



Government of Mozambique
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United Nations Development Programme
Mozambique

**Weapon Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms & Light
Weapons Controls, 2008 – 2011**



**Annual Progress Report to
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery**

1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009

I. PURPOSE

Almost immediately after its independence in 1975, Mozambique, one of the world's poorest countries, endured a civil war, which lasted from 1977 to 1992. The war destroyed much of the country's already limited economic and social infrastructure and up to one million Mozambicans were killed. The conflict left a devastating legacy of huge quantities of landmines, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), uncontrolled firearms, millions of refugees and internally displaced persons often living in conditions of near absolute poverty. Landmines and the proliferation of firearms in society pose dire challenges and threats to community security and sustainable development in Mozambique.

The right to live in a safe and secure environment, be it free from landmines or illegal SALW, can be considered fundamental human right and therefore these activities are a cross cutting priority highlighted in Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - PARPA II.

In 2008 the Government of Mozambique and UNDP entered into a partnership to cooperate on projects to support national and local capacities respond to the challenges that firearms, stockpiled munitions, armed violence, landmines and explosive remnants of war pose to Human Security and Human Development in Mozambique.

This programme represents part of the UNDP's contribution to the government's efforts to meet its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty clearing all known mines contaminated areas by 2014 and its efforts in the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (PoA) as well as the Southern African Development Committee and UN firearms protocols.

The Programme includes the following outputs:

- Output 1:** Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions
- Output 2:** Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW
- Output 3:** Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership
- Output 4:** UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems

This report, covering the period of January to December 2009 with detail progress in both the Mine Action and Small Arms Control areas of the project, as the project team of CTA Mine Action, SALW TA and Mine Action / SALW Coordinator is now in place.

II. 2009 RESOURCES

TRAC 1	US\$	391,381
TRAC 3	US\$	896,689
NORWAY	US\$	604,047
AUSAID	US\$	392,465
UN Trust Fund	US\$	200,000
DFID	US\$	265,340
Total:	US\$	2,749,922

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Project Team:

The implementation of the Small Arms component was delayed due to the constraints in the process of recruitment of the SALW Adviser. This component has only started in July, upon the arrival of the Technical Advisor.

The Chief Technical Advisor Mine Action is based at the National Institute for Demining.

The Technical Advisor Small Arms and Light Weapons counterpart is the International Relations Cabinet of the Ministry of Interior. Due to some space constraints, the TA does not sit yet with the counterpart. An alternative office space outside the Ministry of Interior or at the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) has been requested at Permanent Secretary level. In the interim, the TA is working inside the UNDP CO and having regular meetings with MINT.

The Programme Analyst also was recruited to ensure programme coordination at UNDP level and sits in the UNDP CO with daily interaction with the CTA and TA.

As per output 4 of the project, this project aims to deliver a coordinated response to the landmine, small arms and armed violence problems. It is foreseen that the role of the MA CTA and SALW TA, will support the integration of MA and SALW programming through ongoing liaison and cooperation building and capitalising on the synergies between these two sectors.

In terms of coordination role, during this reporting period, as detailed in section IV below, UNDP supported the government and led on the planning and implementation of Partners and Stakeholders coordination meetings. These meetings are key to the successful implementation of the Mozambique Mine Action Programme as they ensure a coherent dialogue and planning process between governmental and non-governmental agencies. Furthermore, UNDP has provided a focal point for new donor interest in funding Mine Action operations.

Project period extension:

A request for an extension to the project period was sent by the CPR Unit of UNDP Mozambique to BCPR Johannesburg in August 2009. The Head of BCPR Africa Team confirmed that this request to extend the project until 30 June 2011 was acceptable. Activities have been programmed accordingly in 2010.

Monitoring arrangements:

In the framework of HACT, an On-site Review to IND was carried out in October. The objective was to review how IND was implementing the annual audit and the micro-assessment recommendations, as well as to build capacities of IND in the areas of financial management and accountability.

IV. RESULTS

Small Arms and Light Weapons:

Output 1: Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions

Under the project, a six month work plan which was agreed with COPRECAL members in August 2009. This structured the areas of delivery and was decided by COPRECAL that due to elections, the impact of which was felt on almost the whole of the period, 1 July to 31 December 2009, that certain activities, particularly those with Ministry of Defense (MDN), should not be initiated until 2010. The focus should instead be on training for PRM, cooperation with Viva Rio as well as civic education and gender should. For this reason, these activities were begun, leaving those with Ministry of Defense for 2010/11.

a) Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in their control.

A Request for Proposals (RFP) documentation for the Weapons Collection, Management and Destruction was prepared, published and applications closed on 30 November 2009, with five commercial/NGO applicant entities submitting bid dossiers. The training, at the request of COPRECAL will be not only for PRM but also for Customs officers. During January 2010 the initial opening of the technical proposals was made and the technical review was initiated. The Government of Mozambique is currently carrying out internal discussions regarding the applicants.

b) Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit.

As outlined above, COPRECAL agreed that MDN activities should begin in 2010. Draft terms of reference were prepared with the support of BCPR Geneva and Johannesburg, pending meetings with MDN on the assessment process.

c) Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems

As above.

d) Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the hazards of Unexploded Ordnance and Ammunition Stockpiles

The project document between UNDP and the GoM was prepared in 2007/8 in the wake of the 2007 Malhazine depot accident. The civic education activity to this project was foreseen to provide a response to the ongoing impact of the explosion on communities in proximity to the depot. However, due to delays in recruiting the TA SALW, and the urgency of providing this education, UNDP TRAC 1 funding was provided outside this project for this activity and was therefore completed in 2008 by the Christian Council of Mozambique.

In 2009, it was therefore necessary to expand and make the civic education subject matter relevant for the Mozambican context currently. Through consultation with civil society stakeholders in the area of SALW control, the civic education, activity 3 of output 1 was re-shaped to include a broader range of subjects relevant to the needs of SALW control in Mozambique. These included the dissemination of the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act as well as arms collection and registration and conflict resolution. The revised activity outline was developed into a terms of reference for a call for proposals for NGOs to submit projects for UNDP Funding. These TORs were shared with BCPR

Johannesburg, which provided technical inputs, were submitted to MINT in August and presented to COPRECAL in November for sign off. At the November COPRECAL meeting UNDP was subsequently informed the TOR must also be signed off by the MINT Permanent Secretary and therefore the call for proposals for NGO civic education is pending.

e) Provide capacity building and high-level technical support

Support to National Small Arms Commission (COPRECAL)

- Support was given to the preparation of COPRECAL's work plan for August 2009 – 31 January 2010.
- A monitoring tool was created, denoting each of the GoM's obligations under the UN Programme of Action. NB these are almost identical to that of the SADC protocol on firearms and therefore applicable to that reporting structure also. The tool provides space for ongoing monitoring. This was shared with MINT in August 2009 which then shared it with COPRECAL members. Training on the reporting will be carried out in 2010 to improve the quality of Treaty reporting.
- Support was provided to COPRECAL in the drafting of its 2009 UN POA report which is to be submitted by the Government of Mozambique to UNODA before 31 January 2010.
- Support given to the International Relations Cabinet of MINT towards the development of the UNDP GoM project 2010 Annual Work plan. This was signed by MINT before end 2009.

Resource mobilisation / partnerships

- A proposal concept note was requested by BCPR for submission to the US Department of State during September. This was discussed with the US Embassy in Maputo at a meeting with representatives of the US Department of State and Defense on 17 September 2009. The concept note was prepared and submitted to BCPR Geneva. Unfortunately the US DOS decided not to fund any of the UNDP proposals submitted from UNDP country offices.
- A donor meeting was held with representative from Government of Belgium on 17 November 2009; A donor meeting was held with representative from Government of Sweden on 14 December 2009.
- 2010 donor proposal and budget was prepared and disseminated to the above donors.
- The SALW project received a further USD 400,000 of TRAC funding in 2010.
- Ongoing meetings held with UNDP PRM project desk officers in governance cluster to ensure coherence with their projects. This has been particularly expedited through the process of developing a Human Security Trust Fund proposal jointly with governance team, WHO, UNIFEM and UNESCO. The Viva Rio mission also provided an opportunity as the governance team members met the delegation to discuss Viva Rio's experience in the area of community security.

Mine Action:

Output 2: Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW

a) Support coordination efforts to mobilise resources and mainstream mine action in Government's major planning instruments, notably the PARPA and the PES (Plano Economico Social- Annual)

Support to Coordination Efforts and Awareness

Following previous year activities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation led the annual meeting between the GOM and its mine action partners, in February. The objective of this meeting was to review progress made in 2008 and present its 2009 plan. The key element of the meeting was to present Mozambique's newly approved Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty Article 5 Extension Request. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINEC) outlined plans to ensure Mozambique reaches completion of its obligations by 2014. The final section of the meeting was an in-dept presentation of its Resource Mobilisation road map, designed to support mine action activities in Mozambique.

In order to cement the mine action stakeholders' forum, a TOR was formulated for the forum, which was finalized in early 2009, aiming at seeking a more dynamic mechanism to share information and increase the active role of all parties

During the second semester, IND continued to ensure that coordination and technical meetings with all stakeholders are implemented regularly. This in turn enabled better sharing of information and increasing transparency among government donors and operators. In specific:

- Mine action stakeholders forum was held twice during the second part of the year with the participation of Government entities, donors and implementing partners with the objectives to increase coordination and coherence among partners and improve the quality of the dialogue on humanitarian mine action between government and its partners. In general terms, both coordination and demining activities were carrying out in accordance with the plans. Progress reports and future plans were among documents that were shared seeking feed-back from all participants.

2) UNDP has supported financially and technically the participation of the Government of Mozambique to several International meetings and conferences:

- The 9th Meeting of the Ottawa Convention in Geneva with objective of requesting the Extension of article 5 up to March 2014. During the meeting, the Mozambique delegation presented its demining plans and resources necessary to meet the objective of Mozambique by 2014. The Extension requested was not only granted but also praised, by the conference committee, for its precision and realistic plan onward
- In March, the Government participated in the 12th National Directors and UN Programme Managers Meeting.
- Participation in the AP Mine Ban Convention- Intercessional Meetings of the Standing Committees. Mozambique delegation had its progress on the Article 5 as well as the status of the Victim Assistance Programme.

In addition, at the Resource Utilisation Contact Group Meeting, UNDP Mozambique presented its experiences on how the land release approaches are being applied now, and challenges ahead. This is in particular for the policy level adopted by the national programme to implement Article 5, while remaining within practices accepted by all States Parties. It was explained to the contact group why it is important to ensure that land release principles are integrated into national policies and frameworks. Furthermore a key message was that application of the land release recommendations adopted by 9MSP remains crucial to ensure speedy and safe implementation of Article 5 obligations, and that all actors need to take their part of the responsibility to make this happen.

On the occasion of the International Day of Mine Awareness – 4th April, the Mozambique Mine Action Authorities have organized a joint celebration with SADC mine affected states (Zimbabwe and Malawi) in Machipanda District of Manica Province near the border with Zimbabwe. The border area between Mozambique and Zimbabwe is heavily affected by the threat of landmines.

The programme was followed by interactive demonstration of Mine Action Operators and concluded with folklore performances by local groups. In accordance with the SADC Mine Action Committee recommendations, the IND intended this event will promote a regional cooperation initiative to guarantee longer-term commitment for mine clearance along border areas.

In November, the Mozambican delegation, represented by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, senior staff member from IND and the UNDP Programme Analyst and CTA, participated in both preparatory meeting for and the Cartagena Second Review Conference of the landmine Convention. The meetings were an excellent opportunity for Mozambique to express its stand on various related issues as well as to have meetings with donors and international organizations, additionally during the meeting a Partnership for Completion document, which was drafted by the CTA MA, materializing future support, was further discussed with the Norwegian delegation. Rigorous preparations by the Mozambique delegation, proved beneficial as several high quality presentations were displayed during the summit. This was an ideal platform to show achievements since the Extension Request was granted in December 2008 for up to 2014.

Resource Mobilisation

During 2009 more than 9 millions US dollars were directly allocated to support the mine action programme. Moreover, the UNDP Country Office has allocated additional TRAC 1 resources on mine action, to support direct demining activities. From the GOM, as outlined, during various occasions and Mine Action meetings, governments exhibited greater confidence in the capacity of the IND to coordinate a credible MA programme and allotted around 3 million US Dollars from the state budget.

In terms of donor management, quite a few meetings were held throughout the year with donors, regularly shared with them relevant documents, as well as organized meetings between donors and the IND. Several concept notes and proposals were submitted, either through UNDP or directly by IND to different donors, namely AusAID, Italy, DFID, Japan, Norway and Swiss among others. Additionally, informal discussions with various donors were held during the occasion of international meetings.

The renovated IND website is in its final stage to be an active and solid source of information.

In order to reaffirm discussions and presentations held in the capital Maputo and abroad, several

visits to the field took place. This in turn not only increased the profile of the work of IND, UNDP and mine action operators but also offered greater understanding of the programme and its challenges. Among the delegations were the Moz Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, UNDP Senior staff, local media, international companies, UNDP Nordic Communication Officer and Japanese press staff.

So far, more than USD 990,000.00 has already been mobilized from AusAID and Norway. In other hand, UNDP HQ (RBA) has reallocated to the CO the amount of USD 2,854,000. This amount was an old contribution to Mozambique from Mine Action Trust Fund which by any reason was never allocated to the old Mozambique Mine Action projects.

The 2010 Portfolio for Mine action was reactivated, coordinated and drafted in coordination with all operators and the IND. The Portfolio of Mine Action as a global resource and reference tool for donors, policy-makers and implementing partners, entails the strategic vision and specific activities in response to the problem of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Mainstreaming of Mine Action in Development Planning

At present MA is seen as a cross cutting issue in the PARPA II. Although not included in the priority list, the Government of Mozambique had demonstrated its commitment shown in the PARPA II, by doubling its own funding to IND in 2009 for just over 3 million dollars. It is expected that for 2010 the total amount allocated by the government will be at least as in the previous year 2009.

In the context of the National Poverty Strategy – PARPA II, a consultant was hired to evaluate the results and impact of 5 years of mine action implementation. This evaluation was of key importance in the process of encouraging the Government of Mozambique to mainstream Mine Action into poverty reduction activities and on the other hand, highlighting the experience of past years of mine action operations in Mozambique.

b) Support the establishment of a sustainable national mine clearance capacity to address all residual mine and UXO threats; identify and support survivor assistance activities in appropriate national institution.

To ensure that follow-up response to residual issues in the north is implemented in a timely fashion, it was included within the DFID proposal. This in turn not only created additional resources and encouraged IND to carry out assessment missions to the north, but it also came apparent as a donor strategy. The initial verification phase resulted in significant reduction of reported cases of Suspected Hazardous Areas. The IND designed an action plan, together with provincial authorities, in order to deal with the residual problem. The plan is a pilot project for longer and more sustainable solution. This work is done in coordination with the SALW staff, seeking collaboration with Ministry of Interior responsible for the police operations.

c) Strengthen information management

Effective information management is a key factor for a successful coordination and therefore IND capacity in this area was increasing for the past two years.

To date, all activities and hazard information are systematically recorded in the database. What more, emphasis on the new land release approach requires up-to-date and accurate tracking of

progress to support IND decision-making regarding operations and release of land from further suspicion. For this reason, in addition to daily guidance, few capacity development activities were organized such as:

- Mine action database (IMSMA) workshop/ training: Supported by the GICHD and UNDP, this training was facilitated by the GICHD IMSMA expert and CTA MA. The objective was to continue its database up-grading, install mapping capabilities, practice digital flow of information between operators and IND database and vis-à-vis and redesign reporting forms. Staff from IND database and Operations participated as well as demining operators. Due to the successes of the training in yet a very limited time it was agreed that additional and more comprehensive training will be organized in early 2010.
- Secondly, a workshop on improvements in database management that have benefited from GICHD support in the use of IMSMA was facilitated by the Service Action Center (SAC). This workshop training focused was on broader organizational capacity to manage information, concentrated on strengthening the management of information at three levels: Ensuring the creation of accurate and up-to-date core mine action database information; Timely flow of information within IND to enable each department to work well and; Timely flow of information to external stakeholders and clients, to fulfil IND reporting obligations and enable those entities to achieve their own goals.
- 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.

d) Support mine clearance, coordination and quality assurance operations

IND field teams continued their monitoring visits to all demining operators in the 6 provinces. In addition, resources were allocated to visit all communities in the vicinity of demining operations, ensures that local authorities and community members are acquainted with the progress and final removal of any explosive threat.

IND QA teams were directly guided by the CTA MA, either as on the job training in Maputo or directly while practicing in the field. The new QA protocols were used as manuals for this purpose

Site Visits:

Demining Operations supported through the operators of HALO Trust, Handicap International and APOPO in the six south central provinces

According to the IND baseline survey assessment, conducted in 2007-2008 to determine the actual situation of landmines, the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo are still affected by landmines in an area of around 12 million sq meters of confirmed mined areas, along 541 localities. Inhambane Province is the most contaminated area where the affected/infected areas are located close to the village communities. Based on the present situation of mines in the country and the distribution of humanitarian operators on the ground, the proposal of funds allocation was based on the level of contamination as well as on government priorities for economic and social development. Thus the Government chose three provinces to be benefited by the UNDP fund taking into consideration the capacity of the humanitarian operators: Inhambane to be cleared by the Handicap International; Maputo by The Halo Trust and Gaza by APOPO.

Contracts for mine action technical operations were approved by the UNDP CAP and ACP meetings in order to grant the three humanitarian MA operators with funds for the demining activities as follows:

- US\$ 500,000 to the Handicap International for mine clearance in Panda district, Inhambane Province affected in 24 communities in an area of 250,000 m²;
- US\$ 300,000 to The Halo Trust to supplement ongoing mine clearance activities in Maputo Province, where more than 50% of tasks have already been completed, it means 31 areas out of the 59 listed in the baseline survey;
- US\$ 160,000 to APOPO to be used in mine clearance in Gaza province where this operator is working and it is expected to clear 170,000 m².

In Maputo Province, The HALO Trust is using UNDP funding for the mechanical clearance on the Ressano Garcia to Maputo pylon line.

With UNDP support, demining activities of the electric power line had started on the 29th April 2009 following the refresher training of operators. By the end of December 2009 the mechanical section had processed 53,992 cubic meters from 18 spoil piles (around 6 pylons) plus mechanically clearing parts of a further 5 pylons in partnership with a manual section. In total the mechanical team has completed demining in around 10 pylons and work is ongoing on the spoil piles around the 11th pylon. In addition one EOD call out was completed. In total, 46 mines and two items of UXO have been found and destroyed.

The District Mine Free assessment process had initiated from October in the districts of Marracuene, Manhiça and Magude.

In Manica Province UNDP funding has been an important aspect in the safe set up, training and deployment of demining sections. Training was completed in the initial phase, May 2009, and the sections are now operational in the districts of Manica and Sussundenga. These sections, with the assistance of UNDP purchased equipment, have so far completed clearance of six minefields and five more are ongoing.

In the province of Gaza, the APOPO mine clearance programme utilizes Mine Detection Rats (MDR) in conjunction with Ground Preparation Vehicles (GPV) and Manual Deminers. With the support by UNDP, APOPO continued to deploy the MDRs along the known mined area, whilst conducting Technical Surveys throughout previously un-assessed regions. APOPO cleared all mines from the Pumbe Minefield, using a combination of clearance and extensive survey work for releasing land, in accordance with the IND work plan. The result in this period of reporting was clearance of 64,114 sqm of land; including the completion of the 9 minefields in 2 Districts of Gaza Province. 409,477 sqm of Suspected Hazardous Area was released to the local communities for agriculture and productivity purposes. It has also the destruction of 53 mines and 28 UXOs. Additional funding by the UNDP enabled APOPO to expand its activities and also to establish its survey teams and, in accordance with Mozambique's mine-ban treaty extension request goal. The programme incorporates the District by District approach, ensuring that each district has undergone a 'Mine Free District Evaluation (MFDE)' before being declared mine free.

Handicap International initial proposition was to clear all reported SHAs in Panda district and if situation allowed, demining teams would be transferred to Massinga and Zavala districts to complete the clearance started in 2008 (in Zavala) and new discovered SHAs (in Massinga). Considering the high levels of "land release without clearance" in Panda, it was possible to intervene

in Massinga, while in Zavala inundation of remaining SHA do not allowed team to re-start operations.

Overall, during the reporting period, 66.578m² of land has been cleared in Massinga, resulting in the clearance of 26 mines, 2 unexploded ordnance and 532 ammunitions.

e) Provide capacity building and high level technical support

Technical assistance to IND through Chief Technical Advisor Mine Action and Programme Analyst Mine Action / SALW:

Under the CTA MA technical guidance and through constant support, discussions regarding Land Release in Mozambique took practical action during 2009. IND invited representatives from the Survey Action Centre (SAC) to help develop a policy approach. Thereafter, SAC had facilitated a workshop attended by IND Operations/QA staff and non-governmental and commercial mine action operators. The purpose of the workshop was to develop operational procedures related to land release, particularly through non-technical and technical survey. This quality management application document was instrumental to ensure that IND is capable to lead a process of adopting and implementing the Land Release approaches. Consequently, IND and SAC continued their collaborative relationship to review the Mozambique National Mine Action Standards in relationship to the newly drafted standards for Land Release and the policies on Quality assurance. The aim was to seek inconsistencies between existing standards and the new land release drafts. This work required a rigorous facilitation and inputs by the CTA MA that not only suggested revisions to the existing standards to bring them into conformity with the new land release drafts but also exposed IND staff to a different working environment where huge part of the work was done from a distance.

Additional funds by UNDP enabled the three operators to begin operations of Mine Free District assessments. The objective of the mine free district evaluation is to root out any remaining suspected area and or unexploded ordnance in each district where clearance operations took place. It aims to verify and document that all communities at the lowest level in all districts are comfortable to state that there are no known remaining of landmines.

It expects that through proper survey, both non-technical and technical, there will be a significant reduction to the estimated Suspect Hazardous Area (SHA).

The MFDE will ensure that all SHAs 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.

Training / capacity development of 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.

Output 3: Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership

a) Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organization and administration of registered and seized small arms databases

At present firearms control is limited; civilian firearms registered with the Polícia da República de Mozambique (PRM) currently number only around 5,000.¹ With the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act (AAA) providing a more stringent legislative framework, the GoM now requires an integrated national electronic register that can create a chain of accountability which provides a more effective incentive to comply with the new law. Penalties of up to 12 years imprisonment now exist.² Currently information on registered firearms holders is meticulously stored in paper files, but without basic data such as make, calibre, maker, and serial number. Access and analysis of information is very limited and therefore it is impossible to observe diversion from legal to illegal users, or to conduct international tracing cooperation with law enforcement agencies on a regional basis. Moreover, incidences of armed violence involving government and private security company owned weapons "rented" for use by criminals are on the increase as noted by the Police Commissioner in 2006³. Greater controls and responsibility for firearms owners are required. The national firearms register structure is also an obligation of the UN Programme of Action and SADC Firearms Protocols to which GoM is signatory.

¹ Gary Littlejohn and Ananda S. Millard, A Country-Wide Small Arms and Light Weapons Baseline Assessment in Mozambique DRAFT, 2009, Page 12

² Arms and Ammunition Act, Decree 8/2007 Statute 10/87

³ Ibid 39

Under this component, COPERCAL and UNDP agreed to avail themselves of the expertise of the Brazilian Government and Brazilian NGO, Viva Rio, to support the development and roll out of GoM national firearms register. Viva Rio has extensive experience of supporting the Civilian Police of Rio de Janeiro in the digitalization and management of its register and visited Mozambique in 2007 under the previous SALW control project to begin cooperation in this area. Through liaison with Ministry of Interior, in August UNDP received a written request from the Permanent Secretary to reactivate the relationship with Viva Rio under the 2008-2011 project.

From 29 November to 9 December Viva Rio's SALW Project Coordinator, SALW Statistician/Database development manager and SALW Economic Analyst/Survey Manager and the Director of the Civilian Police of Rio de Janeiro's Police Laboratory visited Mozambique to identify requirements in terms of technical, human resource and logistical support to install and implement a national firearms register such as the Civilian Police of Rio de Janeiro.. The intensive programme of 26 meetings for the integrated Brazil, Ministry of Interior and UNDP delegation was designed to provide the visitors with a "cradle to grave" picture of firearms ownership in Mozambique – starting from a gun's entry into the country until it either exits or is destroyed. At Maputo, Nampula and Beira levels, the delegation met with senior management from Police Protection, Public Order, PRM Office of Statistical Analysis, PRM logistics, the Police Criminal and Forensic Laboratories, Domestic violence and children protection cabinet, Department of Refugees as well as Customs authorities. They also met members of civil society, private security companies and firearms dealers. The delegation met with representatives of the UNDP Mozambique Governance Unit that focuses on the area of community policing and prisons, to share experiences with counterparts carrying out similar work in Brazil.

With this initial needs assessment completed, UNDP, Viva Rio and Civilian Police of Rio de Janeiro will continue to support GoM by designing the database for Mozambique based on the Civilian Police of Rio de Janeiro's experience, but tailored to Mozambique's exact needs. Viva Rio will return to Mozambique from 13 March to 4 April 2010 to carry out in depth analysis of the current GoM structures. The mission to Mozambique in Phase 1.1 and subsequent analysis of the data in Rio de Janeiro in Phase 1.2 will provide a succinct report providing the information needed for the acquisition of the required platforms and equipment to roll out the digitised register at Maputo and provincial level.

The development of the database and initial training is to be part funded by UNDP in 2010 with an allocation of USD 200,000 from TRAC 1 resources. UNDP and GoM will look to the international donor community to provide financial support for the national roll of the database at Maputo, Beira and Nampula levels initially.

b) Support the Government to design and implement national small arms collection campaigns

The priority for the PRM at present is the development and roll out of the national firearms register. Once the register is in place, national small arms collection campaigns along the lines of Operation Rachel will be addressed.

Output 4: UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems

Discussions regarding integration of the SALW and MA projects have been held on an ongoing basis between the Mine Action CTA and SALW TA. During the reporting period UNDP facilitated the

communication of requests from IND to MINT regarding caches of weapons in the provinces. The WCDM and civic education RFPs and SALW 2010 donor proposals were also shared with the MA project. The MA project shared details on previous donor meetings and potential funding opportunities. Furthermore, UNDP has provided a focal point for new donor interest in funding Mine Action operations.

Gender and disability considerations

Mine Action Project

Mines risk education information materials produced under the mine action programme is targeting all segments of the community including girls, boys, men and women. In addition, the CTA MA led a comprehensive revision of all IMSMA reporting forms and in particular those of the survey, which are designed in such way to be as inclusive as possible.

In order to get a broader gender perspective in mine action, the CTA MA has been working together with the IND gender focal point to elaborate terms of reference for a study on the impact of landmines, taking in consideration various gender aspects in the Mozambique context. This study will take place early in 2010.

Small Arms and Light Weapons control:

- Desk review of the March 2010 domestic violence against women legislation and the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act was carried out. A draft written analysis was prepared which included an analysis of synergies between the two pieces of legislation, a review of best practice and lesson learned from other UNDP / gender programmes, and recommendations for how these could be introduced into the Mozambican context.
- An introductory meeting was held with the head of the Domestic Violence Cabinet of the PRM on 26 November 2009. The meeting was an initial briefing by PRM on the ongoing work of the unit, the capacity in Mozambique and requirements to expand their remit. It was clear that the Cabinet is already well aware of the impact of SALW in increasing the severity and risk posed during incidences of domestic violence as well as means by which they can be addressed. The Cabinet it is also well aware of the synergies between the domestic violence against women legislation and the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act and potential areas for cooperation were discussed. The head of Cabinet is keen to see improvements in the quality of background checks for licences through training for PRM officers. Additional funding for this will be required.
- During the mission of Viva Rio, the delegation met also with the Domestic Violence Cabinet to discuss the work of PRM and to share experiences from Brazil. Viva Rio has carried out several women focused campaigns in terms of domestic violence as well as female lead gun surrender campaigns. The delegation met with domestic violence incident room staff in PRM Beira and Nampula.
- As part of Viva Rio's reporting, a proposal on cooperation in the area of gender/domestic violence was submitted to UNDP.
- Under the draft civic education call for proposals the following stipulations were included:
 - ✓ The Contractor should ensure that gender equality is taken into account in all phases of the project. It should ensure that during all data collection, during the selection of beneficiaries for education/sensitization as well as the selection of candidates for training that both genders have equal opportunity to participate. All activities should, to the greatest extent possible involve men, women, boys and girls equally.
 - ✓ Equality should be applied in the recruitment process for all teams for the project.

- As part of the development of the inter-agency proposal for the Human Security Trust Fund, meetings were held with UNIFEM and WHO on 24 August, 7 September and 2 November regarding domestic violence and firearms use and how the added value of each agency could be used to address the issue.

Knowledge management

Mine Action Project.

As referred above a study was carried out to evaluate the results and impact of 5 years of mine action and highlighting the experience of past years of mine action operations in Mozambique

Small Arms and Light Weapons control project

- In coordination with the Ministry of Interior and the CPR Unit a response was submitted to CPR Net by the SALW project in November 2009 regarding Query: Establishing a Commission for Community Security and Small Arms Control/Comparative Experiences/Papua New Guinea. The response from UNDP Mozambique was published on CPR Net and cross posted on DGP-Net and CPRP-Net.

Visibility for the integrated Mine Action and Small Arms programme

- Two stories were published during the reporting period the UNDP Mozambique website highlighting the role and impact of the project.
- The first was for Peace Day in October 2009 which highlighted the peace building role of Mine Action and SALW Control.
http://www.undp.org/mz/en/newsroom/news/news_2008/clearing_a_path_for_peace_mine_action_and_small_arms_control_in_mozambique
- The second was in December 2009, detailing the Viva Rio visit.
http://www.undp.org/mz/en/newsroom/news/news_2008/firearm_database
- IRIN also visited Mozambique during October 2009, providing excellent coverage of the Mine Action project in October / November 2009.
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=86758>
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=86892>
<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=86860>

Another aspect of visibility 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.

V. IMPLEMENTATION CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Mine Action Project

Enhanced support to the mine action 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 the trust and confidence in the capacity of the IND. Donors also openly commended the efforts of UNDP with its support of IND

The multi-year planning and monitoring tool to plan future demining activities, proved as an effective instrument to facilitate the monitoring of demining activities throughout 2009 and enabled the National Demining Institute (IND), for the first time, to compare results with annual plans and subsequently setting up objectives for the following year (2010).

Efficient communication and coordination between IND and UNDP, the programme delivery rate was considerably high, in spite of prolonged UNDP administrative procedures to contract NGOs demining operators. Working closely with the IND Administration and Finance Department proved to bring effective results, including improvement and timely submission of financial reports.

Since the programme was approved as DEX, procurement modalities were used to transfer funds to mine clearance operators. This caused substantial delays in funds transfers, and UNDP's efficiency and ability was seriously questioned by stakeholders. UNDP Mozambique received a recommendation from regional ACP, advising to address it as a programmatic issue. Therefore, the process is underway to use the CPAP/AWP mechanism, so that funds are transferred to and accounted for by operators on a quarterly basis.

Also, it is necessary to put in place a clear capacity development mechanism with IND, so that we can lay a foundation to change the programme modality from DEX to NEX. Through implementation of HACT, our assessment is that the capacity of IND and mine clearance operators is sufficient enough to move into full NEX.

Small Arms and Light Weapons control project

- One of the challenges of the period was the lack of regularity of COPRECAL meetings, despite encouragement and requests. This has limited the progress on the development of Mozambique's National Action Plan for SALW Control. This will be a priority in 2010.
- Another challenge has been that the Ministry of Interior is in the process of organising office space of the SALW TA. This has affected the integration of the TA into the Ministry and with other governmental counterparts. However, regular meetings have addressed this. Moreover, an outcome of the Viva Rio December mission was that is opened a number of doors in terms of relations with COPRECAL members, particularly PRM Police Protection, Department of Public Security, Section for Logistics/finance and planning, as well as customs, as they were able to see that the cooperation between UNDP and the GoM was already bearing fruit and that project was creating productive results.

VI. FUTURE WORK PLAN

Mine Action

1st quarter work plan 2010

- Coordination and information dissemination efforts by the IND will continue to ensure that demining activities are well integrated within key developmental sectors as part of the Provincial Socio-Economic Plans (PES) framework. Continuous development of national capacity to deal with residual issues of Mines and UXO through the establishment of Provincial Mine Action Committees, including the training of residual technical capacity through the Mozambican Police Force and / or the Ministry of Defense.
- Finalization of the national mine action standards review process including the Land Release chapters.
- Resource mobilization efforts will continue to ensure workplan for 2010 - 2014 is well covered (Australia, Italy, DFID and Japan).
- A study on the gender integration within the mine action activities in Mozambique will be commissioned.

Small Arms and Light Weapons control project

1st quarter work plan 2010

- Finalisation of WCMD training tender procedure
- Finalisation of Activity 3, civic education terms of reference and sign off by Permanent Secretary of MINT.
- Meeting with Ministry of Defence to initiate stockpile activities
- Visit Rio Phase 1.1 mission to Maputo, 13 March to 4 April
- Preparation of POA reporting by January 31 deadline
- Preparations for Oslo Conference on Armed Violence and Development

VII. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Mine Action & Small Arms Expenditures

	Budget (AWP)	Expenditures
TRAC1	390,100	391,381
TRAC3	540,590	332,028
NORWAY	604,047	601,561
AusAID	392,465	43,508
DFID	265,340	81,523
UN Trust Fund	200,000.00	146,428
Total	2,392,541	1,596,429