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

August 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

CONTENT

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 km^2 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) which is an area of 25 kilometers wide within Eritrea and about 1000 kilometers long along the border of Eritrea and Ethiopia. The 516 identified records by different sources served as a baseline for demining operations before the LIS in all Zobas/regions/of the country. However, since the 516 mined areas

surveyed prior to the LIS overlapped with the country wide LIS findings, at this moment the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) employs the LIS findings as the baseline.

It is also important to note that 170 communities were inaccessible to the LIS. The reasons were: difficult terrain or distance that may be impacted by landmines and UXO (140 communities) and for security reasons because some of it was in the Ethiopian side (30 communities).

Although it is 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 organization 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. 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 54,755,011 square meters, 30,852,678 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 10% 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.

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 at the end of 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 deming 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. The 516 identified records by different sources served as a baseline for demining operations before the LIS in all Zobas/regions/of the country. However, since the 516 mined areas surveyed prior to the LIS overlapped with the country wide LIS findings, at this moment the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) employs the LIS findings as the baseline.

It is important to note that 170 communities were inaccessible to the LIS. The reasons were: difficult terrain or distance that may be impacted by landmines and UXO (140 communities) and for security reasons because some of it was in the Ethiopian side (30 communities).

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.

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 km^2 in the following Zobas and sub-zobas:

- **Anseba**: 111 communities affected by landmines in 10 sub-zobas (Hamelmalo, 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), Maekel (72), and Semienawi Keih Bahri (246).

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%

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 Debub 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 Keih 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

Year	Female		Male		Injured	Killed	TOTAL
	+18	-18	+18	-18			
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 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.

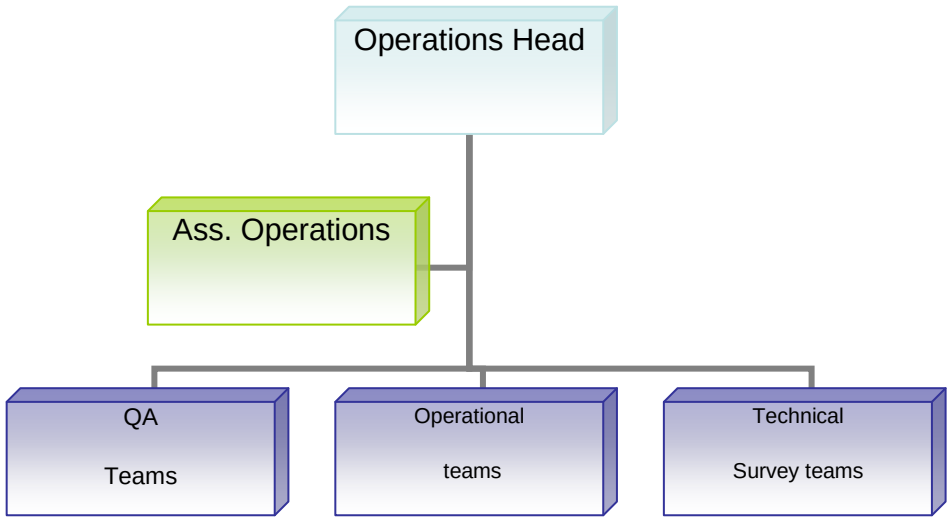
With the start of Humanitarian Mine Action Programs, it was necessary to establish a National Mine Action Authority to have the primary responsibility of coordinating and managing Mine action and develop policies, standards, procedures and guidelines for Mine Action programs in Eritrea. Therefore, the 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.

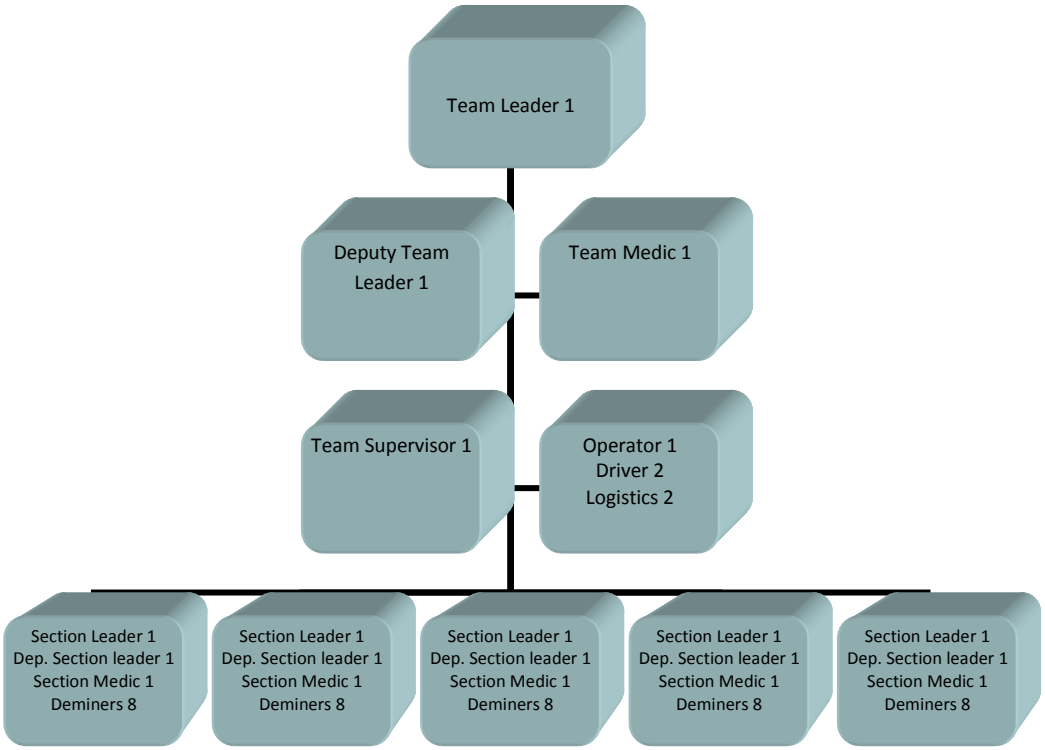
Operations Structure



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 **54,755,011** 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
UNMACC	2001-2006	5,427,708	AT	AP	UXO	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	5,620,562				Combined
EDA	2005-2009	21,563,379				Manual
EDA	2010	111,655				Manual
TOTAL PROGRESSIVE		**54,755,011**	**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	21,675,034
TOTAL PROGRESS		**30,852,678**

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 (Elabered, 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.

- **Debub**: 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 **41,759,400** 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
Debub	4,729,728	2880	220	17082
Gash Barka	41,759,400	5474	619	30708
SKB	7,352,106	1357	71	18045
Maekel	23655	23		133
TOTAL	**54,755,011**	**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 Debub 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 111communities affected by mines with a population of 46,370 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Debub**: of a total of 91 communities affected by mines with a population of 70,000 are no longer affected by mines.
- **Debubawi 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 122,000are 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 Debub region and 4 drinking water dams in Dekemhare, Adi Keih, Debarwa and Mai Dima town, all constructed in the Debub 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 initials 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 10% 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 Q/A 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 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.

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 Causalities
- 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**
Resources 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 Welfare[3] 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 of mined areas and impacted communities identified and recorded previous to LIS includes the records of EDF registries and survey carried out by different NGOs as well. As mentioned earlier the LIS data overlaps these areas and hence the LIS records 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.

<u>Survey Methodology</u>
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 **eight 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**

[1]**This 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. volenteers	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 of the 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.

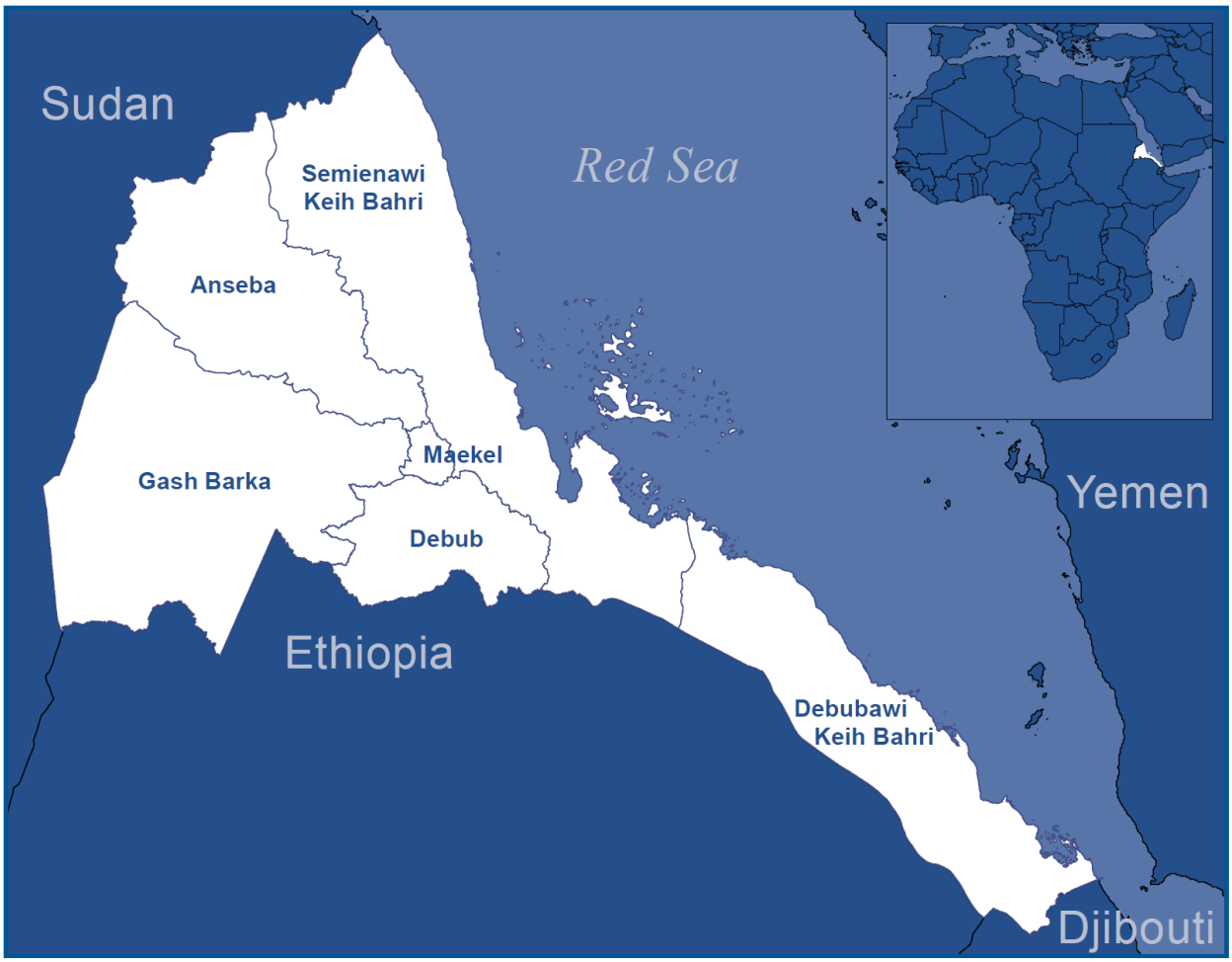
- Hold conversations with donors during Convention meetings and share the challenges and needs of Eritrea with the international community.
- Hold donor consultation meetings in convenient occasions to present the updated national strategy 2011-2015 and request donor support.
- Take advantage of activities 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 150 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).

ANNEX I: MAP OF ERITREA[1]



[1] Landmine Impact Survey

ANNEX 3 – SURVEY FINDINGS BY DIFFERENT ACTORS

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
1	837	Gash barka	Laelay gash	shilalo	373554.97	143849.51	33,292	unknown
2	833	D/K/B	D/D/K/B	Musa Ali	422044.29	123620.57	4,921,708	Halo trust
3	834	D/K/B	D/D/K/B	Musa Ali	422000.26	123731.36	2,484,012	MACC
4	835	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Habla	373559	144116	398,365	Ronco
5	836	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Grat maryam	373041.41	143426.9	1,114,473	unknown
6	832	Debub	Maymne	Geza Sheka	373748.66	144433.21	56,906	MACC
7	814	Gash barka	Laelay gash	mukuti	373100.96	143020.93	2442821	Macc
8	815	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Inda gebir	372737.1	143105.33	1678026	Macc
9	816	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373734.97	144153.01	79684	Macc
10	817	Gash barka	shambuko	weldensey	374415.52	144924.12	1119671	Macc
11	818	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Inda gabir	372727.01	143113.44	1200000	Macc
12	819	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Inda gabir	372816.11	143011.16	730484	Macc
13	820	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Tselim ressu	372920.78	142937.14	1047489	Macc
14	821	Gash barka	Laelay gash	mukuti	373137.87	142957.07	1157719	none
15	822	Gash barka	Laelay gash	mukuti	373033.8	142834.19	918278	MACC
16	823	Gash barka	Laelay gash	mukuti	373121.27	142746.61	850376	MACC
17	824	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	37360504	144021	236706	MACC
18	825	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Kanshelay	373753.94	144458.43	106428	MACC
19	826	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Grat maryam	373307.64	143643.06	14196	EDA
20	827	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Grat maryam	373243.24	143631.89	7433	EDA
21	828	Debub	Tsorona	Egri Mekel	390518.06	143906.68	77847	EDA
22	829	Debub	Tsorona	Ferasit	390442.67	143907.17	64779	EDA
23	830	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373750.87	144458.99	6343	EDA
24	831	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373746.9	144443	5703	EDA
25	802	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373804.61	144517.7	1024530	MACC
26	803	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373742.26	144428.04	56917	MACC
27	804	Gash barka	Laelay gash	kanshelay	373842.08	144616.08	3835160	MACC
28	805	Gash barka	Laelay gash	sheshebit	373318.56	143209.16		MACC
29	806	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Dembe police	373754.15	143619.55	1016326	MACC
30	807	Gash barka	Laelay gash	kanshelay	373749.47	144450.07		MACC

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
31	808	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Habela	373555.22	143855.38	2330910	MACC
32	809	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373712.12	144028.83		Macc
33	810	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Gratmariam	373345.82	143701.61	1033218	Macc
34	811	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Gratmariam	373219.66	143606.37	2674866	Macc
35	812	Gash barka	Laelay gash	May kokah	372927.54	143347.99	298526	Macc
36	813	Gash barka	Laelay gash	May kokah	372858.99	143326.81	884065	Macc
37	729	Daebub	Senafe	Tsha	392654.6	144315.6	1011914	Macc
38	730	Daebub	Senafe	Tsha	392751.12	144328.2	2772368	Macc
39	731	Daebub	Senafe	Tsha	393015.12	144411.76	677533	Mac
40	732	Daebub	Senafe	Tsha	393234.44	144240.32	2775888	Macc
41	733	Daebub	Senafe	Tsha	392559.88	144245.72	256200	Macc
42	734	Daebub	Senafe	Tsha	392635.16	144252.36	152753	Macc
43	735	Daebub	Senafe	Adi ageb	392514.14	144301.2	53295	Macc
44	736	Daebub	Senafe	Adi ageb	392518.84	144308.4	12677	Macc
45	737	Gash barka	Laelay gash	habela	349086	1621969	4973	Halo trust
46	739	Debub	Senafe	Ased	393237.22	144241.62	1453622	Halo trust
47	740	Debub	May aini	Enikowalaka	390113.44	143812.48	552,868	Macc
48	741	Debub	May aini	Enikowalaka	390038.16	143712		
49	744	Gash barka	shambuqo	Tselim kelay	374353.4	144830/60	640491	Macc
50	746	D/K/B	D/D/K/B	Debaysima	422714.7	124428.32	5301236	Macc
51	747	D/K/B	D/D/K/B	Debaysima	422916.44	124213.32	5441576	Macc
52	748	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	373454.14	143731.17	11856631	Macc
53	750	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Sheshebit	373713.08	143417.76		Macc
54	751	Debub	Dekemhare	Harien	385442	150215	117977	Mhalo trust
55	752	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373843,56	144149.56	2711766	Macc
56	753	Gash barka	shambuqo	shambuqo	374529	150036		Macc
57	755	Maekel	D/mbrak	Asmara	385331	151823		Halo trust
58	756	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	364058.95	142119.98	1686062	Macc
59	757	D/K/B	D/D/K/B	Musa ali	421633.33	123747.26	110258	Macc
60	758	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373738	144416	50903	Macc
61	760	S/K/B	Foro	Wadege	394001.19	151305.39	2740234	Macc
62	761	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Habela	373553.04	143934.14	167385	EDO
63	762	Debub	Tserona	Qunito	391536.31	142527.49	2133168	Macc

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
64	763	Debub	Tserona	Qunito	391536.67	142527.88	2664134	Macc
65	764	Debub	Tserona	Tserona	391138.05	143414.06		Macc
66	765	Gash barka	Sambko	Dedadima	374931.2	144118.91	1134159	Macc
67	778	Debub	Tserona	Qunito	391453.8	142552.22		Macc
68	779	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Adi hakin	373751	144145	102032	Enginners
69	780	Gash barka	shambuqo	Adi hakin	373751	144145		Mechem
70	781	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Habela	373537.31	144012.69	233728	Ronco
71	782	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Habela	373530.9	144015	341959	Ranco
72	783	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	373412	143900	151797	Dca
73	784	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	392515	144330	13212	Dca
74	785	Debub	Adi keyh	Karibosa	392520.82	144314.84	29446	Dca
75	786	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	373456.2	143725.22	196502	Eda
76	787	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	373456.2	143725.22	118059	Eda
77	788	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	373456.2	143725.22	70688	Eda
78	789	Gash barka	Laelay gash	May kokah	372834.81	143222.18	10539	Halo trust
79	790	Gash barka	Laelay gash	May kokah	373025.32	143410.04	12456	Halo trust
80	791	Debub	Tserona	Mhrad chele	390846.7	143942.7	33371	Halo trust
81	792	Debub	Tserona	Mhrad chele	390907.57	143950.67	64149	Halo trust
82	793	Debub	Tserona	Mhrad chele	390907.57	143950.67	46350	Halo trust
83	794	Debub	Tserona	Mhrad chele	390907.57	143950.67	23872	Halo trust
84	795	Semienawi keih bahri	Massawa	Massawa(adis alem)	392259.91	154045.85	92615	Halo trust
85	796	Debub	Tserona	Mhrad chele	390938	144011	48702	Halo trust
86	798	Seminawi keih bahri	Massawa	Massawa(adis alem)	392555	153844	400	Halo trust
87	799	Debub	Senafe	senafe	392523.4	144240.21	6943	Halo trust
88	718	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	392638	144324		Mre
89	719	Debub	Senafe	senafe	392513	144303		Halo trust
90	721	Debub	Senafe	senafe	392612	144301		Halo trust
91	722	Debub	Adi quala	Geza keren	384609	143051	70688	Halo trust
92	723	Debub	Senafe	Metera	541585,00	1622728		Halo trust
93	724	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392645	144330		Halo trust
94	725	Debub	Mendefera	Egri mekel	390645.72	143749.72	1728157	Macc

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
95	726	Debub	Tserona	Wisho	391232.4	143910.08	4322493	Macc
96	727	Debub	Senafe	Neteba	391755.68	143937.44	1538182	Macc
97	728	Debub	Senafe	Denagul	391908.4	144032.52		Macc
98	700	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392431.68	144110.32	285959106	Macc
99	701	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392519.56	144242.12	485989	Macc
100	702	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392551.6	144245.72	1069605	Macc
101	712	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	373248	143623		Halo trust
102	713	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	383621	154151		Halo trust
103	714	Debub	Senafe	Kolet	55746400	16078910		EDF
104	716	Gash barka	Omhajer	Akilalat	384249.62	144823.58		UNHCR
105	717	Debub	Adikeih	Adikeih	392103	145202	165667	Macc
106	670	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	338,089.0	1610889	3070	Halo trust
107	671	Gash barka	Gogne	Gogne	352543	1653959	318595	Halo trust
108	672	Gash barka	Gogne	Gogne	347870	1648660		Halo trust
109	673	Gash barka	Gogne	Gogne	347210	1649365	379410	Halo trust
110	674	Gash barka	barentu	Barentu(selam	361498	1675179	128955369	Halo trust
111	675	Gash barka	Omhajer	Gerset	258839	1646874	20035	Halo trust
112	676	Gash barka	Gogne	Gogne	321855	1671581	42295	Halo trust
113	677	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	345054	1670333		Halo trust
114	678	Debubawi keih bahri	Debubawi keih bahri	debaysima	218598	1,411,717.00	25866	Halo trust
115	680	Gash barka	Laelay gash	Shilalo	347269	1620012	126458	Halo trust
116	689	Debub	May aini	Einkowalaka	390117.04	143803.48	848397	Macc
117	690	Debub	May aini	Einkowalaka	390236.6	143825.08	937779	Macc
118	691	Debub	Tsorona	Ferasit	390337.08	143836.24	1099090	Macc
119	692	Debub	Mendefera	Egri mekel	390444.04	143849.2	915815	Macc
120	693	Debub	Mendefera	Egri mekel	390540.56	143847.76	849047	Macc
121	694	Debub	Mendefera	Egri mekel	390639.96	143752.32	573967	Macc
122	696	Debub	Mendefera	Egri mekel	390657.6	143757.36	2509231	Macc
123	697	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	390936.36	143815	2027552	Macc
124	698	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	391127.6	143831.2	1284234	Macc
125	669	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	521615	1619110		Halo trust
126	668	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	516963	1621686		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
127	667	Gash barka	Mogolo	Adi hakin	352275	1625165		Halo trust
128	666	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	350879	1673319		Halo trust
129	665	Gash barka	Tesseney	Adi key	327640	1668838	32987	Halo trust
130	664	Gash barka	tesseney	Tesseney(meskerem)	253531	1682930	10299	Halo trust
131	663	Gash barka	Haykota	Asfeda arede	253654	1683893		Halo trust
132	662	Gash barka	Akurdet	Adi kasha lalay	327640	1668838	29188	Halo trust
133	661	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	347131	1672766	79328	Halo trust
134	659	Gash barka	Gogne	Dura	350879	1673319	19509780	Halo trust
135	658	Gash barka	Barentu	Barent selam	350880	1670317	428283	Halo trust
136	657	Gash barka	Barentu	Barent selam	346908	1671465	84144	Halo trust
137	655	Maekel	Galanefih	Shegrni	385857.47	152305.22		Mace
138	653	Gash barka	Mogolo	Adi hakin	352109	1624046		Halo trust
139	651	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	521326	1617890		Halo trust
140	649	Semienawi keih bahri	Afabet	kamchwa	462676	1821335		Halo trust
141	647	Anseba	Hamelmalo	Gebeyleqem	430003	1759250		Halo trust
142	646	Debub	Senafe	Mal hadega	550789	1628529		Halo trust
143	645	Debub	Senafe	Mal hadega	550866	1628715		Halo trust
144	644	Debub	Senafe	Adi sarikoma	549144	1628369		Halo trust
145	643	Debub	Tsorona	Ferasit	507651	1619858		Halo trust
146	641	Debubawi keih bahri	Maekel d/k/bahri	edi	789997	1542465	95977	Halo trust
147	640	S/ke/ba	Foro	Adi bileino	552433	1690102		Halo trust
148	639	S/k/b	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	536355	1725552		Halo trust
149	638	S/k/b	Ghelaelo	Asa eiela	604024	1666253		Halo trust
150	637	D/k/b	D/debubaw	Musa ali	204120	1399378		Halo trust
151	636	D/k/b	D/debubaw	debaysima	223057	1409703		Halo trust
152	635	Gash barka	Tesseney	Eirbaba	248331	1684665		Halo trust
153	634	Gash barka	Akurrdet	Akurdet(natsnet)	384245	1720327	797	Halo trust
154	633	D/k/b	D/debubaw	debaysima	223086	1409718		Halo trust
155	632	debub	Senafe	Moko	556676	1627535		Halo trust
156	625	debub	Tsorona	Ferasit	508003	1620031		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
157	624	s/k/b	Nakfa	Dket	448267	1841311	12332	Halo trust
158	623	s/k/b	Nakfa	Gurita	447230	1838789	7758	Halo trust
159	622	S/K/B	Nakfa	Dket	447535	1841010	18359	Halo trust
160	621	S/K/B	Nakfa	Gurita	447317	1838038	40582	Halo trust
161	620	S/K/B	Nakfa	Shmagle	447274	1835396	66427	Halo trust
162	619	S/K/B	Nakfa	Gurita	447480	1838108	20	Halo trust
163	616	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	339581	1611728		Halo trust
164	615	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	336732	1609158		Halo trust
165	614	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Habela	349086	1621969		Halo trust
166	606	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Habela	352155	1629907		Halo trust
167	604	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	524333	1604907	7325160	Halo trust
168	603	D/K/B	D/D/B	Musa ali	197925	1398217	9046004	Halo trust
169	599	D/K/B	D/D/B	Musa ali	204544	1399105	4839229	Halo trust
170	592	Gash barka	Shambuko	Weldensey	361422.84	1639299.2	2314024	Halo trust
171	590	Debub	Senafe	Geleba	546947	1601761	1233783	Halo trust
172	586	Gash barka	shambuko	shambuko	373179	1642022	10806425	Halo trust
173	584	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Geza gobo	340182	1628301	3911490	Halo trust
174	583	Gash barka	Logo anseba	derseney	326359	1611818	10044272	Halo trust
175	580	S/K/B	Afabet	Kamchwa	463678	1820732		Halo trust
176	579	Debub	Adi keyh	Egla	546978	1634747	38191	Halo trust
177	578	S/K/B	nakfa	ayg	454186	1848943	23979	Halo trust
178	577	Gash barka	Haykota	Adi hamad	371412	150734		Halo trust
179	576	Debub	Dekemhare	endadeqo	390513	150113		Halo trust
180	575	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare zoba 1	390220	150506		Halo trust
181	574	Anseba	Hagaz	Hamelmalo	382743	155528		Halo trust
182	573	S/K/B	Afabet	Afabet	462073	1802086	342	Halo trust
183	572	S/K/B	Afabet	Maybeitot	449087	1798386	83571	Halo trust
184	571	Maekel	Berik	Adi kontsi	385034	152155		Halo trust
185	570	Maekel	Berik	Adi yakob	481301	1699975		Halo trust
186	569	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	373056	143440		Halo trust
187	568	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	373104	143445		Halo trust
188	567	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	372842	143258		Halo trust
189	566	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	372907	143303		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
190	565	Anseba	Elaberd	Elabered	458508	1735199		Halo trust
191	564	S/K/B	Afabet	Gzgza	383118	160021		Halo trust
192	563	S/K/B	Afabet	Gzgza	383054	160011		Halo trust
193	562	S/K/B	Afabet	Gzgza	383149	160016		Halo trust
194	561	S/K/B	Afabet	Etmerat	446409	1805706	10123	Halo trust
195	560	Debub	Adi keyh	tseberat	536905.96	1642316.8	165189	Halo trust
196	559	Debub	Adi keyh	Adi wegera	537799.91	1643946.5	14614	Halo trust
197	558	Debub	Adi keyh	Adi wegera	537530.54	1644222.6	201042	Halo trust
198	557	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	492402.12	1711357.1		Halo trust
199	556	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	493058.02	1712678	64746	Halo trust
200	555	Gash barka	Laly gash	May kokah	372654	143126		Halo trust
201	526	Debub	Tsorona	Ayba	512820	1618762		Halo trust
202	525	Debub	Tsorona	Endashrifo	513394	1618315		Halo trust
203	524	Debub	Tsorona	Endashrifo	513000	1617614		Halo trust
204	523	Debub	Tsorona	Endashrifo	513985	1616935		Halo trust
205	522	Debub	Tsorona	May agam	515350	1616850		Halo trust
206	521	Debub	Tsorona	May agam	515932	1615066		EDF
207	520	Debub	Tsorona	May agam	516615	1616005	44582	EDF
208	519	Debub	Tsorona	May agam	517238	1616625	40774	EDF
209	518	Debub	Tsorona	Kudo weyba	517505	1615004	34484	EDF
210	517	Debub	Tsorona	Kudo weyba	517807	1614717	24913	EDF
211	516	Debub	Tsorona	Kudo weyba	517994	1614620	26054	EDF
212	515	Debub	Tsorona	Kudo weyba	518971	1613876	101713	EDF
213	514	Debub	Tsorona	Kudo weyba	520157	1613036	60320	EDF
214	513	Debub	Tsorona	Unanazo	521297	1612063	100020	EDF
215	507	Debub	Tsorona	Sebio	522670	1608749		EDF
216	499	Debub	Tsorona	Unashehaqe	523525	1604690		EDF
217	495	Debub	Tsorona	dembehaysh	525116	1602948	45298	EDF
218	494	Debub	Tsorona	dembehaysh	525316	1602731	79985	EDF
219	493	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	524913	1601860	15087	EDF
220	492	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	524899	1601295		EDF
221	491	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	525237	1607162	101125	EDF
222	490	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	525710	1600780	20724	EDF

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
223	489	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	525573	1600566		EDF
224	488	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	525416	1600105		EDF
225	472	Gash barka	Laya gash	Sheshbit	367676	1608276		EDF
226	479	Gash barka	Laya gash	Sheshbit				EDF
227	471	Gash barka	Laya gash	Sheshbit	367098	1607943		EDF
228	462	Gash barka	Laya gash	Sheshbit	360953	1606633		EDF
229	449	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	525604	1599981		EDF
230	448	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	526143	1599943		EDF
231	447	Debub	Tsorona	Tselim qelay	526135	1599906		EDF
232	446	Debub	Senafe	Hadish adi	526224	1599075		EDF
233	445	Debub	Senafe	Hadish adi	526110	1598792		EDF
234	444	Debub	Tsorona	Hashaso	526140	1598117		EDF
235	443	Debub	Tsorona	Hashaso	526341	1590974		EDF
236	442	Debub	Tsorona	Hashaso	526678	1596432	41570	EDF
237	441	Debub	Tsorona	Qnto	527511	1595257	12229	EDF
238	438	Gash barka	Molqi	Sheka wedikolela	387434	163633		EDF
239	434	Gash barka	Shambuko	Dembe himbrti	373146	1639542		EDF
240	430	Debub	Tsorona	Qnto	52793200	159487100	46234	EDF
241	428	Debub	Tsorona	Qnto	52825800	1595287		EDF
242	424	Gash barka	Shambuqo	Sabe	37007500	1640186		EDF
243	423	Gash barka	Shambuqo	Sabe	36877900	1639549		EDF
244	422	Gash barka	Shambuqo	Sabe	36813100	16397680		EDF
245	421	Gash barka	Shambuqo	Sabe	36790300	1639684		EDF
246	420	Gash barka	Shambuko	Sabe	367279	1639469		EDF
247	419	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tselim qelay	365747	1639818		EDF
248	418	Gash barka	shambuko	Grime	365035	1640851	2269	EDF
249	417	Gash barka	shambuko	Grime	364663	1641038		EDF
250	413	Gash barka	Lalay gash	edrba	355877	1635693		EDF
251	411	Gash barka	Lalay gash	edrba	354732	1635057		EDF
252	410	Gash barka	Lalay gash	edrba	353996	1634554		EDF
253	409	Gash barka	Lalay gash	edrba	353839	1638874		EDF
254	408	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	351013	1627534		EDF
255	407	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Habela	349625	1623448		EDF

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
256	406	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	341704	1614647	41171	EDF
257	405	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	342125	1616246		EDF
258	404	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	342354	1614301		EDF
259	403	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	340965	1615702	18727	EDF
260	400	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	336317	1610549		EDF
261	386	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Mukuti	353168	1585827		EDF
262	356	Gash barka	shambuko	tsbra	377377	1637110		EDF
263	354	Gash barka	shambuko	tsbra	378336	1636215		EDF
264	353	Gash barka	shambuko	tsbra	379174	1636332		EDF
265	351	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	352698	1632223		EDF
266	350	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	352493	1630490		EDF
267	349	Gash barka	mogolo	Adi hakin	352236	1631307		EDF
268	348	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	352374	1630651		EDF
269	347	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	351851	1629553		EDF
270	346	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	351616	1628807		EDF
271	345	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	351592	1628485		EDF
272	344	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	351507	1628353		EDF
273	343	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	348851	1624840	59200	EDF
274	342	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	350575	1626441		EDF
275	341	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	343326	1610315	51309	EDF
276	340	Gsha barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	342350	1609085	22952	EDF
277	339	Debub	Tsorona	Knn	598538	1598768	12261	EDF
278	338	Debub	Tsorona	Adi mesgene	528925	1596045		EDF
279	337	Debub	Tsorona	Adi mesgene	529140	1596700		EDF
280	336	Debub	Tsorona	Adi mesgene	529013	1597290		EDF
281	335	Debub	Tsorona	Adi shhu	529398	1597993		EDF
282	334	Debub	Tsorona	Adi shhu	529676	1598768	43477	EDF
283	333	Debub	maimine	Adi meshal	533071	1600864	12585	EDF
284	332	Debub	Tsorona	Einta	533236	1601507	48456	EDF
285	328	Debub	Senafe	Aregen	538760	1609074	21232	EDF
286	327	Debub	senafe	Geleba	538996	1602084		EDF
287	326	Debub	senafe	Geleba	539482	1602453		EDF
288	325	Debub	senafe	Geleba	540043	1601865		EDF

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
289	324	Debub	senafe	Geleba	540300	1601800		EDF
290	323	Debub	senafe	Geleba	540400	1602000	43168	EDF
291	322	Debub	senafe	Geleba	542200	1601800		EDF
292	321	Debub	senafe	Geleba	542200	1601200		EDF
293	315	Debub	senafe	Tsiena	546935	1602437		EDF
294	314	Debub	senafe	Tsiena	547505	1603365		EDF
295	304	Debub	senafe	Menekuseyto	550000	1604000		EDF
296	302	Debub	senafe	Gerana	556350	1603600		EDF
297	301	Debub	senafe	Gerana	556814	1603765		EDF
298	300	Debub	senafe	Gerana	556779	1603833		EDF
299	299	Debub	senafe	Gerana	557084	1603960		EDF
300	298	Debub	senafe	Kolet	557074	1604284		EDF
301	296	Debub	senafe	kolet	557610	1605685		EDF
302	295	Debub	senafe	kolet	557712	1606453		EDF
303	294	Debub	senafe	kolet	557116	1606395		EDF
304	293	Debub	senafe	kolet	557356	1607615	11183	EDF
305	291	Debub	Adi keyh	Baewa	557593	1567964	71916	EDF
306	282	Debub	Adi quala	Ksad eiqa	477333	1604162	71177	EDF
307	281	Debub	Adi quala	Ksad eiqa	479202	1604381	51457	EDF
308	279	Debub	Adi quala	Adi wesen	500123	1615649	57894	EDF
309	278	Debub	Adi quala	Adi wesen	501283	1617815	20464	EDF
310	275	Debub	Dekemhare	Belesto	511135	1681433	19293	EDF
311	269	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Shilao	347354	1618542		EDF
312	263	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tselim qelay	363574	1640098	75795	EDF
313	261	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tselim qelay	363624	1639854	13049	EDF
314	259	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tselim qelay	363419	1639918	16783	EDF
315	250	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421909.03	123401.14	474441	EDF
316	249	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421821.22	123504.74	540364	EDF
317	248	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Habela	349193	1623101		EDF
318	247	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421726.84	123608.33	446393	EDF
319	246	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421638.6	123640.79	339743	EDF
320	245	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421606.14	123708.42	260554	EDF
321	243	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421518.34	123732.1	286479	EDF

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
322	242	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421431.41	123815.96	331490	EDF
323	241	d/k/b	d/d/k	bure	421332.2	123823.42	271316	EDF
324	224	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tsbra	381765	1635948		EDF
325	221	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	337414	1611070		EDF
326	220	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	331862	1606778	23807	EDF
327	219	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	338111	1611528		EDF
328	211	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi bgdi	373035.69	144639.45	345187	EDF
329	210	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi bgdi	373131.33	144711.66	413764	EDF
330	209	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Shilalo	343470	1617312		EDF
331	208	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Edrba	373213.93	144805.71	520639	EDF
332	207	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Edrba	373309.31	144834.73	354656	EDF
333	206	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Edrba	373410.01	144917.32	470341	EDF
334	205	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Edrba	373456.06	144949.8	347020	EDF
335	204	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	334027	1608425	24437	EDF
336	200	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	350978	1626990		EDF
337	195	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	373732.07	143820.27	665623	EDF
338	187	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	346000	1617688		EDF
339	182	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	342993	1616657	42240	EDF
340	181	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	339083	1612499	4730	EDF
341	180	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	345634	1618368		EDF
342	179	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Hadamu	330470	1606433	10432	EDF
343	175	Gash barka	Shambuko	sabe	374625	145024.84	700758	EDF
344	174	Gash barka	Shambuko	sabe	374530.96	144926.8	721554	EDF
345	172	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	339916	1614515	35340	EDF
346	171	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tselim qelay	374339.41	144930.53	362947	EDF
347	170	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tselim qelay	374242.7	144925.21	433981	EDF
348	151	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	363640.91	142112.85	1339383	EDF
349	150	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	363506.62	141959.17	773514	EDF
350	149	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	393239.69	141954.78	900923	EDF
351	148	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	364221.25	142106.27	1669661	EDF
352	147	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	364100.55	142145.75	1300942	EDF
353	146	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	363900	142212	2160010	EDF
354	145	Maekel	d/mibrak	Asmara	385641	151845		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
355	144	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	363844.7	142138.46		Halo trust
356	143	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	392502	153639		Halo trust
357	142	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	391209.58	143834.33		Halo trust
358	141	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	332924	1606241		Halo trust
359	140	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	363848	142002	5803	Halo trust
360	139	Gash barka	Haykota	Alebu	365006.6	151225.2		Halo trust
361	138	Gash barka	shambuko	Binbina	374511.34	145742.84		Halo trust
362	137	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	373023.4	143415		Halo trust
363	136	Debub	tsorona	Endabastifanos	390417	143908		Halo trust
364	135	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392240	143630		Halo trust
365	134	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	373014.4	143405.4		Halo trust
366	133	Debub	maimine	Ksad qoday	384102.69	142817.82		Halo trust
367	132	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Adi hakin	375620	151126		Eda
368	131	D/K/B	M/D/K	EDI	414047.3	135554.58		Halo trust
369	130	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Habela	373558.25	144118.91		Halo trust
370	129	Gash barka	Molqi	Dembe kuakuat	380217.4	144521.8		Halo trust
371	128	Gash barka	Lalay gash	shilalo	373529.92	143910.63		Halo trust
372	127	Debub	tsorona	Endabastifanos	390337.39	143859.36		Halo trust
373	126	Debub	tsorona	Endabastifanos	390911.58	143954.99		Halo trust
374	125	Debub	Maimine	Ksad qoday	384104.54	142833.9		Halo trust
375	124	Debub	Maimine	Adi abaqat	383555.16	142725.89		Halo trust
376	123	Debub	Maimine	Adi abaqat	383523.57	142720.1		Halo trust
377	122	Debub	Maimine	Ksad qoday	384019.2	142901.8		Halo trust
378	121	Debub	Tsorona	Wlsho	391445.47	143935.6		Halo trust
379	120	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	372832.75	143258.81		Halo trust
380	119	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	372859.75	143247.72	34420	Halo trust
381	118	Gash barka	Lalay gash	May kokah	372859.85	143247.72	1275	Halo trust
382	117	Gash barka	Omhajer	Omhajer	363827	142122.8		Halo trust
383	116	Debub	Senafe	senafe	392515.39	144232.28		Halo trust
384	115	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona	390708.14	144503.92		Halo trust
385	114	Debub	Senafe	senafe	392521.67	144321.74		Halo trust
386	113	Gash barka	Haykota	Adi hamad	371407.82	150737.79		Halo trust
387	112	Gash barka	Mogolo	Deret	374931.2	152016.8		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
388	111	Gash barka	Mogolo	Deret	374931.2	152016.8		Halo trust
389	110	Gash barka	shambko	Kuluku	373714.4	145715		Halo trust
390	109	Gash barka	shambko	Fode	373506	145416.8		Halo trust
391	108	Gash barka	shambko	Fode	373506	145416.8		Halo trust
392	107	Gash barka	mogolo	Mogolo	373719.8	151701.8		Halo trust
393	106	Gash barka	mogolo	Mogolo	373828.8	151900		Halo trust
394	105	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	373657	150721		Halo trust
395	104	Gash barka	Mogolo	Deret	375128	151732		Halo trust
396	103	Anseba	Elaberd	Elaberd	383717	154150		Halo trust
397	102	Debub	Mendefera	Mendefera (zoba mereb)	383402.4	145805.4		Halo trust
398	101	Anseba	Keren	Keren	383001.8	154624.6		Halo trust
399	100	Debub	Areza	Adi samra	383452	145746		Halo trust
400	99	S/K/B	Ghinda	Ghinda	390602.4	152709		Halo trust
401	98	Debub	Areza	Deqi werasi	383620	145616		Halo trust
402	97	S/K/B	Ghinda	Ghinda	390002.4	152709.6		Halo trust
403	96	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	391824	15360500		Halo trust
404	95	S/K/B	Ghinda	May atal	391421	153403		Halo trust
405	94	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	392734.8	153921.6		Halo trust
406	93	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	392500.6	154302.4		Halo trust
407	92	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	392500.6	154302.4		Halo trust
408	91	S/K/B	Foro	Foro	393629.4	151533		Halo trust
409	90	Maekel	Galanefhi	Shegrni	390010	152223		Halo trust
410	88	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392308	144036		Halo trust
411	87	S/K/B	FORO	FORO	393401	151650		Halo trust
412	86	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392502.38	144144.78		Halo trust
413	85	S/K/B	Afabet	Wed Ezaz	383939	163857		Halo trust
414	84	S/K/B	FORO	FORO	393456.84	151623.12		
415	83	Debub	Adi Keyh	Adi keih	392239.98	145015.94	81949	Halo trust
416	82	Debub	Tsorona	Wlsho	391445	143936		Halo trust
417	81	Debub	Tsorona	Tsorona				Halo trust
418	80	Debub	Tsorona	May agam	391141	143843		Halo trust
419	79	S/K/B	FORO	FORO	393730	151513		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
420	78	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	392618	153745		Halo trust
421	77	S/K/B	Massawa	Massawa(grar)	392710	153659		Halo trust
422	76	Debub	Adi keyh	Adi kieh	392251	145035		Halo trust
423	75	Anseba	Hagaz	Bhaymanot	382457	154507		Halo trust
424	74	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare(zoba 1)	390259	150712		Halo trust
425	73	S/K/B	Ghinda	Embatkala	390437.02	152319	4583	Halo trust
426	72	S/K/B	Ghinda	Embatkala	390434	152317	6416	Halo trust
427	71	Gash barka	Akurdet	Akurdet(natsnet)	375323	153317		Halo trust
428	70	Gash barka	Akurdet	Akurdet	375127	153217		Halo trust
429	69	Gash barka	Akurdet	Engerne	380340	153747		Halo trust
430	68	Gash barka	Akurdet	Engerne	380120	153313		Halo trust
431	67	Gash barka	Akurdet	Akurdet	375323	153317		Halo trust
432	66	Debub	Senafe	Senafe	392517.3	144055.49		Halo trust
433	65	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare(zoba1)	390301	150418		Halo trust
434	64	Gash barka	Akurdet	Akurdet	375323	153317		Halo trust
435	63	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare	390247	150416		Halo trust
436	62	Gash barka	Akurdet	Akurdet	375323	153317		Halo trust
437	61	Debub	Senafe	Adi ageb	392542	144346		Halo trust
438	60	Maekel	D/mibrak	Asmara	384923	152302		Halo trust
439	59	Maekel	Berik	Adi kontsi	385039	152111		Halo trust
440	58	Gash barka	Shambuko	Tseazega	384613	152049		Halo trust
441	57	Maekel	Berik	Adi kontsi	385026	152117	21543	Halo trust
442	56	Maekel	D/mibrak	Asmara	385837	151648		Halo trust
443	55	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare(zoba 1)	385501	150151		Halo trust
444	54	Gash barka	Gogne	Gogne	372021	150701		Halo trust
445	53	Debub	Dekemhare	Dekemhare(zoba 1)	390409	150043		Halo trust
446	52	Debub	Adi keyh	Tseberat	392250	145043	20787	Halo trust
447	51	Debub	Adi quala	Adi quala	384944	143816		Halo trust
448	50	Anseba	Keren	Keren	382439	154739		Halo trust
449	49	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	382808	154458		Halo trust
450	48	Anseba	Keren	Keren	382739	154448		Halo trust
451	47	Anseba	Keren	Keren	383732	154128		Halo trust
452	46	Debub	Dbarwa	Tala	384345	150802		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
453	45	Debub	Dbarwa	Adi nahbay laelay	384140	150628		Halo trust
454	44	Debub	Adi quala	Adi quala	383817	142903		Halo trust
455	43	Gash barka	Logo anseba	Meqerka	384158	151524		Halo trust
456	42	Gash barka	L/anseba	Meqerka	384307	152416		Halo trust
457	41	Gash barka	L/anseba	Meqerka	384307	152416		Halo trust
458	40	Anseba	Elaberd	Elaberd	383754	154121		Halo trust
459	39	Anseba	Elaberd	Elaberd	384227	154002		Halo trust
460	38	Anseba	Keren	Keren	382951	154703		Halo trust
461	37	Debub	Segeneity	Adi hadid	391340	145734		Halo trust
462	36	Debub	Segeneity	Segeneity	391050	150242		Halo trust
463	35	Debub	Segeneity	Segeneity	391029	150316		Halo trust
464	32	Debub	Areza	Areza	383150	145512	45980	Halo trust
465	31	Anseba	Halhal	Abdat melebso	381226	160547		Halo trust
466	29	Anseba	Elaberd	Halibmentel	383228	154421	1286	Halo trust
467	28	Anseba	Halhal	Abdat melebso	381529	160048		Halo trust
468	27	Gash barka	Lalay gash	Shilalo	373215.8	143543.1	241818	Halo trust
469	26	Anseba	Halhal	Abdat melebso	381214	160503		Halo trust
470	25	Anseba	Elaberd	Wesbensruq	383107	154652.01		Halo trust
471	24	Anseba	Elaberd	Besuqe	383014	154653		Halo trust
472	23	Anseba	Adi tekelizan	Adi tekelizan	384611	153414		Halo trust
473	22	Anseba	Adi tekelizan	Adi qerets	384700	153444	11770	Halo trust
474	21	Anseba	tekelizan	Deqemhare	384851	153415	99455	Halo trust
475	20	Gash barka	Barentu	Amari	374228	150916	73417	Halo trust
476	19	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	373317	150636		Halo trust
477	18	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	373623	150821	1418366	Halo trust
478	17	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	373623	150821		Halo trust
479	16	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	373500	150803		Halo trust
480	15	Gash barka	Barentu	Barentu(selam	373624	150649		Halo trust
481	14	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	385414	153313		Halo trust
482	13	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	385425	153245	16275	Halo trust
483	12	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	385311	153354	46288	Halo trust
484	11	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	385425	153245	5933	Halo trust
485	10	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	385315	153352		Halo trust

	MF ID	Identification of the area under the jurisdiction or control of the state party in which antipersonnel mines are emplaced or suspected to be emplaced			Geographic coordinate		Size of the area (square meters)	Surveyed by
		Zoba	Sub zoba	Community	Long.	Lat.		
486	9	Maekel	Serejeka	Zagr	385425	153245		Halo trust
487	8	Gash barka	Tesseney	Tesseney(meskerem)	364210	145300		Halo trust
488	7	Gash barka	Tesseney	Tesseney(meskerem)	364004	150425		Halo trust
489	6	Gash barka	Tesseney	Tesseney(meskerem)	363955	150450	1410490	Halo trust
490	5	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	385557	152921		Halo trust
491	4	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	385505	152747	16152	Halo trust
492	3	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	385534	152815	18298	Halo trust
493	2	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	492074.04	1710404.7	6129	Halo trust
494	1	Maekel	Serejeka	Kuazien	385559	152820		Halo trust

ANNEX 4: MINE CLEARANCE PROGRESS IN ERITREA

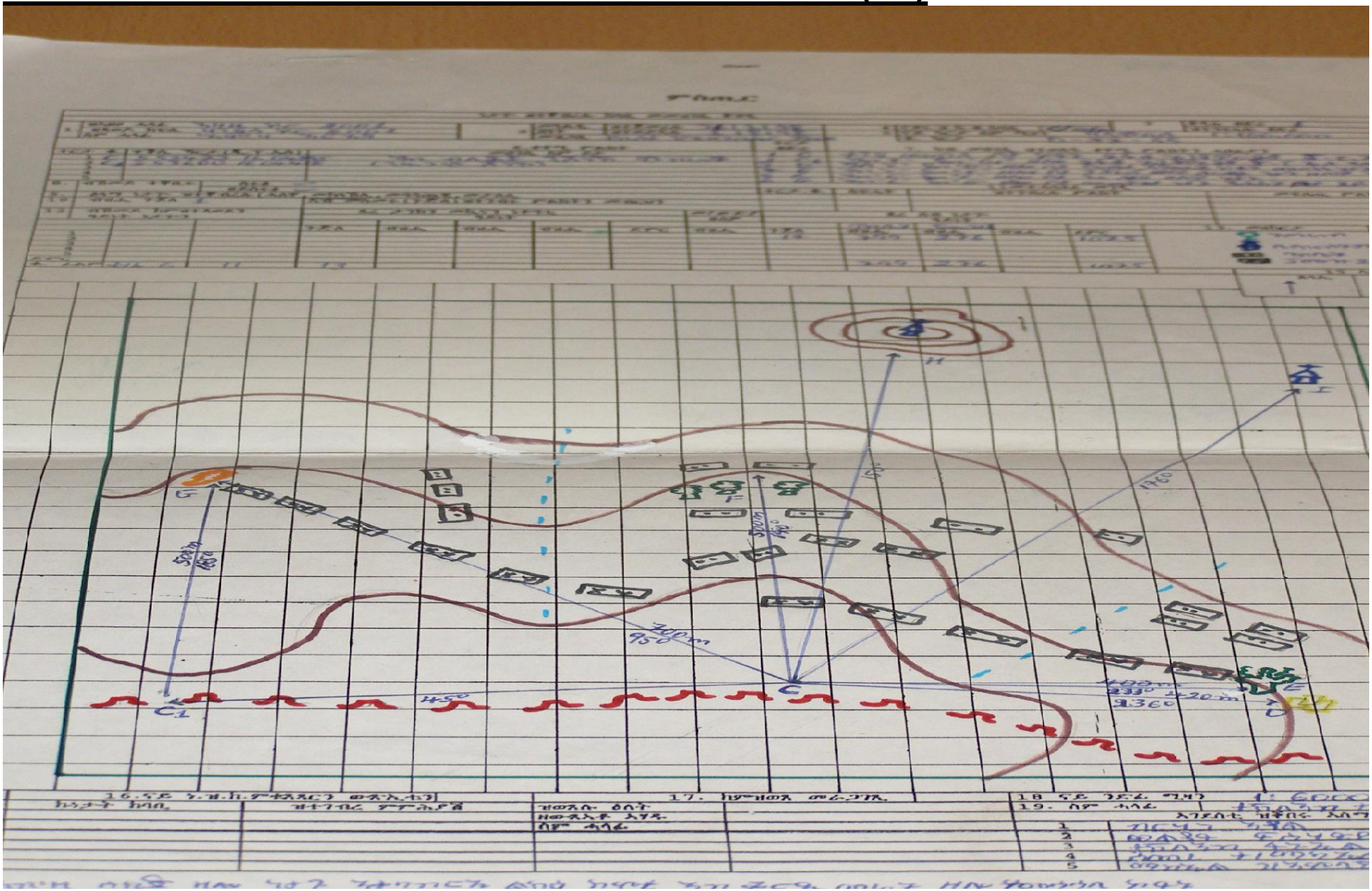
	Anseba								
			Elabered	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Cleared area**	**AP**	**AT**	**UXO**
1	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	38.638208	15.687965	23'156	45	24	1'346
2	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	39.638208	16.687965	34'132	90	23	567
3	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	40.638208	17.687965	96'543	104	21	345
4	Anseba	Elabered	Elabered	41.638208	18.687965	123'432	81	18	1'124
	keren								
5	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	38.473668	15.773783	284'788	85	1	12
6	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	39.473668	16.773783	100'000	109	1	15
7	Anseba	Keren	Jfa	40.473668	17.773783	228'071	48		24
	Debub								
8	Debub	Senafe	Mesahl Akran	39.320290	14.481896	153'000	78	NIL	797
9	Debub	Senafe	Adi Yanguliare	39.449158	14.734074	140'000	75	NIL	550
10	Debub	Senafe	Adi Ageb	39.435689	14.734419	135'000	75	NIL	450
11	Debub	Senafe	Mal Hadega	39.473467	14.733818	410'485	25	12	4'253
12	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	39.446317	14.725648	42'879	180	11	566
13	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	40.446317	15.725648	46'844	120	10	2'631
14	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	41.446317	16.725648	72062	77	12	1
15	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	42.446317	17.725648	57'000	63	NIL	500
16	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	43.446317	18.725648	83'289	90	2	900
17	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	44.446317	19.725648	214'957	43	NIL	6
18	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	45.446317	20.725648	50'000	57	NIL	5
19	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	46.446317	21.725648	161063	104	5	120
20	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	47.446317	22.725648	80'459	60	10	170
21	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	48.446317	23.725648	50'000	144	5	234
22	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	49.446317	24.725648	127'000	78	3	127
23	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	50.446317	25.725648	112'000	90	5	103
24	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	51.446317	26.725648	288'192	102	11	112
25	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	52.446317	27.725648	118'897	94	4	123
26	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	53.446317	28.725648	84'895	91	4	248
27	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	54.446317	29.725648	213'302	42	3	180
28	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	55.446317	30.725648	104'785	72	1	203
29	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	56.446317	31.725648	89'321	48	8	102
30	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	57.446317	32.725648	127.893	67	9	124
31	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	58.446317	33.725648	57'450	64	12	178
32	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	59.446317	34.725648	115'567	49	10	122
33	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	60.446317	35.725648	54'067	46	9	234
34	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	61.446317	36.725648	98.732	67	4	154
35	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	62.446317	37.725648	132'062	52	13	64
36	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	63.446317	38.725648	105'451	89	NIL	105
37	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	64.446317	39.725648	35'324	32	1	632
38	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	65.446317	40.725648	142'672	96	11	67
39	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	66.446317	41.725648	89'456	53	8	532
40	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	67.446317	42.725648	287'741	97	4	234

41	Debub	Senafe	Tsha	68.446317	43.725648	70'789	82	2	167
42	Debub	Tsorona	Chemra meque	39.117531	14.654778	229'378	32	3	236
43	Debub	Tsorona	Dbi	39.147814	14.638465	56'317	45	4	389
44	Debub	Tsorona	Dbi	40.147814	15.638465	170'252	78	8	1'314
45	Debub	Tsorona	Dbi	41.147814	16.638465	126'456	73	10	34
46	Debub	Tsorona	Dbi	42.147814	17.638465	221'089	50	6	115
	Gash Barka								
47	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	37.584508	14.646737	1'481'122	41	7	2'825
48	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	38.584508	15.646737	435'217	92	1	162
49	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	39.584508	16.646737	1'959'383	91	8	1'569
50	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	40.584508	17.646737	624'779	470	4	420
51	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	41.584508	18.646737	1'895'587	84	13	7'335
52	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Shilalo	42.584508	19.646737	3'447'189	15	4	2'019
53	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	Enda Gabr	37.457823	14.527563	971'386	28	28	535
54	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	37.507214	14.568971	7'590'636	1'513	13	3'046
55	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	38.507214	15.568971	4'196'926	1'248	34	3'669
56	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	39.507214	16.568971	6'800'000	817	252	4'011
57	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	40.507214	17.568971	5'077'919	356	124	1'566
58	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	41.507214	18.568971	2'960'966	464	74	450
59	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	42.507214	19.568971	4'110'290	107	16	447
60	Gash Barka	Lalay Gash	May Kokah	43.507214	20.568971	120'000	70	8	620
61	Gash Barka	Shambuqo	Adimaeil	37707386	14771208	68000	78	33	2'034
	Semenawi Keih Bahri								
62	SKB	Foro	Malka	39.562351	15.281369	30'000	80		
63	SKB	Foro	Robrobya	39.487377	15.289222	46'784	214	3	6'988
64	SKB	Foro	Fatma Are	39.491644	15.288150				
65	SKB	Foro	Foro	39.626850	15.254699	44'278	94		291
66	SKB	Foro	Foro	39.607135	15.286963	66'745	20		5
67	SKB	Foro	Wedege	39.696403	15.218305	42014	35	8	560
68	SKB	Foro	Unga	39.626470	15.252714	58715	290	12	3'452
69	SKB	Massawa	Massawa (Adis Alem)	39.447665	15.620755	44'278	84	9	342
70	SKB	Massawa	Massawa (Emkuli)	39.397392	15.581894	66'784	38	3	1'124
71	SKB	Massawa	Massawa (Emkuli)	39.374143	15.606008	52'067	71	1	1'042
72	SKB	Massawa	Dogali	39.339281	15.607444				
73	SKB	Massawa	Hirghigo	39.432618	15.504322	55'328	23	4	236
74	SKB	Massawa	Hirghigo	39.455869	15.529729	45'768	57	2	967
75	SKB	Massawa	Hirghigo	39.425142	15.571604	51'234	45	6	345
76	SKB	Massawa	Massawa (Edaga)	39.450269	15.616684	56'783	34	6	2'341
77	SKB	Massawa	Massawa (Kapamarta)	39.449101	15.617220	84'532	56	4	231
78	SKB	Afabet	Gulbub	38.525320	16.143137	6'606'796	216	13	121
	Maekel								
79	Maekel	serejeka	Mdri zawl	38.926412	15461202	**2120**	7		33
80	Maekel	serejeka	Geremi	38867365	15463161	**2500**	8		53
81	Maekel	serejeka	Kuazen	38928796	15496000	**19035**	8		47
	TOTAL					**54'735'011**	**10'296**	**998**	**69'401**

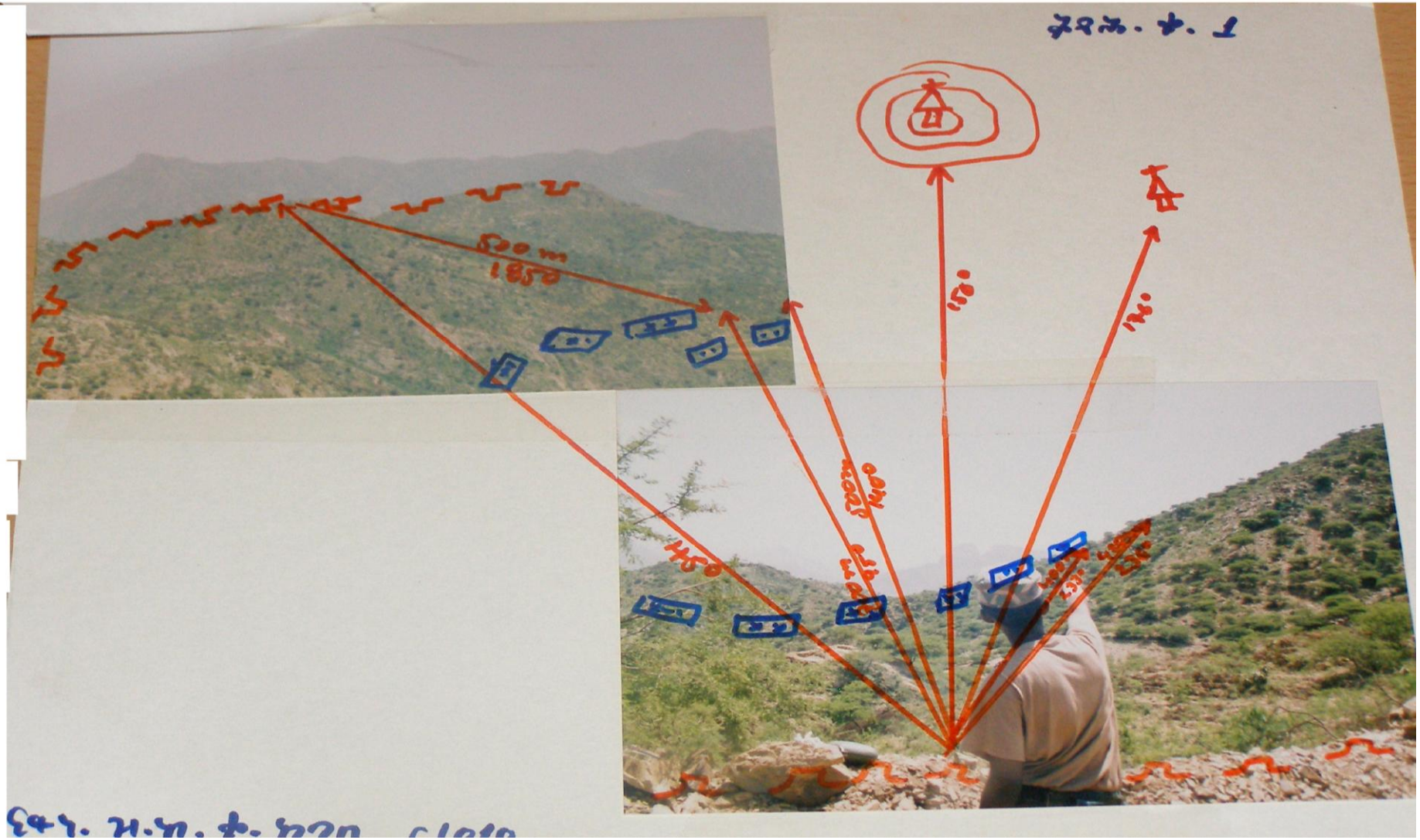
TOTAL PROGRESSIVE

zoba	Cleared area	AP	AT	UXO
Anseba	890'122	562	88	3433
Debub	4'729'728	2880	220	17082
Gash Barka	41'759'400	5474	619	30708
SKB	7'352'106	1357	71	18045
Maekel	23655	23		133
TOTAL	**54'755'011**	**10296**	**998**	**69401**

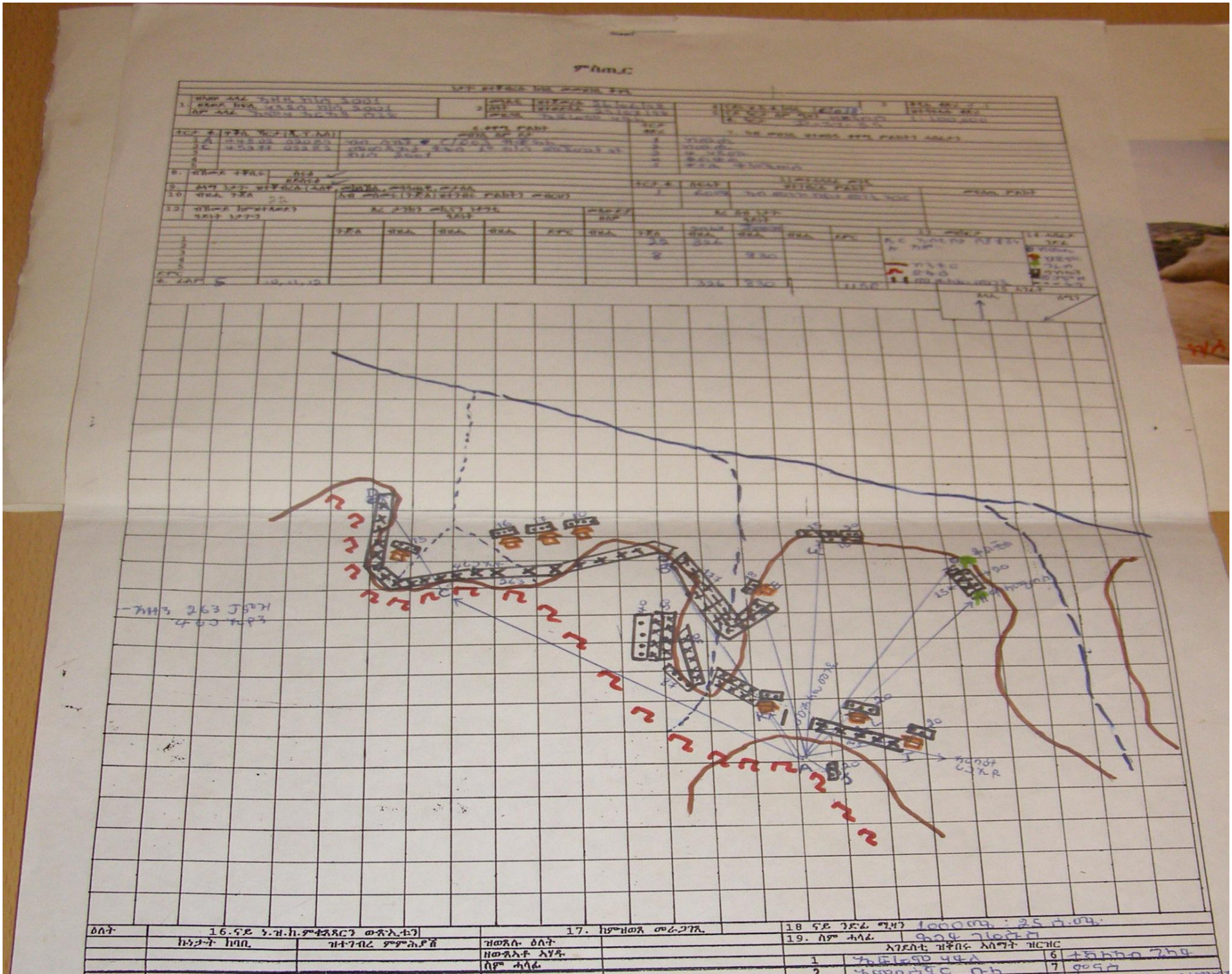
ANNEX 5 EDF EXAMPLE REGISTRY (1)



EDF MINE FIELD PICTURE SKETCH NO. 1



NO.2


ምስጠር
ዕለት
16.ናይ ኦ.ዝ.ከ.ምቁጽጻርን ውጽኢቱን
ክኒታት ከባቢ
ዝተገብረ ምምሕያሽ
17. ከምዝወጸ መራኃግሺ
ዝወጸሉ ዕለት
ዝወጸኡሉ ኣካላ
ሰም ሓላፊ
18 ናይ ንድፊ ሚዛን
19. ሰም ሓላፊ
ኣገደስቲ ዝቕበሩ ኣስማት ዝርዝር

PIC . NO.2