Ethiopia Part 2

Country Profile
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Somalia is not known to have produced or exported anti-personnel landmines to the past, however, the number of landmines and mines are plentiful and can easily be bought from weapons markets. This easy access allows fighting clans to use landmines to defend themselves, escalating the existing landmine problem.

Somalia is unable to accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention due to a lack of political will. The Somali government has yet to authorize the destruction of landmines.


More than two decades after the end of the civil war, the country's infrastructure has been severely degraded, and the security situation remains fragile.

In 2002, Somalia is estimated to have possessed up to 10,000 landmines, according to the United Nations Mine Action Centre. The actual number of landmines in the country is unknown.

The situation in Somalia remains critical, with ongoing armed conflicts and a lack of infrastructure. The country is estimated to have more than 50 landmine-related incidents per year, with hundreds of injuries and fatalities.

**Conclusion**

Somalia is still grappling with the legacy of landmines left over from past conflicts, resulting in ongoing threats to civilians, particularly women and children.

**Profile: Ethiopia**

Ethiopia, like Somalia, is affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance. The country's landscape is riddled with landmines, which have caused significant suffering and displacement.

**Profile: Uganda**

Uganda is a landmine-free country, with efforts made to prevent the proliferation of landmines and other explosives.

**Profile: Sudan**

Sudan is one of the countries most affected by landmines, with ongoing efforts to clear landmines and improve the situation in the country.