



Government of Mozambique



**Annual Workplan  
Project: Support to the National Demining Programme**

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.

**Implementing Agencies:**

National Demining Institute, Apopo, Handicap International, the Halo Trust and Norwegian People's Aid

**Implementation Modality:**

National Implementation (NIM)

Program Period:	2012 - 2015
UNDAF Results Area:	Economic
UNDP Program Component:	Disaster Reduction, Environmental Management and Mine Action
Budget Code:	Award 00063219 Project 00080471
Duration:	2013

Estimated Annual Budget:	USD 8,921,012
Allocated Resources:	USD 8,921,012
Regular Resources: - TRAC	USD 445,000
Other Resources:	USD
Unfunded part of budget:	USD 8,476,012

**Agreed by IND – National Demining Institute:**

*Mr.*  
Alberto Maverengue Augusto, Director



*13.2.2013*  
Date:

**Agreed by the United Nations Development Programme:**

*Ilaria Carnevali*  
Ilaria Carnevali, Country Director a.i

*13.2.2013*  
Date:

**Description:**

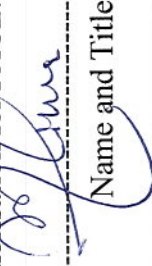
The fundamental objective of the demining program in Mozambique is to ensure the eradication of mines and UXO remnants of war in affected communities, in order to reduce the loss of human life caused by explosive devices and guarantee the free circulation of people and goods, the implementation of economic and social development projects, and pursuance of the district by district demining strategy established in the National Mine Action Plan (NMAP) 2008 - 2014 approved by the Government of Mozambique in April 2008 and fulfilment of Mozambique's obligations under Article 5 of the Antipersonnel Landmine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention).

In addition to threatening the lives and physical safety of civilian populations, landmines and other explosive remnants of war deprive inhabitants of access to land for economic purposes thereby increasing poverty. Mine action is therefore included in the Government's 2011-2014 *Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza* (PARP – Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) as a cross-cutting issue, emphasising the importance of addressing the mine contamination problem in a sustainable development context. In this context, demining becomes a strategically crucial activity, because it has a direct impact on other key priority areas. When mines are present it is impossible to implement development projects or programs. Two fundamental objectives of demining in Mozambique is, first, to ensure that mines are cleared in the affected regions in order to prevent and reduce the loss of human life and, second, allow implementation of economic projects, resettlement, and greater mobility of population groups. In accordance with the government's priorities for development assistance, UN support to Mine Action in Mozambique is included in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It contributes to the wider UN assistance to better prevent and respond to both natural and man-made disasters, thereby reducing risk of disasters for the benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. The overall outcome for Mozambique's Mine Action Programme reflects those objectives outlined in the PARP and UNDAF. The Mine Action activities will ultimately reduce poverty by releasing land back to communities for agricultural activities, infrastructural development, and increased livelihoods, while ensuring its sustainability by reducing risks and hazards to the general population.

The Government of Mozambique has declared a goal of clearing all known mined areas by March 2014. This is in accordance with its commitments under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention of which it was an early signatory and in pursuit of which it plays a leadership role. Mozambique has been successful in clearing mines in the northern provinces of the country, which have now been declared mine free. The National Mine Action Plan of Mozambique focuses on the six remaining provinces in the south and centre of the country still affected. The UNDP project supports that goal by enhancing the national capacities for the implementation of the National Mine Action Plan, increasing the national capacity to manage and implement all activities required to clear all known mined areas by the 2014 deadline and strengthening the national capacity to address the residual threats from other explosive remnants of war.

The implementing partners of the UNDP supported programme on Mine Action are the National Institute for Demining (*Instituto Nacional de Desminagem* – IND) and the Humanitarian Demining Operators (i.e. Apopo, Handicap International and the HALO Trust) responsible for all mine action activities in Mozambique. The project beneficiaries include all citizens of the affected areas whose livelihood and human security is affected by the impact of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The proposed project is divided into three parts: (1) to strengthen the capacity of the National Demining Institute for coordination, information management, and quality assurance; (2) to support the demining operations in the field, including post-clearance inspections and official handover of released land to the provincial authority; and (3) to facilitate establishment of a national mechanism to address residual risks from other ERW. The success of each of these components is of equal importance for an effective programme as the first component provides the framework to ensure that the activities undertaken in the second component are performed in a cost-effective and targeted manner, and can be sustained by national authorities. The third component ensures sustainability of an integrated national capacity to address the residual threat from other explosive remnants of war that will remain after the 2014 deadline to clear all known anti-personnel landmines. Ultimately, this programme will release contaminated land to affected communities for agricultural activities and infrastructural development resulting in increased livelihoods.

Implementation partner  
Specimen of authorisation for FACE:

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Name and Title

**2013 AWP**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS		KEY ACTIVITIES	TIMETABLE				Responsible Party	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013		Planned Amount	Allocated Amount	Source of funds
1. Strengthened capacity of the National Demining Institute in coordination, information management, and quality assurance.	1.1. Provide technical assistance for planning, co-ordination, and external relations to IND and provide UNDP programme assurance including M&E activities.	X	X	X	X	UNDP	\$402,000	\$232,000 (CTA) \$25,000 (PA) \$85,000 (PO) \$25,000 MISC \$35,000 (M&E)	TRAC	
	1.2. Support the organization of coordination meetings of the Mine Action Stakeholders Forum and public events for International Mine Awareness Day in order to share information and raise awareness of mine action in Mozambique.	X	X	X	X	IND	\$5,000	\$5,000	TRAC	



2.3. Classify districts as mine free through assessment and handover to communities in the freed areas; making provincial demining committees operational.											\$28,109	SWE
2.4 Disseminate and raise awareness in communities about the danger of mines and UXOs.	X	X	X	X	X						\$5,000	AUS
2.5 Enhance mechanical demining capacity in Mozambique by acquiring a demining machine to areas suspected to contain anti-vehicle mines.	X										\$1,000,000	SWE
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>												
3. Establishment of a national mechanism to address residual risks from UXO as part of the government's approach to Explosive Remnants of War												
	3.1 Facilitate the government's approach to develop a sustainable national capacity to deal with residual explosive remnants of war, including retraining of deminers.	X	X	X	X						\$90,000	Japan
3.2 Training programme on explosive ordnance disposal developed for Police.	X	X	X	X							\$80,000	SWEDEN
											\$16,640	DFID
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>												
<b>Allocated budget</b>												
<b>Co-financed budget</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>												

## 2013 M&E Framework

AWP outcomes expected	Indicator(s), base line, targets	Means of Verification
<p>1. Strengthened capacity of the National Demining Institute in coordination, information management, and quality assurance.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Number of coordination meetings and events organized to share information on plans and progress with mine action programme partners. Baseline: - 3 meetings a year Target: - 4 meetings a year</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Amount of resources for demining provided by international community. Baseline: - 3 million USD Target: - 3million USD</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Reports and maps with sex and age disaggregated data produced and distributed. Baseline: - 50 maps and reports. Target: - 50 maps and reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>IND quarterly report</i></li> <li>• <i>Summaries of the working meetings</i></li> <li>• <i>Back to officer Reports</i></li> <li>• <i>PES reports and balance sheets</i></li> </ul>
<p>2. Support provided to humanitarian demining operations in the field, including post-clearance inspections and official handover of released land to the provincial authority utilizing the mine-free district approach.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Square meters of suspected contamination remaining Baseline: - 10 million sq. meters contaminated Target: - 2 million sq. meters contaminated</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Number of monitoring and inspection visits. Baseline: - 80 annual visits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports by demining operators</li> <li>• Reports by the IND quality control teams</li> <li>• Reports and maps produced by the IND Database</li> <li>• Field visits</li> </ul>

<p>3. Establishment of a national mechanism to address residual risks from UXO as part of a whole of government approach to Explosive Remnants of War</p>	<p>Target: - 3 annual visits</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Number of districts classified as mine-free. Baseline: - 100 districts Target: - 125 districts</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Mine and UXO accident rates. Baseline: - 15 accidents/yr Target - 3 accidents/yr</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Number of provinces trained to handle residual ERW issues <i>Base Line:</i> - 4 provinces <i>Target :</i> - 5 provinces</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government decision on the body to deal with residual issues</li> <li>• Training reports.</li> </ul>