**ETHIOPIA**, continued from page 35
This is likely to continue until the border is demarcated, as established by the 1991 peace accord, which took effect in May 2005, had not yet led to mine-clearance op-
certions. Libya says that this is the end of World War II in 1981; it cleared 14.5 million landmines.2 The Civil Protection and the Engineering Corps of the Libyan Army con-
duct some mine clearance every year, but this demining is not made public.2

**Conclusion**
Signing the Ottawa Convention would be a step towards getting Libya’s landmines cleared quicker with the help of other ag-
natories. In addition to Libya’s mine-action efforts, there is hope for the country, as Libya has made efforts to improve relations with members of the international community. Although Libya remains a reluctant re-
public, at the time of this writing, the United States was expected to keep the country from its list of designated states sponsors of terrorism by the end of June 2016. Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi has even recently opened Libya’s borders to Western invest-
ment. Hopefully, these recent moves will have Libya on a course to regaining acceptance in the international community and will lead to further aid and security improvements.

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**Somalia**

Somalia is not known to have produced or exported anti-personnel landmines in the past, however, some land mines and mines are plentiful and can easily be bought from weapons markets. This easy access allows fighting clans to use landmines to defend themselves and their strongholds.

Somalia is unable to access the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Conference due to the continuing conflict. The current government since the fall of the Transitional Federal Government was formed.

**Humanitarian Implications**
The landmine problem in Somalia has a socioeconomic impact severe enough to exacerbate a humanitarian crisis because land mines are plentiful and can easily be bought from weapons markets. This easy access allows fighting clans to use landmines to defend themselves and their strongholds.

The total number of deaths in the conflict from land mines is unknown. In 2004, 310 new casualties were recorded in 20 landmine incidents.1 This num-
ber was an increase over 2003; however, since landmine casualties are not systematically recorded, this number is likely underestimated. The majority of incidents appear to be caused by anti-vehicle mines.

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**Somalia**

Somalia’s landmine and unexploded ordnance contamination stigmata from several wars, beginning with the 1960s and 1970s, and exploding in the 1980s, strategic fac-
ilies, camps and towns were mined during the Somali Salvation Democratic Front insurgency in northeastern Somalia. Somalia is in a unique situation where landmines are not on its list of designated states sponsors of terrorism by the end of June 2016. Libya’s borders to Western invest-
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