

# Mozambique's Article 5 Extension Request

UN meeting of mine action  
directors and advisors

16 April 2008

# What was involved?



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Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação

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- 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?



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- 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.



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# Completion in 4 provinces

	Clearance tasks	EOD tasks	Area cleared	Road cleared	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Cabo Delgado	93	380	2'823'901	0	85'784	43	4'141
Nampula	135	281	1'536'081	7	7'560	1'383	1'797
Niassa	86	309	1'608'278	12	1'803	175	12'032
Zambézia	238	644	4'485'989	215	4'020	19	4'389
	552	1'614	10'454'249	234	99'167	1'620	22'359

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- 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 of 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.



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# LIS identified areas

Province	Number of LIS-identified areas	Number of LIS-identified areas cancelled	Number of LIS-identified areas clarified	Number of LIS-identified areas remaining	LIS-identified area	LIS-identified area cancelled	Percentage of LIS-identified area cancelled	Percentage of LIS-identified areas cancelled
Cabo Delgado	166	105	61	0	107'170'369	95'687'847	89%	63%
Gaza	70	45	22	3	57'307'296	5'791'079	10%	64%
Inhambane	261	49	61	151	30'317'951	9'489'113	31%	19%
Manica	110	25	71	14	20'440'774	2'893'254	14%	23%
Maputo	184	152	26	6	41'994'052	28'569'859	68%	83%
Nampula	130	89	41	0	157'740'515	146'060'931	93%	68%
Niassa	62	17	45	0	23'148'028	1'262'417	5%	27%
Sofala	102	66	29	7	14'083'431	6'332'243	45%	65%
Tete	89	53	36	0	22'255'628	15'263'671	69%	60%
Zambézia	200	122	78	0	87'231'019	17'701'270	20%	61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1'374</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>561'689'063</b>	<b>329'051'684</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>53%</b>
		Provinces where Article 5 implementation is complete						
		Provinces where Article 5 implementation continues						

# What remains?



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- 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)



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# Impeding circumstances

- 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.
- Floods (2000, 2001, 2007) contributed to further set back all efforts.

# How much time?



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- 70 months – until December 2014 – on the basis that work commenced in September 2008.
- 66 months for the mine clearance operations and the remaining period for remaining quality assurance work.
- An average on US\$ 5.800.000 per year would be available all 484 areas will be cleared using an average of 364 manual deminers and 4 mechanical team
- During the same period the 94 task to be surveyed and cleared

# What is the plan?



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- 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?



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- 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



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- 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



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- 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.