Mozambique’s Article 5 Extension Request

Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Technologies

Geneva, 4 June 2008

What was involved?

- A full analyses of all existing information:
  - Reconciliation of data in the database
  - Work undertaken and progress achieved
  - Work still to be done, its extent, needed capacity and technical and financial resources
  - Reasons why the country could not comply with the obligation under Article 5 within the deadline
  - Concrete action to be implemented during the extension request period
  - A realistic work plan for the extended period
Why an extension?

- With the end of National Mine Action Plan 2002-2006, the need for a new plan based on a more realistic assessment of problem.

- Experience indicated that LIS data grossly overestimated and inaccurately located the problem.

- By 2007, Article 5 implementation in 4 of 10 provinces complete.

Completion in 4 provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Clearance tasks</th>
<th>EOD tasks</th>
<th>Area cleared</th>
<th>Road cleared</th>
<th>AP mines destroyed</th>
<th>AV mines destroyed</th>
<th>UXO destroyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Delgado</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>2'632'001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85'764</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4'141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nampula</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1'367'681</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7'560</td>
<td>1'383</td>
<td>1'797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niassa</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1'668'276</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1'803</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>12'032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambézia</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>4'465'309</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>4'020</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4'069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>592</td>
<td>7'614</td>
<td>10'454'249</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>98'167</td>
<td>1'620</td>
<td>22'959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why an extension?

- With the end of National Mine Action Plan 2002-2006, the need for a new plan based on a more realistic assessment of problem.

- Experience indicated that LIS data grossly overestimated and inaccurately located the problem.

- By 2007, Article 5 implementation in 4 of 10 provinces complete.

- In 2007 a baseline assessment reconciled all available data in the 6 remaining provinces.

Conclusions from baseline assessment and completed work:

- Of the 1,374 areas recorded by the LIS, more than 50 percent had been cancelled.
- Of the 816 LIS-identified SMAs in the 6 remaining provinces, 245 were cleared, 390 cancelled and still 181 remained to be released.

### LIS identified areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of LIS-identified areas</th>
<th>Number of LIS-identified areas clarified</th>
<th>Number of LIS-identified areas remaining</th>
<th>LIS-identified areas cancelled</th>
<th>Percentage of LIS-identified areas cancelled</th>
<th>Percentage of LIS-identified areas cleared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Delgado</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>167,710,369</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>57,479,296</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhambane</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>305,174,941</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manica</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>224,552,774</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>472,944,010</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nampula</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>167,162,515</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niassa</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>23,146,026</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solta</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14,065,431</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tete</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22,259,628</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambézia</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>87,231,019</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>561,689,063</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Provinces where Article 5 implementation is complete
- Provinces where Article 5 implementation continues
What remains?

- Baseline assessment identified 8,994,779 square metres of surveyed confirmed mined area across a total of 484 sites.
- 94 sites have still not been visited.
- In addition...
  - 11 kilometre stretch of mine belt near the Cabora Bassa Dam
  - 170 pylons
  - Unsurveyed minefields along border with Zimbabwe
  - Other mine action tasks (EOD, roads, BAC)

Impeding circumstance

- The magnitude of the original mine problem: Mines were implanted and extensively distributed throughout the country, in all 10 provinces
- Only in 2001 a comprehensive estimation of extent of landmine problem was available. But this overestimated / incorrectly located the problem.
- The economic condition and the enormous humanitarian and development challenges faced in the country.
- Long period taken to determine the accurate status of mine problem may have contributed to a donor fatigue and withdrawal of donor support.
How much time?

- 70 months – until December 2014 – on the basis that work commences in September 2008.
- 66 months for the mine clearance operations and the remaining period for remaining quality assurance work.
- During the same period the 94 other task to be surveyed and cleared

What is the plan?

- An increase of 12 manual sections and one mechanical team every six months, reaching a total at the end of the second year of 48 sections and four mechanical teams.
- A manual clearance rate of 25 metres / deminer / day, a mechanical clearance rate of 200 metres / day / team, an annual cumulative cost inflation of 5%, 220 working days / year, 7 demining lanes / section, and 7 demining lanes / section.
- Each distinct area of operations would see all tasks completed, in order of priority, before teams are released to work in other locations.
- Quarterly projections of expected progress in releasing areas.
- Concurrently:
  - Survey / clear 94 tasks yet surveyed.
  - Clear 11 kilometre Cabora Bassa Dam mine belt & power pylons
  - Develop plan for border with Zimbabwe.
What will it cost?

- US$ 5,800,000 / year average until 2014 for clearance.
- US$ 600,000 / year average headquarters or coordination.
- Total average annual costs would be US$ 6.4 million.
- Mozambique committed to provide a minimum of US$ 0.5 million per year.
- Average annual estimated need from international donors: US$ 5.9 million per year.

Implications

- The landmine problem has had negative impacts.
- Efforts to date have resulted in a significant positive humanitarian, social and economic impact.
- Remaining mined areas are located in areas agriculture and economic development projects.
- The release of these lands would directly contribute to the objectives of the Government’s Poverty Reduction Plan.
- Victim rates have decreased. Clearing all remaining areas will assure further reductions.
Observations

- Great progress made, great challenges remain.
- Challenges notwithstanding, there is light at the end of the tunnel and completion is in sight.
- Through a relatively modest investment, Mozambique can fulfil its obligations in a relatively short period of time.
- Projections made to assure the full implementation of article 5 are subject to availability of required funds.
- The request: the best ever accounting of the results of efforts to date and of work that remains, and, a clear road map forward – should reinvigorate interest.

What's new?

- Mine clearance activities resulted in release of 2,123,912 m² in 2007;
- Already 2 districts of the 46 have been handed over to the beneficiaries in the districts of Inharrime and Massinga in Inhambane Province;
- Additional 6 districts will be completed by the end of this year, by the 3 NGOs operating in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces;
- Halo Trust has just finished the re-survey 94 areas not covered by Baseline Assessment;
What's new?

- Introduction of non technical means for rapid release of land on the additional suspected areas reported;
- 11 accidents were reported in 2007 and caused 24 victims of which 14 were killed;
- 2008 have registred 1 accident with 2 death, Father and Child, scrap metal comercialization;
- MRE activities continued to play important role in prevention of accidents with mines and collection of mine victims data as well as mine suspected areas;
- MRE activities focused in prevention of elicit manipulation and comercialization of scrap metal including mines and UXOs by civilians and former soldiers;
- QA/QC Teams to be capacited to monitor mine clearance at the same rate as that of the demining operators;

What's new?

- On the 16 May the Government had the opportunity to provide additional information to the Analising Board on the Extension request submited by Mozambique
Thank you