

Support to the National Demining Programme

2014 Annual Work Plan for The HALO Trust

Country: Mozambique

UNDAF (2012-2015)

- **Outcome 3:** Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable.
- **Output 3.2:** Local communities participate actively in risk reduction activities and natural resources management in districts at risk.

CPD (2012-2015)

- **Output 3.3:** Quality of data and its analysis on mine clearance to meet Article 5 of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.
- **Output 3.4:** Mechanism for residual risks established to improve socio-economic conditions of mine and UXO affected communities.

Implementation Agency:

UNDP – Direct Implementation

Project Partner:

The HALO Trust - NGO

Other partners:

National Demining Institute, NGOs and UNDP

Programme Period: 2014

Programme Component: Disaster Risk Reduction, Environmental Management, Mine Action and Small Arms & Light Weapons

Budget Code: *provide the Budget code of the programme/component*

Year: 2014


Estimated annualized budget: **US\$ 4,165,656**

Allocated resources UNDP: **US\$ 375,000**

Other Resources not Channeled by UNDP:


-USDOS	US\$ 2,750,000
-NVESD	US\$ 35,000
-DFID	US\$ 391,146
-Norway	US\$ 40,000
-RNG	US\$ 382,534
-Irish	US\$ 191,976
-Total	US\$ 3,790,656

Agreed by National Demining Institute (IND):


Augusto Maverengue Augusto, Director


28.1.2014
Date

Agreed by The HALO Trust:


Yuri Shahramanyan, Programme Manager

5/2/14
Date

Agreed by the United Nations Development Programme:


Matthias Z. Naab, Country Director

6-2-2014
Date

HALO Mozambique's overall program goal is to work towards a 'Mine Free' status by clearing all known minefields in support of the Government of Mozambique's National Mine Action Plan (PNAM) 2008-2014. HALO aims to provide safe land for housing and agriculture and safe access, thereby promoting freer movement of people and a safe environment for development.

In accordance with the Government of Mozambique's National Mine Action Plan (PNAM) 2008-2014 district-by-district strategy, HALO is currently working in the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete. In late 2007, HALO started demining operations in Maputo Province and expanded into Manica and Tete in 2009.

For 2014, in Maputo, HALO will concentrate its efforts along the high voltage power lines in Moamba district.

In Manica, HALO will concentrate its efforts along the Beira pylon lines using mechanical assets.

In Tete, HALO will concentrate its efforts on two main areas: the Cahora Bassa Dam and M'solowamunthu and Kahira Liua.

The Annual Work Plan for 2014 is intended to achieve the following results:

1. The return of land to local communities following the mineclearance of up to 651,370m² of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) in the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete in accordance with the district-by-district strategy under the PNAM 2008-2014.
2. Provision of EOD spot clearance to increase community security.
3. Provision of MRE to make mine/UXO impacted communities aware of the dangers presented by ERW.
4. Provision of capacity to the IND and other GoM counterparts in the areas of EOD and emergency medical response.

Note that the work plan has been broken down by minefield location (province) and clearance type required (manual or mechanical). There are specific comments for each task which are in red font. These specify the current thinking on any obstacles faced in completing these tasks or critical considerations for planning purposes.

Note that the financial figures calculated in this work plan allow for different rates of clearance which are determined according to each task, number of mines, volume of spoil to be processed, levels of vegetation, terrain, metal contamination etc, etc.

Note that HALO's work plan has a number of tasks with the highest density of mines of any of the remaining minefields in Mozambique. For example, Cahora Bassa Dam and those on the border. In addition, the work plan has a number of tasks that present technical challenges not found on many, if any, of the remaining minefields in Mozambique. For example, the Maputo power line where the specific towers that HALO has been allocated, have very high volumes of contaminated spoil and minimum metal anti-personnel mines threat that are not found at the towers cleared by other operators. This high volume of contaminated spoil is not specified when looking at survey data which only provides information on area of contaminated ground and not volume. It is very important to remember that no two pylons are the same; they each have their own history which means that each requires an appropriate response from a clearance operator and that the response for each tower will likely be different. It should also be noted that minefields along the Mozambique/Zimbabwe border are complex not only for high density of mines, but also due to the type of mines found here: minimum metal anti-personnel mines such as R2M1, R2M2 and VS50. In addition, the soils in these areas are highly mineralized, making most of the in-country detector types unsuited for the job. It was for this reason that in 2011 HALO invited the senior technician from Minelab Australia to visit border minefields and look into options that would allow safe and efficient clearance of the border tasks. Having checked the soil conditions on the ground and taken into account the minimum metal mines threat, Minelab produced a new electronics pack, known as "Ultra Ground Balance", for F3S Minelab detectors. This new technology brought the right technical solution to the problem and, as a result, HALO procured sufficient number of detectors with "Ultra Ground Balance" ability that can be used for clearing minefields along the border safely and productively.

Implementing Partner
Specimen of authorisation for FACE:

The HALO Trust Mozambique

UNDAF/CPD Outcome 3: Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable.		TIMEFRAME				IN CHARGE	PLANNED BUDGET		
OUTCOME EXPECTED	KEY ACTIVITIES	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014		Planned Amount	Amount Allocated	Source of Funds
1. following the mineclearance of up to 651,370m ² of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) in the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete, the land returned to local communities, in accordance with the district-by-district strategy under the PNAM 2008-2014	<p>1.1 Conduct a non-technical Minefield Survey to confirm or discredit reports of hazardous areas <i>This activity is integrated into the functions of the programme. It has therefore not been costed as a separate activity.</i></p> <p>1.2 Conduct manual and Mechanical mine clearance of CHAs</p>	X	X	X	X	HALO	Total US\$ 0	Total US\$ 0	Unfinanced US\$ 0
		X	X	X	X	HALO	Total US\$ 4,165,656	Total US\$ 4,165,656	Unfinanced US\$ 0

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	<p>Maputo Pylon, Maputo Province – Manual Clearance of 20,400sqm <i>The remaining area for manual clearance contains minimum metal mines threat and therefore the productivity is lower and cannot be compared against the rest of the Power Line.</i></p>	X			Total US\$ 126,082	Total US\$ 126,082	Unfinanced US\$ 0
	<p>Maputo Pylon, Maputo Province – Mechanical Clearance of 12,000qm</p>	X			Total US\$ 74,166	Total US\$ 74,166	Unfinanced US\$ 0
	<p>Cahora Bassa Dam, Tete Province – Mechanical Clearance of 5,000sqm <i>Due to built up soil at a depth of average 80cm, clearance of approximately 500 linear meters requires mechanical intervention.</i></p>	X	X		Total US\$ 41,203	Total US\$ 41,203	Unfinanced US\$ 0
	<p>Chinzunga, Tete Province – Manual clearance of 20,000sqm <i>Uninterrupted clearance of the remaining area at Chinzunga will largely depend on accessibility of the minefield during the wet seasons. 1,000sqm of 20,000sqm will require full manual clearance due to deeper buried mines.</i></p>	X	X		Total US\$ 214,043	Total US\$ 214,043	Total US\$ 0

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M'solowamunthu, Tete Province – Manual Clearance of 215,000sqm Border minefield with minimum metal mines threat. Uninterrupted clearance of the remaining area at this task will depend on accessibility of the minefield during the wet seasons.	X	X	X	X	X	X			Total US\$ 1,328,807	Total US\$ 1,328,807	Unfinanced US\$ 0
Kahira Luia, Tete Province – Manual Clearance of 344,970sqm Border minefield with minimum metal mines threat. Uninterrupted clearance of the remaining area at Kahira Luia will depend on accessibility of the minefield during the wet seasons.	X	X	X	X	X	X			Total US\$ 2,131,976	Total US\$ 2,131,976	Unfinanced US\$ 0
Beira pylons, Manica Province – Manual Clearance of 3,000sqm These are the areas left under the destroyed towers which will require careful manual removal of the metal posts and full manual excavation.	X								Total US\$ 18,541	Total US\$ 18,541	Unfinanced US\$ 0

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	X	X	X	X	X	Beira pylons, Manica Province – Mechanical Clearance of 31,000sqm After completion of Maputo Power Line, all mechanical assets will be deployed at Beira Pylons. However, successful deployment of HALO's mechanical teams here will largely depend on the security situation along the national road N1.		Total US\$ 230,838	Total US\$ 230,838	Unfinanced US\$ 0
Allocated budget										
Allocated budget										
TOTAL										
									\$ 375,000	UNDP
									\$3,790,656	OR
									\$4,165,656	

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AWP Expected results	Indicators, baselines and targets	Means of Verification
<p>List the expected results as in the AWP above</p> <p>1. Land to local communities returned, following the mineclearance of up to 651,370m² of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) in the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete, in accordance with the district-by-district strategy under the PNAM 2008-2014.</p>	<p>Against each expected result, include the indicator(s) that will be used to measure achievement and the baseline and target for each indicator</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new surveys • Number of square meters remaining • Number of square meters cleared • Number of cubic meters processed • Number of minefields cleared <p><i>Base line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 new surveys completed in 2013 • 4,019,952m² remaining (<i>Extension Request</i>) • 971,789m² cleared and 161,328 m³ processed in 2013 • 63 minefields cleared in 2013 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maputo 52 minefields in 3 districts ○ Manica 10 minefields in 1 districts ○ Tete 1 minefields in 1 district <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 5 new surveys • Up to 651,370m² cleared <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Up to 32,400m² cleared in Maputo Province ○ Up to 34,000m² cleared in Manica Province ○ Up to 584,970m² cleared in Tete Province • Up to 60,000m³ processed in Maputo, Manica and Tete Provinces • Up to 143 minefields cleared <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manica – 117 (Pylons) ○ Maputo – 22 (Pylons) ○ Tete – 4 	<p>Provide the source of data that will be used to measure the indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HALO Operational Data Base • IMSMA Progress report submitted to IND • IMSMA Completions reports submitted to IND. • Field visits by senior staff including Programme Manager, Location Managers, Operations Officer, Provincial Operations Officer and HALO Global Management • Field visits by IND QA officers • Survey and re survey reports and updated National Database (IMSMA)
<p>2. Community security increased through the provision of EOD spot clearance.</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of items destroyed • Number of EOD call-outs <p><i>Base line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 mines, 171 items of UXO and 6,600 items of Small Arm Ammunitions destroyed in 2013 • 89 EOD callouts completed in 2013 <p><i>Target:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HALO Operational Data Base • IMSMA EOD callout reports submitted to IND

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<p>3. Mine impacted communities are aware of the dangers presented by both mines and UXO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 200 items destroyed • Up to 100 EOD call outs completed <p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRE beneficiaries numbers by gender and age <p><i>Base line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRE output is relative to the requirement. In 2013 HALO conducted 5 MRE sessions reaching 113 children, 26 women and 44 men <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 Children • 250 Women • 250 Men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRE beneficiaries numbers by gender and age
<p>4. Capacity of the IND and other GoM counterparts in the areas of Survey, Demining, EOD and emergency medical response improved.</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of courses held • Number of successful participants <p><i>Base line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 courses held • 0 successful participant from IND (no participants from IND attended the courses) <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to two courses • Up to 4 of successful participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course certificates • Course curriculum

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Annex A – 1. Target mineclearance, in squared meters, by district and activity
2014 AWP, January 2014

Province	District	Minefield	Remaining m ² Manual	Remaining m ² Mechanical	Total Remaining m ²	2014 AWP, Planned clearance Funded	2014 AWP, Planned clearance Unfunded
Manica	Gondola	Beira Power Lines	3,000	31,000	34,000	34,000	-
Maputo	Boane and Moamba	Maputo Power Line	20,400	12,000	32,400	32,400	-
Tete	Cahora Bassa	Nhanchanje	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Tete	Cahora Bassa	Chinzunga	20,000		20,000	20,000	-
Tete (border)	Magoe	M'solowamunthu	215,000		215,000	215,000	-
Tete (border)	Cahora Bassa	Kahira Luia	344,970	-	344,970	344,970	-
TOTAL			603,370	48,000	651,370	651,370	-

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