 communities were identified as contaminated by AP mines, a mix of AP mines and AT mines or a mix of AP mines, AT mines, and UXO in Anseba (203), Debub (112), Debubawi Keih Bahri (12), Gash Barka (107), Maekela (72), and Semienawi Keih Bahri (245).

Table 1

	Ordnance Type	Number of Communities	Number of SHAs	% of contaminated surface
Mixed	AP & AT	87	104	37%
	AT, AP, UXO	20	17	4%
	AP & UXO	29	42	3%
	AT & UXO	2	4	0%
	Subtotal	138	167	44%
Unmixed	AP	275	589	47%
	AT	53	130	5%
	UXO	10	22	3%
	Subtotal	338	741	55%
Unknown		5	6	1%
Total		481	914	100%

It is also important to note that 170 areas could not be accessed due to access (140) and security (30) reasons (Some of these in Ethiopian side).

Although it was recognized that the LIS had several overlaps with the initial surveys and the past clearance activities and that there were flaws with the data collected, it is the most comprehensive picture available of the anti-personnel mine contamination throughout Eritrea. The principal weakness of the LIS was the lack of detail concerning the SHAs and therefore requiring a resurvey in order to better quantify the remaining challenge in Eritrea.

3. Nature and extent of the original Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

Landmines and ERW of every description are found in Eritrea. The most common are anti-tank and anti-personnel blast and fragmentation landmines. Also, UXO range from small arms ammunition to aerial-delivered bombs.

The population groups hardest hit by Landmines and UXO are rural inhabitants, nomadic people and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the border conflict, herders and children. Beyond the killing and maiming of people, landmines and ERW had a noticeable effect on food security and the general development situation. The vast majority of the mine impacted communities in Eritrea depend on farming and herding for their livelihoods while most farmlands and pasture lands were blocked with laid mines and scattered ERW.

Key humanitarian challenges included making land safe for resettlement of returnees and expellees in Dehub and Gash Barka Regions; freeing land for agricultural use to ensure food security; building social support systems for the most vulnerable population groups; creating linkages with recovery, reconstruction and development of the social and economic infrastructure. A number of projects,

mainly infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, clinics, and dams began being carried out since the liberation of the country. The impediments of landmines and UXO to such constructions and other development projects were huge especially in the areas of Debub and Gash Barka regions until clearance was conducted.

The LIS conclusively identified and indicated that out of Eritrea's 4,176 communities, 481 are affected by landmines and UXO impacting 655,000 people. According to the LIS weighting, **33** of the impacted communities are of High impact, **100** communities of medium impact and **348** communities with low impact.

Table 1

Region	Total	Impact category			Impacted population
		High	Medium	Low	
Semienawi Bahri	132	7	26	99	179,255
Anseba	111	4	21	86	107,446
Debub	91	11	25	55	91,661
Gash Barka	90	7	15	68	173,560
Maekel	39	2	10	27	93,271
Debubawi Keih Bahri	18	2	3	13	9,924
Total	481	33	100	348	655,117

The LIS identified over 5,000 Land mines and UXO victims including 295 new victims (within the 24 months of the LIS interviews). This information is limited to the communities which reported being contaminated by landmines. Such information is detailed in the National Survey of people with disabilities prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare. However, detailed information on casualties had not been kept until 2000.

According to the Eritrean Demining Authority database findings indicated in the table below, 750 new victims have been recorded since 2000.

VICTIMS AGGREGATE FROM 2000-2010

	Female	Male			

Year	+18	-18	+18	-18	Injured	Killed	TOTAL
2000	-	-	-	-	23	10	33
2001	-	-	-	-	153	42	195
2002	-	-	-	-	68	26	94
2003	-	-	-	-	43	26	69
2004	-	-	-	-	30	16	46
2005	-	-	-	-	47	16	63
2006	2	4	9	19	25	9	34
2007	16	8	28	18	53	17	70
2008	6	7	21	32	44	22	66
2009	0	6	9	23	30	8	38
2010	3	7	11	21	37	5	42
TOTAL	27	32	78	113	553	197	750

Due to the above mentioned consequences, the Eritrean Demining Authority proposed a national mine action strategic plan in two terms: short term and long term plans. But the drafted was the short term plan with the following four strategic objectives:

- To permit the total return of 64,000 internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from the camps by the end of 2006.
- To eliminate the impact of high and medium impacted areas based on the LIS data, by the end of 2009 and support small development and rehabilitation initiatives as necessary.
- To conduct, national, regional and local MRE activities to reduce new casualties assist clearance of UXO through the conduct of community-based MRE relations and dedicated marking teams.
- To establish a Victim Support system in place that will provide effective assistance to the large group existing victims and serve new requirements. In order to enable this strategic objective to be completed in the following five years, the Ministry of Labor and human Welfare is conducting the activity in cooperation with the Eritrean Demining Authority.

The long term plan, which is to clear the remaining mainly low impacted mined areas that need more study for assessing the necessary period and capacity will be addressed in the following five years.

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

The methods used to identify areas of mine and ERW impacts include information and data collection from a wealth of different sources and records which include the following:

- The Eritrean Army submitted 310 detailed records (an example of these records is annexed to the request) of the border areas in the Gash Barka, Debubawi Keih Bahri and Debub regions to the UNMACC in early 2001
- HALO Trust carried out surveys from 2001-2003 using SOPs based on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)
- The Landmine impact survey carried out between March 2002- June 2004

As eluded in the first section of this document, there were great complications, duplications, and overstatement on part of organizations operating in Eritrea at the time and Eritrea still faces difficulty in sorting out the relevant data provided by UNMEE MACC before their departure. Therefore the LIS is seen as the better reference data given that it includes all of the communities of prior Level 1 surveys.

The LIS was executed by UNDP with two international and one national staff with technical support from SAC but employed by Eritrea Solidarity and Cooperation Association (ESCA). The LIS was carried out using Survey Working Group Protocols and had a total cost of US\$2,267,306.

The field staff was organized in such way which each interview team represented the language of the nine ethnic groups in Eritrea. The scoring system was driven by three elements: the number of victims, blocked access to resources and the type of munitions contaminating the community. Thus it was assumed to be responsive to the national concerns while remaining within the accepted international norm.

As noted earlier, the LIS was not able to access 170 communities and had a number of weaknesses. Concerning the 30 areas that are not accessible due to security reason, given prior mine clearance activities, Eritrea does not expect to identify any significant number of mined areas in these areas. Additionally, at the moment these areas are under the jurisdiction but are not under the control of Eritrea.

5. National Demining Structure

From the very beginning after liberation in 1991, the Eritrean government gave the greatest attention and focus for the clearance of landmines. The military field engineers were deployed to the whole impacted areas of the country and diligently conducted a massive task to clear or at least alleviate the impact of landmines and protect civilian people from suffering followed by its consequences.

In 1995 the initial humanitarian program started in Eritrea with the agreement made between government of the state of Eritrea and State Department of the USA with an indigenous implementing organization called Eritrean Humanitarian Demining Program (EHDP) and continued to build its staff capacity until the unfortunate border conflict war broke out in 1998. Consequently the landmine and other ERW contamination escalated to its worst with its effects inflicting great losses and harms on civilian life, socio economic and psychological aspects. After disrupting its programs due to the border conflict war, It was re-established again changing its name as) and started to function after the border conflict peace agreement since 2000.

After the border conflict war was officially concluded with the signing of the “agreement on the cessation of hostilities” by both parties on December 2000, the Eritrean Humanitarian Mine Action activities was initiated again under the national programmer organization called Eritrean Mine Action Program (EMAP) and there was an increase in Humanitarian Mine Action companies in Eritrea which was conducted by one National Mine Action called Eritrean Demining Agency and a number of external organizations such as DCA, Halo Trust, RONCO, DDC, MAT, UN MACC and the UN contingencies etc.

In August 2001, Eritrea became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and is actively engaged in fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

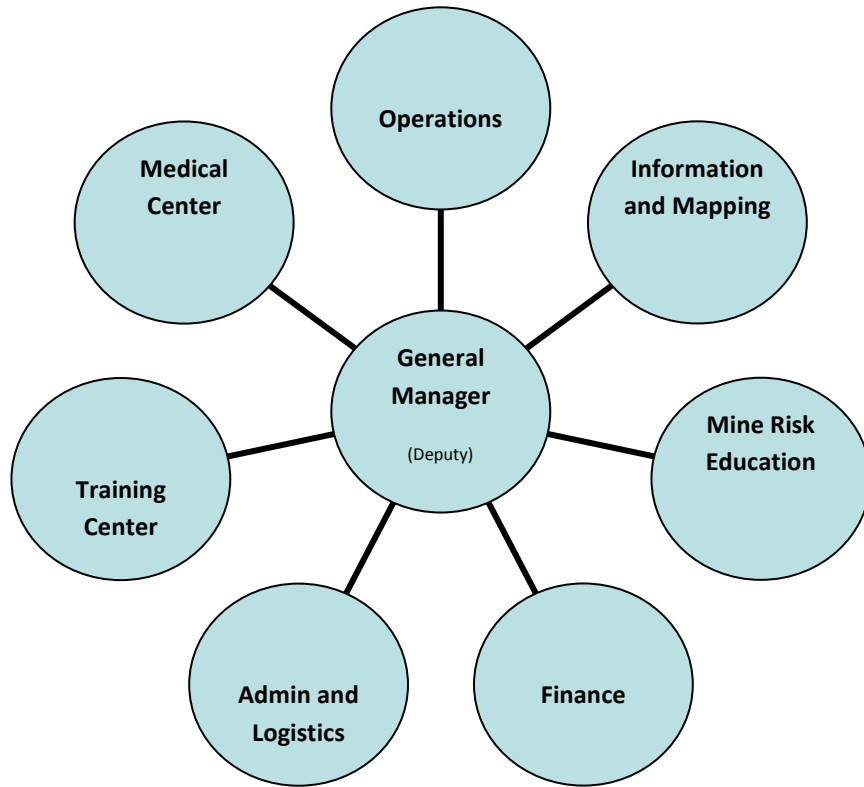
With the start of Humanitarian Mine Action Programs, it was necessary to establish a National Mine Action Authority to have the primary responsibility of coordinating and managing Mine action and develop policies, standards, procedures and guidelines for Mine Action programs in Eritrea. Therefore, the Eritrean government by proclamation 123/2002 established the Eritrean Demining Authority in 2002. The objectives of the authority include, but are not limited to the following:

- To find and destroy landmines and return mined areas to productive use;
- To educate Eritrean civilians on the danger so landmines and on ways to identify and report them;
- To clear mined areas to facilitate the repatriation of internally displaced persons and refugees;
- To integrate mine action into the national development plans

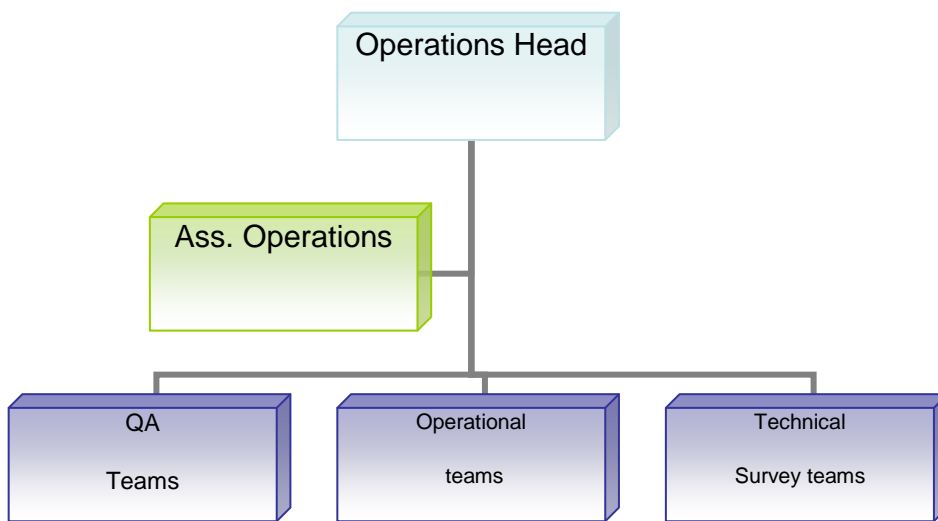
National Authority Structure

The G/M of the Eritrean Demining Authority is appointed by the president of the state of Eritrea and reports directly to the president.

The organization consists of seven departments. These are the Operations, Information and Mapping, Mine Risk Education, Admin and Logistics, Training Center, Medical Center and Finance.

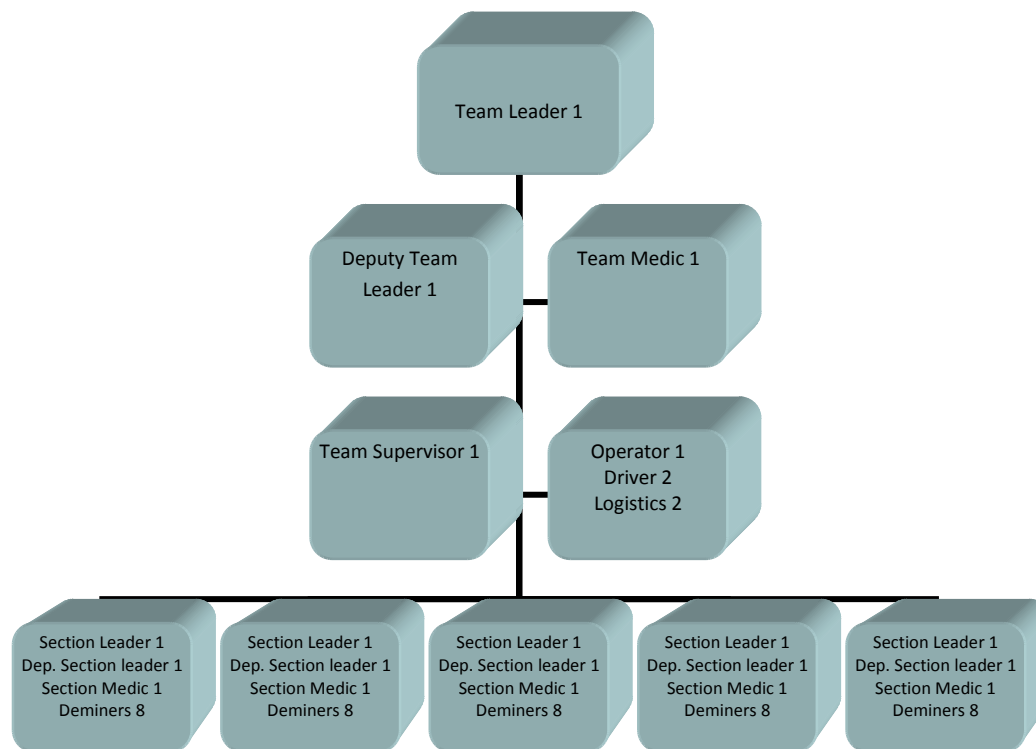


Operations Structure



Demining Team structure

While the capacity of Eritrea is greater the current funding situation solely allows for the funding for two operational teams deployed in the field and tasked by the EDA. The other supporting teams carry out a number of activities such as spot clearance, construction verification, road clearance, accident verification, and marking and fencing in support of the Mine Risk Education teams. The demining team structure is divided into 5 sections as follows:



Background of demining activity by international entities

A number of international demining organizations participated in different aspects of mine action activities in Eritrea from 2001-2007. However, compared to the huge amount of funds that they had at their disposal the results they achieved in their production was minimal. Moreover, the activities of these organizations were not in compliance with the national development policy and strategy.

This led to the restructuring of Mine Action in the country. The restructuring was achieved with the establishment of the Eritrean Demining Authority. The consequences of the changes caused a chain of events that led to phasing out the contract of most international organizations and left the country. This was followed by the suspension of the Mine Action Capacity Building Program, which was executed by the UNDP, in October 2005. Despite this fact, the EDA, with the limited Mine Action Capacity Building Program Support of the UNDP, resumed the humanitarian demining in 2007. Tasks carried out at this moment were: mapping, marking of affected areas, Mine Risk Education mainly focused to the former IDPs and Mine Clearance activities on a limited scale more focused in the IDPs/Expellees return/resettlement areas. Due to shortage of funds, however, the humanitarian challenges still

remained in making land safe for agricultural use to support food security, building social support systems for the most vulnerable population groups, and creating linkages with recovery, reconstruction and development of social and economic infrastructure.

6. Nature and extent of progress made: quantitative aspects

The response of the Eritrean Government to the impact of landmines and UXOs was planned and strategic. Immediately after Eritrea's liberation in 1991 as well as right after the conclusion of the 1998-2000 border conflict with Ethiopia, army engineers carried out massive landmine/UXO clearance in the affected areas (estimated amount of clearance). Soon after the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia in December 2000, preparations for humanitarian action went underway and became operational in 2001. Unfortunately, the management of data was not well coordinated between the different entities, was not as sophisticated and as disciplined as it should have been.

From the period of 2001 – 2010 a total of 79 locations have been cleared and total area cleared is **54,735,011** square meters, 30,832,678 square meters of which was cleared after the LIS, culminating in the destruction of **10296** anti-personnel mines, **998** anti-tank mines and **69401 UXO**. All of this progress has been made in communities identified by the LIS as being affected by mines.

Total area clearance since 2001 until 2010

Organizations	Year	Cleared area (square meters)	Cleared Mines and UXO			Reduction method
			AT	AP	UXO	
UNMACC	2001-2006	5,427,708				Mechanical/Manual
RONCO	2001-2005	7,713,623				Combined
RONCO/EDA	2006	484,788				Manual, MDD
DCA/EDA	2001-2002	1,109,578				Manual
DDG	2001-2002	1,047,325				Manual
HALO Trust	2001-2003	11,068,448				Combined
EDO	2004-2005	607,945				Manual
MECHEM	2003-2007	51,620,562				Combined
EDA	2005-2009	21,563,379				Manual
EDA	2010	91,655				Manual
TOTAL PROGRESSIVE		54,735,011	998	10296	69401	

Area clearance progress After LIS until 2010

Organization	Year	Cleared Area in Sq.meters
UNMACC	2005-2006	2,057,207
RONCO	2005	2,039,287
RONCO/EDA	2006	484,788
EDO/EDA	2005	157,124
MECHEM	2005-2007	4,439,238
EDA	2005-2010	21,655,034
TOTAL PROGRESS		30,832,678

The clearance progress figure indicated now in this document after LIS reports which is 30 sq km is much greater above the figure we have given in the previous reports. This is because we had by mistake skipped and did not include the UNMACC and RONCO activities.

SPOT CLEARANCE

Many of the cleared areas overlap with communities identified by the LIS and subsequently some of the LIS areas today are not affected by mines.

- **Anseba:** a total of 7 mined areas have been confirmed and cleared 2 communities (Elabared, Jfa) in 2 sub-zobas (Elabared, Keren) culminating in the clearance of **890,122** squared meters and the destruction of **562** AP mines, **88** AT mines and **3433** UXO.
- **Dehub:** a total of 39 mined areas have been identified and cleared In 7 communities (Adi Ageb, Adi Yanguliare, Chemra Meque, Dbi, Tsha, Mal hadega, Meshal Akran) in 2 sub-zobas (Senafe, Tserona) culminating in the clearance of **4, 729,728** square meters and the destruction of **2880** AP mines, **220** AT mines and **17082** UXO.
- **Gash Barka:** a total of 15 mined areas have been identified and cleared In three communities (Endagabre,May Kokah, Shilalo) in one sub-zoba (Lalay gash) culminating in the clearance of **41,739,400** square meters and the destruction of **5474** AP mines, **619** AT mines and **30708** UXO.

- **Semienawi Keih Bahri:** a total of 15 mined areas have been identified and cleared in 11 communities (Foro, Gulbub, Hirgigo, Malka, Massawa AdisAlem, Massawa Edaga, Massawa Emkulu, Massawa kambomarta, Robrobya, Unga, Wedega) of 3 sub zobas (Foro, Massawa, Afabet) culminating in the clearances of **7352106** square meters and the destruction of **1357** AP mines, **71** AT mines and **18045** UXO.
- **Maakel** a total of 3 mined areas have been identified and cleared in 3 communities (Kazien, medri Zawl, Geremi) in one Sub zoba Serejeka, culminating in the clearance of **23,655** square meters and the destruction of **23** AP mines and **133** UXO.

zoba	Cleared area	AP	AT	UXO
Anseba	890,122	562	88	3433
Dehub	4,729,728	2880	220	17082
Gash Barka	41,739,400	5474	619	30708
SKB	7,352,106	1357	71	18045
Maekel	23655	23		133
TOTAL	54,735,011	10296	998	69401

7. Nature and extent of progress made: qualitative aspects

Despite the minimal external assistance offered to Eritrea, thanks to all the above mentioned cooperated teams, the first phase of the strategic plan (2005 – 2009) was accomplished with the reality of the following indicators:

- All internally displaced persons (approximately 64,000) have returned to their original places
- Landmines/UXO clearance of most of the highly impacted areas in the Gash Barka and Dehub Regions has ensured the safe movement of the communities
- Sustained MRE has resulted in the reduction of mine and UXO victims

As a result of clearance operations the following qualitative progress should be highlighted:

- **Aseba:** of a total of 111 communities affected by mines with a population of 46,370 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Dehub:** of a total of 91 communities affected by mines with a population of 70,000 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Dehubawi Keih Bahri:** of a total of 18 communities affected by mines with a population of 7000 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Gash Barka:** of a total of 90 communities affected by mines with a population of 122,000 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Maekel:** of a total of 39 communities affected by mines with a population of 51,000 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Semienawi Keih Bahri:** of a total of 132 communities affected by mines with a population of 51, 489 are no longer affected by mines.

A lot of infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, clinics, dams etc started to be constructed in Eritrea since the liberation of the country after making verifications and conducting clearance of landmines. To mention some of those developments which were met after Eritrea ratified for the convention of the mine ban treaty are the following;

- Vast agricultural areas are converted into use in the Shilalo and Shilalo surrounding at Gash Barka Region.
- Kohaito tourism area in the Dehub region and 4 drinking water dams in Dekemhare, Adi Keih, Debarwa and Mai Dima town, all constructed in the Dehub region. Senafe and the surrounding, Tserona and the surrounding at South region.
- Detection, verification and spot clearances for country wide erection of electrical poles.
- Six bridge constructions undertaken along the Asmara Massawa road in Ghindae, Gahtelay Umkulu and in Massawa after absolute clearance and verification of the vicinity was certified.
- Others are; Massawa airport, Dahlak housing and other infrastructure construction projects in the Red sea region.
- Bisha Mining project, Gerset and Fanco dams in Gash Barka region etc.

8. Methods & standards used to release areas known or suspected to contain AP mines

During the early years following the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, a number of nongovernmental organizations and commercial companies were actively engaged in mine clearance in Eritrea (Eritrean Demining Agency, Danish Church Aid, Danish Demining Group, HALO Trust, RONCO/EDA, RONCO, Mine Awareness Trust, UNMEE Contingencies) using a wealth of mine clearance tools including manual, mechanical and dog. These organizations utilized standards established by UN MACC based on International Mine Action Standards.

Manual Clearance

Following the creation of the Eritrean Demining Authority and the departure of these organizations in 2007 as well as the subsequent drop of significant funding, Eritrea has been employing solely manual clearance. This is seen as the best method given that it is the cheapest and most effective option to carry out mine clearing operations with the limited resources and capacity that is locally available.

For carrying out manual mine clearance Eritrea has standards and standard operating procedures in place which take as their basis the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), prepared with the aim to provide all personnel involved in landmine and UXO clearance in Eritrea with a reference for training, operations and deployment. The SOP has been developed according high international standard, best practices and in line with United Nations International Standards of mine action. The safety principles displayed in the SOP are valid for any person, visitor or otherwise who may visit any EDA task site.

It is EDA's wish that the SOP may contribute to a successful and professional mine clearing operation, and to the security of staff and the communities in Eritrea living under the threat of mines and UXO contamination.

9. Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality

During the initial years following the peace agreement and the establishment of UNMEE MACC all operators followed Technical Safety Standards and accreditation and licensing procedures established by UNMEE MACC in coordination with EMAP. The UNMEE MACC also carried out quality assurance and quality control of activities within the TSZ.

In the mine clearing program, the Eritrean Demining Authority through its Operations and QA/QC departments carries out the responsibility of all aspects of quality assurance and quality control standards according to the Eritrean Mine Action standard (SOP). All individuals deployed or involved in the humanitarian mine clearing task are trained and aware to be responsible for quality assurance. Quality checks are included at all levels of mine clearance tasks and are the foundation on which confidence in clearance is based.

The team leader has overall responsibility for monitoring operations and ensuring that all levels of quality checks are being correctly implemented. The Team leader:

- Checks 10% of completed daily work and report the result to the site supervisor.
- Checks and reviews the Section Daily work sheets, consolidate their contents and submit it to the site supervisor.

The site supervisor is responsible for all aspects of quality assurance for that site. The site supervisor:

- Ensures that all aspects of quality assurances at all levels are being carried out.
- Ensures that the method of demining being employed is suitable for that site.
- Monitors the result of clearance and adjusts the clearance method as appropriate.
- Conducts periodic spot QC conducted by section and team leaders.

Final checking, once the task is completed, is done by EDA external Q/A department by checking 20% of the cleared area.

Within each Mine Clearance Agency operating in Eritrea, the Team Leader or Supervisor has the overall responsibility for monitoring operation. To ensure that quality requirements are fulfilled and can provide confidence that quality requirements are met, the EDA External QA Department through QA Team Supervisor carries out the final checking, observing the work against each criterion described in both the monitoring checklists, which are the Generic Site Monitoring Checklist and the Manual Site Monitoring Checklist prepared by the Demining Authority.

The responsibility of QA in humanitarian demining is to confirm that management practices and operational procedures for demining are appropriate, and will achieve the requirement in a safe, effective and efficient manner.

After completion of mine clearance and EOD tasks, all appropriate records are to be completed checked and signed by the operations supervisor and then a clearance certificate is prepared by EDA and agreed to by local authorities for land release. Any non conformance identified during the task are to have been checked and verified before the final report is released to the local authorities. In the clearance report, map name, map reference, cleared area, name of clearing organization, quality assurance carried by who etc. are inclusively indicated.

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

In order to exclude civilians from mined areas and to prevent civilians from falling victims to landmines and UXO, the EDA with its partners have carried out a number of activities. Some of the general Mine Risk Education activities conducted are the following:

- EDA with its partners has developed tools to empower the youth and school children about Mine Risk Education and has been regularly providing annual statistics on Mine Risk Education in Eritrea including information on Casualties
- MRE is conducted for people in villages, hospitals, schools and using the occasions of national festivals and holydays. In addition MRE is broadcasted in all Eritrean ethnic languages in radio
- All affected people received Mine Risk Education from the MRE mobile teams and Community volunteers.
- As a continuation of our previous years MRE sensitizing workshop programs which were conducted for sub regional, village and surrounding administrators, we have also given such work shop for other staffs of governments and other relevant organizations such as police, press staffs, teachers, medical staffs, members from NUEW, NUEYS and volunteers from the community
- We conduct field tours with our local partners according to the annually planned program and with concerned guests coming from outside as well
- April 4, the day declared by the UN General Assembly as the 'International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action' is annually celebrated in Eritrea starting the year 2006. This occasion have been used to make the public aware and sensitize it about the impact of landmines and UXOs

Progress to date includes the following:

- Over 1.2 million people received Mine Risk Education
- 780 elementary school teachers from all regions of the country received training to give MRE to their students.
- 35 people from ministry of information received training to broadcast MRE on radio, 39 members from Eritrean police, 35 from NUEW, 39 from NUEYS as groups in separate days took sensitizing workshops of MRE.
- 240 sub-regional, village, and surrounding administrators as well as members of line ministries in the six regions of the country were sensitized in MRE through workshops held in each region.
- 150 volunteers training of trainers

To avoid confusion and ensure effective exclusion of civilians from areas known or suspected to have AP mines, the following tasks are carried out and still under way being implemented;

- Marking and fencing conducted in most respective areas of the confirmed minefield.
- In mine clearing operations the mines and UXOs encountered in the minefields are destroyed immediately in situ or are moved to safe and suitable location for destruction at the end of the operational day.
- Nationwide Scattered UXO and other ERW are gathered and destroyed by EOD teams.

- Teams have been conducting battle area clearance and a daily checkup on suspected roads from newly laid mines, so as to ensure the safety of public transportation.

11. Resources made available to support progress made to date

During the years of operation under the UNMEE MACC a number of resources were provided. The EDA does not have exact figures before the establishment of the Eritrean Demining Authority in 2003 given that the funds were not administered by the Eritrean National Authority and did not either receive reports on the spending. Since this period the EDA has had an ongoing capacity building program with the UNDP. In addition to this the UNDP provides operational supports for two EDA demining teams. UNICEF provides support to EDA for Mine Risk Education activities covering the operational cost and field allowance of 10 MRE teams, each team consisting of 4 people.

Despite the very minimal external assistance, the Government of Eritrea is using its meager resources to tackle the impact of mines and UXOs and expedite the mine clearing programs. At the moment except the previously noted UN family assistance, the cost of all operational teams and sustainable logistical provisions are provided by the Government.

National and International contributions since entry into force are as follows:

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Resource invested by the Government of Eritrea ¹	567,800	567,800	857,816	770,548	769554	256,758	512,250	259,654	256,569	256,567	5,075,316
Resources invested by external sources	870,000	870,000	201,065	564,028	402,143	313,062	550,860	271,154	354,535	414,715	4,811,562

12. Circumstances that impede compliance in a 10 year period

- Amount of contamination: As indicated in the first section, the contamination problem in Eritrea covers a large surface area and extends throughout the country. The number of conflicts has left a great number of landmines and UXO.
- Lack of funding: As indicated in the previous statements, the external assistance acquired since the start of the program and currently available is insignificant compared to the remaining task of mine action. We need a big budget to conduct technical survey and to expand our teams to promote mine clearing operations. Therefore unless significant external support is acquired, it will take much longer to complete the national mine clearing program than was planned initially.

- Equipment shortage: Eritrea has a great amount of personnel trained in humanitarian demining. However, the available equipment does not allow for deployment of our full capacity.
- Lack of efficient activities and coordination during the participation of several NGOs in the early stage of humanitarian demining operations

13. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

The highest impact of landmines in Eritrea is on rural communities where landmines and unexploded ordnances are blocking access to pasture and agricultural land.

All communities that are impacted by landmines and Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) live in fear the prospect of death and injury, particularly amongst children, puts a huge psychological burden on people.

The LIS clearly shows that most accidents occur because people, in particular children, follow their animals that stray onto minefield which often offer rich vegetation for grazing. This pattern is supported by the fact that pastureland blockages are present in 399 of the 481 impacted communities.² From June to September 2002 the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare³ conducted a National Survey of People with Disabilities in Eritrea (NSPDE). The intention was to establish a database of people with disabilities. Such database was to be the basis of all future planning and development for all people with disabilities in Eritrea, including landmine survivors.

Preliminary analysis of the NSPDE data (2004) revealed that the impact of landmines and other debilitating injuries in Eritrea is in fact much more significant than the LIS would suggest. According to the NSPDE there are approximately 100,000 people with disability in the country.

Landmines are causing the death and or injury of the most productive member of society with consequent loss of productivity, disruption of family life and stresses on both health and social services

On the basis of the community visits for many landmine-impacted communities landmine contamination will be a cause of food insecurity. Therefore the landmine impact on food security should be seen from the community perspective.

14. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: quantitative aspects

Based on the data recorded by different surveys, it is apparent that much remains to be done for Eritrea to fulfill its obligations under Article 5.

The number previously identified and recorded mined area includes the 516 identified through EDF registries and survey carried out by different NGOs as well as the 752 identified by the LIS. As

mentioned earlier the LIS data overlaps these areas and is being taken as the baseline for resurvey operations.

At the present time, the EDA does not have the necessary information to produce a detailed plan for completion of its Article 5 obligations but seeks to proceed to carry out additional surveys to precisely define the remaining challenge.

Of the **411** communities identified as impacted a total of **265** are pending resurvey.

- **Anseba:** A total of **88** communities are pending non-technical and if relevant, technical survey.
- **Debub:** **26** communities are pending non-technical and if relevant technical survey.
- **Debubawi Keih Bahri:** **8** communities are pending non-technical and, if relevant, technical survey.
- **Gash Barka:** **29** communities are pending non-technical and, if relevant technical survey.
- **Maekel:** **24** communities are pending non-technical and, if relevant, technical survey.
- **Semienawi Keih Bahri:** **90** communities are pending non-technical and if relevant, technical survey.

N.B. It is predicted at this moment that from observed daily free and safe movements of the population on the remaining mine impacted recorded areas but not yet officially cancelled in the regions of Debub, Gash Barka and Semienawi Keih Bahri are almost all mine free. But these previously recorded contaminated areas are indicated only until we make an official adjustment in our data base after making a quick survey by non technical means.

15. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspect

Some of the challenges are;

The mined areas in Eritrea have complex nature the fact that most mined areas are with mineralized terrain which delays the progress of the task. Some areas are with thick thorny vegetations mainly in Debub and Gash Barka regions. Some because mountainous difficult to conduct mine clearance. Some areas (lowland) having hot climate imposing discomfort in operations.

16. Amount of time requested and rationale for this amount of time

Eritrea requests a period of three (3) years (February 2012 – February 2015) in order to conduct non-technical and technical survey to identify the exact remaining challenges at the time of its submission for its second request by March 2014 and develop a concrete plan for fulfillment of Eritrea's Article 5 obligations. In addition Eritrea will continue to implement the Demining programs with the existing teams.

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

a. Activities

Over the course of the extension period the EDA will carry out non-technical and technical survey of the remaining areas to cancel areas or confirm mined areas. In addition to the level two surveys that we are planning, simultaneously we will continue demining operations with the below listed teams.

Survey Methodology

The Non technical survey will be carried out through the national methodology in close coordination with the communities. The EDA survey teams visit and consult people in the affected communities, the military engineering people in the region who were present during the conflict, community volunteer MRE teams in the region and regional administration to determine if they have any information on the presence of mined areas. The EDA then makes a field visit to the suspected areas to verify and determine whether these areas contain mines or not so that to make final decision for land release.

Priorities

Priorities for survey and clearance will be set by the EDA in accordance with the remaining high and medium impacted areas followed by the low impacted areas. The LIS communities will be revisited to compile information on the current situation in the communities. This way the EDA will ensure that survey and clearance work will be carried out in the most impacted communities.

In addition to this, the EDA often receives clearance/verification support from the government Ministries, for example from the Ministries of Public Works, Agriculture, Energy and Mining, Land Water and Environment, Tourism, Local Administration and other Institutions having relevance to this mission or project so that to proceed in accordance with the development and infrastructure construction plans.

Assumptions

We assume that 50% of the remaining LIS resulted areas will be reduced by the end of 2012. This assumption is based on the fact that the LIS areas are exaggerated and that a number of clearance activities have been carried out following the conflict in the same communities visited by the LIS. For example the cleared areas conducted by the military engineers prior to LIS since 1991 were not recorded and included as impacted areas in the LIS record but needing only non-technical survey to formal land release.

b. Human Resources

The work over the next three years will show an increase in some of the teams as follows. The capacity of each team is as follows.

One demining team = 64 person.

One EOD team = 5 person

One Survey team = 5 person

One Q/A team = 5 person

One MRE team = 4 person

- Currently existing number of **two demining teams** will increase to **five teams**. So adding one team each year demining teams will expand to **teams** by the end of 2014.
- Currently existing number of **two EOD teams** will expand to **three teams** by July 2011 and continue their task.
- Currently existing number of **two survey teams** will expand to **three survey teams** by July 2011 and continue their task.

- Continue tasking with the current **two Q/A teams**.
- Continue MRE task with the currently existing **ten MRE teams** deployed all over the country.
- Continue with the current **150** community volunteers in 2011 and adding **50** people each year will reach **300** by 2014

In order to fulfill the goals of the extension request, the human resources indicated will need to receive refresher training and be deployed by mid July 2011.

Each demining team will be deployed to conduct demining operations according to the priority areas for clearance with assumed clearance rate of 800 square meters per team per day. This is computed to be a total of 960,000 sq meters in 2011 because it will be a half year progress. 2,304,000 sq meters in 2012. 2,688,000 sq.meters in 2013. 3,072,000 sq.meters in 2014 and again 3,072,000 sq.meters in 2015. This totals to **12, 096,000 sq.meters** by the end of 2015.

According to our current plan priority, the Demining teams are going to be deployed in the impacted regions of Anseba, sub regions **Halhal, Keren, Haboro, Geleb, Hagaz and Kerkebet** Northern Red Sea Region, sub region **Karora, Mahmimet, Afabet and Shieb**.

Non Technical survey which is currently our crucial task followed by technical survey activities will be conducted in the following locations:

Anseba region , sub regions

Hagaz, Keren, Halhal, Geleb, Elaberid, Hamelmalo, Asmat and Aditekelezan

Semienawi Keih Bahri region, sub regions:

Karora, Afabet, Shieb, Foro and Massawa

Debubawi Keih Bahri region, subregions:

Maakel Debubawi Keih Bahri, Debub Debubawi Keih Bahri, Assab and Araata.

Maakel Region, Sub regions

Serejeka, Gala Nefhi and Berik

c. Financial Resources

5 year work plan Salary budget in USD.⁴

year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	total
Deminers	319,500.00	766,800.00	894,600.00	1,022,400.00	1,022,400.00	4,025,700.00
EOD teams	14,400.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	129,600.00
Survey teams	14,400.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	129,600.00

Q/A teams	9,600.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	86,400.00
MRE teams	88,800.00	88,800.00	88,800.00	88,800.00	88,800.00	444,000.00
Total	446,700.00	932,400.00	1,060,200.00	1,188,000.00	1,188,000.00	4,815,300.00

¹This salary amount will be provided by the Government of Eritrea but there is a need of assistance for the operational DSA and Supply materials indicated below.

5 year work plan DSA budget in USD

year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	total
Deminers	172,800.00	414,720.00	483,840.00	552,960.00	552,960.00	2,177,280.00
EOD teams	8,100.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	72,900.00
Survey teams	8,100.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00	72,900.00
Q/A teams	5,400.00	10,800.00	10,800.00	10,800.00	10,800.00	48,600.00
MRE teams	43,200.00	43,200.00	43,200.00	43,200.00	43,200.00	216,000.00
Commu. volunteers	12,000.00	16,020.00	20,001.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	96,021.00
Total	249,600.00	517,140.00	590,241.00	663,360.00	663,360.00	2,683,701.00

5 year work plan Supply budget in USD

Demining Equipments	=	646,000.00
Communication and Camp Equipment	=	62,000.00
Personal, Electrical and Marking equipment	=	173,000.00
Cooking tools and Sundries equipments	=	11,600.00
EOD and First Aid equipments	=	46,200.00
Total	=	938,800.00 USD

Therefore the over all total budget for the coming 5 years plan is about **8.5 million USD**

D. Resource mobilization

The Eritrean Government covers the salary of all field deployed mine action teams and will continue to cover it and will continue also to cover the operational equipment for the 5 mine clearance teams until the end program. But Eritrea needs assistance for the operational cost for all the teams which will be deployed in demining and the necessary supply for the teams which are proposed to be expanded beyond the 5 teams.

The budget for operations over the extension period and beyond is larger than the normal international contribution received for Eritrea. In order to mobilize these funds, the EDA aims to carry out the following activities.

- Hold conversations with donors during Convention meetings and share the challenges and needs of Eritrea with the international community.
- Hold donor consultation meetings in convenient occasions to present the updated national strategy 2011-2015 and request donor support.
- Take advantage of activities that are normally undertaken on April 4th to commemorate the International Mine Action Day and invite donors to participate in activities.
- Work with the UNDP and UNICEF to investigate the opportunity so as to acquire more funds.

18. Institution , human resource and material capacity

Currently, the available manpower capacity of the nation is as follows:

- 17 teams of 60 person each can be mobilized and deployed to conduct Landmine, UXO and explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearances, deployed after giving them the necessary refresher training if the necessary logistical and financial provision is acquired.
- 3 Survey, 3 EOD and 2 Quality Assurance operational sections,
- 10 standardized MRE teams and about 100 community volunteers monitored by EDA deployed in all regions of the country to raise the awareness of the public about the dangers of mines, UXOs and ERW.
- 57 community volunteers monitored by the Red Cross Society of Eritrea (RCSE).