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Ethiopia Part 2

Country Profile

Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)

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Chad and Sudan, have already signed the Anti-Mineste Convention. 2 Some of Libya’s states there were 11, landmine casualties and between 190 and 199, 6,79 people were found recently as well as newly emplaced anti-personnel landmines, with ongoing UNDP replication. Additionally, there have been reports of troop movements on both sides of the TSZ. Coupled with this insecurity in the Libyan-Ethiopian border, in the south and southwest of the country a drought and food crisis have resulted in rising malnutrition. This humanitarian crisis is impacting most of the Libyans and may inadvertently result in a diversion of attention and funding from demining for now.

SOMALIA

Somalia’s landmine and unexploded ordnance contamination stems from several wars, beginning with the 1964 and 1980’s, strategic fatalities, camps and towns were mined during the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front insurgency in northeast Somalia. Somalia is a unique case, where six decades of warfare and inter-state conflict, the Somali have declared themselves to be separate from the rest of the region. The Republic of Somalia is at the northwest (see Somalia landmine country profile, page 38) and Puntland is in the north-east. The war of secession leading to the Somali landmine separation occurred from 1988 to 1991 and led to more mines being emplaced. The official official occurred in May 1991 and resulted in inter-clan fighting in which mines were widely used. Somalia seeks complete clearance from Somalia, which was established itself as an autonomous region in August 1998, wants to become a federal division within a united Somalia.

Profile: Ethiopia

Ethiopia, mines and EAOs are directly contributing to poverty by denying access to already limited resources in communities and hindering development. EAOs is a new organization focused on clearing landmines and facilitating a new Ethiopian’s economic conditions of mountains, hard-baked rocky ground, forests and high winds that make demining difficult, as well as establishing effective organizational capacity and receiving needed funds. However, he optimistically points out that Ethiopia’s mine-action strategy is future-oriented, with strategic plans for 25 mine dogs by the end of 2006 (through Norwegian People’s Aid), a training center for demining, and a multi-purpose group for technical survey and rapid response teams. 14

Conclusion

Encouragingly, in April 2005, the European Commission announced it was giving a large-scale three-year continuation of mine-clearance efforts in the remote areas of the Middle Gorge, a region between the Sudanese and the UNDP. Negotiation talks for border demining efforts in the TSZ continue and so far, conflict has not erupted. For now, demining efforts still progress both in the TSZ and across the continent, even in the face of challenging circumstances. 

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A Swedish researcher and demining expert, Dr. Mohamed Taher Sialla, Secretary for Rehabilitation and Livelihood Services, claims that between 192 and 197, 6.3 million Euros should be spent on mine clearance, therefore the funding was given to other countries. The Anti-Mines Association was established in May 2005, had not yet used mine-clearance operation. Libya says that from the end of World War II in 1945, it cleared 14.5 million landmines. The Civil Protection and the Engineering Corps of the Libyan Army conduct some mine clearance every year, but this demining is not made public. 1

Conclusion

Signing the Ottawa Convention would be a step towards getting Libya’s landmines cleared quicker with the help of other signatories. In addition to Libya’s mine-action efforts, there is hope for the country. Libya has made efforts to improve relations with members of the international community. And although Libya remains a selectable republic, at the time of this writing, the United Nations was expected to remove the country from its list of designated state sponsors of terrorism by the end of June 2006. Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi has even recently opened Libya’s landmines to Western investment. Hopefully, these recent moves have set Libya on a course to regaining acceptance in the international community and will lead to far and wide humanitarian funding.

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The total number of landmines was a contribution to the Federal Government was formed.

Humanitarian Implications

The landmine problem in Somalia has a socioeconomic impact seen in the continuous population and security in Somalia, the landmines and mines are plentiful and can be easily bought from weapons markets. This easy access allows fighting clans to use landmines to defend themselves and their property. Somalia is unable to accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention due to its current and ongoing conflicts. The government of Sand Barde in January 1991. In August 2004, the International Federal Government was formed.

SOMALIA

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Profile: Somalia

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