The result is that many communities affected by mines and UXO, with 33 communities considered high impact, 106 medium impact and 348 low impact. In 2001, the LIS found 1.9 million people were at risk of landmine contamination, with the LIS estimated that at the time of the incident, 2.1 million were killed or injured. However, the LIS counted 15,321 victims before 2002 and no fewer than 10,000 since then. The LIS also calculated 25,521 deaths and 41,656 injuries. The LIS estimated that at the time of the incident, 2.1 million were killed or injured. However, the LIS calculated 15,321 victims before 2002 and no fewer than 10,000 since then. The LIS also calculated 25,521 deaths and 41,656 injuries.
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This is likely to continue until the border is demarcated, established, and, for the first time in the border's entire history, is ensured.

In addition, at the time of writing, Ethiopia and Eritrea are still in disagreement over demarcation of their border. In recent months, the UNMEE MACC's demining efforts have slowed in the TSE, particularly on the Eritrean side, as the UNMEE deminers and workers have been banned from flying helicopters since October 2005 (thus blocking demining safety requirements). Western workers were then ejected from the country in December 2005 (though MRE in Eritrea continued).

On the Ethiopian side of the TSE, da border tensions are rising, and at least two anti-mine vehicles were found recently as well as newly emplaced anti-personnel landmines, with ongoing UXO reporting.

Additionally, there have been reports of troop movement on both sides of the TSE. Coupled with this insecurity in the Ethiopian/Eritrean border, in the south and southeast of the country a drought and food crisis have resulted in rising malnutrition.

This humanitarian crisis is impacting most of the Horn of Africa and may inadvertently result in a diversion of attention and funding from demining for now.

For now, demining efforts still progress both in the TSE and across the country, even in the face of challenging circumstances.

To view endnotes and references for this article, visit http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/10.1/profilo/ethiopia/ethiopia.htm#endnotes.

Somalia is not known to have produced or exported anti-personnel landmines, and thus there are no known reports of any stockpiles or reports of any transfers to or from any neighboring country.

Somalia remains a client state of Ethiopia and is extremely dependent on the latter country for food aid, security, governance, development, and transport.

Daniele has lived in Washington, D.C., for Applied Studies in peacemaking, African Studies. She has also studied for the International Peace Research Institute.

By Wendy Waldeck

[ Mine Action Information Center ]

Editorial Assistant for the

Country Profiles

by Megan Wertz

[ Mine Action Information Center ]

Somalia's endemic and unexplained ordnance contamination stems from several wars, beginning with the 1964 and 1980s, strategic military operations, and internal civil conflicts, areas and towns were mined during the Somali Salvation Democratic Front insurgency in northeastern Somalia. Somalia is in a unique peril, as it has the highest number of landmine and unexploded ordnance cases in the world.

For now, 91 new casualties were recorded in 20 landmine incidents. This number was an increase over 2005; 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.

Conclusion

In 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that 3,700 people were killed and 6,300 were injured.26

In 1990, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that 11,000 people were killed and, between 1980 and 1990, 6,793 people were killed and 8,318 injured.3

Because of a lack of central government since the fall of the Imperial Government of Sylad Barre in January 1991. In August 2004, the International Federal Government was formed.

Humanitarian Implications

The landmine problem in Somalia has a socioeconomic impact as the mine threat continues to retard economic growth, and reduce the amount of land available for livestock and agricultural production, transportation costs have increased due to severe road conditions. Victims suffer from poor rehabilitation and disability efforts resulting in loss of life and disabilities. The total number of deaths central government since the fall of the Imperial Government of Sylad Barre in January 1991. In August 2004, the International Federal Government was formed.

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