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Assessment of Mozambique's National Capacities and to Manage Residual Contamination

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

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Assessment of Mozambique's National Capacities to Manage Residual Contamination

Geneva, September 2014

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), an international expert organisation legally based in Switzerland as a non-profit foundation, works for the elimination of mines, explosive remnants of war and other explosive hazards, such as unsafe munitions stockpiles. The GICHD provides advice and capacity development support, undertakes applied research, disseminates knowledge and best practices and develops standards. In cooperation with its partners, the GICHD's work enables national and local authorities in affected countries to effectively and efficiently plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate safe mine action programmes, as well as to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments of international law. The GICHD follows the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

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Glossary of Abbreviations

A5	Article 5 (of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention)
ADP	Accelerated Demining Programme
APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
AP	Anti-personnel
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CND	<i>Comissao Nacional de Desminagem</i> National Demining Commission
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FADM	Mozambican Armed Defence Force
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IND	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desminagem</i> National Demining Institute
MAE	Ministry of State Administration
MoD	Ministry of Defence
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONUMOZ	UN Operation in Mozambique
PDC	Provincial demining Commission
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

Executive Summary

Introduction

Mozambique is committed to having completed implementation of its mine clearance obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) by 1 January 2015. This will, for the most part, mark the end of proactive demining efforts in Mozambique. It is understood that it is always possible that previously unknown mined areas may be discovered after completion has been declared.

With a view to being able to manage residual contamination once completion of international treaty obligations has been declared and pro-active humanitarian demining efforts have ended, Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND) requested that the GICHD to conduct an assessment, looking at Mozambique's national capacity to manage residual contamination.

The purpose of the assessment is to conduct a capacity assessment and mapping of the IND and other relevant government institutions, and to present recommendations concerning the transition of the IND and the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to manage and respond to residual contamination.

The assessment team consisted of two GICHD advisors from the operations consulting division and one Mozambican consultant. The team met with national and international stakeholders in Maputo and in the two Northern Provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

What is residual contamination?

Residual contamination amounts to the sites or areas where mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) are discovered after all suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) and confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) have been processed and considered fit for normal human use (at least with respect to the surface and immediate subsurface of these areas).

Residual contamination does not amount to locations or areas which, on the basis of evidence gathered through non-technical and/or technical survey and the analysis of any existing data relevant to the associated site/area, are known by national authorities to be either SHAs or CHAs.

Residual contamination in Mozambique

As of June 2014, the IND has declared a total of six out of 10 provinces to be mine-free:

- Cabo Delgado (2012)
- Niassa (2012)
- Nampula (2011)
- Zambezia (2010)
- Gaza (2012)
- Maputo (2014)

Completion of implementation of Article 5 by Mozambique will mark the end of pro-active humanitarian demining efforts in Mozambique. As residual contamination is likely for any State whose territory has been subject to the use of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), Mozambique will need capacities to manage residual contamination as and when it is discovered. The transition from a pro-active phase of humanitarian demining to a reactive phase should ideally be accompanied by a restructuring and shift of the IND from the MoFA to a more appropriate institutional home, given the expected problems and challenges at hand.

Findings and Recommendations

What is residual contamination?

Acknowledging the APMBC's definition of a 'mined area' and IMAS' definition of 'residual risk', it is logical to define residual contamination as the sites or areas where mines and other ERW are discovered after all confirmed or suspected hazardous areas have been processed and considered fit for normal human use (at least with respect to the surface and immediate subsurface of these areas).

Residual contamination does not amount to locations or areas which, on the basis of evidence gathered through non-technical and/or technical survey and the analysis of any existing data relevant to the associated site/area, are known by national authorities to be either confirmed or suspected hazardous areas.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a plan, detailing how areas that are currently categorised as 'residual minefields' will be analysed.
- ✓ Re-examine the information that led to areas being entered into the IMSMA database as 'residual minefields.' Carry out a desk assessment and revisit these areas to conduct non-technical surveys to determine if there is any existing basis of evidence for them to be considered suspected hazardous areas and if any can be cancelled. Regarding recording areas as suspected hazardous areas (SHAs), it is important to underline that the IMAS notes, "*inaccessible areas, or areas with limited information available, should not by default be recorded as SHA. SHAs should only be recorded in a database when there is sufficient evidence to justify doing so.*"¹
- ✓ Re-classify remaining areas that are currently categorised as 'residual minefields' in IMSMA, reflecting the findings of the above survey activities and analysis and develop a technical survey and clearance plan to address the remaining suspected and/or confirmed hazardous areas accordingly.
- ✓ Ensure IMSMA does not contain any areas categorised as 'residual minefields' while proactive demining is still ongoing and until areas that are truly residual (previously unknown) are discovered after all SHAs and confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) have been processed and considered fit for normal human use.

Extent and nature of the residual contamination problem

A clear understanding of the problem at hand is a precondition for predicting what the future challenges are likely to be, and what national capacities will be needed to address them.

Assuming that the situation in the mine-free Northern provinces is indicative of what can be expected in the rest of the country, one can predict that the residual contamination problem will be limited, mainly consisting of UXO.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop sustainable national capacities that are appropriate to the Mozambican context.

¹ IMAS 07.11, *Land Release*, March 2013, <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/MAS/documents/imas-international-standards/english/series-07/IMAS-07.11-Ed.1-Am2.pdf>

- ✓ Develop and sustain national EOD capacity within police. Given the identified strengths and opportunities, the police is the most suitable actor to be responsible for addressing residual UXO/ERW contamination (spot tasks).
- ✓ Allocate residual demining tasks to the FADM (area tasks).

Post-completion context and needs for a regulatory institute

The IND was established in 1999, mandated to carry out specific tasks, reflecting the problems at the time. The transition from decades of proactive survey and mine clearance (by international operators) to predominantly reactive responses to reported threats (to be dealt with by national actors) will result in a new context with different problems and distinct needs.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Analyse future anticipated problem and develop national capacities accordingly.
- ✓ Develop a future regulatory structure and capacities based on actual needs; ensure it is appropriate and sustainable.
- ✓ Secure a future regulatory institutional home within the MAE.
- ✓ Modify/renew the mandate as appropriate (name change).

National stakeholders, national ownership and sustainability

The transition from a proactive mine action programme to a reactive context is expected to be accompanied by a shift to greater national ownership, including regarding managing the problem and funding the activities. National commitment will be essential to ensure necessary resources are made available.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Secure commitment to addressing residual contamination at the highest level of relevant actors (MAE, MoI, MoD), through effective and regular coordination and information sharing.
- ✓ Secure financial commitment for the costs associated with managing residual contamination.

Roles and responsibilities

Mozambique's transition to a residual contamination context will require a careful examination of the various stakeholders involved, and an agreement on their respective roles and responsibilities. Transparency and clarity will be essential to ensure effective and efficient management of residual contamination, including coordination and information management. The involvement of the Provincial Demining Commissions is likely to be greater in the future, given the expected increased involvement of provincial government structures. It appears, however, that the PDCs' capacities and resources are at times limited and that their roles and responsibilities would benefit from being clarified.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a national policy and/or SOPs on the management of residual contamination, defining key actors' roles and responsibilities, including stipulating resource allocation and division of labour.

- ✓ Ensure reporting structures are transparent and known to everyone.
- ✓ Review and clarify the mandate, roles and responsibilities of the PDCs.

Information management: a precondition for effective coordination

Information management, including the management of the national IMSMA data base, is one of IND's key responsibilities. It will be crucial to ensure that relevant information is accurate, accessible, available and up-to-date in a residual contamination context.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Ensure effective information management. Information related to future accidents and activities should be collected, stored, analysed, updated and shared, to facilitate the effective and efficient management of residual contamination.

Introduction

Background to the assessment

Mozambique is committed to having completed implementation of its mine clearance obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) by 1 January 2015. This will, for the most part, mark the end of proactive demining efforts in Mozambique.² It is understood that it is always possible that previously unknown mined areas may be discovered after completion has been declared.

With a view to being able to manage residual contamination once completion of international treaty obligations has been declared and pro-active humanitarian demining efforts have ended, Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND) requested the GICHD to conduct an assessment, looking at Mozambique's national capacity to manage residual contamination.

The purpose of the assessment was to conduct a capacity assessment and mapping of the IND and other relevant government institutions, and to present recommendations concerning the transition of the IND and the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to manage and respond to residual contamination.

The assessment team consisted of two GICHD advisors from the operations consulting division and one Mozambican consultant. The assessment team met with national and international stakeholders in Maputo and in the two Northern Provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

The assessment team conducted a debriefing with IND, presenting preliminary findings and recommendations at the end of the assessment mission.

² Mozambique also has reported that it has clearance obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Current structure and status of the mine action programme

International operators

A total of four international humanitarian mine action organisations currently operate in Mozambique:

- APOPO;
- Handicap International (HI);
- HALO Trust; and
- NPA.

Commercial companies

A total of 52 commercial clearance companies, including two international (Bactec and MECHEM), are currently registered in Mozambique.

Several informants expressed concern regarding the professionalism and quality of many of the national commercial companies.

Mining and infrastructure companies commonly contract commercial clearance companies to carry out verification before commencing work, something that is recommended by the IND. It appears, however, that there are no formal protocols regulating this. The IND accredits all commercial companies before they start operating. Due to a lack of resources, however, the IND noted that accreditation procedures are not as thorough as they could be.

Mozambican Armed Defence Force (FADM)

Over the period 2002 – 2013, the FADM implemented clearance activities in the provinces of Niassa, Nampula, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo.³ The assessment team was not in a position to obtain more detailed information concerning FADM's clearance activities and results; IND's information management unit informed that the national IMSMA data base does not include FADM and police clearance statistics.

Several operators expressed concern regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of FADM's clearance operations, noting a lack of motivation and professionalism as key impediments to effective and efficient operations.

Provincial Demining Commissions

With the view to enhance mine action coordination at the provincial and local levels, IND created Provincial Demining Commissions (PDCs) in 2010 in the Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Zambezia. In the following years, IND continued to form PDCs and by 2014, PDCs were created in nine out of ten provinces. The PDCs comprise representatives from the local government, including the Provincial Governor's Office, the Directorate of Planning and Finance,

³ Mozambique's 2013 APMB A5 Extension Request, *ibid*

the Provincial Police Command, the army, the police, health services and the civil society.⁴ Additional stakeholders are in some cases represented, depending on the province.⁵

The PDCs have the following key responsibilities:⁶

1. Liaise with the IND in the process of planning, coordination and monitoring of demining activities at the provincial level.
2. Propose annual demining priorities to their respective provincial governments, defined in coordination with IND.
3. Report periodically to the provincial governments, with a view to solving the problem of land mines and UXO.
4. Participate in national workshops on clearance on behalf of the respective provincial governments.
5. Coordinate the activities undertaken by community civic education agents in preventing mine/UXO accidents, and collecting information on suspected mined areas.
6. Work with health and social sectors in relation to assistance and socio-economic reintegration of persons with disabilities, following mine/UXO accidents.
7. Participate in IND evaluations of demining activities at the provincial level, as part of the validation of the results at the end of clearance operations.

Following the successful identification and clearance of all anti-personnel (AP) mines, IND declared Maputo Province “mine-free” in March 2014. The Provincial Permanent Secretary of the Maputo PDC noted three key tasks of the PDC:

- raise awareness of mines/ERW in communities;
- mobilise communities; and
- report hazardous items.

When the public discovers a hazardous object, the Permanent Secretary informed that the information is generally shared with community leaders, who report to the administrative/local authority, who in turn informs the district level, who then reports to the defence and security forces (police and FADM). The Permanent Secretary noted that, while this process is not formally documented, it is “generally known / well established.”⁷

One landmine accident took place in Maputo Province after it was declared “mine-free” in March 2014, resulting in the death of a cow. HALO Trust informed the assessment team that it was contacted by IND, who requested it to visit the site where the accident took place and to carry out an investigation.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP has provided technical assistance to the Mozambique mine action programme since 1999. The structure and position of the UNDP international chief technical advisor (CTA) was, from 2008 to 2011, supported under the project “Weapons Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms and Light Weapons Controls 2008–2011”. The CTA position is currently supported by the “Support to the National Demining Programme 2012–2015.” As part

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ For instance, the tourism industry is represented in the Inhambane commission and representatives from the mineral resources sector are represented in the Tete commission.

⁶ ToR, Provincial Demining Commissions, IND and MoFA, 2008, unofficially translated version

⁷ Meeting with Maputo Provincial Demining Commission Permanent Secretary, 16 June 2014

of its disaster relief and risk reduction efforts, the UN Development Assistance Framework for Mozambique (UNDAF) 2012–2015 lists supporting Mozambique to meet its obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.⁸

Towards Completion

Mozambique used to be one of the most heavily landmine affected countries in the world. The country's progress in identifying and clearing landmines is considered a great success. The significant contribution of several international operators, in combination with a strengthened IND, resulted in a mine action programme that deserves to be commended for its achievements.

International treaty obligations

The APMBC entered into force for Mozambique on 1 March 1999. In its initial transparency report, Mozambique declared that it had obligations to demine under Article 5 of the Convention. In 2008, Mozambique, believing that it was not possible to comply with its obligations by its 1 March 2009 deadline, requested and received an extended deadline to 1 March 2014.⁹ In 2013, realising it would not be possible to meet the 1 March 2014 deadline, Mozambique requested and was granted a second extended deadline until 31 December 2014. At the Convention's June 2014 Third Review Conference, Mozambique indicated that it was on track to complete implementation by this second extended deadline.

The practical answer to what completion of the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention means can be found in the definition of a 'mined area' in Article 2 of the Convention as '*an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.*'¹⁰ Hence, '*the implementation of Article 5 requires that States Parties render all such areas no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines.*'¹¹ A State Party that has reported one or more areas that fit the definition of 'an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines' will know that it has completed implementation when it no longer has any areas under its jurisdiction or control that is 'dangerous due to the presence of suspected presence of mines.'¹² As of September 2014, 28 States Parties (out of 59, for which this obligation has been relevant) had reported completion.

In 2006, the States Parties to the APMBC adopted a voluntary declaration of completion of A5 obligations. The purpose of the declaration is to ensure consistency among States Parties in reporting completion and to ensure that it is grounded in the Convention's legal text. '*...the declaration of completion sees that a State Party declares that it has done exactly what the State Party has committed itself to doing in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1. Ambiguous language and terminology, such as 'mine-free' or 'impact-free' is absent from this declaration.*'¹³

⁸ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/3690

⁹ Mozambique : Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 2008, http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/clearing-mined-areas/art5_extensions/countries/Mozambique-ExtRequest-Received-6May2008.pdf

¹⁰ APMBC, http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/text_status/Ottawa_Convention_English.pdf

¹¹ ISU, *Understanding Mine Clearance in the Context of the AP Mine Ban Convention*, 2011, <http://www.apminebanconvention.org/publications-about-the-convention/mine-clearance/>

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

The adoption of the declaration of completion was the first formal acknowledgment by States Parties that, following completion, residual contamination may be a reality. The declaration allows for the possibility for States Parties to express that there remains a risk that previously unknown mined areas may be discovered, after the declaration of completion. The declaration further lists the practical steps that a State Party would take in accordance with the Convention, if it discovers previously unknown mined areas:

[State] declares that it has destroyed [ensured the destruction of] all anti-personnel mines in areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention.

[State] declares that it completed this obligation on [date].

In the event that previously unknown mined areas are discovered after this date, [State] will:

(i) report such mined areas in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 and share such information through any other informal means such as the Intersessional Work Programme, including the Standing Committee meetings;

(ii) ensure the effective exclusion of civilians in accordance with Article 5; and

(iii) destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in these mined areas as a matter of urgent priority, making its needs for assistance known to other States Parties, as appropriate.¹⁴

It should be noted that Mozambique is also a State Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), a convention that entered into force on 1 September 2011. Mozambique has reported that it has an obligation ‘to clear and destroy, or ensure the clearance and destruction of, cluster munition remnants located in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control’, in accordance with Article 4 of the CCM.¹⁵ Mozambique anticipates having completed implementation of this obligation ‘no later than 2016.’¹⁶

What is residual contamination?

The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) define, in the context of humanitarian demining, *residual risk* as ‘the risk remaining following the application of all reasonable efforts to remove and/or destroy all mine or ERW hazards from a specified area to a specified depth.’¹⁷

Building upon this, it is logical to define residual contamination as the sites or areas where mines and other ERW are discovered after all SHAs and CHAs have been processed and considered fit for normal human use (at least with respect to the surface and immediate subsurface of these areas). Residual contamination does not amount to locations or areas which, on the basis of evidence gathered through non-technical and/or technical survey and the analysis of any

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Convention on Cluster Munitions: <http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2011/01/Convention-ENG.pdf>

¹⁶ 4th meeting of States parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Statement of Mozambique on clearance and risk reduction, delivered by Alberto Augusto, IND Director, <http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2013/09/MOZ-Statement-on-Clearance-and-Risk-Reduction-Lusaka-ingles-11.09.2013.pdf>

¹⁷ IMAS 04.10, *Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations*, 2003, <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/MAS/documents/imas-international-standards/english/series-04/IMAS-04-10-Ed2-Am6.pdf>

existing data relevant to the associated site/area, are known by national authorities to be either SHAs or CHAs.

Mozambique has included sites that are inaccessible for conventional demining as 'residual minefields' in IMSMA (i.e. 116,105 square metres in Inhambane district and 750 square metres in Tete).¹⁸ Following the logic above, these areas do not amount to residual contamination, as they are already known. Further analysis through non-technical surveys needs to be conducted, to determine if these areas are 'mined areas', as defined by the APMBC, or if they can be cancelled, based on evidence.

¹⁸ Information shared by IND, June 2014, available in Annex II.

History of Developing National Capacities

National Mine Action Plan

Mozambique's National Mine Action Plan 2008 – 2014 includes a target on national capacities and residual contamination:

TARGET 5. By 2010 establish sustainable mechanisms for national capacity to handle residual mine and UXO issues	
Objective 5.1	Identify the entity that will be responsible for residual demining issues;
Objective 5.2	Take action on the management and implementation of residual tasks including coordinating MRE and facilitating assistance to mines and UXO victims.
Objective 5.3	Analyse IND's role and its relations with other government and program partners, as international humanitarian demining operators conclude their work.

The target is accompanied by six “main tasks:”

- identify the entity that will deal with residual mine and UXO issues;
- build the capacity of the entity that will deal with residual mine and UXO issues;
- implement a system for coordinating MRE in districts affected by mines and UXO;
- establish a system for collecting information on mine victims in order to facilitate assistance to them;
- draw up an action plan for the management and implementation of residual demining tasks and identify requirements in order to ensure continued assistance to mine victims and MRE; and
- include the requirements of landmine and UXO issues, MRE and AVSM in the budget of provincial governments.

The substantial references to the management of residual contamination in Mozambique's National Mine Action Plan is a clear indication that the topic has been on the radar for several years.

Workshop on defining the end-state

IND organised a workshop on ‘*Defining the end-state: what is expected of Mozambique in order to declare compliance with Article 5.1 of the Landmine Convention*’ in Maputo in November 2012. The workshop brought several stakeholders together, including ISU, IND, operators and donors. The workshop's last session focused Mozambique's national capacity to address residual contamination. The workshop report notes that IND recognises that a residual threat from UXO and other ERW will remain after demining is concluded, highlighting the lack of mine

maps, indicating exactly where the landmines were placed; and that there are still many uninhabited and unexplored areas, where it is possible that mined areas may be discovered after Mozambique's declaration of compliance with A5.¹⁹

The ISU recommended the IND to look into issues related to:²⁰

- educating the population about ERW hazards and who will the communities contact when they find a UXO;
- developing legislation, policies and procedures to address the residual ERW threat;
- training local authorities on how to respond to UXO hazards;
- establishing regulations regarding the use of land for hazardous activities;
- regulating hazardous activities and how;
- the chain of communication when a suspicious item is found;
- investigating and securing the item and the site;
- removing or destroying the items;
- establishing and enforcing the standards on responses; and
- information management.

Training initiatives

The FADM

US Africa Command (AFRICOM)²¹ has conducted a series of training initiatives targeting the FADM since 2011.

Thirty-eight Mozambican soldiers successfully completed a three-week demining training course in Maputo taught by five US Navy EOD technicians in June 2011. The course, a partnership between AFRICOM and FADM, was the first initiative to train FADM in demining and EOD.²²

An AFRICOM representative has, however, pointed out that AFRICOM is reluctant to implement further training activities with FADM, due to concerns related to lack of accountability and commitment on behalf of FADM. Equipment provided to the FADM, including five vehicles, reportedly "disappeared", implying concerns related to accountability and trust.

The Police

The IND contracted South African commercial company MECHEM in 2010, to conduct four EOD level 1 and 2 courses to IND staff and members of the police force. MECHEM organised four courses in Quelimane (Zambezia Province), Nampula (Nampula), Pemba (Cabo Delgado) and Lichinga (Niassa).

MECHEM trained a total of 51 individuals (IND staff and police members), of which 46 successfully passed the theoretical and practical tests. Out of these, a total of 32 police officers successfully completed the courses. The four-week courses started with seven days of EOD

¹⁹ IND workshop report, shared by IND, September 2014.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ <http://www.africom.mil/>

²² <http://www.africom.mil/Newsroom/Article/8441/soldiers-take-first-step-in-combating-mozambiques->

theory, followed by practical EOD training. The participants then spent the remaining time on addressing previously recorded hazards and conducting EOD activities, including demolitions.²³

MECHEM assessed course participants through a written examination, a practical assessment, continuous evaluation and individual course reports for each participant.

MECHEM highlighted a number of challenges during the EOD training, including related to the following areas:

- insufficient storage facilities to safeguard explosives;
- lack of police transport for deployment;
- inadequate financial police resources to purchase necessary equipment, including sandbags and insulating tape;
- no sleeping facilities for the police during deployments; and
- problems with detonators used.

MECHEM noted that students were “eager to learn”, and that everyone passed the theoretical and practical tests.

Looking forward, MECHEM highlights a few issues in its consolidated training report:

- police members should work together as a team to support each other;
- if possible, trained IND members should be available to support police members when dealing with ERW; and
- all trained police members should receive basic demining/BAC training.

IND has shared a number of lessons learnt regarding the EOD training in the Northern provinces:²⁴

- the police assumed responsibility and continued to use equipment donated to identify and destroy UXO discovered by the civilian population;
- the police provided report to the IND on activities completed on an irregular basis;
- additional refresher training, training on reporting in accordance with IMSMA and replacement of consumable equipment is needed;
- the police needs a clear structure for the trained staff. The IND recommends the formation of provincial Bomb Squads or integration of the trained police into the Rapid Reaction Force; and
- standard operating procedures (SOPs) are needed to outline the responsibilities of various actors at the national, provincial and district levels.

More recently, the IND contracted AFRICOM to conduct Training of Trainer (ToT) with the IND Mobile Training Teams in 2012 – 2014.

AFRICOM will continue to support the IND with the development and equipment of three Mobile Training Teams until October 2015, with a view that the teams will be used to train the police to address residual contamination, once proactive mine clearance operations are completed in December 2014.

²³ MECHEM Consolidated report: EOD training on behalf of IND, Mozambique 5 October 2010 - 23 March 2011

²⁴ Presentation by Alberto Maverengue Augusto, Director of IND, during 13 MSP, Geneva, December 2013

The objective of AFRICOM's involvement is to 'build capacity with local police and government agencies in EOD/ERW operations, disposal of obsolete ammunitions stockpiles, saving life under hazardous conditions, quality assurance (QA) and Land Release procedures. These Train-the-Trainer missions are designed to put IND as the lead agency in build countrywide capacity with local government in the disposal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) upon the conclusion of demining operations in December 2014.'²⁵

The proposed dates for AFRICOM's training are:

- November 2014 - Gaza
- May 2015 - Maputo
- September 2015 - Inhambane

AFRICOM proposes that each mobile team should be equipped with a specific "package", facilitating EOD operations.²⁶

IND informed that the plan is to have 10 EOD-trained police officers in each Province by the end of 2015. IND has further suggested that EOD training should be included in the general training at the police academy.

²⁵ AFRICOM, draft concept of operations to support Mozambique HMA FY15, shared by AFRICOM, July 2014

²⁶ List of equipment package available in Annex III.

Addressing Residual Contamination

Northern Provinces

As of June 2014, IND has declared a total of six provinces to be 'mine-free':

1. Cabo Delgado (2012)
2. Niassa (2012)
3. Nampula (2011)
4. Zambezia (2010)
5. Gaza (2012)
6. Maputo (2014)

Proactive large scale humanitarian demining effectively came to an end in four northern provinces when HALO completed the "Mine Impact Free District" (MIFD) survey and closed its programme in the North in 2007. The MIFD survey resulted in the Mozambican Government formalizing and adopting the "Mine Free District" (MFD) Process, completed by 2012.

Between 1994 and 2007, HALO reported the destruction of 100,840 mines and 22,329 items of UXO in the Northern provinces. In comparison, during the finalisation of the MFD process between 2008 and 2012, 31 mines and 321 UXO were found and destroyed.

The GICHD travelled to three northern provinces (Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa) together with two IND staff members, to better understand the extent and nature of the residual contamination problem, and the level of national capacities that currently address it.

Below is a brief summary of key findings from meetings in Cabo Delgado and Niassa. Meetings in Nampula were unfortunately cancelled due to the arrival of the First Lady in the province. It should be noted that as far as the IND is aware, the Nampula PDC has not yet been established. In addition, there have been no reported EOD call-outs, which may account for the limited interest at the level of the Provincial Government in Niassa. Cluster bomb stockpiles, stored at the Nacala military ammunition store in Nampala, are currently being dealt with by NPA (with support from Fenix Insight Ltd), who are assisting with their safe management and disposal.

Cabo Delgado: key findings

- the public reports any suspected explosive objects to community leaders, who are instructed to inform the police/district government;
- commercial 'verification' takes place in conjunction with infrastructure/mining activities;
- the PDC is functional (regular meetings);
- the police conducts EOD call outs, often jointly with military engineers;
- transportation is a key challenge;
- the level of contamination is low. One item has been reported so far in 2014, a total of three EOD call outs took place in 2013; and
- police members who completed the 2010 EOD training are posted across the province, which means they do not work as a unified team; this is the principal reason they respond to call outs with the military engineers to form up a team, a collaboration that appears to be working well.

Niassa: key findings

- no additional mines have been discovered since IND declared it a "mine-free" province; there is a limited UXO problem (police/FADM destroyed a total of 30 UXO in 2013);
- occasional hazardous items are reported to, and managed by, the police;

- the PDC exists on paper but does not seem to be active in practice. The role and responsibilities of the PDC are not clear;
- since 2011 there have been issues with funding equipment and transport. The police have been effectively inactive since 2013, as there are no more detonators and limited explosives. They have been marking reported items but have not carried out any demolitions; as of June 2014, there were 11 outstanding spot tasks;
- the police expects the IND to provide equipment, whereas this should be the responsibility of the provincial government;
- the police have records of EOD work, and keep a list of outstanding call outs (11);
- all EOD work has been reported to the IND; and
- roles and responsibilities of the PDC and the police need to be clarified.

Nature and extent of residual contamination

A review of clearance results and the contamination situation in the Northern provinces provides a good overview of the extent and nature of the residual contamination problem post-

Of the total 31 mines found, 14 were destroyed during EOD call outs while 17 were found during clearance operations. Out of the 42 areas cleared after 2007, 17 mines were found in seven areas; no mines were found in 35 of the cleared areas (UXO items were found in seven of the 35 areas). In the areas where mines were found, four areas had one mine only. The fact that 35 areas were cleared, without discovering any mines, and that a further 15 areas were entirely cancelled suggest that there is a need for more efficient and effective survey, to avoid unnecessary clearance. This information also highlights the importance of implementing effective handover and reporting procedures, including inclusive information sharing, to ensure that the level of confidence in the released land is as high as possible, and that the survey/clearance/cancellation activities are accurately recorded at all relevant levels.

In summary, clearance information from the four Northern provinces illustrates that around 100,000 mines were reported as destroyed as a result of large-scale, proactive demining between 1994 and 2007. In the finalisation of the IND-adopted MFD process by 2012, only 17 mines were reported as destroyed from seven areas. As reported during the assessment visits to the north, items of UXO have been identified since 2013, but they are isolated and low in number.

National capacities needed to manage and address residual contamination

Mozambique's national capacities should be developed and structured to respond to the anticipated residual contamination problems in the most effective and efficient manner. It is imperative that national capacities correspond to the actual needs on the ground, that they are appropriate to the Mozambican context and sustainable; appreciating the available human and financial resources.



Responsible actors: EOD and mine clearance

The FADM

As mentioned above, AFRICOM started training the FADM in 2011, through an eight-week demining and EOD training. AFRICOM has also donated equipment to the FADM, including vehicles, metal detectors and PPEs.

The FADM has been involved in clearance activities, responsible for specific tasks, including around an Army ammunition deposit in Inhambane province, in collaboration with HI.²⁷ Based on several meetings with stakeholders in Mozambique, the assessment team can conclude that there is a general scepticism regarding FADM's capabilities to conduct effective and efficient demining and to manage resources in an accountable and transparent manner.

It is clear that AFRICOM's collaboration with FADM was fraught with challenges. A senior AFRICOM staff member, heavily involved in the training, noted several challenges related to the FADM, while underlying his reluctance to work with them again. Lack of motivation was highlighted as the principal challenge within FADM. In summary, key challenges include issues related to:

- accountability;
- transparency; and
- information-sharing.

The Police

As outlined above, MECHEM's training of police officers in the northern provinces has resulted in some EOD capacity within the police force.

Stakeholders agreed that it is appropriate to develop an EOD capacity within the police, stating several reasons, including:

- EOD training is already underway, a high degree of commitment has been noted;
- the police have a great geographical coverage and visibility, as they are present in most areas of Mozambique; and
- the police are, for many communities, the "natural" entity to report safety-related issues to, including suspicious hazardous objects.

Given the widespread presence of the police, they could play an important role in the reporting chain, serving as the first point of contact for communities, when suspicious hazardous object are reported. Their key responsibility would be to secure the area, ensure the safety of the local population, to conduct EOD (if they have the technical expertise and necessary resources) and to report to the coordinating body.

Key challenges related to the police's ability to effectively take on the responsibility to address residual contamination include:

- lack of resources and limited capacity;
- concerns related to the effectiveness of its chain of command;

²⁷ The task was reportedly divided into two parts. HI cleared one area and the Army cleared the second half. HI reportedly conducted QA of the area cleared by the Army. (Interview with HI Mine Action Coordinator, Maputo June 2014)

- some informants have reservations concerning the police taking on more responsibilities, such as addressing residual contamination, and question what their incentive would be, if not accompanied by increased pay; and
- there is a general concern that placing the police in charge of EOD/demining risks resulting in inefficient and ineffective activities, with poor results.

Post-completion regulatory institution

The IND has since its creation in 1999 fallen under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), a decision viewed as appropriate and strategic, as it resulted in significant international exposure for the mine action programme; instrumental in securing international funding and support.

Presidential Decree No. 18/95 of May 1999 that established the IND mandates the institution to carry out certain tasks, responding to the specific context and needs of a country severely affected by landmines. The mandate includes to: draft policies and strategies, define demining priorities, produce action plans and lead, coordinate and control mine clearance activities in Mozambique. Key responsibilities also include monitoring, quality control and information management.²⁸

The transition from a pro-active phase of humanitarian demining to a reactive phase should ideally be accompanied by a restructuring and shift of the IND from the MoFA to a more appropriate institutional home, given the expected problems and challenges at hand. Acknowledging the above-mentioned transition, it is important to examine the needs that a residual contamination context will bring about. As highlighted above, the residual contamination problem in provinces declared “mine-free” can provide a useful indication of what can be expected in remaining provinces, where proactive mine clearance is still ongoing. A brief analysis of available residual contamination information from Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces illustrates that the residual contamination has been predominantly UXO, with only one landmine reported so far.

Given the nature and extent of the residual contamination problem (based on the situation in the Northern provinces), a future regulatory institution may have the following key responsibilities:

- information and knowledge management;
- EOD training; and
- accreditation / quality assurance (including of commercial companies).

Future home of a regulatory institution: key options

The MoFA commissioned an internal study in 2013, looking into the transition of a number of institutes (including IND), that currently fall under the MoFA. The study concludes that, once Mozambique is declared mine free, IND should be transferred from the MoFA to the ministry of Defence (MoD). It further recommends that a specific mine action unit should be established within the MoD.

²⁸ APMBC A5 extension request, 2008, *ibid*.

The assessment team met with senior representatives from key ministries, considered to be potential options for IND's future institutional home.²⁹ Below is a brief summary of opportunities and challenges related to ministerial options for a future institutional home.

The MoD

Opportunities

A limited number of informants pointed out that a future institutional home within the MoD may facilitate coordination with mine action programmes in neighbouring countries, in particular Zimbabwe.³⁰

Challenges

Most respondents expressed concern at the prospect of a future institute being housed at the MoD.

Transparency and accountability

Given the sensitive nature of the MoD's role and responsibilities, there is a concern that this could result in limited transparency and accountability which could negatively impact on future clearance activities and information-sharing. Most informants explicitly pointed out that they fear that a future institutional home within the MoD could jeopardise transparent activities and sound information management, including information-sharing. Concerns related to the management of residual contamination being politicised should it fall under the MoD were also expressed by several informants.

The fact that the MoD is a centralised ministry could represent an additional challenge in the future management of residual contamination, given the importance of sound coordination and collaboration with provincial governments and local communities.

The Ministry of Interior (Moi)

Opportunities

The fact that the police falls under the Moi may mean that the Moi would be in a good position to coordinate with the police and to encourage it to implement future EOD activities in the most effective and efficient manner. Some informants underlined the Moi's level of authority and the positive influence this could have in a residual contamination context, in which the police would most likely play an increasingly important role. It appears that the Moi is generally viewed as more transparent than the MoD.

Challenges

Some informants highlighted concerns related to MOI's credibility and transparency. For example, one reference was made to Mozambique's riot police (Forca de intervencao rapida (FIR)), which has been criticised for excessive use of violence during the recent local elections.

²⁹ Not in order of preference.

³⁰ MoD noted that the Zimbabwe Mine Action centre (ZMAC) preferred to liaise with the MoD rather than the IND, given the military profile of the ZMAC.

The Ministry of Administration and Territorial Affairs (MAE)

The MAE is responsible for the administration of the laws overseeing local government.³¹ Local government is enshrined in the constitution as amended by Law No. 9/96: The tasks of local authorities are to:

- organise the participation of citizens in finding a solution to the community problems;
- promote local development; and
- strengthen and consolidate democracy within the framework of Mozambican state unity.

Opportunities

Previous experience

The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) transferred from the MoFA to the MAE in 2005. This shift is generally seen as a success by external partners and the Government of Mozambique. The principal rationale behind the move was the changing environment; under the MoFA, the INGC's principal responsibility was to receive and disperse international funding to relevant implementing actors. In contrast, under the MAE, the INGC is directly responsible for managing disasters. The INGC's transfer from the MoFA to the MAE was accompanied by a shift in funding from disaster management activities being predominantly internationally funded to relying primarily on national funding. The INGC underlined that the ease with which its institutional home shifted from the MoFA to the MAE was partly due to a general change in the disaster management approach in Mozambique. The new approach, in combination with the shift in funding sources resulted in an agreement that the MoFA would no longer be an appropriate institutional home.

Community connections

In contrast to the MoD, the MAE is decentralised and, thanks to its mandate, regarded as the Ministry with the closest connections with local communities, something that would be valuable in the future management of residual contamination.

Approachable

The MAE is further regarded as an "open" and approachable ministry, a precondition for the effective facilitation of future coordination and information-sharing with the relevant actors, including at the provincial and district levels.

Challenges

Some stakeholders expressed concern that the MAE may not have enough "authority" to house a future institution in the most effective manner, keeping in mind that coordination with the police and the FADM will be essential. Regardless of this potential limitation, however, informants still regard the MAE as the most appropriate home for a future institution.

³¹ <http://www.clgf.org.uk/userfiles/1/files/Mozambique%20local%20government%20profile%202011-12.pdf>

Findings and Recommendations

What is residual contamination?

Acknowledging the APMBC's definition of a 'mined area' and IMAS' definition of 'residual risk', it is logical to define residual contamination as the sites or areas where mines and other ERW are discovered after all confirmed or suspected hazardous areas have been processed and considered fit for normal human use (at least with respect to the surface and immediate subsurface of these areas).

Residual contamination does not amount to locations or areas which, on the basis of evidence gathered through non-technical and/or technical survey and the analysis of any existing data relevant to the associated site/area, are known by national authorities to be either confirmed or suspected hazardous areas.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a plan, detailing how areas that are currently categorised as 'residual minefields' will be analysed.
- ✓ Re-examine the information that led to areas being entered into the IMSMA database as 'residual minefields.' Carry out a desk assessment and revisit these areas to conduct non-technical surveys to determine if there is any existing basis of evidence for them to be considered suspected hazardous areas and if any can be cancelled. Regarding recording areas as SHAs, it is important to underline that the IMAS notes, "*inaccessible areas, or areas with limited information available, should not by default be recorded as SHA. SHAs should only be recorded in a database when there is sufficient evidence to justify doing so.*"³²
- ✓ Re-classify remaining areas that are currently categorised as 'residual minefields' in IMSMA, reflecting the findings of the above survey activities and analysis and develop a technical survey and clearance plan to address the remaining suspected and/or confirmed hazardous areas accordingly.
- ✓ Ensure IMSMA does not contain any areas categorised as 'residual minefields' while proactive demining is still ongoing and until areas that are truly residual (previously unknown) are discovered after all SHAs and CHAs have been processed and considered fit for normal human use.

Extent and nature of the residual contamination problem

A clear understanding of the problem at hand is a precondition for predicting what the future challenges are likely to be, and what national capacities will be needed to address them.

Assuming that the situation in the 'mine-free' Northern Provinces is indicative of what can be expected in the rest of the country, one can predict that the residual contamination problem will be limited, mainly consisting of UXO.

³² IMAS 07.11, *Land Release*, March 2013, <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/MAS/documents/imas-international-standards/english/series-07/IMAS-07.11-Ed.1-Am2.pdf>

Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop sustainable national capacities that are appropriate to the Mozambican context.
- ✓ Develop and sustain national EOD capacity within the police. Given the identified strengths and opportunities, the police is the most suitable actor to be responsible for addressing residual UXO/ERW contamination (spot tasks).
- ✓ Allocate residual demining tasks to the FADM (area tasks).

Post-completion context and needs for a regulatory institute

The IND was established in 1999, mandated to carry out specific tasks, reflecting the problems at the time. The transition from decades of proactive survey and mine clearance (by international operators) to predominantly reactive responses to reported threats (to be dealt with by national actors) will result in a new context with different problems and distinct needs.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Analyse future anticipated problem and develop capacities accordingly.
- ✓ Develop a future regulatory structure and capacities based on actual needs; ensure it is appropriate and sustainable.
- ✓ Secure a future regulatory institutional home within the MAE.
- ✓ Modify/renew the mandate as appropriate (name change).

National stakeholders, national ownership and sustainability

The transition from a proactive mine action programme to a post-completion context is expected to be accompanied by a shift to greater national ownership, including regarding managing the problem and funding the activities. National commitment will be essential to ensure necessary resources are made available.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Secure commitment to addressing residual contamination at the highest level of relevant actors (MAE, MoI, MoD), through effective and regular coordination and information sharing.
- ✓ Secure financial commitment for the costs associated with managing residual contamination.

Roles and responsibilities

Mozambique's transition to a residual contamination context will require a careful examination of the various stakeholders involved, and an agreement on their respective roles and

responsibilities. Transparency and clarity will be essential to ensure effective and efficient management of residual contamination, including coordination and information management.

The involvement of the PDCs is likely to be greater in the future, given the expected increased involvement of provincial government structures. It appears, however, that the PDCs' capacities and resources are at times limited and that their roles and responsibilities would benefit from being clarified.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a national policy and/or SOPs on the management of residual contamination, defining key actors' roles and responsibilities, including stipulating resource allocation and division of labour.
- ✓ Ensure reporting structures are transparent and known to everyone.
- ✓ Review and clarify the mandate, roles and responsibilities of the PDCs.

Information management: a precondition for effective coordination

Information management, including the management of the national IMSMA data base, is one of IND's key responsibilities. It will be crucial to ensure that relevant information is accurate, accessible, available and up-to-date in a residual contamination context.

Recommendation:

- ✓ Ensure effective information management. Information related to future accidents and activities should be collected, stored, analysed, updated and shared, to facilitate the effective and efficient management of residual contamination.

Annexes

Annex I: Assessment TOR

<p style="text-align: center;">TERMS OF REFERENCE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING OF</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL CAPACITY TO MANAGE RESIDUAL UXO AND OTHER ERW</p>

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

After more than 20 years of demining operations, Mozambique is nearing completion of active demining operations in accordance with its obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The Government of Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND) has presented a plan to conclude demining of all known mined areas by 31 December 2014. This achievement marks a significant milestone for a country once-considered to be one of the most heavily affected in the world. However, like any country that has suffered through modern warfare, Mozambique will face a continuing threat from residual UXO and other Explosive Remnants of War for years to come. In order to address the residual threat from UXO in provinces where all known mined areas are already cleared, the UNDP and IND have conducted some training and equipping of the police in Explosive Ordinance Disposal. As well, Provincial Mine Action Commissions have been established in 9 of the 10 provinces to help coordinate demining operations at a provincial and local level. Provincial Demining Commissions are also intended to play a role in coordinating and reporting on any UXO or ERW incidents after deminers have concluded operations in the province.

Over the years, the Government of Mozambique and International Partners have made significant investments to build a national Mine Action Coordination Centre, namely the IND, that has the responsibility to coordinate all activities related to Mine Action in Mozambique. Once the objective of clearing all of the known mined areas in Mozambique has been completed, the future of IND is unclear.

As part of the UNDP's project to 'Support the National Demining Programme', the UNDP and the Government of Mozambique are interested in conducting a forward looking capacity assessment and mapping to assess how the existing capacity of the IND and other government institutions can be adapted to provide a sustainable national capacity capable of addressing the long-term residual threat of UXO and other ERW after the completion of large-scale active demining operations. In this manner, the UNDP and partners intend to ensure that the capacity and investment in the IND is not lost following the completion of demining and that a sustainable national capacity is in place to ensure an appropriate response to the threat to civilians' safety and security posed by residual UXO and ERW.

2. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To conduct a capacity assessment and mapping of the IND and other relevant government institutions that will provide recommendations to the Government of Mozambique for the transition of IND and the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to the manage and respond to residual UXO and ERW issues in Mozambique.

3. SCOPE

To accomplish the above objective the capacity assessment and mapping exercise should include the following topics:

- The mandate and legislative framework of IND and mine action operations in Mozambique
- National Legislation and regulatory framework for the production, transfer, stockpile and use of explosives in Mozambique
- Structure and mapping of relevant capacities for management of residual UXO and ERW in the IND, including but not limited to:
 - licensing and contracting of operators;
 - establishment and maintenance of national standards;
 - Quality Assurance and Quality Control of mine action activities;
 - Information Management
- Review and Capacity Assessment of the Provincial Demining Commissions
- Review of mandates and capacities of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Planning and Development and Ministry of Administration and State Affairs (MAE)

4. METHODOLOGY

The capacity assessment will require research to be conducted in Maputo Mozambique and possible visits to Provincial capitals. The following methodology should be used to achieve the objectives of the survey:

- Desktop research
- Key informant interviews with *inter alia*:
 - National Demining Institute including Director and heads of departments
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Ministry of Interior
 - Ministry of Defence
 - Ministry of Planning and Development
 - Ministry of Administration and Territorial Affairs (MAE)
 - National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)
 - Armed Defense Forces of Mozambique (FADM) Engineering Unit
 - Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM)
 - Provincial Demining Commissions
 - Humanitarian Demining Operators (Apopo, Halo Trust, Handicap International)

5. EXPECTED RESULTS AND DELIVERABLES

Research conducted for the capacity assessment and mapping exercise should result in the following key deliverables:

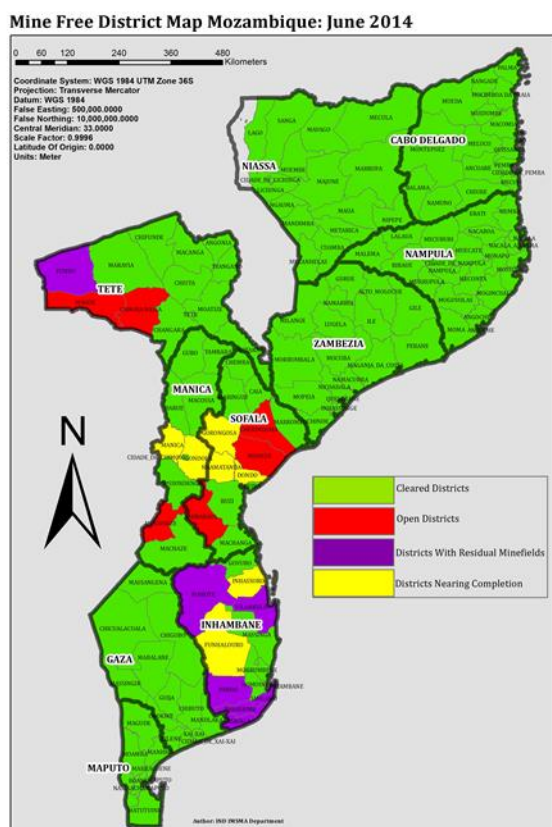
- 1) A final report to include a listing of all relevant actors, their capacities and possible future roles in the management of explosives and residual threats from UXO and ERW. The final report should also include key recommendations to provide guidance on the following questions:
 - a. How can the government of Mozambique best utilize the capacity of IND in the future to address residual threats of UXO and management of explosives in Mozambique?
 - b. What should be done with the current IND database of clearance records to ensure it is available for future use?

Annex II: Individuals interviewed

Name	Title	Organisation
Alberto Augusto	Director	IND
Antonio Belchior Vaz Martins	Head, Operations Department	IND
Thomas Cuve	Chief of Human Resources	IND
Robert Afreda	Information Management Advisor	NPA
Mario Inacio Omia	Provincial Permanent Secretary	Maputo Provincial Demining Commission
Joao Tiago Meneses Machado Ribeiro	Director General	National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)
Oliver Hyde-Smith	Programme Manager	HALO Trust
Coronel Dias Esquinar Jaqueta	Head, Engineering, Army Command	Ministry of Defence
Tess Tewelde	Programme Manager	APOPO
Jack Holly	HMA Programme Manager	USAFRICOM
Lewis Gitter	Political Officer	Embassy of the U.S.
Aderito Ismael	Mine Action Coordinator	Handicap International (HI)
Zefanias Senete Mabie Muhate	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Interior
Alvaro Manhique	Chief of Command, Police	
Placido Nerino Pereira	National Director	Ministry of State Administration (MAE)
Itsuroh Abe	Coordinator for Economic Cooperation	Embassy of Japan
Filipe Chidumo	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

		cooperation
Sara Bernard	Chief, OSC Mozambique	Embassy of the US
Stephen du Preez	Portfolio Manager Operations, Country Manager, Mozambique	MECHEM
Mario Nunes	Programme Manager	NPA
Jemima Gordon-Duff	Governance Adviser	DfID
Policarpo de Rogerio Napica	Director (representing the Permanent Secretary Provincial Government)	DPCA (Ministry of Environment)
Chavier Nira	EOD Officer	Provincial Police Cabo Delgado
Veronica Ernesto Langa	Permanent Secretary (Provincial Demining Commission)	Provincial Government Niassa
Joaquim Nibo	Police Commander	Provincial Police Niassa
Filipe Henrique Gelo	Director de Departamento de Protecao	Provincial Police Niassa

Annex II: IND contamination maps



As of June 2014, the number of remaining tasks by Province is illustrated in table below:

Province	Remaining Tasks	Area Suspended (sqm)	Area On Going (sqm)	Residual Area (sqm)	Open Area (sqm)
Inhambane	43	0	0	116,105	104,120
Manica	108	11,878	403,382	0	586,289
Sofala	317	190,865	20,793	0	2,893,104
Tete	10	0	20,437	750	1,328,445
Grand Total	478	202,743	444,612	116,855	4,911,958

Annex III: AFRICOM equipment package for mobile teams

Proposed Equipment Package per Mobile Team

- Minelab Detectors x 4
- Vallons w/Large Loops x 2
- Shonstat metal detector x 1
- Demo Box x 1
- PPE x 4 sets
- Demining Tool Sets x 4
- Hook and Line Kit x 1
- Range Finder x 1
- Binos x 1
- GPS x 1
- Video Package x 1
- Lesson Guides
- Student Guides