



***Republic of Mozambique***  
*Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation*  
**National Demining Institute**

**Annual Plan**  
**of**  
**Demining Priorities**  
**2006**

***Maputo***  
***March 2006***

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## Introduction

The Action Program on Mines in Mozambique is aimed at removing and destroying mines and other explosive devices that still represent a danger to the free movement of people and commodities in the country, as well as a serious obstacle for the implementation of development programs, especially in the rural areas. In the context of the Government's Five year Program, the Action Program on Mines has established the eradication of anti personal mines as a contribution for the free movement of people and commodities, and a contribution for the reconstruction and development of the country.

This paper is aimed at outlining the demining priorities defined for 2006 in light of the Government's Five Year Program for 2005 – 2009 and the Social and Economic Plan for 2006. Thus, the Government's Five Year Program for 2005 – 2009 has defined as objectives for the area of demining, to assure the clearing of mined areas; to promote the signing of areas suspected to be mined; to promote the implementation of assistance programs for the victims of anti personal mines; and to promote the implementation of civic education programs on the danger of mines.

Taking into account the objectives and the goals define in the Five Year Action Plan on Mines for 2002 – 2006 and considering the experience gathered during the four years of its implementation, the objectives and goals to be achieved in 2006 regarding the economic and social plan for the same year include:

1. To pursue the goal set at the Ottawa Convention, in order for the country to clear all high and medium impact sites by 2009 and destroy all non exploded devices, the inspection and signing of areas with a low level of impact in light of the Five Year Action Plan on Mines which foresees the clearing of 10 million m<sup>2</sup> per year. Alongside these activities, to pursue the performance of researches as a support activity for the demining process.
2. Continue the demining activity of economic and social objects wherever it considered to be necessary for the implementation of development programs and projects, with special focus on areas with a high agricultural and animal

breeding potential, roads, mineral resources, railways, power transmission lines and social infrastructures.

3. Assure the reduction of the impact of the presence of mines in the country in order to increase trust and a favorable environment for social and economic development through demining actions and civic education activities.
4. Promote the establishment of a national demining capacity and coordination and management of the Action Program on Mines in order to assure more efficiency in the various interventions.
5. Cooperate in international efforts towards the eradication of anti personal mines and the globalization of the Ottawa Convention on the banning of anti personal mines, through participation in international events organized for the purpose.

## **I. Prevailing Mines' Situation**

Considering the impact research indicators as the basis, between 2004 and 2005 the number of suspected villages moved from 204, by the end of 2004, to 175, by the end of 2005, and the number of suspected areas moved from 451 to 351 and from about 172 million m<sup>2</sup> to a bit less than 149 million m<sup>2</sup>, or else, from what the physical impact research indicators represent, in 2005 100 fields in 30 villages, along an area of about 23 million m<sup>2</sup> were researched, cancelled and cleared. However, the 23 million m<sup>2</sup> figure only reflects the extension of what the results would be if the impact research data were exact, especially in what refers to the territorial extension of the suspected areas.

In general terms, in 2005, 1.986.528 m<sup>2</sup> were researched, 3.755.781 m<sup>2</sup> were cancelled and 11.307.522 m<sup>2</sup> were cleared by humanitarian operators while commercial operators performed research and clearing works which resulted in the clearance of more than 19.1 million m<sup>2</sup> that previously were mined or suspected to be mined.

In light of the results of the impact, technical and impact research, the current situation of mines in the country shows the existence of 174 affected villages,

covering a population of about 578 thousand people directly affected, as shown in the table below, according to their geographical distribution.

**Table I: Prevailing Impact by Region in 2006**

Regions	Affected Villages		Affected population		Suspected areas			
					Quantity		Area ( m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Quant	%	Quant.	%	Quant.	%	Quant	%
North	6	4,00	21.966	3,80	5	1,98	2.921.000	1,97
Center	84	48,00	185.400	32,09	152	43,06	38.849.548	26,14
South	84	48,00	370.354	64,11	194	54,96	106.827.096	71,89
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>577.720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148.447.644</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: IND 2006

As it can be see, the southern part of the country is the most affected in all aspects, with 84 villages, which corresponds to 48% of all affected villages, 64% of the affected population and 72% of the affected area.

In what refers to the provinces, Manica and Maputo present the highest levels of contamination, with a weight of 19% and 18% respectively.

**Table II: Prevailing Impact by province at a national level in 2006**

Provinces	Affected Villages		Population		Suspected Areas			
					Quantities		Area (in m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Quant	%	Quant	%	Quant	%	Quant	%
Niassa	0	-	0	-	0	-	0,00	-
C. Delgado	1	0,57	4.120	0,71	1	0,28	566.000	0,38
Nampula	2	1,15	7.040	1,22	2	0,85	850.000	0,67
Zambézia	3	1,72	10.206	1,77	2	0,85	1.355.000	0,91
Tete	17	9,77	42.875	7,43	33	9,35	14.848.599	10,01
Manica	34	19,54	84.875	14,71	60	17,00	13.176.031	8,88
Sofala	33	18,97	57.650	9,99	59	16,71	10.824.918	7,29
Inhambane	32	18,39	216.647	37,54	78	22,10	20.538.264	13,84
Gaza	19	10,92	62.241	10,78	27	7,65	45.744.922	30,83
Maputo	33	18,97	91.466	15,85	89	25,21	40.343.910	27,19
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>577.120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148.397.644</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: IND 2006

## II. Priorities of the Action Program on Mines 2006

The annual priorities of the Action Program on Mines represent the accomplishment of the objectives set in the Five Year Action Plan on Mines 2002

– 2006, which is on its last year of implementation. For the year 2006, the priorities of the Action Program on Mines are: a) the performance of research activities at all levels, b) clearing of high and medium impact areas and c) the performance of civic education activities and support to programs related to the assistance to the victims.

Though there are some gaps, the impact research is still the main source of information for the definition of demining priorities. However, additional worrying information provided by the provincial governments is distorting the basis for the designing of the Five Year Action Plan on Mines 2002 – 2006 and the definition of the 2009 goal for Mozambique free of the impact of mines. Thus, the priorities that were set for the current year are based on the impact research and additional information from the provincial governments on the new areas that are suspected to be mined, according to the following approach:

1. Distribution, among the provincial and district governments, of information checklists on mines areas and the divulgation of the demining activity programming cycle.
2. The district governments have gathered mined or suspected areas putting them in a hierarchical order according to the order of priorities at a district level and have sent them to the provincial governments.
3. The provincial governments, in coordination with IND Regional Branches and local operators have prepared their priority plan for the year, taking into account the social and economic development programs of the said provinces as well as the social and economic impact that the presence of mines in the program pose on resettlement of the populations. This plan is sent to the IND.
4. The IND analysis the received proposals and designs a plan, in light of the goals of the five year plan and the plans that are submitted by the provincial governments.

5. Once designed and adopted, this plan is sent to the Provincial Governments and demining operators for its execution.

Considering the strategic goals defined in the Five year program, whose implementation is on its final stage and looking at the 2009 goal for Mozambique free of the impact of the presence of mines, the following aims and goals have been set to be achieved in 2006:

- IND Institutional Building;
- Decentralization of programs' execution;
- Clearing of areas for the resettlement of the populations;
- Clearing of social infrastructures such as educational centers, hospitals, water supply sources and commercial infrastructures,
- Clearing of areas around and inside population gatherings;
- Clearing of areas with social and economic interest facilities, with focus on the areas that have been identified as having a high agricultural and animal breeding potential, roads, railways, power transmission lines and industrial infrastructures.

### III. Demining Priority Plan for 2006

As for the current year, from the proposals that were received by the Provincial Governments there is a total of 138 tasks to be performed by three operators in eight provinces. Looking at table III, the northern region has more tasks to perform in 2006, 84, which means 61% of the planned tasks, followed by the central region with 30%.

***Table III: Distribution of priorities by regions 2006***

<i>Region</i>	<i>N.º of tasks</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>North</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Center</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>South</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>138</i></b>	<b><i>100</i></b>

*Source: IND 2006*

Making an analysis according to the provinces, Nampula province has 25 planned tasks which correspond to 18%, followed by Zambezia province with 17% of the planned tasks; see table IV below.

Due to the absence of a technical research in the areas defined as priority for demining in 2006, it is not possible to determine the dimension of the planned areas, and, it is only possible to indicate the number of tasks to be performed.

For the implementation of these priorities the country has support from three humanitarian operators distributed as follows: Handicap International, operating in the southern and central regions, Ronco in the central region and finally Halo Trust in the northern region.

Making the distribution of the priorities above mentioned by demining operators, Halo Trust has most of the tasks, 84, followed by Handicap International, 38 and finally RONCO with 2 tasks, as per table V above. It is important to note

***Table V: Distribution of tasks by operator at a national level***

<b>Operator</b>	<b>N.º of tasks</b>	<b>%</b>
Halo Trust	84	61
APN	-	-
RONCO	2	1
HI	52	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: IND 2006*

that the two tasks to be done by Ronco are the Sena Railway Line clearance, from Mutarara to Moatize in the Tete province, in a 252 Km extension, and the road that links Machaze and Chipopopo in Manica province until the junction with the EN1, in a 113 Km extension.

The huge number of areas covered by Handicap International for this year compared to the previous years is due to the fact that this operator is operating in three provinces namely: Inhambane, Sofala and Manica. These provinces remained without an operator after the closure of PAD, which was operating in Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces and the withdrawal of APN which was operating in Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces.

Other than the operators described above, the FADM, a governmental entity, has been doing technical survey and clearance tasks with the support of The American Government in equipment and training of the deminers. However, due to logistic constraints the planning process depends on the resources availability. For 2006 FADM plans to work on the agricultural area of Macarretane, Gaza

province and on the Maringue-Cambulatrai road in Sofala. And more tasks can be added to these if resources a will be available.

## IV. Management of the Action Program on Mines

### 1. Institutional Capacity Building

The area of institutional capacity building intends, as for the year 2006:

- To improve the planning and demining definition of priorities' process through the improvement of coordination with local authorities and demining operators;
- Improve the quality of information received from the demining operators on cleared areas and researches, through permanent work visits to operators and their training on the use of the IMSMA system;
- Consolidation of the existing quality control teams and their training to perform researches;
- Continuation of efforts for the creation of a national demining capacity.

### 2. Decentralization

In the ambit of decentralization, the IND will continue with the training process for the branches on issues related to human and material resources, in order to allow the performance of its demining activities' coordination assignments with efficiency at the level of the regions.

## V. Program Funding

For the year 2006, the Action Program on Mines has a level of assured promises and/ or support to the amount of US\$ 6.8 million. Considering the 2009 goal for Mozambique free of the impact mines, this amount is far from meeting the needs of the program and therefore additional efforts will be needed in order to obtain complementary supports for the program.

**Table VII: Estimated Funding by Donor and by Institution 2006**

PARTNERS	IND	OPERATORS				TOTAL
		HALO	HI	APN	FADM	
Austria			240.000			240.000
Adopt a Minefield			20.000			20.000
Canada			659.920			659.920

Korea	20.000					20.000
United States		1.343.052			548.487	1.891.639
Handicap			17.238			17.238
Holland		419.873 *				419.873
Ireland		227.200*				227.200
Italy	235.294*					235.280
Japan		424.178				424.178
Norway				1.045.000		1.045.000
Switzerland		230.574	138.983			369.557
European Union	725.514*		522.841			1.248.355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>980.808</b>	<b>2.644.877</b>	<b>1.598.982</b>	<b>1.045.000</b>	<b>548.587</b>	<b>6.818.254</b>

\*Amounts converted from EUROS at the exchange rate of US\$ 1.214 / EURO

Source: IND 2006

**Maputo, March 2006**