

**Support to the National Demining Programme  
Annual Work Plan for Halo Trust  
(2012)**

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.

**Implementing Agency:**

**THE HALO TRUST**

**Implementation Modality:**


National Implementation (NIM)

**Project Partners:**

National Demining Institute  
United Nations Development Programme

<p>Programme Period: 2012 – 2015</p> <p>UNDAF Results Area: Economic</p> <p>Programme Component: Disaster Reduction, Environmental Management and Mine Action</p> <p>Budgetary Code:           Award: 00063219   Project: 00080471</p> <p>Duration:                     6 months - 2012</p>	<p>Estimated annualized budget:       <b>USD 300,000</b></p> <p>Allocated resources:                 <b>USD 300,000</b></p> <p>Regular Resources:                   <b>0.0</b> Other Resources: - UNDP/Australia   <b>USD 300,000</b></p>
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Agreed by IND – National Demining Institute

  
Augusto Maverengue Augusto, Director

10.9.12  
Date

Agreed by the Halo Trust:

  
Richard Evans, Programme Manager

10/9/12  
Date

Agreed by the United Nations Development Programme:

  
Jocelyn Mason, Country Director

11/9/12  
Date



## Narrative

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.

The HALO Trust has been in Mozambique since 1993. HALO conducted the first country-wide survey, following the end of the civil war, on behalf of UNOHAC. HALO subsequently concentrated its efforts in the Northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia between 1994 and 2007. During this period, over 100,000 mines were found and destroyed, and 10 square kilometres of mined land cleared from mines and returned to productive use. Before leaving the North, HALO conducted the Mine Impact Free Survey (MIFD). During this process, 6,395 communities were visited and 401,007 people interviewed. Every community signed to state that they no longer knew of any minefields. In 2007, in cooperation with the Government of Mozambique through IND, HALO conducted the Baseline Assessment of the remaining six Southern and Central provinces. This identified about 12 square kilometres of minefield. Following the assessment, Mozambique submitted a successful request to extend the deadline to remove land mines under the APMBT until 2014.

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.

### **The UNDP/Australia funding will be utilised for 4 months of mechanical clearance on the Maputo Power Line and for procurement of critical mechanical and support assets needed for the successful completion of the Maputo Powerline.**

The Maputo to Ressano Garcia Power Line covers approximately 80km from South Africa to Mozambique and consists of three Power Lines. The functioning Gumbane Power Line (Minefield ID:38) consists of 201 pylons. In addition there are two parallel lines of pylons that were destroyed during the war; Damo Power Line (Minefield ID:26) consisting of 15 pylons and Mubobo Power Line (Minefield ID:32) consisting of 19 pylons. Landmines were initially laid during the civil war by Government Forces to protect the power supply to Maputo from sabotage and by the opposition forces to deny access for maintenance and repair. To do this at some pylons they used a bulldozer to push the mined soil away from the pylons and thus created spoil piles contaminated with mines.

Clearance commenced in 2007. To date 91 pylons have been cleared through 384,245m<sup>2</sup> of manual clearance and 164,435m<sup>2</sup> of mechanical clearance. 2,104 mines and 29 UXO's have been destroyed. 112 pylons remain to be cleared (109 on the Gumbane Power Line and 3 on the Damo Power Line), representing 238,432m<sup>2</sup> for manual clearance and 175,198m<sup>2</sup> for mechanical clearance.

### **The UNDP/Australia funding will provide:**

- 1. Support for 4 operational months for one seven-man mechanical demining team to work on the Maputo Powerline resulting in the clearance of 12,000m<sup>2</sup> of minefield and the processing of up to 12,000m<sup>3</sup> of contaminated soil.**
- 2. Purchase and importation of one Allu Bucket to provide long-term assistance to HALO's mechanical teams in the processing of contaminated soil in confined spaces. This unit is affixed to an excavator and has the capacity to both excavate and process spoil. It can be used with IND's Hitachi.**
- 3. Purchase and importation of one Orbital Screener to provide long-term assistance to HALO's mechanical teams in the processing of contaminated soil in open spaces. This is a stand-alone unit which is fed by loaders and excavators.**
- 4. Exportation of one Case 821 loader from Angola and its subsequent importation to Mozambique. This loader is paid for, and as such this proposal only requests support for freight and duty costs associated with its transportation. The Case 821 will provide long-term assistance to HALO's mechanical teams in excavating soil and feeding the Orbital Screener.**
- 5. Purchase of a spares package for the Case 821 to ensure operational longevity.**
- 6. Purchase of a Land Rover 110 Defender ambulance to support HALO's mechanical teams.**
- 7. Through the provision of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 above, at the start of 2013 there will be adequate heavy machinery in Mozambique to fully deploy four mechanical teams which are essential for the rapid completion of the Maputo Powerline. It is hoped that continuation funding for mechanical team deployment will be provided by the Australian Government in 2013.**

*Note: HALO is committed to starting the (purchase and) importation of all equipment at the start of the contract but it may be that the process is not completed within the 4 month timeframe of the contract if there are delays in shipping.* 2



# Annual Work Plan – Halo Trust

Implementing Partner

FACE authorization specimen:

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Richard Evans

HT Programme Manager

<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>		<b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TIMEFRAME in 2012</b>				<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b>	<b>PLANNED BUDGET</b>			
			<b>Q 1</b>	<b>Q 2</b>	<b>Q 3</b>	<b>Q 4</b>		<b>Planned Amount USD</b>	<b>Amount Allocated</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	
<b>UNDAF (2012-2015)</b> <b>Outcome 3:</b> Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable. <b>Output 3.2:</b> Local communities participate actively in risk reduction activities and natural resources management in districts at risk. <b>CPD (2012-2015)</b> <b>Output 3.3:</b> Quality of data and its analysis on mine clearance to meet Article 5 of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.											
			X			X	Halo Trust	Fixed assets	\$144,397		
								Services	\$105,474		
								Transport	\$1,000		
								International Staff	\$9,800		
								Local Staff	\$10,848	\$300,000.00	UNDP/ Australia
								Office and Administration	\$11,500		
								Administrative costs 6%	\$16,981		
								Total cost	\$300,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>\$300,000</b>		
<b>UNDP Funding</b>									<b>\$300,000</b>		
<b>Unfunded</b>									<b>\$0</b>		

1.

## M&E Framework

<b>AWP Expected results</b>	<b>Indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<p><i>List the expected results as in the AWP above</i></p> <p>1. Land to local communities returned, following the mineclearance of up to 12,000m<sup>2</sup> of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) in Maputo province, in accordance with the district-by-district strategy under the PNAM 2008-2014.</p>	<p><i>Against each expected result, include the indicator(s) that will be used to measure achievement and the baseline and target for each indicator</i></p> <p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of square meters cleared</li> <li>• Number of cubic meters processed</li> </ul> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 12,000 m<sup>2</sup> cleared</li> <li>• Up to 12,000 m<sup>3</sup> processed</li> </ul>	<p><i>Provide the source of data that will be used to measure the indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HALO Operational Data Base</li> <li>• IMSMA Progress report submitted to IND</li> <li>• IMSMA Completions reports submitted to IND.</li> <li>• Field visits by senior staff including Programme Manager, Operations Officer, Provincial Operations Officer and HALO Global Management Location Managers</li> <li>• Survey and re survey reports and updated National Database (IMSMA)</li> </ul>
<p>4. Mine impacted communities are aware of the dangers presented by both mines and UXO.</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRE beneficiaries numbers by gender and age</li> </ul> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 Children</li> <li>• 100 Women</li> <li>• 100 Men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRE beneficiaries numbers by gender and age</li> </ul>