

**Progress Report on DFID funding December 2009 to January 2010
By UNDP Mozambique**

Financial Information:

Programmable amount:	US\$	265,339.97
Committed to date:	US\$	226,271.88
Balance	US\$	39,068.09

Note: Original project period was 6 months from October 2009 to March 2010. But the start date was amended to December 2009 due to delay in releasing the 1st tranche.

Overall achievements:

The overall project activities have been implemented in support of the Mozambique National Mine Action Plan 2008-2014.

Enhanced support by UNDP to the mine action coordination and information management component, proved to be extremely valuable to all stakeholders, mainly to the government, when presentations were made on the current situation, progress achieved and precise future plans at national and international fora.

The financial commitment shown during encounters with donors is an encouraging sign regarding their trust and confidence in the capacity of the IND. Donors also openly commended the efforts of UNDP with regard to its support of IND.

Coordination and technical meetings with all stakeholders were carried out more frequently and systematically, such as the Mine Action Working Group. Those meetings enabled better sharing of information and increased transparency among, government donors and operators. Progress reports and future plans were among documents that were shared seeking feed-back from all participants. As a result and in parallel of all these activities UNDP office was repositioned as the Donor focal point.

With the support by the UNDP Chief Technical Advisor, a special planning and monitoring tool was developed to facilitate the projection of demining activities for the coming 5 years, entails an annual plan per province and district. Additionally, the planning tool facilitated the redistribution of the demining operators' area of responsibility and helped them with planning and resource mobilization, furthermore, the planning tool enabled the National Demining Institute (IND), to present not only for donors but also to government a detailed activities plan.

The Mine Action Database was upgraded through the installation of IMSMA New Generation (NG) and is now operational. Data from 2009 has been introduced and information is now available to all stakeholders in particular to mine action operators.

The response for residual problems was only initiated by end 2009, when a delegation of IND conducted an evaluation mission to the 4 northern provinces starting in Zambezia. Subsequently, dissuasions with provincial authorities resulted in agreement on provisional action, where the Police units will take the

responsibility of all registered and new EOD tasks. The provincial authorities together with the IND are developing a proposal for action plan. It is hoped that this first project may be a pilot for other provinces.

Results from Activity 1: National Policy, Planning and Coordination and IMSMA
USD 69,966.39

Attending the Cartagena the Second Review Conference on mine action

Mozambique delegation from the National Demining Institute had participated in the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World, which was the name given to the 29 November to 4 December 2009 Second Review Conference of the landmark Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. Gathering in Colombia ten years after the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention entered into force, States and international and non-governmental organizations, represented at the highest possible level, took stock of incredible progress that has been made toward ending the landmine era.

Mozambique delegation was well prepared and several presentation were displayed during the summit as it was an ideal platform to show achievements since the Extension Request was granted in December 2008 for up to 2014. It was also a great opportunity to project future perspectives and plans with donor community and international organizations staff just to name few; UNDP, GICHD, SAC.

Training and study tour by IND staff,

As part of national capacity development and trainings plan between IND and UNDP, several activities took place.

Two senior staff had participated in the Explosive Remnants of War Training Course in Amman, Jordan 11 October to 5 November 2009. The primary objective of the Explosive Remnants of War Training Course (ERW TC) 2009 was to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of national and donor resources to alleviate the suffering of ERW affected communities and countries.

The course provided an advanced training to national senior officials of ERW action agencies in ERW affected countries around the world, to better plan, manage, and implement national response programs. Another objective of the ERWTC was to develop a sustainable, internationally coordinated response to ERW, as well as to facilitate the development of effective ERW action strategies for individual countries. In addition, it aimed to build a global network of national leaders, experts and international partners in ERW action, in order to optimize ERW action on the national and global levels through the exchange of ideas and experiences among these entities.

Study tour to Cambodia mine action with special attention to applications of integrated mechanical demining assets. The IND delegation was invited by the Cambodian Mine Action to learn from experience gained while applying mechanical demining assets within the national programme.

The south-south approach of sharing and changing of information between national programmes was initiated during the ERWTC in Amman and was further encouraged by the UNDP offices in the respective countries.

The Second training was in response to another management requirement of Human Resource Management and Development Programme, which was designed for HR senior managers with the aim of obtaining the best from the organization's human resources. The programme blended a number of

areas of academic knowledge in organizational analysis, HR and knowledge management. Additionally powerful tools were presented for analyzing and implementing organizational change. One IND senior staff, Head of Human Resources and Development had participated in the course during December 2009, in the Galilee College in Israel.

Another aspect of coordination and sharing of information is working with local media, the IND together with UNDP has organized field missions to local journalists to raise awareness on the remaining mines and ERW problem and the current action. It is expected that the mine and ERW subject will be better understood and as a result effectively disseminated to decision making level and entire population.

IMSMA support

UNDP has provided capacity development support for the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) New Generation (NG) at IND through a constant guidance by the Technical advisor. This technical support was further enhanced through series of training programme facilitated by the GFICHD.

To ensure that IND information management staff maximizing their capacity to maintain a credible and up-to-date mine action national database, UNDP, with DFID funds, had purchased specific machines and by this made an upgrading of the existing IT equipment. This upgrading not only ensured the smooth continuity of the daily work but also enabled the IND unit to acquire more advanced software.

Results from Activity 2: Mine Free – Assessment / Verification process

150,000 USD in process contracting of 3 operators (APOPO, HI and HALO Trust)

The objective of the mine free district assessment is to root out any remaining suspected areas and or unexploded ordnance in each district where clearance operations has taken place. It aims to verify and document that all communities at the lowest level in all districts are comfortable to declare that they know of no remaining suspect areas in their vicinity.

The verification process will be carried out when clearance activities move towards completion at district and province levels respectively in order to conclude the clearance operations in the most accountable and comprehensive manner.

Following the District-By-District approach, it is expected that all roads identified by the assessment and possible new suspected mined areas will be surveyed and or cleared in the course of demining activities in each district. Operators will carry out surveys in additional suspected mined areas, including also infrastructure and borders with neighboring countries

With the financial and technical support by UNDP operators expect that through proper survey, both non-technical and technical, there will be a significant reduction to the estimated Suspect Hazardous Area (SHA). This reduction will ensure a more efficient use of time and finances, and will reduce the estimated timelines for completion of each province.

The MFDE will ensure that all SHAs within specific province are identified, and can be properly investigated. Not only does this ensure that the correct data is being collected and provided to the National Institute of Demining, but it also ensures that the local populations are involved in the process

to identifying where the SHAs exist. All members of a population will be given the chance to contribute, ensuring a high confidence in the information being received and acted upon. Like any other demining activities, it will be subject to monitoring by the IND Quality assurance teams, where a detailed report is submitted to UNDP for follow up purposes.

Results from Activity 3: Development and deployment of a governmental residual capacity to provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal

USD 6,305.49

While significant work was accomplished in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia, in which known or suspected minefields were cleared, thanks largely to the work undertaken by The Halo Trust, between February 1994 and June 2007.

In 2007, IND, through a consultation process with the Provincial and District authorities, registered 146 sites suspected contaminated with Explosive Remnant of War (ERW), as well as in some cases suspected mined areas (Niassa 49, Cabo Delgado 44, Nampula 16, Zambézia 37).

Those findings required a more in-depth investigation to verify the presence and magnitude of the hazards in each location. Hence, at the end of 2009, supported by UNDP, the IND staff had carried out assessment missions to all 146 locations in the 4 Northern provinces resulted with the following information:

Province of Zambezia: 5 SHA and 8 ERW sites

Province of Nampula: 5 SHA and 3 ERW sites.

Province of Niassa: 22 SHA and 15 ERW sites.

Province of Cabo Delgado: 11 SHA and 5 ERW sites.

The total number of hazards was considerably reduced from 146 to 74, comprising of 43 SHAs and 31 sites with ERW. Nevertheless, the problem is now more evident that requires a timely action and resources to deal with.

Subsequently, the updated information was shared with local authorities as well as with the HALO Trust operator for possible additional clarification and, a provisional plan of action for the 4 provinces was submitted to the Ministry of Interior.

It is expected that a residual capacity which is foreseen to be provided by both the Mozambique Defense Force (FADM) and the Policia Republica de Mozambique will need to have a mobile capacity to address the ERW threat. .

Concurrently, the IND in collaboration with the provincial police of Zambezia and UNDP is developing a concrete plan to respond to the ERW threat.