



## PROJECT TERMINAL REPORT

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Mine Action in the Tigray, Afar and Somali Regions of Ethiopia</b> <b>/ Project ID 00054403 /</b>		
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>		
<b>Project Period</b>	<b>2007-2011</b>	<b>Total allocated budget (USD)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,894,140.96</b>
<b>Related CPD/CPAP Outcome</b>	By 2011, the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully develop leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihood protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.		
<b>Background + Expected outputs</b>	<p>Landmines litter the districts bordering Eritrea, leaving houses, agricultural and grazing land, roads, water points, churches and schools affected by explosive threat. With the cessation of hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia in June 2000, many people returned to their locales hoping to resume their normal life, despite official warning not to return. Consequently the number of civilian casualties peaked over the period June, July and August 2000. A nationwide Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was completed in March of 2004. LIS discovered that landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) incidents killed 588 people and injured 737 persons between 2000 and 2004.</p> <p>To address the problems, the Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) was established in February 2001 as a civilian entity under the Office of the Prime Minister to act as the government's principal agency for management, coordination, regulation, and execution of humanitarian demining and mine risk education activities.</p> <p>The specific objective of this Action was to continue humanitarian demining and mine risk education activities beyond 2006 after the funding from the World Bank came to an end. The planned activities included providing EMAO with additional demining personnel, rapid response teams as well as enhanced managerial and technical capacity for improved quality of mine clearance. The overall objective</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Disclaimer: Financial Data provided in this report is an extract from UNDP's financial system. All figures are provisional and do not replace certified annual financial statement issued by UNDP.



of the Action was to allow families including internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Tigray, Afar and Somali regions to enjoy the benefits of sustained peace and stability, to live free of the threat of landmines and UXO, and to make full and productive use of land for agricultural development leading to significantly increased food security. It was estimated that approximately 842,941 people of Tigray, Afar and Somali regions would benefit from the Action. All land that was declared free from landmines and UXO would be immediately handed over to the local authorities and subsequently put to productive use by the civilian population. During the three years from 2007 to 2009, EMAO aimed to demine a total of 21,682,000 m<sup>2</sup> of landmine-contaminated land under this Action.

Based on the EC Contribution Agreement for the Action entitled *Mine Action in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia* (9 ACP RPR 44) and its amendment (Rider 1), the European Commission (EC) was the main donor of the Action with its contribution amounting to EUR 9,749,999.70 or 94.4584 % of the estimated total eligible cost, EUR 10,321,999.70. UNDP planned to mobilize EUR 572,000.00 or 5.5416% in support of the Action.

This Action was also expected to support Ethiopia's fulfilment of legal obligations under the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention.

#### Key project successes

During 36 months from January 2007 to December 2009, EMAO released a total of 22,232,795 m<sup>2</sup> of previously landmine contaminated land to local communities for productive use through an integrated humanitarian demining that effectively utilized its manual demining, mine detection dogs, and mechanical capacities. This represented approximately 103 % of the total clearance target from 2007 to 2009 (21,682,000 m<sup>2</sup>) under this Action. Although the main actions took place in 2007-2009, minor transactions and interventions occurred in 2010-2011.

A total of 1,319,703 people were registered as beneficiaries of EMAO's landmine clearance in the three target regions. This is broken down into 883,929 people (67 %) in Somali region, 226,562 (17 %) in Tigray and 209,212 (16 %) in Afar. The total number of beneficiaries includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Of the total 1,319,703 beneficiaries, 362,395 people were the direct beneficiaries of the safe land released by EMAO. In details, 267,087 beneficiaries (74 %) were registered in Somali region while 91,226 (25 %) in Tigray and 4,082 (1 %) in Afar.

957,308 people were recorded as indirect beneficiaries who are the inhabitants of mine-impacted Woredas that indirectly benefited from the removal from their communities of the threat posed by landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). This indirect beneficiary is broken down into 616,842 people (64 %) in Somali region, 205,130 (21%) in Afar and



135,336 (14 %) in Tigray.

Through increased access to land, agricultural production increased, levels of food security improved, schools rehabilitated or built, and school enrolment improved. Clearance has reportedly reduced child mortality. The de-mining operation has also significantly contributed to the housing of returnees and local inhabitants as well as other infrastructure development projects, such as construction of water wells, an airport, and electric power grids. The project promoted gender equality and empowerment of women by engaging women as well as men in the prioritisation for clearance and also enabling them to share the benefits.

Under this project EMAO provided for valuable lessons on effective organizational management and governance that may be shared with comparable actions around the world.

Throughout the project period, the added value of the clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) activities carried out by EMAO has promoted the following **MDGs**:

**MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Through increased access to agricultural land for subsistence farming and grazing, levels of food security were increased.

**MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Through increased access schools were rehabilitated or built.

**MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

Women were included in the prioritization process for clearance and benefited from safe access to agricultural land and water sources.

**MDG 4: Reduce child mortality**

Clearance supported increased food security as well as safe access to clean water contributing to reduced child mortality.



<b>Challenges/ constraints</b>	<p>The project faced some difficulties in the course of its implementation, but EMAO took appropriate action to overcome those challenges. The difficulties encountered include late receipt of funds, high turnover of demining personnel, and obsolescence of equipment, risky behaviour induced by local steel buyers and landmines found at 1-meter depth.</p>
<b>Technical Support &amp; supervision (if any)</b>	<p>UNDP provided an International programme advisor stationed at EMAO to provide policy advice, render capacity building support and follow up the day to day programme management support and undertake regular monitoring of project progress to ensure effective implementation and timely reporting. Furthermore the technical support has also included provision of overseas training and experience sharing opportunities to learn from other countries and also promote south – south cooperation.</p>
<b>Material support (if any - Attach project asset inventory list)</b>	<p>The materials list attached</p>
<b>Financial Performance</b>	<p>CDR attached</p>
<b>Follow-up Actions</b>	<p>This project was followed by another project agreement stretching from 2010 to 2011 that aimed at achieving similar objectives and consolidating the gains so far achieved to enable Ethiopia meet the international mine ban conventions and related obligations.</p>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<p><b>1) Individual leaderships and shared vision for the effective mine action in Ethiopia</b></p> <p>The United Nations policy on mine action and effective coordination<sup>2</sup> states that the primary responsibility remains with the affected States in addressing the problems faced by the populations as a result of landmine contamination. This standing policy of the UN mine action is firmly shared by EMAO and its staff members, and this shared policy shaped EMAO's vision and guiding principles in formulating and implementing national mine action programme in Ethiopia.</p>

<sup>2</sup> *Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Policy.* This document was submitted by the Secretary-General to the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, as part of his report on Assistance in Mine Clearance (A/53/496, Annex II) dated 14 October 1998. It was subsequently welcomed by the General Assembly in Resolution A/53/26, endorsed by the Inter-agency Coordination Group on Mine Action during a meeting of 26 September 2001.



Based on the clear vision for national ownership and responsibility for the effective implementation of humanitarian demining and mine risk education, EMAO carefully recruited its staff members and trained them to fulfil its commitment and tapped individual results and their contribution to the overall mission of the organization.

### **2) Establishment of governance structures within and over the Implementing Partner**

EMAO's Supervisory Board established at ministerial level played an important role in timely providing EMAO with necessary guidance and governance for the successful implementation of activities under this Action. Periodical review conducted by the Board helped EMAO stay on track for the achievement of established objectives. Within the organization, EMAO had well established governance structures whereby managers effectively supported other staff members in fulfilling their respective responsibilities. Regular radio conferences and meeting as well as frequent field monitoring visits of managers were all facilitating open and smooth communication between the managers and other members of the organization in resolving issues and managing risks.

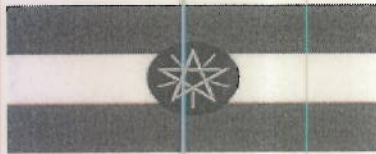
And this also appears to be an important element of UNDP's exit strategy under the capacity building assistance project because the established governance structures essentially help the government Implementing Partner manage itself, thus allowing UNDP to gradually phase out its capacity building support from the partner.

### **3). From Agency execution/DEX to National implementation Modality**

The gradual reduction of international advisors by building capacities of national staff, the replacement of agency execution/DEX modality of project management to National implementation modality has increased national ownership and strengthened national capacity to ensure sustainability of gains

#### **Recommendations**

1. EMAO discharged its responsibilities in areas of demining to increase public safety and security. The relevant development Ministry should actively engage and provide support to the victims to enable them sustain their development
2. The progress so far achieved would enable Ethiopia to comply with Mine Ban conventions before the deadline.
3. The best practices of this project be documented to share widely the achievements of the project
4. The integrated de-mining training Center at Entoto can serve not only EMAO (Ethiopia), but can also serve the continent/ sub region to promote peace and security. To this effect, linkage with the AU peace and security Department is suggested to be beneficial



<b>Project Information</b>	
<b>Award ID:</b>	00045934 and Project ID 00054403
<b>CO Focal Points:</b>	Takele Teshome: Programme Analyst Takele.teshome@undp.org 251 115 444146 Addis Ababa
<b>Name and address of Implementing Partner</b>	Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) emaoops@ethionet.et Telephone:251 114 671854 Addis Ababa
<b>Implementing Partners Focal Points:</b>	Mr. Etsay Gebreselassie: Director General Telephone:251 114 671854 Addis Ababa
<b>Project resources:</b> (web links to other project resources and information – if any)	N/A
<b>Report prepared by:</b>	Takele Teshome: Programme Analyst Takele.teshome@undp.org 251 115 444146 Addis Ababa
<b>Date:</b>	12 June 2012
<b>Cleared by</b>	Shimelis Fekadu: Team leader