



MOZAMBIQUE UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE 5

Standing Committee on Mine Clearance of
the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

Geneva, 28 May 2013



Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Summary of progress achieved during the current extension period 1 March 2009 – 1 March 2014,**
- **Challenges that will remain beyond the current deadline of 1 March 2014,**
- **Plan to address the remaining challenges by 31 December 2014**



Summary of progress achieved, 2009 -2013

Progress achieved against original plan in the 2008 Extension Request:

- The 2008 Extension Request was based on the results of the 2007-2008 Baseline Survey, which reported the existence of 541 remaining suspected hazard areas corresponding to 12.2 million m², in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo.
- Between 2008 and January 2013, 401 suspected hazard areas identified in the Baseline Survey totaling 11 million m² were released through mine clearance and survey. 90% of the total mine suspected area identified in the Baseline Survey is already completed.



Summary of progress achieved, 2009 -2013

Additional surveys required to clarify the remaining mined area:

- Between 2009 and 2012, eight sites of socio-economic importance were surveyed to gain a clearer picture of the remaining situation:
 - 200 km of the border with Zimbabwe,
 - the Cahora Bassa Dam mine belt
 - the Maputo-Komatiport electricity transmission line,
 - the Beira Electricity Transmission Line I and Line II,
 - the Chicamba Dam in Manica province,
 - the Beira-Machipanda railway line,
 - the Salamanga railway line in Maputo Province and
 - the Limpopo railway line in Gaza province



Summary of progress achieved, 2009 -2013

New Surveys Resulted in the identification of previously unknown areas:

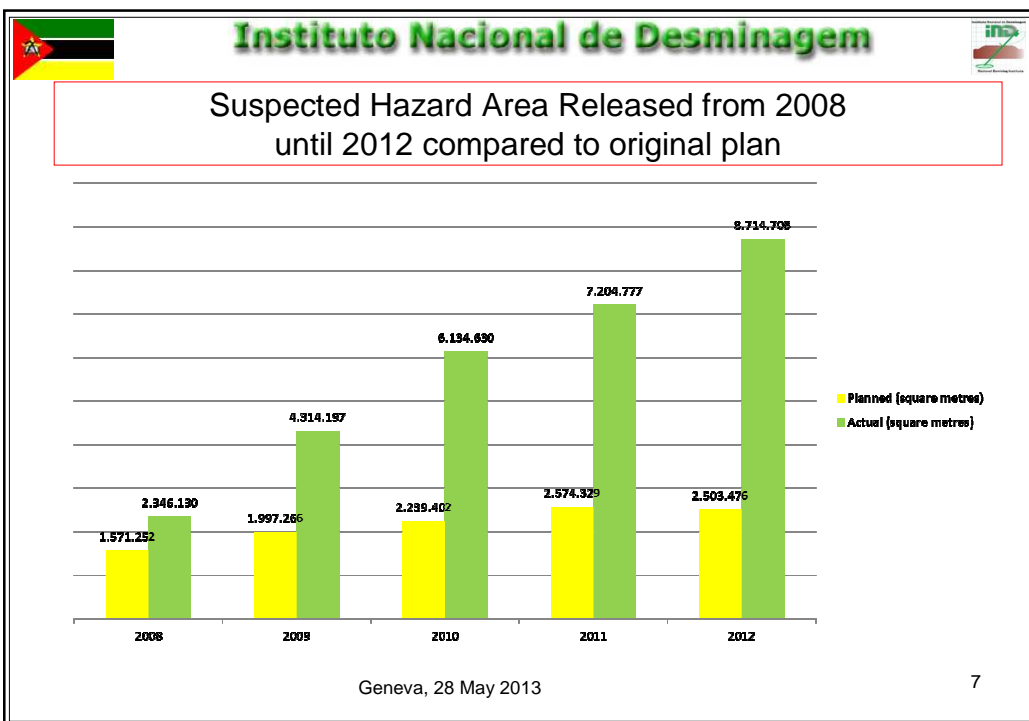
- From 2008 to 2011, a total of 512 new suspected hazard areas corresponding to approximately 22.2 million m2 were identified that were not captured in the Baseline Survey.
- This includes 146 suspected hazard areas that were identified in the 4 northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia, which had previously been considered free of any remaining minefields.



Summary of progress achieved, 2009 -2013

Planned implementation results versus actual demining results 2008-2012

Year	Planned Results		Actual Results			
	Number of areas	Amount of area m2	Number of areas	Amount of area m2	Mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
2008	203	1,571,252	237	2,346,130	1142	846
2009	82	1,997,266	126	4,314,197	914	871
2010	100	2,239,402	136	6,134,630	883	531
2011	28	2,574,329	229	7,204,777	8487	406
2012	104	2,503,476	255	8,714,708	9053	1126
Total	517	10,885,725	983	28,714,442	20,479	3,780



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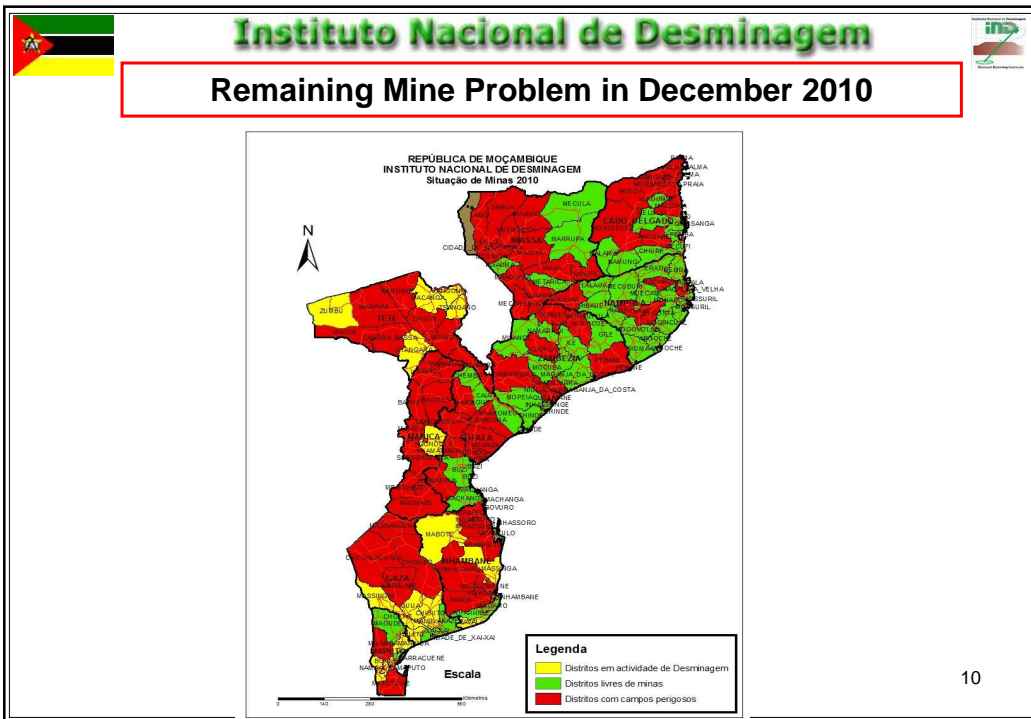
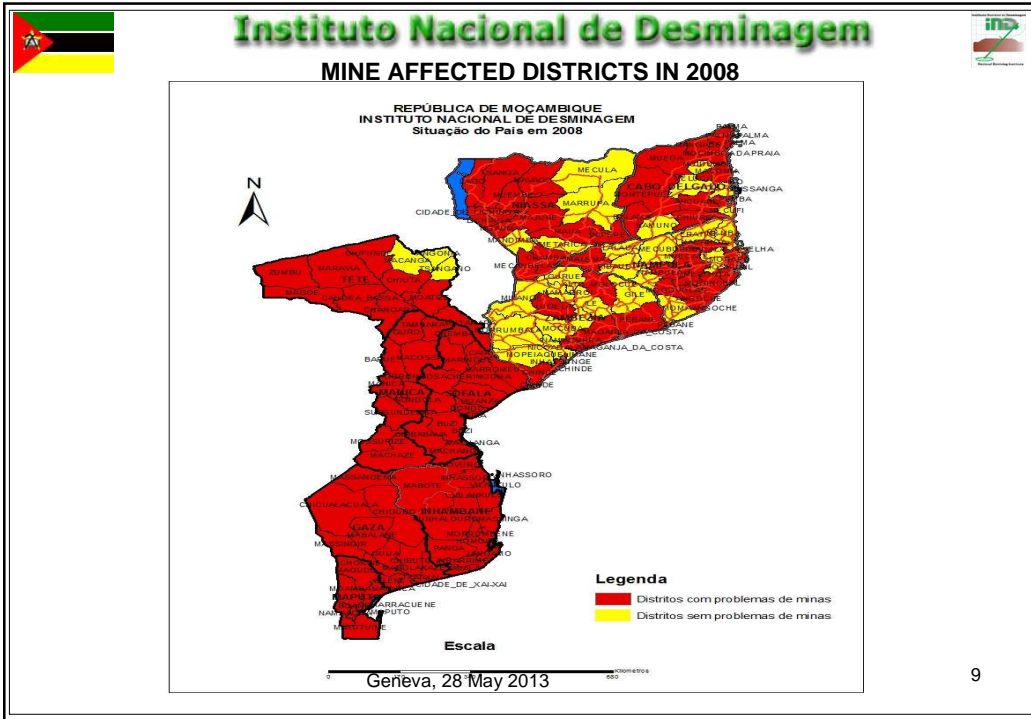
Summary of progress achieved, 2009 -2013

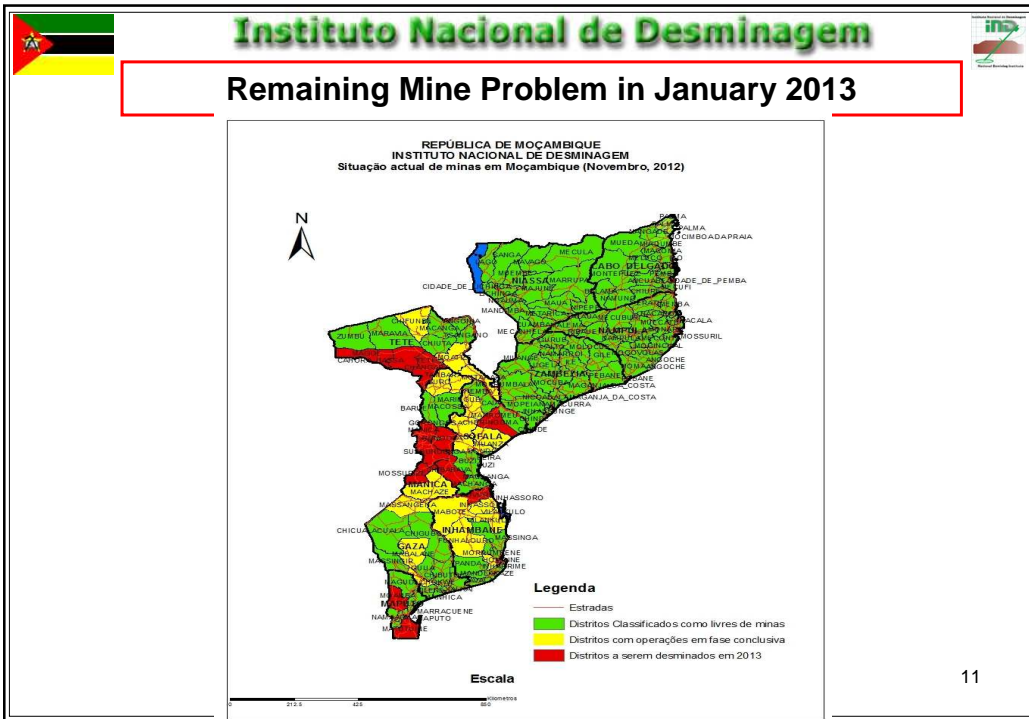
Additional surveys required to clarify the remaining mined area:

- District-by-District Approach - exhaustive surveys of all communities already completed in 97% of all districts.
- Utilizing the district-by-district approach, able to declare that implementation of Article 5 of the convention is complete in 101 districts out of a total of 128 districts, meaning there are no known mined areas remaining in these districts.
- 5 Provinces (Gaza, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia) out of the 10 provinces in the country are now free of all known mined areas.

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Remaining Mine Suspected Areas as of Jan. 2013

PROVINCE	Districts	Baseline Tasks		Non-Baseline Tasks		Total	
		Areas	m2	Areas	m2	Areas	m2
MAPUTO	3	-	-	11	872,658	11	872,658
INHAMBANE	6	36	370,103	22	749,760	58	1,119,863
SOFALA	8	31	416,180	116	4,579,593	147	4,995,773
MANICA	5	3	365,784	17	2,015,709	20	2,381,493
TETE	5	-	-	13	1,488,204	13	1,488,204
Total	27	70	1,152,067	179	9,705,924	249	10,857,991

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Mine Action Work Plan Jan. 2013 – Feb 2014

PROVINCE	Districts	Baseline Tasks		Non-Baseline Tasks		Total	
		Areas	m2	Areas	m2	Areas	m2
MAPUTO	3	-	-	11	872,658	11	872,658
INHAMBANE	6	36	370,103	22	749,760	58	1,119,863
SOFALA	8	31	416,180	116	4,579,593	147	4,995,773
MANICA	5	3	365,784	7	328,675	10	694,459
TETE	5	-	-	10	290,304	10	290,304
Total	27	70	1,152,067	166	6,820,990	236	7,973,057



**Extension Request and Mine Action Work Plan
1 March 2014 – 31 December 2014**

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Area (m2)	Remarks
Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Mucudo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Chiujo	MAN-nova-19	107.100	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe and Mozambique
Manica	Manica	Machipanda Chipo	MAN-nova-20	144.600	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Mugoriondo	MAN-nova-21	136.800	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Chazuca Pinalonga	MAN-nova-09	472.200	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo north border minefield	MUSS-nova-20	312.600	A1 Border within Mozambique
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo south border minefield	MUSS-nova-19	57.000	A1 Border within Mozambique
Manica	Sussendenga	Messambuze border path Minefield-2	SUSS-nova-13	3.434	A1 Border within Mozambique
Tete	Changara	Chisosi Cacodzi	CAHORA-nova-05	431.400	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Tete	Magoe	N'Soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	A1 Border within Mozambique
Tete	Magoe	Mucumbura Border Line-East	MAGO-nova-02	476.700	A2 Border Access from Mozambique
Total				2.884.900	



**Extension Request and Mine Action Work Plan
1 March 2014 – 31 December 2014**

The circumstances impeding Mozambique from declaring completion by its existing 1 March 2014 deadline include:

(a) Mozambique had to deal with almost three times as much area known or suspected to contain mines than was originally known in 2008 (i.e., approximately 34.3 million square metres versus the original estimate of approximately 12.1 million square metres).

(b) the size and quality of the tasks along the border pose significant challenges that were largely unknown in 2008.



**Extension Request and Mine Action Work Plan
1 March 2014 – 31 December 2014**

The remaining Mined Areas along the common Mozambique-Zimbabwe border present a particular challenge making it not possible to demine them by 1 March 2014 for the following reasons:

- Dense, complicated minefields
- Accessibility
- Lack of clarity where the border is



**Extension Request and Mine Action Work Plan
1 March 2014 – 31 December 2014**

Province	District	Hazard Name	IMSMA ID	Area (m2)	Costs (USD)	Organization
Manica	Manica	Chiujo	MAN-nova-19	107.100	321.300	NPA
Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	625.500	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mucodo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	358.200	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	376.200	NPA
Manica	Manica	Machipanda Chito	MAN-nova-20	144.600	433.800	NPA
Manica	Manica	Chazuca_Pinalonga	MAN-nova-09	472.200	1.416.600	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mugorianda	MAN-nova-21	136.800	410.400	NPA
Manica	Sussundenga	Messambuze Border Path Minefield-2	SUSS-nova-13	3.434	10.302	NPA
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo South Border Manifold	MUSS-nova-19	57.000	171.000	Handicap International
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo North Border Minefield	MUSS-nova-20	312.600	937.800	Handicap International
Tete	Magoe	Mucumbura Border Line	MAGO-nova-02	476.700	1.430.100	HALO Trust
Tete	Magoe	N'soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	869.400	HALO Trust
Tete	Changara	Chisosi Cacodzi	CAHORA-nova-05	431.400	1.294.200	APOPO
				2.884.934	8.654.802	

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**Extension Request and Mine Action Work Plan
1 March 2014 – 31 December 2014**

Table 13: Summary of Costs to Demine the Border by December 2014

Summary of Costs	USD
Demining Operations on the Border	8.654.802
Quality Assurance and Information Management	850.000
Training and Equipment to Manage Residual Issues	300.000
Coordination and Administration	75.000
TOTAL	9.879.802

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REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Standing Committee Meeting on Mine Clearance *Geneva, 28 May 2013*

Mozambique Statement on implementing Article 5

Delivered by

Mr. Alberto Maverengue Augusto
Director, National Demining Institute

INTRODUCTION

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Government of Mozambique, I would like to thank you for allowing me to take the floor to provide an update on demining during Mozambique's current Article 5 extension period. Despite many challenges, Mozambique has remained resolute in our effort to fulfill our obligations under Article 5. Despite our best efforts and the tremendous progress achieved during the current extension period, the Government of Mozambique regrets to inform our fellow State Parties that it will unfortunately be unable to fully comply with the current extended deadline of 1 March 2014. The Government of Mozambique has therefore decided to request an extension of the deadline for a period of 10 months until 31 December 2014 in order to allow for more time to complete the remaining challenges particularly those posed by the minefields that straddle the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border.

Mr./ Madame Chair,

Allow me today to quickly provide a summary of the progress achieved during our current extension period, the challenges that will remain beyond our current deadline of 1 March 2014, and our current plan to address them by December 2014 if we are granted an extension request.

Progress Achieved during 2008-2013

In 2008 Mozambique requested a 5 year extension request, which was granted by the 9th Meeting of States Parties in November 2008 extending Mozambique's Article 5 deadline from its original date of 1 March 2009 until 1 March 2014. Mozambique's 2008 extension request was based on the best information available at the time on the extent of the remaining area known to be contaminated with anti-personnel landmines. The 2007/2008 Baseline Survey identified the existence of

541 suspected hazard areas corresponding to 12.2 million m², in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo. Between 2008 and January 2013, 401 suspected hazard areas identified in the Baseline Survey totaling 11 million m² were demined, meaning that 90% of the total mine suspected area identified in the Baseline Survey are now already completed.

However, as envisioned in the extension request, additional surveys were required to further define the remaining mined area. From 2008 to 2011, a total of 512 new suspected hazard areas corresponding to approximately 22.2 million m² were identified that were not captured in the Baseline Survey. This includes 146 suspected hazard areas that were identified in the 4 northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia, which had previously considered to be free of all known minefields.

The identification of the previously unidentified mine areas required the Government of Mozambique to significantly increase the demining capacity in the country in order to stay on target to clear all known mined areas by 2014. To do this, the National Demining Institute encouraged the humanitarian demining operators in Mozambique to increase the number of deminers and demining assets deployed in the country. It also invited the Norwegian People's Aid to return to the country to assist in the mine action efforts. To increase the effectiveness and the efficiency of the demining capacity in the country, the National Demining Institute also adopted two additional approaches, namely the 'land release' methodology and increased mechanical demining assets.

With these new approaches and the increase in demining capacity in the country, a grand total of 983 areas were surveyed and cleared resulting in the release of 28,714,442 square meters of mine suspected area, the destruction of 20,479 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and the destruction of 3,780 items of UXO between 2008 and 2012. This includes both the baseline tasks previously mentioned as well as a total of 399 hazard areas covering 17.5 million square meters that were not previously identified in the 2007/2008 baseline survey.

Mr./Madame Chair,

Demining in Mozambique between 2008 and 2012, resulted in the conclusion of demining operations in the five Provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and Gaza. As part of the Government's District-by-District approach, a total of 101 out of 128 districts were declared as in compliance with Article 5 obligations, meaning that all known mined areas were cleared and local communities confirmed that they are not aware of any additional suspected hazard areas.

To further illustrate the progress achieved to date, on the screen is a map showing the districts affected by mines in 2008, just prior to Mozambique's submission of its first extension request. The Districts shown in 'Red' remained mine affected with identified suspected hazard areas remaining to be cleared and released. The Districts shown in

'Yellow' represent districts where demining activities were completed, but final surveys and handover by the government in accordance with Mozambique's District-by-District Process remained pending. The next map shows the remaining situation in 2010. And the Final Map shows the situation today. The districts shown in 'Green' are districts classified as free of all known mined areas. The districts shown in 'Red' contain suspected hazard areas remaining to be cleared and released. The Districts shown in 'Yellow' represent districts where demining activities are completed, but final surveys and handover by the government in accordance with Mozambique's District-by-District Process remain pending.

The IND and demining operators have already completed exhaustive surveys and consultations with local communities in 22 of the remaining 27 Districts to identify any remaining suspected hazardous areas. Surveys of the Districts of Changara, Mutarara and Moatize in Tete Province remain to be completed in 2013, although the National Demining Institute believes with high confidence that only small suspected hazard areas may be discovered that should be easily managed by the existing deadline of 1 March 2014.

CURRENT EFFORTS

Mr./Madam Chair,

At the start of 2013, the remaining demining tasks were located in 27 districts in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Maputo. In total, there were 249 suspected hazard areas equal to 10.8 million square meters. These included particular challenging areas like the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border, Cahora Bassa Hydro-electric dam, the electrical power lines between Maputo and Komatiport, the Beira I and Beira II power lines, and the Beira-Machipanda railroad.

As of April 2013, the Humanitarian Demining Operators in Mozambique have already reported the clearance and release of a total of 1.4 million square meters with the destruction of 4155 landmines and 292 items of unexploded ordnance. The National Demining Institute's Department of Operations and the Humanitarian Demining Operators are working closely together to reconcile survey data with the IMSMA database and continuously surveying suspected hazard areas to better define and hazardous areas allowing for the most precise estimates of the challenges remaining ahead of the 2014 Article 5 deadline.

It is important to highlight that 13 tasks totaling roughly 2.9 million square meters are located along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border and present a particular challenge to demine within the established deadline of 1 March 2014. The demining plan for 2013 and for the first two months of 2014 will therefore concentrate on those areas in the interior of Mozambique that can be realistically cleared by the original deadline of 1 March 2014.

Considering the results of demining in 2012, during which about 8.7 million square meters were cleared by all operators, it can be concluded that Mozambique maintains the capacity and technical resources to complete the clearance of all hazardous areas still remaining in the interior of the Mozambican territory, a total of 236 tasks covering about 7.9million square meters. This will be a major accomplishment for both Mozambique and for the entire international community that has dedicated itself to the end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. In order to achieve this goal, Mozambique will use the demining capacity that already exists in the country, namely non-profit and commercial demining operators and the demining capacities of the Mozambican Armed Defense Forces.

Additional survey activities of the border minefields are included in the 2013 work plans of the HALO Trust, Handicap International and Norwegian People's Aid. This continuing survey effort in 2013 will allow for a more precise and refined estimate of the costs and time that will be required in 2014 to clear the border minefields that will remain for completion after 1 March 2014.

EXTENSION REQUEST

Mr. /Madame Chair,

Based upon our best analysis of the current situation, the National Demining Institute believes that by Mozambique's current Article 5 deadline, on the 1st of March 2014, there will remain 13 areas known to contain mines totalling 2,884,900 square meters that will need to be addressed in order for Mozambique to be in a position to declare completion of its obligations under Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention. These areas are entirely along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe. Mozambique is requesting an extension of its deadline until 31 December 2014 (i.e., a ten-month extension), on the basis that it is realistic, using all available demining assets in Mozambique, that all 13 areas along the Mozambique side of the border can be cleared in the 10 month period, including quality assurance work.

The circumstances that have impeded Mozambique from being in a position to expect to be able to declare completion by its existing 1 March 2014 deadline include:

- (a) that Mozambique ended up having to deal with almost three times as much area known or suspected to contain mines than was originally known to be the case in 2008 (i.e., approximately 34.3 million square metres versus the original estimate of approximately 12.1 million square metres), and
- (b) that the size and quality of the tasks along the border pose significant challenges that were largely unknown in 2008.

The remaining tasks present a particular challenge making it not possible to demine them by 1 March 2014 for the following reasons:

- Dense, complicated minefields - The border minefields that were planted by the Rhodesian Security Forces are dense minefields usually about 25 meters in width and contain some minimal metal mines like the R2M2. Where ploughshare fragmentation mines were placed to reinforce the border minefields, it is expected that there will be a lot of metal contamination in the ground, further complicating manual demining.
- Accessibility - Of the 74.1 linear km of border minefields that is straddling the border only 19.1km can be easily accessed from Mozambique. The remaining 51km is most easily accessed from Zimbabwe and in some areas can only be accessed from Zimbabwe. Close coordination with authorities in Zimbabwe will be required in order to address some of the remaining tasks. In addition, much of the border lies on remote and mountainous terrain that makes access difficult.
- Lack of clarity where the border is – In some cases, where the minefields start in Zimbabwe and continue into Mozambican territory, it is difficult to determine exactly where the border is since these areas are not well demarcated. Again, close coordination with authorities in Zimbabwe will be required

Notwithstanding some of the technical and logistical challenges mentioned above, the border minefields that extend from Zimbabwe into Mozambique are so clearly defined and were systematically laid that clearance is relatively straight forward. The National Demining Institute considers manual clearance with mechanical vegetation cutting support as the simplest and most cost efficient method of clearance. By deploying all available demining assets of the four Humanitarian Demining Operators to the border in January 2014, it is estimated that all hazard areas within Mozambique can be concluded by December 2014 at an average cost of \$3 USD per square meter.

In addition to mobilizing the technical and financial resources to resolve the landmine challenge that will remain along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border during the 2014 extension period, the Government of Mozambique will enjoy the cooperation and assistance of the Government of Zimbabwe. Since some of the minefields can only be safely accessed from the Zimbabwe side of the border, the two sister countries intend to sign an agreement to allow deminers and their equipment to move freely across the border without visas and customs duties. In addition, the two countries intend to agree mutual protocols to allow casualty evacuation in cases of medical emergency to the closest hospital in either sides of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Finally, the two governments plan to conduct regular exchanges of information regarding demining and landmines along the common border and coordinate joint visits and quality assurance activities on those minefields that straddle the common border.

In order to conclude this mutual agreement, the National Demining Institute of Mozambique and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre have

already conducted several joint meetings regarding the border minefields.

The Government of Mozambique and the Government of Zimbabwe intend to conclude this agreement in 2013 along with additional surveys of the border to better prepare for the completion of all demining activities along the Mozambican side of the border by December 2014.

As previously mentioned, the 2013 work plan includes continuing both non-technical and technical surveys of the MOZ-ZIM border minefields. This will allow for a continuing assessment in 2013 of the challenges posed by the border minefields which may affect estimates of costs and time required for complete clearance of these minefields in 2014. By August 2013, additional information and the preliminary results of the technical and non-technical surveys of the Mozambique border will allow for a more precise and refined estimate of the costs and time required to remove the remaining landmines from these confirmed hazardous areas.

CONCLUSION

Mr. / Madame Chair,

The Government of Mozambique's extension request document that was submitted to the Implementation Support Unit for the consideration of our fellow States Parties on 24 May 2013 contains many more details of our progress already achieved, remaining challenges and plan to address it within an additional limited extension period of 10 months. We hope this information will be sufficient for the Analysis Group to consider our request. The National Demining Institute and the Government of Mozambique stand ready to provide any clarifications on the information contained in our extension request or to provide additional information as requested by the Analysis Group.

In the meanwhile, we are continuing to closely monitor the demining progress in Mozambique and will provide regular updates to our international partners on progress and challenges as they arise. As mentioned ongoing technical and non-technical surveys of the border minefields in Mozambique will assist us to further refine our estimates of the costs and resources needed to clear the border minefields that present our last great challenge to full Article 5 implementation. We will update our fellow States Parties with additional information as it becomes available.

Considering these remaining challenges facing Mozambique, we hope that we can continue to count on the vital support from our international partners to ensure that we achieve our goal of a 'mine-free' Mozambique.

MUITO OBRIGADO!

Geneva, 28 2013