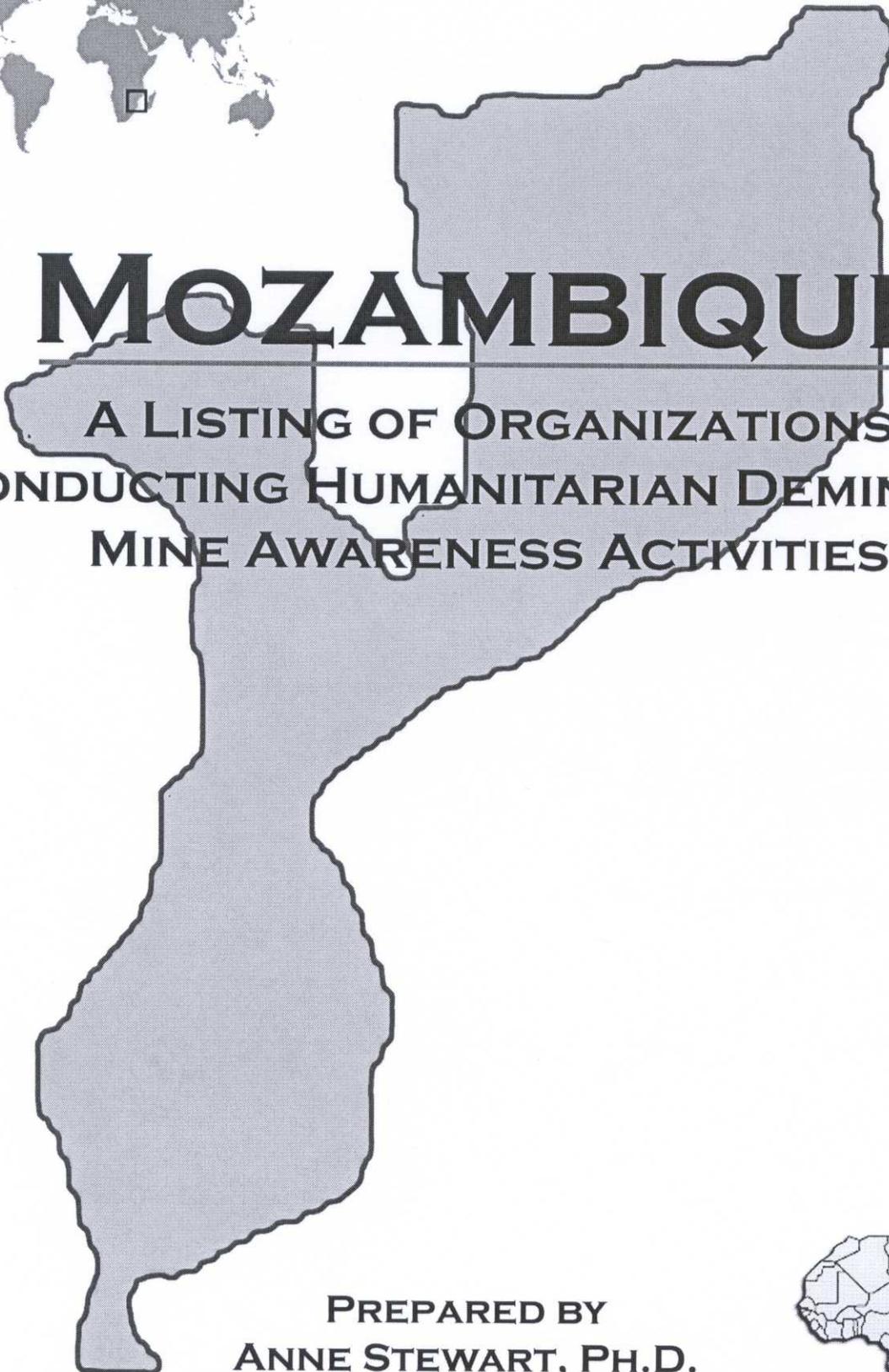


MOZAMBIQUE

A LISTING OF ORGANIZATIONS
CONDUCTING HUMANITARIAN DEMINING/
MINE AWARENESS ACTIVITIES



PREPARED BY
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JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY



Mozambique

A Listing of Organizations Conducting Humanitarian Demining/ Mine Awareness Activities

Prepared by
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Humanitarian Demining Center
James Madison University

For partial fulfillment of Broad Agency Announcement,
Task 3.3.1

For Star Mountain, Incorporated
January 1998

Mozambique

Listing of Organizations Conducting Humanitarian Demining/ Mine Awareness Activities

The following list describes organizations that have been active in conducting humanitarian demining activities in Mozambique. The list includes NGO's, IO's, commercial firms, governmental and military organizations. Printouts for some organizations with websites are included in Appendix A and are coded with an asterisk in the list.

African Women's Alliance for Mobilizing Action (AWAMA)

AWAMA is an organization that seeks to support African communities in meeting social and economic needs.

Activities

- Landmine clearance
- Social and economic development
- Victim assistance
- Mine awareness education

c/o FBLP

Av. 25 de Setembro 1230-7th Floor
Maputo, Mozambique

Telephone/FAX: 258 429530

Contact person: Thelma Venichand
Telephone: (703) 352 5500

Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance (CAMEO)*

The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security (CAMEO Security) is a non-profit charitable organization that provides humanitarian landmine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) in societies that have been affected by war.

CAMEO Security,
1009 Oak Crescent,
Cornwall, Ontario
Canada K6J 2N2

http://www.cameo.org/contact/info_request.html

Activities:

- Mine Awareness Education

- Survey, Mapping and Marketing
- Mine Clearance

Telephone: (613) 936-6815

Fax: (613) 936-6635

Cooperation Canada Mozambique*

Cooperation Canada Mozambique (COCAMO) with the collective work of fifteen Canadian NGO's, church groups, labor unions' humanity funds, and solidarity groups work to support community groups and popular organizations in Nampula, Mozambique.

Activities:

Demining Training

Cooperation Canada Mozambique

323 Chapel Street

Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z2

<http://www.cocamo.com/who.htm>

Contact Person:

Michael O'Connor

Telephone: +1 613 233 4033

Fax: +1 613 233 7266

E-mail: cocamo@magma.com

HALO Trust

HALO-the Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organization, is a relief organization based in Great Britain that specializes in mine clearance and training.

Activities:

- Mine Clearance and Training

Halo Trust

P.O. Box 7712

London, United Kingdom SW1V 3ZA

Telephone: 0 171 281 9244

Handicap International (HI)*

Handicap International develops programs for persons with disabilities that promote autonomy and integration of into the community. The organization works especially in developing countries and crisis situations.

Activities:

- Humanitarian Demining Operations
- Mine Awareness/Mine Risk Education

Handicap International-Belgium
67 Rue De Spa
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium

<http://www.handicap-international.org/english/index.html>

Contact Person:

Mr. Vincent Stainier
Telephone: +32 (2) 280 16 01
Fax: +32 (2) 230 60 30 / 230 95 14

Country Director:

Phillipe Dicquemare
Telephone: 258-1-428653/421164/429089
Fax: 258-1-421161

Mr. A. Novela

(himozdir@mail.tropical.co.mz)

Mechem

Mechem is a division of Denel's Systems Group. This engineering service offers research and development facilities and specialized products.

Activities:

- *specialized product development
- *landmine detection
- *mechanized demining
- *road clearance
- *major power line clearance

Email: Info@denel.co.za

MineTech (GTZ Contract)*

A professional world-wide organization that is registered with the UN in New York. They provide complete logistical, communications, and transport structure for mine clearance activities.

Activities:

- Mine Clearance

22 York Avenue
Highlands, Harare
Zimbabwe

<http://www.zimtrade.co.zw/PROFILES/MINETECH/INDEX.HTM>

Telephone: (263-4) 746230, 746682, 746791, 746902

Fax: (263-4) 776531, 776216

Alternate Fax: (263-4) 735 615

E-mail: minetech@harare.iafrica.com

Mozambique Red Cross (MRC)*

The ICRC's Goal is to assist victims of war and violence and to uphold humanitarian policies that restrict armed violence.

Activities:

- Mine Awareness Programs

ICRC Regional Delegation
9, Downie Avenue
Belgravia
P.O. Box 3970
HARARE/Zimbabwe

<http://www.icrc.ch/unicc/icrcnews.nsf/>

<http://www.icrc.ch/unicc/icrcnews.nsf/1d5e656a4ed499ea412564db005664e9/20f9ca0b63db9566c12563420023ccea?OpenDocument>

ICRC Telephone: ++41 (22) 734 60 01

ICRC Fax: ++41 (22) 733 20 57

Director of Programmes: Ms. Eunice Mucache

National Demining Commission

The National Demining Commission (NDC) is involved in mine clearance in Mozambique. The NDC's mission is to promote an environment that is capable of growth and prosperity.

Activities:

- Mine Clearance

1746 Rua da Resistencia
block B, 6th floor
Maputo, Mozambique

Contact Person:

Mr. Augusto Nogueira
Telephone: 258-1-416134
Fax: 258-1-416153
E-mail: cnd@virconn.com

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)*

A non-governmental organization found in 1939, NPA works in thirty countries on more than 200 projects.

Activities:

- Mine Clearance Training
- Mine Dog Handler Training

AJUDA POPULAR DA NORUEGA
P.O. Box 2189
Maputo-Mozambique
Telephone: 255-51-667 249
E-mail: npa-tz@www.intafrica.com

<http://www.interpost.no/folkehjelp/english/engindex.html>

Resident Representative:

Uffe Hansen

Program Manager Mines:

Arne Oygard

Telephone: 258-52-22 505/182 (long term)

Fax: 258-52-22 184 (long term)

E-mail: ernst@npadmin.uem.mz

POWER the International Limb Project

Activities:

- Prosthetics/Orthotics workshops and clinics

RONCO

Ronco Consulting Corporation is a private company operating throughout the world that is involved in the location and neutralization of land mines and other UXO's. Ronco uses highly trained RONCO mine detection dogs as part of their integrative approach to land mine detection.

Activities:

- Mine clearance (incorporates dogs in clearance)

1995 University Avenue
Suite 520
Berkley, CA 94704
Telephone: (510) 548-3922
Fax: (510) 848-1983
E-mail: RonCoberK@aol.com

<http://www.demining.com/index2.html>

D.C. Contact Person:

Larry Saiers
2301 M Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20037

Telephone: (202) 785-2791
Fax: (202) 785-2078
E-mail: roncowash@aol.com

U.S. Defense Attache Office

American Embassy
Maputo, Mozambique
Department of Defense
Washington, D.C. 20521-2330

WO1: Jerry Philbrook
Telephone: 258-1-490714
Fax: 258-1-493731

Appendix A



The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

[Click here to add CAMEO to your favourites!](#)

The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security (CAMEO Security) is a non-profit charitable Society which has as its mission to provide safe, professional, and cost-effective humanitarian land mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) services in war-torn societies.



Background	Organization	History of Mines	Mission
Objects & Goals	Services	Presentations	Projects
Donor Links	Photo Gallery	Gurkha Personnel	Technical Info
Research and Development	Peacebuilding	Kid's Page	Fundraising Events
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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

Background of CAMEO Security

The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security (CAMEO Security) is a non-profit charitable Society headquartered in Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, which has as its mission to provide safe, professional, and cost-effective humanitarian land mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) services in war-torn societies. It is capable of deploying worldwide at reasonably short notice to respond to sudden threats to life and limb, and will not only provide initial humanitarian relief but will also organize and sustain the capacity of the host country to conduct its own land mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal in the longer term.

CAMEO was formed as result of the experiences of its members in developing countries. They recognized a place for their specialized skills in helping create indigenous humanitarian capabilities for landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance.

CAMEO Security was formed at the request of concerned Canadians as well as with the encouragement of the Government of Canada to enable direct Canadian civilian participation in the elimination of the scourge of land mines, the principal victims of which are women and children.

CAMEO Security utilizes Canadian industrial capacity to respond to this threat, and will actively seek to transfer Canadian technology to the victimized country to enable them to establish and sustain their land mine clearance programs.

CAMEO Security utilizes former Canadian Military Engineer officers and specialists, and affiliates with other NGOs and agencies where required to fulfil its mission.

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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

Directors And Affiliates of CAMEO Security

Organizational Chart

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR MINE AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE SECURITY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President and CEO - Col(ret) James D. Megill, CD, P.Eng. MCSCE

Secretary-Treasurer - LCol(ret) Frank E. Jewsbury, CD, MASc, P.Eng.

Director Medical - LCol(ret) Dr. Peter Hudson, CD, FRCS

Director Field Operations - Maj(ret) Anthony J. Husher, B.C.Z.

Director Administration - Captain(SRR) Heather M. Megill, CD, MScT

Director International - Col(ret) David Harries, CD, PhD, P.Eng.

Executive Director - Col(ret) James D. Megill, CD, P.Eng. MCSCE

AFFILIATED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL

Gurkha Security Guards' EOD Trust (for emergency mine/UXO action)

Defence Remediation Incorporated (for project management)

Canadian Landmine Research Network (for victim assistance)

Operation Save Innocent Lives - Sudan (for Southern Sudan)

Wolf's Flat Ordnance Disposal Corporation (for Panama)

Sécuriplus (for Chile)

AGRA Inc. (for major reconstruction projects in mined societies)

CULTURAL REPRESENTATION and ADAPTATION

Somali-Canadian Aid (for Somaliland)

Christian Council of Mozambique (for Mozambique)

New Sudan Council of Churches (for Southern Sudan)

Igreja Evangélica Unida - Comunhão Anglicana em Angola (for Angola)

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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

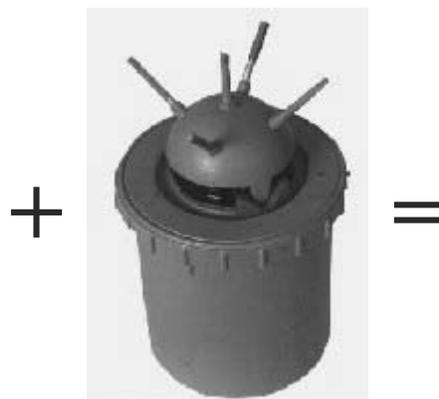
Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

MISSION STATEMENT

1. The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance (CAMEO) Security has as its primary mission the saving of life and limb from land mine and unexploded ordnance accidents. The majority of victims of such accidents are women and children who have to pass through these unmarked minefields to obtain food and fuel for their starving families, which underscores the absolute essentiality of this mission. This mission includes the building of a national capacity in the affected country to continue this work once CAMEO has withdrawn, and assistance in the rehabilitation of mine victims.
 - 1.1 At the same time as it acts to remove existing land mine hazards in war-torn societies, CAMEO intends to strongly advocate a world-wide ban on the production, transfer, and use of anti-personnel land mines so that this scourge of humanity may be eliminated from the world once and for all.



The Fatal Formula



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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

CAMEO Security Corporate Objects and Goals

Objects of the Society

To accomplish the Society's Mission, CAMEO Security has registered six primary Objects of the Corporation:

- To engage in humanitarian mine clearance;
- To engage in humanitarian explosive ordnance disposal;
- To engage in live-firing area clearance and environmental clean-up;
- To engage in land mine and explosive ordnance awareness training;
- To engage in land mine and battle area surveys; and
- To provide training and assistance to others in the carrying out of all of the above activities.

Each of these Objects is described in detail below.

- 2.1 To engage in humanitarian mine clearance.** In Angola in August 1994, there were approximately 70,000 amputees out of a population of 10 million, and at least an equal number of people killed. The majority of the victims are not soldiers, but civilians, and of the civilians killed or maimed the majority are women and children, who become casualties as they forage for food and firewood for their starving families. Many of these cases go unreported because the victim is alone or it is night at the time the accident occurs, and many of those originally only maimed die from inadequate treatment being available or from gangrene because there are no disinfectants. Still others die because the blood they require to survive the operation is tainted with HIV and/or Hepatitis B. Even those whose amputations are successful still have to have their limb sawed off with no anaesthetic available in many cases, and even the saw is not sterile because there is no autoclave available to sterilize tools for such operations.

The intense pain and shock of landmine injuries are severely traumatic experiences which cause long-term psychological disorders in a significant proportion of victims, particularly the young whose remaining 50+ years of physical life become distorted beyond repair.

- 2.1.1** In Cambodia, for example, one young man was blown up by a mine and his companion went for help - when they returned, the man had hanged himself from a tree because he felt he had no useful life without all his limbs. Nearly a quarter of the war casualties treated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are mine victims, and of these mine victims, as many as 80% (Georgia 1994/95) are civilians. In Somalia in 1991, 74.6% of mine victims were children, and these were the ones which were reported. Some 85% of child victims die before they reach hospital and therefore do not appear in most statistics. It is abundantly clear that the only measure which can really save lives is the preventive measure which forms the substance of this Object - mine clearance removes the hazard, and these other pitfalls are concomitantly obviated.
- 2.1.2** Land mines are not a form of munition, because a munition needs a mechanism to aim and fire it; rather, land mines are weapons in their own right, and they and booby traps (often mixed with mines) are the only weapons where the victim triggers his or her own destruction. Anti-personnel mines are particularly indiscriminate, having been originally placed to act against soldiers but act against civilians equally severely. Furthermore, many of these have been placed on purpose in areas where civilians are likely to go just to disrupt traffic patterns and deny the use of facilities, and these silent killers are like eternally vigilant unsleeping sentries for whom the war is never over regardless of a signed peace accord. Most of their locations are never marked, and in many cases the persons who laid them were killed and the knowledge of the locations died with them.
- 2.1.3** To conduct humanitarian mine clearance, CAMEO Security will be using former Canadian Military Engineer mine and explosives experts who have considerable experience with the Canadian Forces peacekeeping missions where they have dealt with the land mine hazard to the peacekeepers. CAMEO's personnel have hands-on experience in mine action in Pakistan (for Afghanis), Cambodia, Kuwait, the former Yugoslavia, and other smaller sites such as Haiti. For immediate response, CAMEO Security will be using former Gurkha military engineers from the British Army through an arrangement with the Gurkha Security Guards {GSG (EOD) Trust} from Nepal, because these individuals can respond within two weeks to crisis centres and will stabilize the area until the Canadian contingent arrives. For rapid area detection of mines, CAMEO Security will utilize mine search dogs trained by Detector Dog Services International located in Calgary, Alberta.
- 2.2** **To engage in humanitarian explosive ordnance disposal** is the object which represents a final solution to the hazard of unexploded aerial bombs, artillery shells, mortar bombs, rocket grenades, and smaller types of munitions. In Laos, there are millions of "bombies", as they are called by the Laotians, which are the small bomblets spread by the dropping of cluster bombs over Laos during the Viet Nam War. The bomblets act in many ways like mines, especially anti-personnel mines which have been dropped aurally, such as the hundreds of thousands of "butterfly" mines dropped by the Soviet Union on Afghanistan. These latter mines were particularly insidious, because they were painted in bright designs and colours expressly to attract children to pick them up and by so doing be cruelly maimed or killed. Their sole purpose in being dropped was to sow terror throughout the mined area and paralyse the local population from moving out of the settlement areas.
- 2.2.1** In many former battle areas, unexploded ordnance (UXO) is equally the hazard that mines are, because of the volume of shells fired during the battle. Although the shell may not have exploded upon impact, it may be so sensitive that a small child might set it off just by tripping over it. In Europe, shells from World War I are still turning up in farmers' fields, having originally been buried upon impact but subsequently slowly percolating to the surface over time.

- 2.2.2** To accomplish this Object, CAMEO Security will utilize the same former Canadian Military Engineers experts and Gurkha specialists. In most hazard areas, UXO are present along with mines, and both the first and second Objects will usually be tackled simultaneously. Mine search dogs can also be used in this Object, because it is the explosive they smell rather than the mine or UXO itself.
- 2.3** **To engage in live-firing area clearance and environmental clean-up** is particularly important in built-up areas such as towns and villages. In this instance, most of the locations of mines and UXO hazards are known, but the settlement has to be "sanitized" to ensure a safe return to productive use of all facilities. This third Object of CAMEO Security comes into play during reintegration and reconstruction of communities once the emergency is over.
- 2.3.1** This Object will be accomplished using the former Canadian Military Engineer personnel to organize and lead teams of volunteer local inhabitants, some of the latter who will have been earlier trained by CAMEO personnel in mine clearance and explosives technology. It is also intended for CAMEO to act as a field test site for Canadian technology to be transferred to the re-building society, and under this Object, a mechanical explosive vapour detector machine like the one made by CPAD Technologies of Ottawa could be employed, for example.
- 2.3.2** These first three objects represent the "final solution" to the mine and UXO hazard in a particular area or community, but because clearance is extremely slow and costly work (it takes 50 people one year to clear one square kilometre of mined area regardless of the number of mines found), CAMEO also has objects which are designed to adapt people to living with the mine hazard until the mines can be safely removed.
- 2.4** **To engage in land mine and explosive ordnance awareness training** is the first activity to be undertaken upon entering a mined area, because it is immediately effective in reducing the casualty rate, although it does not eliminate the probability of casualties as only actual clearance can do that. Mine awareness education is essential for all inhabitants of mined areas, and is best taught to local community leaders who in turn make it a continuing topic of community education. It is not a "one-shot" activity, but rather is a continuing requirement as long as there are mines in the area where community dwellers work or play, which could be for two or more generations.
- 2.4.1** Mine awareness seeks to adapt individuals' life styles to include living with the mine hazard. In the same way as a parent in Canada will instill in the child the absolute need to look both ways before crossing a busy street, mine awareness education will instill in the individual the absolute need to stay on the cleared path and never take shortcuts, as well as never picking up objects from the ground which they themselves did not put down there, etc. It is a huge challenge, but is paramount to the safety of all persons in a community, particularly the young, who tend to be inquisitive to the point of self-destruction.
- 2.4.2** As well, one is taught to recognize mines and UXO, and what to do upon encountering them, including the safe extraction of a land mine victim from a minefield. Mine awareness education is particularly important for returning refugees and internally-displaced persons (IDP) before they return to their traditional areas, because they must be made to realize that these areas are not the same as when they left but rather have since been mined. Complacency kills.

- 2.4.3** The methods to be used in teaching mine and UXO awareness include the full range of audio and visual teaching procedures. It has been found that puppet shows are particularly attractive to rural African children, for example, and the mine awareness message can very effectively be taught in such a medium. Since most rural villages will probably not have electric power, the use of TV and radio will be concentrated on the larger urban centres, although a vehicle containing audio/visual aids along with a portable generator can create considerable interest in such settlements. Similarly, many children will not be able to read, so published material will concentrate on imagery for its lessons. For smaller settlements, it has proven very effective to enlist the services of village elders and community leaders, and these trusted individuals will be most effective in putting forth the mine awareness message to community groups. At the same time as the mine awareness message is being passed, a system to deal with unexpected casualties will be set up by these same elders and leaders.
- 2.4.4** Under this Object, it is also intended to promote donor country mine awareness and keep pressing for a total world-wide ban on the production, transfer, and use of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Canadian Government international leadership in this area. CAMEO personnel have already participated in community meetings in Ontario and upper New York State to promote Canadian and US understanding of the devastating mine hazard present in war-torn societies and the means to assist these countries to build up their indigenous capacity to undertake mine relief work.
- 2.5** **To engage in land mine and battle area surveys**, CAMEO will be seeking assistance from the National Defence Geomatics Directorate to accomplish digital mapping based on Canadian geographical information system (GIS) technology, in which Canada is a world leader. CAMEO will record all mines and mined areas found in digitized format capable of being placed on digital maps. This system is now being set up by the National Demining Commission of Mozambique using German Project Coordination, a specialist NGO. All of CAMEO's mine survey and marking operations will be conducted in a manner compatible with the Mozambican national system of mine marking and recording.
- 2.5.1** This Object is an essential precursor to the actual clearance of minefields and battle areas, because it not only locates the mines but also their number and density, and allows appropriate mine clearance plans to be made in accordance with national reconstruction and rehabilitation priorities as well as available personnel and equipment. It is appropriately done in conjunction with mine awareness education, because the mine awareness education includes training locals how to identify and report mines in their various villages or settlements. CAMEO personnel have over ten years of experience in this area, having begun their mine awareness and mine survey training activities as a part of the Canadian Military Engineers Team in Pakistan training Afghani refugees before they returned to their homeland.
- 2.6** **To provide training and assistance to others in the carrying out of all of the above activities** is the sixth Object of CAMEO Security, but it is really an integral part of all the other five Objects. The aim of CAMEO's humanitarian missions is not only to provide immediate relief but also to build up a national capacity to reduce and eventually eliminate the need for further relief. In the case of land mine clearance, it is foreseen that CAMEO could provide advice to the national government on the formation of an Institute to regulate all mine clearance within the country, because such clearance will take many decades to complete. World War I bombs are still turning up in farmers' fields in Europe, for example, and the same will be true for many minefields in the third world. There are over 110 million mines estimated to be in the ground at present, and the current rate of removal is only about 100,000 per year world-wide. Furthermore, mines continue to be manufactured and planted,



The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

What Does CAMEO Security Do?

- Humanitarian land mine action to include
 - Land mine and unexploded ordnance awareness education
 - Land mine survey, reporting, marking, and mapping
 - Land mine clearance and quality assurance
 - Special methods and procedures such as mine search dogs
 - Training locals in all of these areas to build a national capacity
- Explosive ordnance disposal
 - Battle area surveys and clearance
 - Range and training area clearance
 - Environmental cleanup
- Protective security for humanitarian relief operations
 - Building inspection and booby-trap clearance
 - Aid distribution area sweeps and physical security
 - Personal security for humanitarian relief workers

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Association Projects in Mozambique



CAMEO Papers

- [Project Proposal](#)
- [Detailed Map](#)
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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

CAMEO SECURITY PROJECT PROPOSAL

HUMANITARIAN LAND MINE AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE CLEARANCE

NAMPULA PROVINCE, THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTION

1. The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance (CAMEO) Security was organized in February 1997 as a charitable not-for-profit Society to provide professional, safe, efficient, and cost-effective humanitarian land mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal services in war-torn societies to save lives and to assist land mine victims.

1.1 Headquartered in Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, CAMEO utilizes the services of former Canadian Military Engineers personnel who have been extensively experienced in land mine clearance and associated activities during their peacekeeping services whilst in uniform. To provide a quick reaction service, CAMEO also maintains working links with the Gurkha Security Guards (EOD) Trust based in the United Kingdom, which maintains a roster of former British Army Gurkha military engineers who are employed on humanitarian land mine and explosive ordnance clearance duties world-wide.

1.1.1 CAMEO personnel have conducted land mine clearance operations in Mozambique, Angola, Cambodia, Kuwait, and the former Yugoslavia, and have educated Afghani people in mine awareness whilst refugees in Pakistan. They are also fully experienced in mine survey and marking as well as mine database management, and are expert in training many different nationalities in all aspects of land mine action and explosive ordnance disposal.

2. **CAMEO Security's specific capabilities** include:

- Land mine and UXO awareness education and training;
- Mined area reconnaissance, survey, and mapping;
- Land mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance;
- Training programs in all aspects of land mine action;
- National capacity-building initiatives in mine action;
- Quality control/quality assurance of clearance operations
- Land mine and UXO accident investigations; and

- Advocacy for world-wide banning of anti-personnel mines.

2.1 Because military engineers are also trained in the construction and maintenance of buildings and municipal services such as water and power, CAMEO's complement of former military engineers has the additional capacity to advise communities in war-torn societies on reconstruction and rehabilitation of services once the land mine/UXO hazard has been eliminated.

BACKGROUND TO THE MINE PROBLEM IN MOZAMBIQUE

3. The mine problem in Mozambique has evolved over twenty-five years of almost continuous warfare, both declared and undeclared, and has resulted in a generation of Mozambicans who have never experienced a peaceful existence nor a sense of continuing orderly national growth and development. All participants in these internal wars in Mozambique have used land mines extensively throughout this period, resulting in very few areas of the country which do not have at least some mines in them.

3.1 The Portuguese colonial army laid mines to protect vital positions and installations, hinder the guerillas' freedom of movement, deny selected areas to their enemy completely, and prevent guerillas from re-occupying "cleared" zones. A significant proportion of these mines were never lifted once the conflict ended abruptly in 1975, and the locations of them are no longer known.

3.2 The *Frente de Libertação de Moçambique*, or FRELIMO, used land mines (primarily anti-personnel), improvised explosive devices (IED), and booby traps against the Portuguese during the war of liberation. Later, after they formed the República Popular de Moçambique as a single-party state, they used similar tactics against the *Resistência Nacional de Moçambique*, or RENAMO, rebels who sought to overthrow the government by denying the rural areas to FRELIMO. Due to the nature of guerilla forces, neither FRELIMO nor RENAMO was able to record accurately the locations of their mines, and few were recovered as a result.

3.3 Prior to its becoming Zimbabwe in 1981, Rhodesia also conducted incursions into Mozambique against their own Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) rebels who sought sanctuary there, and the South African Defence Force continued operations against FRELIMO and increased their support for RENAMO. With greater financial and logistic support, RENAMO were able to take delivery of large numbers of relatively modern anti-tank mines as well as anti-personnel mines, which they laid throughout the country. Furthermore, RENAMO laid anti-personnel mines at random in local gathering places, such as stream ponds where women would come to draw water or do their washing, to disrupt public order among villagers to convince them that the FRELIMO-backed Government of Mozambique could not protect them. The locations of these mines were also not recorded, and many of the personnel involved in laying these mines are now dead, resulting in few memories to tap for local village officials who wish to identify mined areas around their settlements.

3.4 During their internal war against RENAMO, the National Army of Mozambique laid protective minefields around installations of strategic and economic importance, and defensive minefields around towns and villages to shield them from attack. Water sources were mined to deny these to the RENAMO guerillas, as were many bush tracks and approaches to air strips. The majority of these minefields have not been cleared, and most are not fenced off or marked in any way. Neither have they been formally recorded. As a consequence, women and children who have to leave the settlement to obtain food and firewood from the countryside or to obtain water from outside water

sources run the daily risk of being maimed or killed by having to walk through these unmarked perimeter minefields.

3.5 In January 1996, the United Nations' Accelerated Demining Programme had recorded 1652 known mined areas in the ten provinces, of which 124 were in the Province of Nampula. Most of the mined areas reported in Nampula province were in local high-use areas such as schools, health posts, community water points, and other community facilities such as playgrounds and public buildings. Since there was only one land mine survey done in Nampula province and that in 1993, and since there has been no land mine specialist presence in Nampula since then, these figures are suspected to be lower than actual, particularly in the rural communities. A detailed land mine reconnaissance and mapping in Nampula Province is essential to identify the exact scope of the problem. There are reputed to be about one million mines in the ground in Mozambique, of which Nampula's portion would probably number 100,000.

3.6 It is not the number of land mines which is the key to the mine problem in the province, however, but rather the number of areas which are mined, or believed to be mined. Deep fear of these inanimate killers prevents farmers from reaching and working their fields and local inhabitants from using community facilities, whether it is a school, a clinic, or a well. Until qualified and respected land mine specialists have surveyed these areas and declared them to be free of mines as far as can be humanly determined (either none was there or those that were have been removed), most local people remain mentally stymied by the possibility of mines in these areas and reconstruction and redevelopment remains stalled. Local villagers are also prey to rumours of mines, with one example being a road in rural Angola which was not used for twenty years until the United Nations drove over it and found no mines present. The road had by this time become totally overgrown and had to be completely rebuilt.

THE CURRENT SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

4. Digitized land mine databases do not exist for the Province of Nampula, neither for the country as a whole. Consequently, there is no effective and efficient way for the Governor of the province to develop a cost-effective land mine clearance strategy, including the setting of priorities for use of very scarce materials. The mine survey being proposed in this project will form the basis for that database, and will conform to the requirements of the National Demining Commission in Maputo so that the data can be transferred to the national mined area database once it has been established.

4.1 Despite its formation in May 1995 to coordinate all mine action in Mozambique, the National Demining Commission (NDC) has no capacity to coordinate the northern provinces of Nampula and Cabo Delgado because there are no expatriate NGOs working in these provinces and no Mozambicans aside from some former soldiers who have a knowledge of land mines. Even those soldiers are unable to conduct marking and mapping of mined areas, so areas are only reported when there has been an accident. Clearly, this situation is unacceptable from a humanitarian viewpoint.

4.2 The United Nations' Accelerated Demining Programme (ADP) covers only the three southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), an NGO formed by the Norwegian labour movement during World War II for mutual security from the German occupying forces, has added a demining wing to its broader international humanitarian relief capacity, and this NGO operates in the central three provinces of Tete, Manica, and Sofala with considerable success. The HALO Trust, a British mine-specialist NGO, undertakes mine clearance in Zambezia and Niassa provinces. All three of these expatriate organizations train Mozambicans in mine clearance, as will

CAMEO Security in the Province of Nampula. In addition, Handicap International (HI), a French NGO, instructs Mozambicans in mine awareness in the southern and central provinces, but has not yet begun in the northern provinces. CAMEO proposes to conform their mine awareness teaching to the tenets of HI, whose concept of *déminage de proximité* (community mine action) has become the norm for Mozambique.

5. Canadian humanitarian assistance to Mozambique is concentrated in the province of Nampula under the guidance of Cooperation Canada-Mozambique (COCAMO), which coordinates and assists a number of local NGOs in projects such as employment for unemployed youth and rural women, rehabilitation of former soldiers, and social justice. COCAMO has indicated its desire to see a Canadian land mine action presence in Nampula to work integrally with the NGOs it assists to ensure their security in mined areas of the province. Currently, no such security exists, and CAMEO Security's project will also fill that void. CAMEO will conduct mine awareness education and survey the mine hazard to contain it, systematically eliminating it as time and resources permit. COCAMO's sponsored NGOs could also provide the initial recruitment base for CAMEO's land mine clearance technicians, subject to the availability of volunteers.

6. The need for action is immediate, because casualties continue to occur daily throughout the country. Accurate statistics are not available, but according to Mozambican Government-collected data, in 1996, 680 people were killed and 1,476 seriously injured in land mine-related incidents. It is suspected that these figures represent only a fraction of the reality, however, because the dispersion of the population, the lack of formal reporting procedures, and poor communications result in a restricted flow of information to reliable central sources. A certain proportion of the casualties simply die of their injuries and are buried unreported by their families in the isolated areas.

6.1 As an example, during a mine clearance operation in Manica Province, the contractor was aware of seven deaths and three mutilations that would not have been reported were it not for their intervention. Another example was an incident in June 1995 in Sofala Province, where a surveyor visiting a village discovered that three days earlier a group of children had been chasing a game bird when they detonated a land mine. One child was killed outright, one suffered a massive traumatic amputation of a leg, and the other two had serious shrapnel wounds. No vehicles were available to evacuate the children rapidly to the nearest medical facility which was over 70km away. The children were taken out by ox-cart, and it is unlikely that they all survived the trip - there are no records, because the incident was not formally reported.

6.2 Medical facilities which can successfully treat massive trauma injuries caused by land mines and unexploded ordnance are only found in Maputo and Beira, requiring either air evacuation or long and difficult travel over dirt tracks and rough roads. Local medical clinics are sparse, and in any case do not have the facilities, drugs or expertise to stabilize massive trauma injuries sufficiently to transport casualties to an appropriate surgical facility. This fact is the cause of a high mortality rate and great physical suffering in victims, particularly the children. In Nampula Province, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Holland has been working to alleviate this suffering, but much more remains to be done to establish local emergency treatment centres.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

7. The basic project CAMEO Security proposes to carry out in the Province of Nampula consists of four primary elements:

- Land mine reconnaissance, surveying and marking contaminated areas, and creating a mined area database. This will also include identifying areas which are not mined despite rumours to the contrary, and to which refugees can therefore move forthwith and begin cultivation;
- Clearing priority areas of land mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to permit early re-use of community facilities such as health posts, schools, and water sources, as well as roads and agricultural areas;
- Training, equipping, and supervising Mozambican demining teams from locally unemployed youth and former soldiers who are being reintegrated into civilian life; and
- Educating communities in land mine/UXO awareness and avoidance, and empowering community leaders and educators to assume these functions on a continuing basis.

8. The project will be organized to be able to accommodate follow-on humanitarian mine action such as establishing working relations with Canadian and Dutch humanitarian NGOs in Nampula province to assist them in working securely in their operating areas, and enhancing the mine database to reflect Geographic Information Systems (GIS) digital mapping capacity which will enable the Province of Nampula to set the most effective clearance objectives. It is also planned to include the training of mine search dogs and Mozambican dog handlers for further reconnaissance, should funding for this activity be made available.

9. CAMEO would seek local government authority to recruit Mozambicans to be trained in all aspects of the Project's scope - land mine clearance, logistics, finance, and management. Depending upon the state of training and the capacity of these volunteers, the project would be able to be turned over to the Mozambicans in part after one year of detailed experience, and fully by the end of three years. It is foreseen that emphasis would be placed upon the empowerment of rural women as well as the use of unemployed youth and former soldiers for the hazardous duties.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND DELIVERY SYSTEM

10. To carry out this project, CAMEO proposes to deploy into Mozambique one management and logistics/medical support team, one specialist clearing team, and one training/quality control and assurance team.

10.1 The **Management and Support Team** would be composed of former Canadian Military Engineers and logistics/medical specialists, and would form the Project Support Base in or near the city of Nampula. In addition to controlling the overall operations, it would interface with the provincial authorities and handle all imported supplies as well as local procurement of labour and material. It would also conduct all personnel pay and accounting functions. Depending upon local banking capabilities, it may be necessary to have a team member commute to Harare, Zimbabwe, which is the closest international banking centre to Nampula.

10.2 The **Clearance Team** would be led by a former Canadian Military Engineer and would consist of land mine and explosives specialists made up of former Gurkha military engineers and local volunteers from the former RENAMO and FRELIMO military forces. The clearance team would immediately deploy into the areas causing the worst casualties and begin operations as soon as logistics and medical support are in place. They would initially conduct reconnaissances, mark contaminated areas, and clear mines and UXO in accordance with agreed priorities using on-site training and supervision of local teams.

10.3 The **Training and Quality Control Team** would consist of two Canadian land mine/explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) specialists and Mozambican understudies who had already qualified as clearance technicians, along with a paramedic instructor from southern Africa (probably Malawi, Zimbabwe, or South Africa, if no qualified Mozambican national were to be available).

11. Project personnel for these three teams are as follows:

- Management and Support Team
 - 1 x Canadian Project Director
 - 1 x Canadian Operations Manager
 - 1 x Canadian Logistics Specialist
 - 1 x Local Logistics understudy (and stores person)
 - 1 x Canadian Medical Officer (RN with MPH degree)
 - 1 x Local Paramedic understudy
 - 1 x Canadian mechanic/electrician
 - 1 x Local mechanic/electrician understudy
 - 1 x Local Office Manager/Clerk
 - 1 x Local Accounts Officer/Translator
 - 2 x Local Drivers/interpreters
- Clearance Team
 - 1 x Canadian Team Leader (Land mine/UXO specialist)
 - 6 x Gurkha supervisors (Land mine/UXO specialist)
 - 1 x Malawian paramedic (until local person trained)
 - 1 x Local Land Mine Awareness instructor
 - 1 x Local Cook/Camp supervisor
 - 2 x Local Drivers/Interpreters/Storespersons
 - 30x Local Deminers (hired as training time permits)

The Clearance Team will be totally self-contained, able to live in tented camps in remote areas for extended periods of time. They will be highly mobile so they can move rapidly from one area to another as each gets cleared, at the same time responding to sudden calls for help from those encountering mines in other areas. Once the Mozambican deminers have had sufficient hands-on experience, certain among them will be selected for team leadership training. The paramedic will hold daily clinics at each main camp location as required, to treat injuries and illnesses and to promote public health in the local civilian population.

The Clearance Team may also be separated into three Sections of ten local deminers each, of whom one will be appointed Section Leader, depending upon the size and nature of the area to be cleared. Training of local personnel will be in Serials of ten persons each, and these Serials once graduated will operate as cohesive Sections of the Clearance Team. Each Section would also have one Gurkha supervisor and one paramedic if it is to operate separate from the main body.

Until the training Serials have graduated, the Gurkha supervisors will operate as a Basic Clearance Team for emergency clearance requirements while the Mozambicans are being trained.

- Training and Quality Control Team
 - 2 x Canadian Land Mine/UXO specialists
 - 2 x Local understudies (after six months demining)
 - 1 x South African paramedic instructor

- 1 x Local Driver/Interpreter

11.1 CAMEO will fully equip each team with all the vehicles, camp stores, protective clothing and specialist equipment needed for the conduct of clearance operations. CAMEO will also administer, feed, clothe, supply, and pay all project personnel for the duration of the programme.

11.2 CAMEO will also organize, equip, train, and maintain one mine search dog handling team once sufficient funds have become available and once the basic clearance operations are under way. This team will consist of two Canadian dog training specialists, six dogs, and six Mozambican handler-trainees. As the dogs and their handlers become trained, they will be sent to suspected mined areas to conduct land mine searches, and replacement dogs and associated handlers will be recruited and trained.

11.3 CAMEO will also be prepared to act as the test-bed for Canadian industry-leading technology which requires field trials prior to production. Examples of such technologies are remote mine-sensing devices and mechanical explosive vapour detectors. The industry requiring the field-testing will be required to arrive on site self-contained for all purposes.

12. CAMEO operating procedures will follow those recommended by the Mine Clearance Policy Unit (MCPU) of the United Nations' Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), and any modifications thereto published by the National Demining Commission of Mozambique.

12.1 Each land mine clearance serial will receive four weeks' formal training in explosives technology, safety precautions and procedures, land mine and UXO recognition and classification, mine neutralizing and disarming, mine clearance procedures, and team operations. Once this initial period has been successfully completed, students will undergo two weeks' on-job training in a mined area under close supervision by the Clearance Team. The Training and Quality Control Team will administer all examinations and tests, and determine capabilities of graduates to undertake further training as Section leaders.

12.2 The Medical Officer will train one person from each Section as a paramedic with particular emphasis upon violent trauma treatment, life stabilization, hygiene, and sanitation. She will also conduct lessons for the entire Team on basic first aid, casualty stabilization, and hygiene. Should the Clearance Team need to be divided into smaller site-specific components, further paramedics will be trained so that each Section has its own paramedic on its separate site. The number of sites may be limited not only by available personnel but also by the availability of trauma kits and evacuation vehicles, of which a minimum of one each is required per clearance site.

LINKAGES AND PARTNERSHIPS

13. CAMEO intends to foster a partnership relationship with COCAMO and the Mozambican NGOs which it assists. The Executive Director CAMEO has discussed this relationship with the Executive Director COCAMO who supports the concept. CAMEO will assist COCAMO with any mine-hazard problems it encounters and will recruit its trainees from a pool proposed by COCAMO through its sponsored NGOs dealing with unemployed youth, reintegration of former soldiers, and the empowerment of rural women. In turn, COCAMO will assist CAMEO personnel to adapt to the specific requirements for working in the Province of Nampula. COCAMO will also help CAMEO to get established in Nampula Province so that CAMEO's operations will be able to begin earlier than

otherwise possible.

14. To share technical information and to promote a mutual-support concept, CAMEO will foster linkages with the other mine-specialist NGOs working in the central provinces of Mozambique, and with the United Nations Accelerated Demining Programme operating in the three southern provinces. Furthermore, CAMEO's reporting system will be guided by the requirements of the Mozambican Government's National Demining Commission (Comissão Nacional de Desminagem, or CND), and close links will be established with German Project Coordination which is developing a computerized mine database for the CND. CAMEO will ensure that the program requirements formulated by the CND are reflected in CAMEO's operating procedures. CAMEO will also develop linkages with the French NGO, Handicap International (HI), which is the overall country coordinator on behalf of the CND for land mine awareness education and training.

15. CAMEO will develop close linkages with the provincial government in Nampula, particularly the Ministry of Health which is the provincial agency responsible for emergency services within Nampula. The provincial police communications network will be invaluable to CAMEO's emergency response capability as well as to its reporting function, because normal telephone service is unavailable in the remote areas of Nampula Province.

16. CAMEO intends to link with the Dutch-sponsored NGOs in Nampula because they also have mine-hazard security requirements. The Executive Director CAMEO has discussed these links with the Dutch Ambassador to Mozambique, who has fully supported the development of such links. The Dutch Ambassador has also indicated his Government's potential support for CAMEO to expand its operations to include a Dutch-sponsored component for Nampula.

17. In Canada, CAMEO will encourage partnerships with industrial organizations who wish to transfer technology to Mozambique, and will assist these industries in evaluating their products through field-testing in Nampula. Of particular significance will be industries such as digital mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), mine-protective clothing and equipment, remote mine sensing and clearance, and mine search dogs. It will be incumbent upon these industries to provide their own funding, however, because CAMEO's budget is limited in its capacity to support such activity.

17.1 It should be noted that currently Mozambique does not have a digitized GIS-based mapping capacity, which is essential to priority-setting and decision-making by the national and provincial governments, not only to utilize most effectively their scarce resources in mine-hazard clearance but also to coordinate all other aspects of humanitarian assistance and national development. CAMEO intends to work closely with Canada's Department of National Defence Geomatics Directorate to promote this participation, particularly for the Province of Nampula if it cannot be done for the country as a whole. The hardware currently being installed by GPC at the CND in Maputo does not include a GIS-based digital mapping capacity.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND BUDGETING

18. The **total time required** for ensuring an appropriate Mozambican capacity to fulfil all the requirements of the project scope is approximately **three years**, particularly the management and logistics/medical functions. In this proposal for the first year of this mission, the projected cost is disproportionate to the remaining years because of the requirement to procure all vehicles and

equipment in the first year. Once the project has been completed, it is planned to turn over all vehicles and equipment to the Mozambican authority for continued land mine action use in the province of Nampula utilizing the personnel trained by CAMEO.

19. The **rough order of magnitude costs** for this project are: **First Year - US\$1,900,000; Second Year - US\$1,300,000; and Third Year - US\$1,100,000. Total three-year project cost = US\$4,300,000.** The large reduction between the First and Second years is due primarily to equipment purchase, and the reduction between the Second and Third years is due to the expected withdrawal of Canadian expatriate personnel as the Mozambicans assume gradual control of most project functions.

19.1 Since CIDA has already included Mozambique in its support policy and Minister Axworthy has publicly proclaimed his support for humanitarian land mine clearance and victim assistance, it is expected that the approval of a matching grant would be readily forthcoming and would not retard project commencement. It is hoped that CIDA could provide multiplier grants rather than just 1:1, because this project dovetails neatly into their policies. To use the worst case of CIDA matching grants as being 1:1, **donors are requested to provide in each of the three years: First Year - US\$950,000; Second Year - US\$650,000; and Third Year - US\$550,000.** This paragraph does not apply if the Government agrees to fund the complete project as a separate unsolicited proposal.

19.2 The proposed project's scope can be reduced if the requested funding is not forthcoming, but the alleviation of suffering would be reduced accordingly, and the project would then have to be extended in length to achieve the full capacity-building aspects of its content. CAMEO will also be seeking donations in kind, such as vehicles and communications systems. Should these donations in kind materialize, it would be hoped that the funding level would remain the same so that the project scope could be expanded beyond its current limits.

19.3 Since the costs associated with this project are less than those of the Norwegian People's Aid which is doing similar work in Mozambique in the provinces of Tete, Manica, and Sofala to the same exacting standards which CAMEO requires, it can be concluded that **CAMEO will provide a most professional and cost-effective service** to the people of Nampula Province.

20. The **Project Budget** currently provides for the following:

- Movement costs for all personnel to, from, and within Mozambique;
- Full medical and life/accident insurance for all personnel;
- Salaries of all personnel;
- All specialist land mine detection and clearance equipment;
- Surveying and geographical plotting equipment;
- Four-wheel-drive light vehicles and stores trailers;
- Four-wheel-drive stores vehicles c/w water trailers;
- Full rations and potable water for all personnel;
- Medical equipment, instruments, medicines, and drugs required for treatment of illness and injury;
- Explosives, detonating cord, and detonators for the destruction of all land mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO);
- Camp equipment, stores, lighting, auxiliary power unit, fire extinguishers, cooking utensils, etc., for all teams;
- Consumables, such as batteries, fuel, oil, lubricants, spare parts and tires, soap, disinfectants, etc.;
- Local Mozambican facilitation and management support;

- Mozambican customs dues, licence fees, and taxes; and
- Programme management, administration, and logistic support.

20.1 On completion of the project at the end of three years, all vehicles and equipment will be donated to the Province of Nampula for use by the trained Mozambican mine action teams. Should the project be extended beyond three years, this handover would be done only at the end of the project.

CONCLUDING MATERIAL

21. **Conclusion.** This project is both urgent and essential in order to save lives and ensure no further maiming of Nampulans from the land mine/UXO hazard, of whom women and children are at by far the greatest risk. Canada has the ability to enter the international humanitarian mine clearance sphere, and needs to do so as soon as possible to demonstrate to all nations that Canada is committed to the concept of banning all anti-personnel land mines and to assisting land mine victims. Canadian Military Engineers enjoy an unparalleled international reputation for ingenuity and excellence in operational demining, and former Canadian Military Engineer personnel who make up the majority of CAMEO will project this excellence abroad in the humanitarian demining field.

21.1 Canadian industry has the capacity to support international humanitarian demining in all its aspects, and has a particular world-leading capability in GIS-based digital mapping and remote sensing and detection of land mines. This project, which will be the first Canadian humanitarian land mine/UXO clearance project abroad, will offer to this Canadian industrial base the opportunity of transferring its technology to Mozambique, and by extension, to all 61 countries in the world which are infested with land mines.

22. **Recommendation.** It is highly recommended that this project begin as soon as possible, because innocent women and children continue to be killed or maimed daily in Mozambique by land mines. The **proposed timeframe** for the implementation of this project is:

- Initial funding received Jul/Aug 97;
- Reconnaissance in Nampula Province Aug/Sep 97;
- Deploy advance party to set up base Sep/Oct 97;
- Materials arrive, instruction begins Oct/Nov 97;
- First Mine Clearance Course Serial graduates Jan 98; and
- Leadership Training of top graduates begins Feb 98.

23. It is understood that these timings are subject to a number of unforeseen delays and interruptions beyond the control of CAMEO; nevertheless, CAMEO is both privileged and pleased to be the first Canadian mine-specialist NGO to conduct international humanitarian mine clearance and victim assistance in a war-torn society abroad.

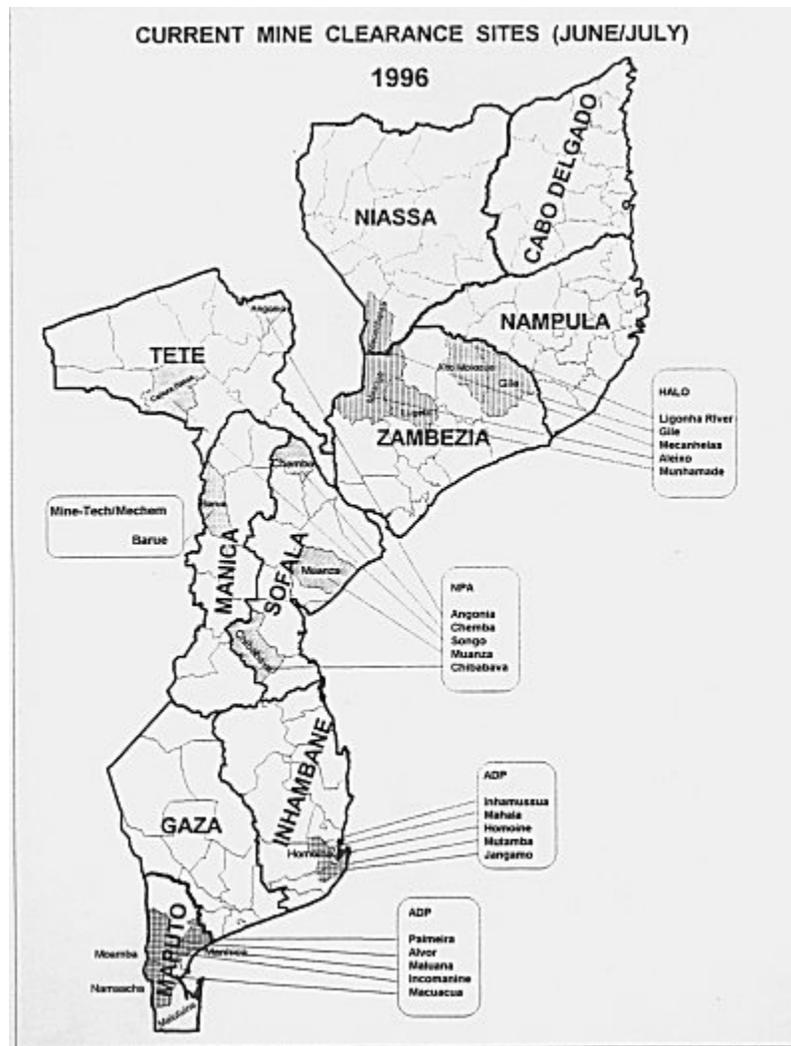
24. **Programme continuation.** This project marks the beginning of CAMEO's presence in Mozambique. Subject to funding, it is intended to expand this programme to other areas of interest such as local manufacture of prosthetics, and to extend the field operations to complete the demining of the Province of Nampula in accordance with the overall provincial emergency plan. It is also foreseen that operations could eventually expand into Cabo Delgado Province should funding become available, because that province also has not had any significant mine clearance to date and



The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

Mozambique Detail Map





The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

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Mozambique Facts

Mozambique



- Geography
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Mozambique

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel, between South Africa and Tanzania

Geographic coordinates: 18 15 S, 35 00 E

Map references: Africa

Area:

total: 801,590 sq km

land: 784,090 sq km

water: 17,500 sq km

Area—comparative: slightly less than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total: 4,571 km

border countries: Malawi 1,569 km, South Africa 491 km, Swaziland 105 km, Tanzania 756 km, Zambia 419 km, Zimbabwe 1,231 km

Coastline: 2,470 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical to subtropical

Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Monte Binga 2,436 m

Natural resources: coal, titanium, natural gas

Land use:

arable land: 4%

permanent crops: 0%

permanent pastures: 56%

forests and woodland: 18%

other: 22% (1993 est.)

Irrigated land: 1,180 sq km (1993 est.)

Natural hazards: severe droughts and floods occur in central and southern provinces; devastating cyclones

Environment—current issues: a long civil war and recurrent drought in the hinterlands have resulted in increased migration of the population to urban and coastal areas with adverse environmental consequences; desertification; pollution of surface and coastal waters

Environment—international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

People

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Population: 19,124,335 (July 1999 est.)

note: the 1997 Mozambican census reported a population of 16,542,800; other estimates range as low as 16.9 million

Age structure:

0-14 years: 45% (male 4,236,545; female 4,325,586)

15-64 years: 53% (male 4,941,048; female 5,181,282)

65 years and over: 2% (male 182,857; female 257,017) (1999 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.54% (1999 est.)

Birth rate: 42.75 births/1,000 population (1999 est.)

Death rate: 17.31 deaths/1,000 population (1999 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1999 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (1999 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 117.56 deaths/1,000 live births (1999 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 45.89 years

male: 44.73 years

female: 47.09 years (1999 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.88 children born/woman (1999 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mozambican(s)

adjective: Mozambican

Ethnic groups: indigenous tribal groups 99.66% (Shangaan, Chokwe, Manyika, Sena, Makua, and others), Europeans 0.06%, Euro-Africans 0.2%, Indians 0.08%

Religions: indigenous beliefs 50%, Christian 30%, Muslim 20%

Languages: Portuguese (official), indigenous dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.1%

male: 57.7%

female: 23.3% (1995 est.)

Government

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Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Mozambique

conventional short form: Mozambique

local long form: Republica de Mocambique

local short form: Mocambique

Data code: MZ

Government type: republic

Capital: Maputo

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia); Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Independence: 25 June 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 June (1975)

Constitution: 30 November 1990

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO (since 6 November 1986); note—before being popularly elected, CHISSANO was elected president by Frelimo's Central Committee 4 November 1986 (reelected by the Committee 30 July 1989)

head of government: Prime Minister Pascoal MOCUMBI (since NA December 1994)

cabinet: Cabinet

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 27 October 1994 (next to be held NA October 1999); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO elected president; percent of vote—Joaquim CHISSANO 53.3%, Afonso DHLAKAMA 33.3%

Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (250 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote on a secret ballot to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 27-29 October 1994 (next to be held NA October 1999)

election results: percent of vote by party—Frelimo 44.33%, Renamo 33.78%, DU 5.15%, other 16.74%; seats by party—Frelimo 129, Renamo 112, DU 9

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, judges appointed by the president and judges elected by the Assembly

Political parties and leaders: Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frente de Liberatacao de Mocambique) or Frelimo [Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO, chairman]; Mozambique National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana) or Renamo [Afonso DHLAKAMA, president]; Democratic Union or DU [Antonio PALANGE, general secretary]; note—the DU may have broken up into the three parties that composed it—Liberal and Democratic Party of Mozambique, National Democratic Party, and National Party of Mozambique

International organization participation: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IHO (pending member), ILO, IMF, IMO, Inmarsat, Intelsat, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

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chancery: Suite 570, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
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Diplomatic representation from the US:

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Flag description: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), black, and yellow with a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; the black band is edged in white; centered in the triangle is a yellow five-pointed star bearing a crossed rifle and hoe in black superimposed on an open white book

Economy

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Economy—overview: Before the peace accord of October 1992, Mozambique's economy was devastated by a protracted civil war and socialist mismanagement. In 1994, it ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. Since then, Mozambique has undertaken a series of economic reforms. Almost all aspects of the economy have been liberalized to some extent. More than 900 state enterprises have been privatized. Pending are tax and much needed commercial code reform, as well as greater private sector involvement in the transportation, telecommunications, and energy sectors. Since 1996, inflation has been low and foreign exchange rates stable. Albeit from a small base, Mozambique achieved one of the highest growth rates in the world in 1997-98. Still, the country depends on foreign assistance to balance the budget and to pay for a trade imbalance in which

imports outnumber exports by three to one. The medium-term outlook for the country looks bright, as trade and transportation links to South Africa and the rest of the region are expected to improve and sizable foreign investments materialize. Among these investments are metal production (aluminum, steel), natural gas, power generation, agriculture (cotton, sugar), fishing, timber, and transportation services. Additional exports in these areas should bring in needed foreign exchange.

GDP: purchasing power parity—\$16.8 billion (1998 est.)

GDP—real growth rate: 11% (1998 est.)

GDP—per capita: purchasing power parity—\$900 (1998 est.)

GDP—composition by sector:

agriculture: 35%

industry: 13%

services: 52% (1996 est.)

Population below poverty line: NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -1.3% (1998 est.)

Labor force: NA

Labor force—by occupation: agriculture 80%, industry 9.5%, services 5.5%, wage earners working abroad 5% (1993 est)

Unemployment rate: NA

Budget:

revenues: \$402 million

expenditures: \$799 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1997 est.)

Industries: food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), petroleum products, textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco

Industrial production growth rate: 39% (1997)

Electricity—production: 426 million kWh (1997)

Electricity—production by source: NA%

Electricity—consumption: 1.11 billion kWh (1997)

Electricity—exports: 0 kWh (1996)

Electricity—imports: 685.6 million kWh (1997)

Agriculture—products: cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca), corn, rice, tropical fruits; beef, poultry

Exports: \$295 million (f.o.b., 1998 est.)

Exports—commodities: shrimp 40%, cashews, cotton, sugar, copra, citrus (1997)

Exports—partners: Spain 17%, South Africa 16%, Portugal 12%, US 10%, Japan, Malawi, India, Zimbabwe (1996 est.)

Imports: \$965 million (c.i.f., 1998 est.)

Imports—commodities: food, clothing, farm equipment, petroleum (1997)

Imports—partners: South Africa 55%, Zimbabwe 7%, Saudi Arabia 5%, Portugal 4%, US, Japan, India (1996 est.)

Debt—external: \$5.7 billion (December 1997)

Economic aid—recipient: \$1.115 billion (1995)

Currency: 1 metical (Mt) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: meticais (Mt) per US\$1—12,394.0 (January 1999), 11,874.6 (1998), 11,543.6 (1997), 11,293.8 (1996), 9,024.3 (1995), 6,038.6 (1994)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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Telephones: 70,000 (1998 est.)

Telephone system: fair system of tropospheric scatter, open-wire lines, and microwave radio relay
domestic: microwave radio relay and tropospheric scatter
international: satellite earth stations—5 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 3 Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 29, FM 4, shortwave 0

Radios: 700,000 (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 1 (1997)

Televisions: 44,000 (1992 est.)

Transportation

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Railways:

total: 3,131 km

narrow gauge: 2,988 km 1.067-m gauge; 143 km 0.762-m gauge (1994)

Highways:

total: 30,400 km

paved: 5,685 km

unpaved: 24,715 km (1996 est.)

Waterways: about 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil 306 km; petroleum products 289 km

note: not operating

Ports and harbors: Beira, Inhambane, Maputo, Nacala, Pemba, Quelimane

Merchant marine:

total: 3 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,125 GRT/7,024 DWT (1998 est.)

Airports: 174 (1998 est.)

Airports—with paved runways:

total: 22

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 10

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 4 (1998 est.)

Airports—with unpaved runways:

total: 152

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 16

914 to 1,523 m: 39

under 914 m: 96 (1998 est.)

Military

[\[Top of Page\]](#)

Military branches: Army, Naval Command, Air and Air Defense Forces, Militia

Military manpower—availability:

males age 15-49: 4,385,483 (1999 est.)

Military manpower—fit for military service:

males age 15-49: 2,526,447 (1999 est.)

Military expenditures—dollar figure: \$72 million (FY97)

Military expenditures—percent of GDP: 4.7% (1997)

Transnational Issues

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Disputes—international: none

Illicit drugs: Southern African transit hub for South American cocaine probably destined for the European and US markets; producer of hashish and methaqualone

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Contents & Graphics from [CIA World Factbook, 1999](#).



The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

Technical Information

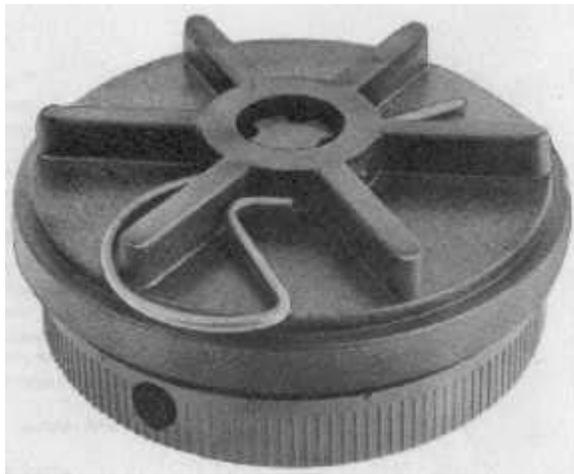
Names and characteristics of common mines

The **Valmara 69**, a bounding fragmentation mine which is completely waterproof, jumps to waist height before exploding into thousands of fragments. These mines are found extensively in Angola, Mozambique, Somalia and northern Iraq.



The **PMD-6** is a wooden version of a box or "shu" mine with a two-piece case. The lower section is a rectangular wooden box housing the main TNT charge, the MUV-type fuze, and the detonator. The lid section is hinged to the lower box at one end and is designed to close over the box. In the armed position, the lid rests on a striker retaining pin at the end of the fuze. When pressure is applied, the lid removes the pin, beginning the initiation process. The PMD mine is normally laid as security against opposing infantry troops along roads, paths, and mixed minefields.

The **TM-62** mine is an anti-tank mine that can be emplaced manually or mechanically and in integrated explosive barriers or in homogeneous minefields. They may be employed singly or in groups as part of an explosive antitank barrier.

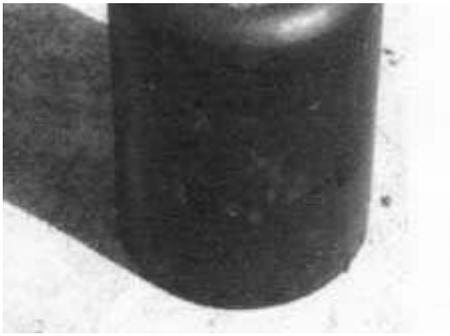


The **PRB M409** is a plastic-bodied, circular antipersonnel mine. The fuze is a double percussion type with two opposing steel firing pins. The strikers are held apart by a sliding bolt attached to the pressure plate. The bolt has an aperture holding two percussion caps. When the bolt is displaced, the strikers are released and detonate the percussion caps. The only metal components are firing pins and two aluminum primer caps.

The **Type 72** antipersonnel mine is small, plastic-bodied device that has seen widespread use in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kuwait, and throughout Africa.



The **OZM-4** is a bounding antipersonnel mine. The mine consists of a cast-iron body, which is

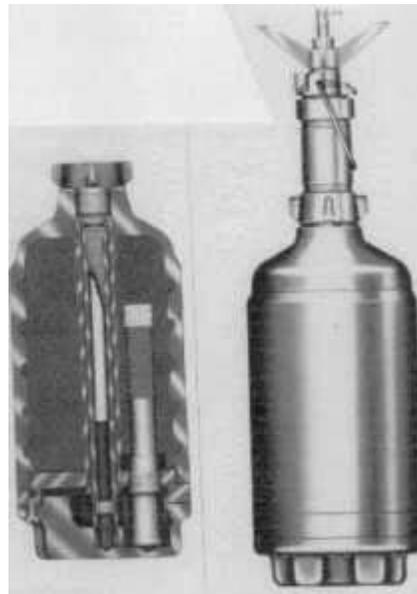


propelled into the air by the detonation of a small charge in the base of the mine. The ensuing fragmentation of the mine body results in a lethal radius of 15 meters.



The mine body of the **PMR-1** is made from cast steel with nine rows of asymmetrical fragmentation rings. A black rubber adaptor holds the fuze.

The **PROM-1** mine is made of steel and has a smooth body similar in shape and size to a half litre bottle. There are finger grooves on the bottom section. The mine body is internally grooved. The bursting charge is initiated by anchor wire.





The anti-tank mine TMRP-6 is triggered conventionally by pressure or by a tilt rod fitted to the top. This makes it particularly suitable for use with a trip wire of command detonation. This mine is easily booby-trapped.

Landmine clearance techniques





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Mozambique Photo Gallery



The reason for land mine clearance in a war torn society.

A peaceful harbour belies the up-country land mine threat.





The area under the trees has been cleared.

The Canadian High Commission Representative in Maputo, Mozambique, inspects the work with a Gurkha supervisor.



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Mozambique Photo Gallery 1



Even Springer Spaniels can be used as mine search dogs.



Explosives storage area.



Marking the minefield boundary.

Mozambican deminer demonstrates his expertise.





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Mozambique Photo Gallery 2



Even guerilla wars have tanks.

A thriving sidewalk market in Tete, Mozambique.





Some Mozambican rivers are dry in the dry season.

**Inhambane Province,
Mozambique.**



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Mozambique Photo Gallery 3



**The only way to get from A to
B in many areas of Africa.**

A portable meat market.





**Bishop Dinis Sengulane
(Anglican Church) opens a
day care centre in Maputo.**

**After the war in Mozambique,
private industry resumes
business.**



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Mozambique Photo Gallery 4



Sr. Roberto Carr-Ribeiro, Canadian High Commission Representative in Maputo, Mozambique, and the Mozambican demining team leader.

"Do not step beyond this line!!" Anti-personnel land mines abound.





Mines are mostly blown in place to reduce risk to the team.

The Gurkha supervisor, the Canadian expatriate from CAMEO (Jim Megill), and the Mozambican Team Leader.



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Mozambique Photo Gallery 5



The Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) conducts demining in the Mozambican provinces of Tete, Manica, and Sofala.

The NPA has a mine search dog training centre in Tete, Mozambique. Some of their graduates are now working in Bosnia.





One of the trained Springer Spaniels finding a mine.

The "standard" mine search dog is the German shepherd.



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Mozambique Photo Gallery 6



Clearing a forest of mines.

During the Portuguese colonial war up to 1975, many Mozambicans sought refuge in Zambia, but Zimbabwe was then Rhodesia and was closed to them.





A trained Mozambican technician sweeps for mines.



Checking a possible mine.

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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

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Presentations

Horn of Africa/Gulf Of Aden CONFERENCE ON LANDMINES

CAMEO Presentation by James D. Megill, P. Eng. - DJIBOUTI, 16-18 NOVEMBER 2000

Building A National Mine Action Capacity

Presentation to the second Reconstruction Strategies Conference held at HARGEISA, REPUBLIC of SOMALILAND, MONDAY, 24 JULY 2000

by James D. Megill, P.Eng Executive Director, CAMEO Landmine Clearance

Canadian Participation in Humanitarian Land Mine Clearance

A speech given at the DFAIT-organized Winnipeg Conference on Land Mine Clearance and Victim Rehabilitation on 31 January 1997.

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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

Canadian Participation in Humanitarian Land Mine Clearance

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Canadian Participation in Humanitarian Land Mine Clearance

The Angolan Experience

Mr. Hatzipanayis, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a particular privilege to be with you today to discuss lessons learned "from the front". I will be covering six areas rather rapidly, and will show some slides at the end to give you a visual feel for Angola and its condition. I will also be pleased to respond to questions at the Chair's pleasure. If you wish a copy of this script, I would be honoured to provide one.

The Origin of the Central Mine Action Office, Angola

The first question one might ask when discussing the demining of Angola is: "What responsibility does the community of developed nations have to assist such a country with its demining, when the war was internal in the first place?" The answer to this question is very straightforward: "If it had not been for outside nations buying Angola's resources such as oil and diamonds, knowing that the money paid was going towards the purchase of arms rather than the well-being of the Angolan people, and if such countries had not pushed the two warring factions from the outside for their own doctrinal purposes, the war might well have been over earlier, and certainly there would have been far fewer mines". The west, and indeed the east, does have a direct responsibility for the reconstruction and redevelopment of Angola, and this reconstruction and redevelopment require that mines be removed before they can effectively take place. Angola has 10 million people and 10 million mines, all in an area about the size of the province of Ontario - demining Angola is a huge challenge.

Early in 1994, the UN's Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) launched an appeal for funds to set up its Central Mine Action Office in Luanda, Angola, and Canada was the first (and sole) contributor to make it so. DHA had only recently been given the mandate by the General Assembly to coordinate all UN land mine policy and programming, both operational and humanitarian, and CMAO Angola was the first combined mine action centre to exercise this new mandate. The peacekeeping mission, UNAVEM (United Nations Angola Verification Mission), had as its part of the Mine Action Programme to ensure the free passage of people and goods once the peace was signed, and the humanitarian portion was to conduct Mine Awareness Education, Mine Location and Mapping, Mine Clearance in all the areas that were not part of the UNAVEM mission, the training of Angolans as deminers, and the assistance to the government of Angola to form and train the National Mine Action Institute for long-term capacity-building for Angola to manage its mine action programme itself. The only part of the Mine Action Programme in Angola which the government had not invited the UN to initially set up and help it operate was the economic sector - Demining of Refinery Sites, for example, so that Sonangol, the national oil cartel, could resume full refining capacity and thereby generate more revenue for the government.

It was apparent to me when I arrived in Luanda on 1 August 1994, while the civil war was still being waged, that Canada had made an excellent move in enabling the UN to set up the Central Mine Action Office. As a former Canadian military engineer, I fit in very well with the Peacekeepers, and as an ordained clergyman of the Anglican Church of Canada I could relate very well to the UN agencies and NGOs involved in humanitarian relief work. But it was my Canadian citizenship which guaranteed that doors would be open to me, and that fact convinced me more than any that Canada has a superb international humanitarian reputation and a real role to play in bilateral assistance to war-torn societies, and especially in land mine clearance which is an essential "front end" requirement in safely achieving any humanitarian work in a mine hazard area.

The Angolan Mine Action Mosaic

The successful accomplishment of any UN mine action programme in a war-torn society requires a very finely-tuned hand - like the conductor of an orchestra where all instruments are different but are of equal value in achieving an harmonious solution to the challenge at hand.

In Angola, the following organizations were involved in the Mine Action Programme, each one having a distinct and vital part in the overall scheme, not only mine action but also victim assistance:

- The Government of Angola
- The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- The UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- The World Food Programme (WFP)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- The Diplomatic Community, especially donor countries
- International Mine Specialist NGOs (4 were there)

- International Humanitarian NGOs
- National NGOs (about 20 were involved in mine awareness)
- private mine specialist companies under UN contract
- private mine specialist companies under contract to NGOs

To describe the inter-relationships now would take much longer than the 15 minutes allowed, but I would be pleased to answer any specific questions later on "who did what". I include all these here to show that any national mine programme in a war-torn society is quite complex, but management of such complex programmes is an area in which Canada has achieved international recognition through its UN involvement. Canadians could be equally effective managing a bilateral civilian humanitarian mine hazard removal assistance programme, should the government decide to follow up in that area.

Quality Assurance

Another area in which Canada could obtain a disproportionate bang for its buck is in the demining quality assurance field. Before willingly returning to their traditional areas to resume farming or other enterprises, displaced persons need to be convinced that their areas are safe. Some demining companies and mine-specialist NGOs have reputations, either deserved or undeserved, for a lack of thoroughness in their undertakings, and a system of quality assurance is necessary for public confidence following their demining operations. Because of Canada's international reputation, Canadian mine-specialist NGOs and companies would be well qualified and accepted to conduct quality assurance inspections of completed work and certify that areas are as hazard-free as can be made under the circumstances.

There are two main ways to do this - one which was proposed by the peacekeeping department was to conduct a detailed inspection of a portion of the area declared cleared by the demining organization and assess penalties based on the ratio of mines found by the inspectors to the total of mines cleared, but the principal problem with this method is that mine clearance is not so much a factor of the number found but rather of the area required to be inspected, and then cleared when mines are found. For complete public confidence, all "findable" mines must be found rather than accepting a less than 100% figure, even though the figure proposed was 99.6%.

The method I prefer is to have a quality assurance inspector accompany the mine clearance organization, and if all procedures and checks have been faithfully carried out, the inspector can reasonably declare that all mines in a particular area which are "findable" have been found by the clearance organization and certify the work accordingly.

There are, however, some very recent technological innovations which when adapted to field use may yet allow an area to be declared "mine-free" with much more assurance and rapidity than if only mine detectors and/or dogs were used to verify the site. Ground-penetrating radar and sonar have the potential to find mines placed below detector depth, particularly if these mines have been reinforced by artillery shells or other ordnance as often happens with deliberately deep-buried mines. Canada has a number of companies working in this high-technology area for purposes other than mine detection, and their products could well be adapted to mine detection use. They would be particularly useful for mine detection on dirt roads and tracks, where they could lead a column of humanitarian aid vehicles in the same way minesweepers lead a convoy of ships. Similarly, one Canadian company has patented an explosives vapour detection machine which has the potential to take the place of

mine search dogs. Dogs being replaced by a machine - and you thought that only applied to us human workers!

Although Canada does not make one now, we could also manufacture a mine detector, because we have some very sophisticated hand-held magnetometers being made for our mining industry. What is required for all or any of these innovations to be made is the money for their creation and field-trialling, and once Canada has begun to participate in bilateral humanitarian land mine clearance projects, donations to expand our efforts could be expected. In the meantime, the bulk of research in these areas is being sponsored by the department of national defence for its military engineers' operational mine clearance work. John Evans, from DND's Defence Research Establishment Suffield (DRES) will be getting into technical details on the state of Canada's art in mine detection and neutralization later today.

Living and Working in a Mined Community

In Angola in 1994/5, there were very few areas and communities which had been spared from the scourge of mines. Even the capital, Luanda, had mines placed in it in advance of UNITA's march on the city which almost succeeded - they came within 20 kms of the city, and succeeded in disrupting external water and electricity supplies. The communities in the interior of the country were completely stymied by mines. Around the interior cities two rings of minefields had been laid - the inner by the urban population to keep the rebels out, and the exterior by the rebels to keep the population in.

Yet because their families were starving, women had to cross these twin rings daily to get food and firewood which were outside the perimeter minefields. When I got to Angola in August 1994 while the war was on, an estimated 20 civilian non-combatants per day were being maimed by mines and an equal or greater number killed. We could not keep complete track of those who were killed in the interior communities because if a person was brought to a hospital and declared dead upon arrival, that person was not counted in the hospital records because they did not have to provide any treatment!

The Mines Advisory Group (MAG), a british mine specialist NGO, confirmed this suspicion for us by doing research around the interior city of Luena, where there was only one hospital for 80,000 residents and 127,000 internally-displaced people. They checked hospital records, and then visited a representative number of homes around and just outside the city, asking if any families had lost loved ones due to mine accidents - the ratio of those reported dead by families to those recorded dead by the hospital was over 10 to 1.

To live in these areas meant that everyone, including the smallest children, had to be educated and trained in mine awareness - and such education was not just one lecture and be done with it. What had to be established was a new way of living with new safety precautions having to be instilled into people until it became second nature to them. In Toronto or Montreal, or even in Winnipeg with its wider streets, we teach our children to look both ways before crossing a street - in Angola, we taught children that if they did not put an object on the ground they were not to touch it even if it was really inviting like a can of pop or a small plastic toy. Moreover, don't kick it to see what happens! They were to follow the path others had taken to get from here to there, and never take a shortcut through a field or even across unfamiliar property in a community. That was an essential disciplined lifeskill,

and you can imagine the social turmoil if we had to do that in Canada. Mine awareness/mine avoidance education and training had the greatest payback record per dollar invested, and is to be encouraged as a bare minimum of assistance to every community wherein there exists a land mine hazard.

Establishing an Expatriate NGO

Just like the locals in their mined community, all NGO workers needed mine awareness training, but not all NGOs did so. Some were much better at reducing the hazards to those whom they served than for those with whom they worked. The need for quick and early relief to starving or diseased communities had to be balanced with the requirement for safety and security for the NGOs' workers, but in quite a few cases the NGOs were reluctant to wait for mine reconnaissance before they drove down a dirt track or walked through an unmarked food distribution point. Care International had to withhold shipments of food from one starving community for two weeks because of a mine hazard on the roads, and even then they only restarted operations because they allowed their drivers to volunteer to drive without any formal protection from Care's insurance coverage, and many drivers did, because they were truly conscientious workers who put service before self.

Combined Mine Action/Humanitarian Aid Projects for NGOs

Because their workers were stymied by the mine hazard, let alone the Angolans they served, Care International (sponsored by Care Canada) and Save the Children (US) worked with my office and me to add humanitarian mine action to their projects and programmes as an "front-end" requirement. USAID immediately understood these essential needs and fully funded them for both NGOs. Before ground could be dug in to plant the seeds provided with the tools given by the NGO, or a health post re-opened to provide medicines to sick inhabitants, it had to be at least verified that it was not mined or the locals would not work in it, yet the UN wanted to reduce food donations in favour of more self-help farming so the locals could provide their own food. Because Canada has Humanitarian NGOs working in mine-hazard areas in the world, Canada should fully endorse this concept. Canada currently has one demining NGO and two mine clearance companies which could be tasked with integral support to Canadian NGOs working in mine-hazard areas, and donors should be urged to participate in this undertaking.

Concluding Material

To close my presentation this morning, I would like to show you a few slides of Angola and its mine hazard challenge. CIDA has been instrumental in setting up the UN Central Mine Action Office there, but Canada should begin bilateral programmes to provide the national visibility that it cannot obtain via multilateral donations. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), a very competent and caring NGO with a large mine-specialist component, has its workers wear small Norwegian flags on the sleeves of their workshirts, and in Angola people saw those flags and immediately recognized the wearers as friends and trusted mine clearance professionals. My mine survey officer and I, both Canadians, did

not have that privilege of national identification because we were working for the UN, despite the fact that Canada had provided the funds for us to be there in the first place. Canada needs to sponsor bilateral mine clearance capacity-building projects so it can gain the same international recognition as a caring nation that Norway receives from its mine-specialist professionals.

I am sorry that I have only been able to scratch the surface, given the short time available, but I sincerely hope I have piqued your curiosity. Thank you very much for the privilege of speaking to you today on this most vital and urgent humanitarian concern. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

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CAMEO Links

The following links are presented in no particular order or priority.

<p><u>AMEC (Formerly AGRA Engineering Solutions)</u> To provide total "life of asset support" through professional engineering, construction, environmental and technology services</p>
<p><u>✚ Brian Isfeld's Home Page</u> A Tribute to Mcpl Mark Robert Isfeld, Born 14 Aug 1962, killed removing landmines 21 Jun 1994</p>
<p><u>✚ Canada's official mine awareness website</u></p>
<p><u>✚ The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies</u> The mission of CCMAT is to carry out research and development of low cost, sustainable technologies for mine detection, mine neutralization, personal protection and victim assistance and to investigate and develop humane alternatives to antipersonnel landmines.</p>
<p><u>✚ Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</u> Services and programs to support sustainable development throughout the world.</p>
<p><u>Christ Church</u></p>
<p><u>✚ Department of National Defence - Defence Research Establishment Suffield</u> Alongside the long-standing activities in defence against CB threats, DRES has important programmes of work in military engineering. Of particular importance now is the development of technical methods to detect and neutralize landmines. Such mines are increasingly important threats during peacekeeping operations and open hostilities.</p>
<p><u>✚ Donner Canadian Foundation</u> The Donner Canadian Foundation seeks to encourage individual responsibility and private initiative to help Canadians solve their social and economic problems.</p>
<p><u>Episcopal Diocese of Virginia World Mission</u> Through grants for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and development, Episcopal Relief and Development responds to people in need in the United States and around the world.</p>

✚✚Hamilton Conference of the United Church of Canada

The World Outreach Network of Hamilton Conference has begun a project to remove some of the world's land mines. Working through The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security (CAMEO) they have selected the southern-most part of Sudan as their area of concentration. The goal of the project is to raise \$120,000 to initiate the demining work in Southern Sudan.

✚ International Committee of the Red Cross

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance.

✚✚MED-ENG Systems of Ottawa

Mission : To be the world leader in providing innovative, high quality integrated systems that offer state-of-the-art personal protection against the threats of explosive devices.

✚✚Mines Action Canada

A coalition of Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working for a complete ban on the production, stockpiling, export, and use of landmines.

MineClear International

MineClear International, based in the United Kingdom has extensive experience of mines and unexploded ordnance clearance projects in some 16 countries in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia, Central America and Europe. Tasks have been carried out on behalf of governments, commercial companies and international organisations

Slough and Windsor Express Newspaper Group

A large local newspaper group in England who ran a fund raising campaign to assist CAMEO to clear land mines.

Tawakal

The charity CAMEO is teamed up with for our Somaliland Project.

United Nations Mine Action Service

UNMAS is responsible for the strategic management and coordination of all UN activities in the area of humanitarian mine action as well as peacekeeping demining funded through assessed contributions.

If you would like to suggest a site please fill in the form below.

Your Name

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The Canadian Association for Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security

Canadian Charitable Registration No. 88727 7671 RR0001

About this Website

This site is a development due to the demand for on-line information about land mine clearance, and the **CAMEO Security** organization. As it is a relatively new site, you will have to bear with us through our growth period.

A navigation hint - You can always click on the Association's logo in the upper left of each page to return to the Association's home Page.

The site is designed on a 800X600 16bit colour system, but appears correctly in a 640X480 256 colour system. It has been tested with Netscape 2.x - 4.x and Lynx. If there are major problems viewing this web site, please contact the Webmaster with your concerns.

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■ COCAMO ■

Cooperation Canada - Mozambique



Cooperação Canadá - Moçambique

Who are we ?

Mozambique Resources

2536

Designed and hosted by Jul Jones (IBC) E-mail:

COCAMO

Cooperation Canada - Mozambique
Cooperação Canadá - Moçambique

Cooperation Canada Mozambique (COCAMO), a coalition of 15 Canadian NGOs, Church groups, labour unions' humanity funds and solidarity groups has been working collectively since 1988 to support community groups and popular organisation in Nampula, Mozambique. With funding from members and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), COCAMO has provided technical assistance and training to local partners provide adult education, support to family sector farming, small income generating activities and credit facilities for women.

With the arrival of peace COCAMO supported groups are beginning to move into previously contested areas where the landmine problems are more acute. In recognition of the horrendous human and social costs of landmines COCAMO is exploring ways to support programmes to develop de-mining expertise in Nampula Province.

You can help make the difference
Click Here

Members of COCAMO:

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency Canada (ADRA)
- Anglican Church of Canada
- Alternatives (formerly CIDMAA)
- Canadian Cooperative Association
- Canadian Teachers Federation
- Canadian Feed the Children
- Canadian Catholic Organisation for Development and Peace
- Christian Children's Fund of Canada
- CUSO
- Oxfam-Canada
- Partners in Rural Development (formerly Canadian Hunger Foundation)
- Presbyterian World Service & Development
- Save the Children Fund of British Columbia
- TCLSAC
- United Church of Canada

For further information on Mozambique and the work of COCAMO please contact:

Cooperation Canada - Mozambique - (COCAMO)

323 Chapel Street Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 7Z2

(613) 233-4033 (613) 233-7266 (fax)

email: cocamo@magma.ca



Click here to return to Home page



This site contains links to pages that have something to do with Mozambique, ranging from recipes to the state of the Mozambican economy.

About this site...

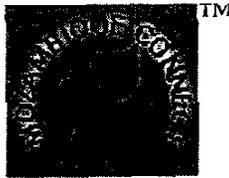
This project was started primarily to facilitate the task of people looking for information about Mozambique and also for those who are posting the information on the web and to increase awareness about the country.

As the number of sites with info about Mozambique increase I felt that there was a need for a links site like this one.

The links on the following page are grouped into various categories to make it easier to find the relevant resources. Click on the right arrow to go to the table. The links will be updated whenever possible. However, if you know of any links not mentioned here, please let me know.



Site maintained by Hiren C. Valgi



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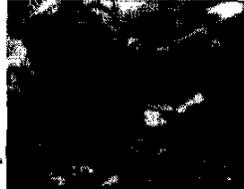
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**A TRANSPARENT
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LANDMINES



**HEAD OFFICE &
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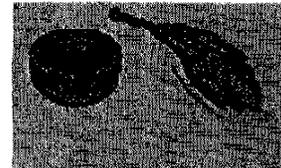
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NEWS

■ The 1997 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded on december, 10th in Oslo to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines

■ Ottawa Conference december 2 - 5, 1997



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WE MUST STOP PLAYING WITH THE LIFE OF CHILDREN

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PRESENTATION OF HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL's vocation is to develop programs for handicapped persons, especially in developing countries and situations of crisis.

Handicap International seeks to promote autonomy and genuine integration of handicapped persons in the community, by looking for medical and technical solutions adapted to social conditions and local resources. Programs are worked out together with local partners, associations or public institutions.

Technicians, physiotherapists, psychomotricians, psychologists and doctors from the association, but also mine clearance professionals, administrators and logisticians, are giving life today to more than 140 readaptation and prevention programs in 40 countries.

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A LANDMINES WORLD REVIEW

The States Position as far as the production and use of antipersonnel landmines are concerned

The following tables summarize the position of the States towards the global problem of antipersonnel landmines (production, export, use and prohibition). Datas were collected after the Review Conference of the 1980 Convention (Geneva, April-May 1996), and are based on the new official definition of landmines.

This document has been realized by Handicap International, with the contribution of Human Rights Watch, Arms Project (Washington DC, United States), and the Red Cross International Committee (Geneva). Because positions can change very quickly, all the following tables should be read as mere indications. *Of course we would be glad to receive further information or correction from the mentioned States.* The European Union member States are systematically bold-typed.

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1. The most infested with landmines countries

Each year, between 5 and 10 millions antipersonnel landmines are produced throughout the world ; 200 millions in 25 years ; 110 millions of those still remain emplaced, buried in the ground of more than 60 countries, among which 48 are particularly affected. A majority of them belong to the group of the technologically-dependent States.

While only an estimated 100 000 landmines per year are destroyed, some 2 to 3 millions are being laid within the same period of time. Even if production happened to be stopped immediately and definitely, 100 millions are still stockpiled and ready for use. According to the United Nations, it would take 11 centuries to clear the whole planet from this scourge.

<i>Most affected countries</i>	<i>Less affected countries</i>	<i>Least affected countries, or countries where the landmines problem has not been evaluated yet</i>
Afghanistan	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Armenia
Angola	Croatia	Azerbaijan
Cambodia	Georgia	Colombia
Iraq	Mozambique	Cuba
Laos	Myanmar (Burma)	Erythrea
	Nicaragua	Ethiopia
	Somalia	Falklands
	Sudan	Guatemala
	Sri-Lanka	Honduras

	Iran
	Kuwait
	Liberia
	Lithuania
	Uzbekistan
	Russia (Chechnya)
	Rwanda
	El Salvador
	Tadzhikistan
	Chad
	Vietnam
	Democratic Republic of Zaire

2. The producing States

The landmine production is changing. A vast majority of the producing States reach a high or common technological level, such as great and second rank military powers (United States, the Russian Federation, China etc.). Because of the conjunction of economic, technical and political factors, the landmines market has been remarkably changing through the last decade. On the one hand, numerous developing countries (Pakistan, Egypt, India, Burma, Peru, etc.), attracted by low costs and low-skilled production, started to produce landmines. On the other hand, after the undetectable landmines, research programs turned to "scatterable" landmines and "intelligent" landmines (mines fitted with devices that either render them inert or cause them to detonate : self-neutralizing or self-destructing landmines). The purpose is clear enough : prepare the next generation of landmines.

2.1. The producers

Argentina	India	South Africa
Belorussia	Iran	South Korea
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Iraq	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Taiwan
Bulgaria	Japan	Thailand
China	Myanmar (Burma)	Turkey
Cuba	North Korea	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Pakistan	United States
Egypt	Peru	Vietnam
Finland	Romania	Zimbabwe
Greece	Russia	
	Serbia (FRY)	
	Singapore	

2.2. States which undertook not to produce antipersonnel landmines any longer

NB : the list hereafter assumes that landmines are finished products, entirely produced by national companies, and does not take into account neither the making of components that could be

produced elsewhere and then re-exported, nor the participation to foreign productions or national productions located in a third State.

Austria (except the Claymore type fitted with a manual trigger device)

Belgium

Canada (indefinite moratorium)

France (a study published in February 1997 has it that the ban on production has been breached already)

Germany

The Netherlands

Norway

Portugal

Switzerland (except the Claymore type fitted with a manual trigger device)

2.3. States which are considered as not producing landmines but that remained silent about it :

Danemark

Namibia

Nicaragua

2.4. States which are not producing landmines yet, but did not definitely forbid themselves to do it :

Chile

Hungary

Italy

Poland

Sweden

United Kingdom.

2.5. States which made clear they have never produced and would never produce antipersonnel landmines :

Cambodia

Colombia

Ireland

Mexico

The Philippines

3. The exporting States

A commercial logic with evil effects. Today, conventional antipersonnel landmines are becoming commonplace. The market does not abide to classic economic rules or trends any more, like other consumer goods would : a low cost production attracting new buyers, mass production supported by scary advertisement. To increase sells and make investments more profitable, manufacturers soon looked for exportation. The market became cut-throat competition.

The situation now features 2 characteristics :

- in the most affected countries, almost every landmine that threatens and will continue to threaten the populations for decades to come is an imported landmine ;

- Whereas the most affected countries do not produce antipersonnel landmines, almost every exporting country (except Vietnam, Iraq and former Yugoslavia) keep landmines away from their territory.

Moratorium on landmines export enacted by many a country can be regarded as evidence of an international change in minds, but, unfortunately, these prohibitions are most often restrictions : some landmines manufacturers reacted by relocating part of their production outside their country, in order to circumvent national legislations and increase profits, thanks to the cooperation of less concerned States (like Singapore, Cyprus)..

Moreover, manufacturers set up networks and integrated range of products to offer goods and services that go from sophisticated remote delivering and scattering systems to demining equipment supply or even to mine clearance services ! One should be amazed to find out that a company, hidden behind lots of subsidiarics, wins on all counts.

The actual trend seems to be the constitution of a double market on which the new generation of landmines (the "intelligent" landmines) would impose itself in the short run as the most-exported type.

3.1. States which announced a total ban on antipersonnel landmines export.

Austria
Belgium
Cambodia
Canada
France*
Ireland
Japan
Mexico
Norway
Switzerland
The Netherlands
The Philippines

* a study published in February 1997 has it that the ban on production has been breached already

3.2. States which announced a total moratorium on antipersonnel landmines export (indefinite or enacted for 1 to 5 years)

Argentina	Romania
Belorussia	Slovakia
Ecuador	South Africa
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden

Israel
Latvia
Portugal

The Czech Republic
Ukraine
United States

3.3. States which announced partial moratorium on antipersonnel landmines export

Denmark*
Finland*
Luxembourg*
Poland**
Russia**
United Kingdom*

*:moratorium on conventional antipersonnel landmines export to countries that are not members of the 1980 Convention.

** :moratorium on conventional antipersonnel landmines export to all countries.

3.4. States which publicly declared they do not export antipersonnel landmines

Brazil
Chile
Cuba
Jordan
Malta
Pakistan
Slovenia
Thailande

3.5. Exporting countries (States which are known to export landmines but which released no public statement with regard to a halt to exportation)

Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
China
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Serbia (FRY)
Singapore
Vietnam
Zimbabwe.

4. The State and the regulation of the use of antipersonnel landmines

4.1. States which ratified or joined the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use

of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Geneva, 1980)

States	Ratification / Membership
Argentina	August 9, 1995
Australia	March 14, 1983
Austria	September 23, 1983
Belgium	February 7, 1995
Belorussia	June 23, 1982
Benin	March 27, 1989
Bosnia-Herzegovina	September 1, 1993
Brazil	October 5, 1995
Bulgaria	October 15, 1982
Canada	June 24, 1994
China	April 7, 1982
Croatia	December 2, 1993
Cuba	March 2, 1987
Cyprus	December 12, 1988
Czech Republic	February 22, 1993
Denmark	July 7, 1982
Ecuador	May 4, 1982
Finland	May 8, 1982
France	March 4, 1988
Georgia	April 29, 1996
Germany	November 25, 1992
Greece	January 28, 1992
Guatemala	July 21, 1983
Hungary	June 14, 1982
India	March 1, 1984
Ireland	March 13, 1985
Israel	March 22, 1995
Italy	January 20, 1995
Japan	June 9, 1982
Jordan	October 19, 1995
Laos	January 3, 1983
Latvia	January 4, 1993
Liechtenstein	August 16, 1989
Malta	June 26, 1995
Mauritius	May 6, 1996
Mexico	February 11, 1982
Mongolia	June 8, 1982
Netherlands	June 18, 1987
New-Zealand	October 18, 1993
Niger	November 10, 1992
Norway	June 7, 1983
Pakistan	April 1, 1985
Poland	June 2, 1983
Romania	July 26, 1995
Russia (Federation of)	June 10, 1982

Slovakia	May 28, 1993
Slovenia	July 6, 1992
South Africa	September 13, 1995
Spain	December 29, 1993
Sweden	July 7, 1982
Switzerland	August 20, 1982
Togo	December 4, 1995
Tunisia	May 15, 1987
Uganda	November 14, 1995
Ukraine	June 23, 1982
United Kingdom	February 14, 1995
United States	March 24, 1995
Uruguay	October 6, 1994
Yugoslavia	May 24, 1983
TOTAL : 59 Member States	

Nb.

- A State becomes a member-State 6 months after the UN receives its ratification instrument or adhesion request.
- All the mentioned States stated they agreed to be bound by the 3 Protocols (Protocol I on Non-detectable Fragments, Protocol II on Mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices, and Protocol III on Incendiary Weapons), except the United States, Israel and France which are bound only by Protocols I and II. Benin and Jordan Are bound only by Protocols I and III. Protocol IV on Laser Weapons has been accepted by Finland on January 11th 1996.

5. States and prohibition of antipersonnel landmines

39 States decided in favor of a total ban on antipersonnel landmines on several occasions. They released their statement by different means. Unfortunately, the declarations of principle are not systematically put into action. Many States estimate that the prohibition should come into effect only if a multilateral and general regulation is passed, implying a consensus of all States. Other States agree on the principle but resent compliance monitoring mechanisms. And the position of some other States remain quite unclear. For instance, though it declared itself in favor of a total and global ban and confirmed a halt to the production and a prohibition on export, France retains the possibility to use landmines, which implies the existence of landmines inventories. Even more worrying is the case of the United Kingdom : hiding itself behind contradictory statements, it contributed to the receding of the principle of prohibition itself, just to draw the international community to endorse its strategic and technological options ("intelligent" landmines). Today, only 18 States have enacted and put into effect unilateral decisions (legislations, regulations, compliance monitoring commissions, etc.) to eliminate landmines, that is to say :

- to put an end to landmines production (including the production of components for exportation) ;
- to put an end to export (including the components) ;
- to ban the use ;
- to destroy the existing stocks.

5.1. States which declared themselves in favor of a total ban on antipersonnel landmines.

Afghanistan (Conference on Human Rights, United Nations, March 1996)
Angola (Review Conference CCW, May 1996)
Australia (declaration, April 1996)
Austria (Review Conference CCW, September 1995)
Belgium (National legislation, March 1995)
Burkina Faso (UN General Assembly, October 1995)
Cambodia (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
Canada (Review Conference CCW, January 1996)
Colombia (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
Congo (Answer to an International Campaign questionnaire, April 1996)
Croatia (Review Conference CCW, April 1996)
Denmark (Review Conference CCW, September 1995)
Estonia (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
France (Review Conference CCW, May 1996)
Germany (Declaration, April 1996)
Honduras (Answer to an International Campaign questionnaire, April 1996)
Jamaica (Answer to an International Campaign questionnaire, April 1996)
Iceland (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
Ireland (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
Laos (UN General Assembly, December 1994)
Liechtenstein (Review Conference CCW, April 1996)
Luxembourg (Review Conference CCW, April 1996)
Malaysia (UN General Assembly, December 1994)
Malta (Review Conference CCW, May 1996)
Mexico (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
Mozambique (Review Conference CCW, October 1995)
Netherlands(Declaration from the Minister Of Foreign Affairs and Defense, March 1996)
New-Zeland (Review Conference CCW, October 1995)
Nicaragua (Conference on Mine Clearance, July 1995)
Nigeria (UN General Assembly, October 1996)
Norway (Declaration from the Parliament, June 1995)
Peru (Conference on Mine Clearance, July 1995)
Philippines (Declaration from the President, December 1995)
Portugal (Review Conference CCW, May 1996)
Slovenia (UN General Assembly, December 1994)
South Africa (Review Conference CCW, May 1996)
Sweden (Preliminary Session of the Review Conference, 1994)
Switzerland (Review Conference CCW, January 1995)
Uruguay (Red Cross and Red Crescent International Conference, December 1995)
Vatican (Review Conference CCW, September 1995)
Zambia (UN General Assembly, October 1996)

The United Kingdom released contradictory statements, and therefore should not be entitled to appear in the list of the countries supporting the prohibition.

CCW : 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons.

5.2. States which support a total ban and renounced unilaterally the use of antipersonnel landmines by their own armed forces

States	Statements	Remarks
Austria	Examination Conference (CCW, Vienna, September-October 1995)	Stocks Destruction except for landmines of the Claymore type fitted with a manual trigger device
Belgium	Government Experts Group (CCW 1994-1995)	Stocks Destruction 1995 Legislation banning the production, purchase, transfer and use of antipersonnel landmines
Cambodia	Government Experts Group (CCW 1994-1995)	According to the information we received, landmines are still in use
Colombia	Government Experts Group (CCW 1994-1995)	
Congo	Government Experts Group (CCW 1994-1995)	Declared no stock is maintained
Denmark	Communiqué from the Ministry of Defense, Copenhagen (May 23, 1996)	Announced stocks will soon be destroyed
Germany	Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (April 1996)	Stocks Destruction
Honduras	Written communiqué, Embassy in Washington (April 16, 1996)	
Ireland	Government Experts Group (CCW 1994-1995)	Declared no stock is maintained
Jamaica	Written communiqué, Embassy in Washington (April 19, 1996)	Declared no stock is maintained
Luxembourg	Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (April 25, 1996)	Stocks Destruction
Mexico	Government Experts Group (CCW 1994-1995)	Declared no stock is maintained
Netherlands	Declaration from the Government (March 1996)	Stocks Destruction
New - Zealand	Examination Conference (CCW, Vienna, September-October 1995)	Declared no stock is maintained
Norway	UN International Meeting on mine clearance (Geneva, July 1995)	The existing stocks should be destroyed before October 1, 1996
Philippines	Declaration from the President (Phnom Penh, December 1995)	Stocks Destruction
Portugal	Examination Conference (CCW, Geneva, April-May 1996)	Stocks Destruction
Switzerland	Examination Conference (CCW, Geneva, January 1996)	Stocks Destruction except for landmines of the Claymore type fitted with a manual trigger device

CCW : 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons.

To this day, only Belgium passed regulations and adopted technical measures to put a total ban on antipersonnel landmines into effect.

5.3. States which support a total ban and only suspended the use of antipersonnel landmines by their own armed forces.

States	Statements	Remarks
Australia	Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense (May 15, 1996)	Retains the possibility to use antipersonnel landmines in case of "substantial deterioration of strategic conditions".
Canada	Examination Conference (CCW, Geneva, January 1996)	
Croatia	Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense (April 19, 1996)	
South Africa	Examination Conference (CCW, Geneva, April-May 1996)	Strengthens the military utility of antipersonnel landmines
With the same restrictions as to the belonging to the group of States in favor of the prohibition:		
United Kingdom	Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (April 23, 1996)	Retains the possibility to use antipersonnel landmines in case of "exceptional circumstances". Purchase of extra antipersonnel landmines still goes on.

5.4. International organizations supporting a total ban on antipersonnel landmines

European Parliament	June 1995
Inter-Parliamentary Union	23rd Inter-parliamentary Conference, April 1995
African Unity Organization (AUO)	Council of Ministers, June 1995
Islamic Conference Organization	23rd Conference Of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, December 1995 (supporting a "complete elimination")
United Nations Organization Secretary General	Report on Mine Clearance to the 49th General Assembly, 1994
United Nations International Child Emergency Fund (UNICEF).	International Meeting on Mine clearance, July 1995
United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR)	International Meeting on Mine clearance, July 1995
United Nations World Food Program (W.F.P.)	International Meeting on Mine clearance, July 1995
UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs	International Meeting on Mine clearance, July 1995

5.5. The European Union member-States and the landmines problem

Whereas the European Parliament declared itself in favor of a total ban, the EU member-States

could not reach an agreement on a common position. The following table is summing up positions released till the Review Conference (CCW, Geneva, April-May 1996).

State	Producer	Exporter	May use landmines	In Favor of global Prohibition
Austria	NO	prohibition***	NO	YES
Belgium	NO	prohibition	NO	YES
Denmark	NO	partial moratorium**	NO	YES
Finland	YES	partial moratorium	YES	NO
France	NO	prohibition	YES	YES
Germany	NO	total moratorium*	NO	YES
Greece	YES	total moratorium	?	NO
Ireland	NO	prohibition	NO	YES
Italy	potential****	partial moratorium ?	?	NO
Luxembourg	NO	partial moratorium	NO	YES
Netherlands	NO	prohibition	NO	YES
Portugal	NO	total moratorium	NO	YES
Spain	YES	total moratorium	?	NO
Sweden	potential	total moratorium	potential	YES
United Kingdom	potential	partial moratorium	YES	?

To this day, only Belgium passed regulations and adopted technical measures to put a total ban on antipersonnel landmines into effect.

* total moratorium : States which announced a total moratorium on antipersonnel landmines export (indefinite or enacted for 1 to 5 years)

**partial moratorium : States which announced a partial moratorium on antipersonnel landmines export. The moratorium decided by the above-mentioned European States is prohibiting conventional antipersonnel landmines export towards countries non-parties to the 1980 Convention.

*** In favor of a global prohibition : the States which declared themselves in favor of a total ban do not systematically undertake to pass a unilateral prohibition legislation, which would imply the enactment of measures on a national level in such fields as production, export, stockpiling and use.

**** potential : States which are capable to produce, export or use landmines, and chose not to pass legislation to prohibit these activities.

Head Office & Representation

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LOCAL BRANCHES

A branch is a regional representation of the association, manned by volunteers. It allows Handicap International to be in touch with by a larger audience, by means of sensitization and information, thanks to privileged connections on a local level. It is also a way to maintain contact with local authorities, and with the local associations networks.

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Mine-Tech

Demining Engineers, Specialised Security, Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Mine-Tech provides experienced and professional services world-wide. We are registered with the UN in New York. We have in place a complete logistical, communications, and transport structure that can be called upon to provide a quality service that is competitive in terms of;

Safety, Efficiency, Speed and Cost.

Mine-Tech

22 York Avenue
Highlands, Harare
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Mine Clearance

Mines Survey

Humanitarian Mine Clearance

Commercial Mine Clearance

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

Consultancy Services

Quality Assurance and Quality Control Services

Security Advisory and Management Services

Mine Awareness Training

Local Mine Clearance and EOD Capacity

Integrated Humanitarian Demining



Mines Surveys

Mines surveys are an essential precursor to mine clearance, aimed at obtaining a clear picture of the real, on-ground, situation. Accurate surveys can, and do, save lives, time and money, and should always be considered the essential first step when confronted with an existing or possible mine and UXO threat.

Using our skills and experience, Mine-Tech can carry out detailed and accurate surveys of areas affected by landmines and other UXO. We can provide comprehensive surveys detailing:

- Mine types,
- Mine densities,
- Casualties,
- Socio-economic aspects / impact of the mine threat,
- Clearance options and costs.

Surveys are carried out at different levels, as applicable to the requirements.

- Level 1 - General Surveys
- Level 2 - Technical Surveys

Humanitarian Mine Clearance

Mine-Tech has extensive experience in the provision of humanitarian mine clearance and related services to NGOs and development organisations.

From relief to reintegration, reconstruction and development, Mine-Tech can provide a complete humanitarian mine clearance support package specific to the client's needs and using single or multiple clearance technologies.

Commercial Mine Clearance

Mine-Tech provides a complete range of commercial mine clearance services, backed by extensive experience, in the following areas:

- Detailed survey work pre-tasking,
- Road construction support,
- Access route clearance,
- Rail line clearance for construction and rehabilitation,
- Power line clearance,
- Geophysical and geological survey support,
- Building and structure clearance,
- Agricultural area clearance.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

While it is quite possible to be in post conflict areas where there are no mines present, these same areas may still not be safe. UXO (Unexploded Ordnance) we have found include mortar bombs, rockets, grenades, tank ammunition, and aircraft bombs. Many of these are more lethal than landmines, posing a serious threat to human life. For example, one aircraft bomb found, if it exploded, could throw flaming napalm over an area of 2500 m².

In order to provide a secure environment for your activities, safe for project personnel and equipment, it is prudent to to check the area and remove the danger by EOD. Mine-Tech offers:

- General area and site clearance,
- Battlefield clearance,
- Training area clearance,
- Clearance of buildings and structures.

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[Consultancy Services](#)

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Consultancy Services

While still in the planning stages of any operation that might take you into a security risk area, either from explosive devices or otherwise, Mine-Tech's experience makes us a valuable resource base. We have provided security consultancy services in support of development projects in several African Countries.

- Risk assessment,
- Mine clearance and EOD strategy development,
- Project proposal development,
- Project management,
- Project implementation,
- Advice and service to organisations planning operations in countries with a mine and UXO threat.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control Services

Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) are vital elements in any mine clearance activity. All mine clearance must be carried out on the basis of a 'Total Quality' approach. Mine-Tech, apart from internal QA/QC within its own operations, can provide an independent service to clients employing other mine clearance contractors in order to ensure the client receives the best possible mine clearance service which meets accepted international standards.

Security Advisory & Management Services

Do your staff know what to do in the event of an emergency or crisis? Would they, for example, know how (or when, or if) to evacuate personnel, documents, machinery or equipment to places of safety?

Answers to these can be put into crisis plans so that your staff can do the jobs they are there to do with the assurance that if the security situation deteriorates, there is a plan to fall back on, designed by our experienced professionals in conjunction with your staff in-country.

Using our experience and training, Mine-Tech can provide for clients:

- In-country risk assessments,
- The development of security strategies,
- Security plans for crises and emergencies,
- Evaluation of existing security arrangements,
- Training for organisations or individuals in:
 - Reaction to security situations,
 - Radio communication,
 - First aid,
 - Mine and UXO awareness.

Mine Awareness Training

Mine Awareness Training falls into two categories:

- Community Mine Awareness Training (MAT), for people who already live in a threat area.
- Mine awareness training for personnel operating in an area where there is a mine or UXO threat.

Inter alia, MAT services include:

- Development of MAT strategies and plans,
- Selection of suitable training aids,
- Co-ordination with local authorities,
- Liaison with other organisations / agencies involved in the country / area,
- Implementation.

Local Mine Clearance and EOD Capacity Building

Building local mine clearance and EOD support capacity in mine and UXO-affected countries must form part of a holistic approach to the elimination of the landmine threat.

Mine-Tech can provide the following services:

- Project development, implementation and management.
- Selection, Training and Management of local counterparts;
 - Mine clearance personnel,
 - Mine Awareness Trainers,
 - Medical orderlies / paramedics,
 - EOD specialists,
 - Communications personnel,
 - Support / logistics personnel.
- Training in Quality Control and Assurance methodology and systems.
- Post-project management supervision, including financial and technical management support.

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[Integrated Humanitarian Demining](#)

Integrated Humanitarian Demining

Integrated Humanitarian Demining (IHD) is a concept jointly developed by the German Agency for Technical Development (GTZ) and Mine-Tech. Working together in Mocambique, GTZ and Mine-Tech identified a number of areas where humanitarian mine clearance needed to be improved:

- Communities resident in affected areas are key players, able to provide vital information on the mine and UXO threat. They must be regarded as participants in the clearance process, and not as mere onlookers.
- Humanitarian mine clearance cannot merely be regarded as a stand-alone, purely technical activity. In many projects, it is inextricably linked to the activities of relief through to development.
- Synergies between the activities of the development organisation and the mine clearance organisation need to be identified and maximised to enable improved efficiency.
- Skills available, or often available, within mine clearance teams can be applied to assist projects (ie supervision of limited road opening work on a food for work basis by local communities, medical support available within mine clearance teams, expedient bridging capabilities, etc.)

The IHD concept and approach was thus developed. It is a team approach, based on community involvement throughout the process, and which sees Community Mine Awareness (CMA) Training as the pivotal activity to all mine clearance activities.

The GTZ / Mine-Tech IHD team provides total service to clients, with GTZ providing overall project and Financial Administration Management (FAM), and Mine-Tech providing technical demining and security support services.

Inter alia, the IHD team can provide:

- Project planning services,
- Preparation and presentation of proposals for finance,
- Project management
- Implementation
- Quality Assurance and Quality Control services in-project and with independent supervisors.

The IHD concept is a holistic approach to humanitarian demining, covering all aspects from survey through to clearance, and including the building of local capacities for both CMA and demining where so required. IHD projects can be integrated with those of emergency relief, reintegration, reconstruction and development for both demining and community support and development aspects.

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ICRC operations in Mozambique

- 1 June 1997 Harare, regional delegation (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Z
 - 31 May 1996 Harare, regional delegation (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia a
 - 30 May 1995 Mozambique
-

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1 June 1997

Annual report 1996

Harare, regional delegation (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Promotion of humanitarian law

The countries covered by the Harare delegation enjoyed peace in 1996 and relative political and social stability, despite the hardships experienced by most of the population, especially in Malawi and Zambia. The regional delegation concentrated on its cooperation programmes with the region's National Societies and assisted them in their development and activities, mainly providing training and material support to increase their emergency response capacity and familiarizing them with methods of promoting humanitarian law and restoring family links. It also encouraged the National Societies' structural development, in accordance with their circumstances and to varying degrees. In general, it helped to strengthen solidarity among the region's various National Societies by facilitating contact between them. The National Societies, for their part, asked the ICRC to become more closely associated with their regional grouping, the Southern Africa Partnership. The regional delegation furthermore continued its work to foster greater understanding and respect for humanitarian law among various target groups in the countries of southern Africa - the armed forces, the police, the authorities, academic circles and the general public. In some countries, special emphasis was placed on spreading knowledge of that law among the police. Missions to assess the progress of national military training programmes in international humanitarian law took place in countries where the ICRC gradually managed to persuade the armed forces to provide such training themselves. It also continued to encourage States to adopt measures for the implementation of humanitarian law at national level; it did so either by organizing seminars in certain countries or by instituting a study - in Mozambique - on the conformity of national legislation with humanitarian law. In addition, the regional delegation's office in Harare served as a logistics base for the agricultural programme in Angola.

In Botswana, the ICRC and the Federation carried out a joint mission to the National Society to help it resume its activities.

In Malawi, the situation remained relatively calm during the year, despite some tension within the governing coalition which led to the withdrawal of one of the constituent parties, depriving the President's party of its parliamentary majority. The ICRC supervised the construction of a hospital ward at Zomba prison to provide medical care for the detainees and completed the installation of new kitchens in the country's two largest prisons. Since the completion in 1995 [12] of its programme of visits to Malawi's prisons to examine the material and psychological conditions of detention, the ICRC had sought to ensure, by drawing attention to their situation, that its work in aid of the detainees there would be continued. These efforts bore fruit and in 1996 an organization, Penal Reform International, stepped in on their behalf.

Cooperation with the National Societies

In October 1996, Mozambique celebrated the second anniversary of peace and democracy in the country. Earlier in the year, in June, the ICRC had signed a three-year cooperation agreement with the National Society to help it to work in a peacetime environment. It was the first agreement of this kind to be

concluded in the region.

In Zambia, preparations for the presidential and legislative elections on 18 November gave rise to tension: feelings ran high among the opposition parties over the constitutional amendment passed by parliament on 16 May that barred former President Kaunda from standing for election. In view of the situation, the ICRC held courses for the Zambia Red Cross Society to strengthen its emergency response capacity and supplied it with the necessary material to do so, particularly blankets, first-aid kits, radio equipment and Red Cross emblems to be displayed in various ways. The regional delegation also went on mission to Zambia several times to assess the situation and the National Society's level of preparedness. On 18 November, the elections finally took place in peace and quiet, and were won by the outgoing President and his party, the MMD.*

In Zimbabwe, the presidential elections were held in April in an atmosphere of calm and the population returned the President to office. The National Society had set up first-aid posts in most districts; the ICRC had given the National Society leaders prior training in that type of activity and had provided some of the necessary material.

In 1996 the ICRC:



- handed over 1,600 books donated by the British and American National Societies to the libraries of Malawi's 4 main prisons and distributed 448 blankets to prisons in the north and east of the country;

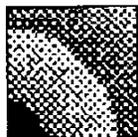
- checked that the sanitary facilities and kitchens built by the ICRC since 1993 in Malawi's prisons were in working order.



- coordinated and stepped up the programme conducted by the region's National Societies to restore family links. The National Societies, particularly those in Zambia and Namibia, collected a total of 2,456 Red Cross messages from refugees from various African countries (mainly from the Great Lakes region) and delivered 3,955 to them.



- supported the development and activities of the region's National Societies, concentrating - as in Zambia and Zimbabwe - on strengthening their emergency response capacity, particularly during electoral periods.



- concentrated specifically on promoting knowledge of humanitarian law among the police forces in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia; organized 3 training courses in Mozambique for police officers from all over the country;

- took part, inter alia, in the regional course for peace-keeping troops, which was organized by the Harare military academy and attended by high-ranking officers from the various countries of the region;

- held seminars to promote the implementation of humanitarian law at national level in Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe; 20 to 25 participants representing the national authorities (executive, legislative and judicial) attended each of the seminars.



- in cooperation with the region's National Societies, continued its campaign against anti-personnel mines, particularly by approaching governments, alerting the groups concerned and encouraging mine clearance.

Notes:

12. See the ICRC's *1995 Annual Report*, p. 76.

* MMD: Movement for Multiparty Democracy

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30 May 1995

Annual report 1994

Mozambique



This map has no political significance

IN 1994 THE ICRC:

- helped reunite over 1,400 children with their families;
- produced 790 prostheses and 99 orthoses in four workshops;
- rehabilitated the Inhamitanga district hospital;
- an a large-scale water supply programme reaching over 200,000 people in the two years of its duration;
- as part of a major dissemination programme, explained humanitarian principles to some 10,000 soldiers awaiting demobilization in three RENAMO assembly areas and to the first units of the new Mozambican army.

Introduction

Tracing activities

Dissemination

Expenditure

Introduction

Despite a number of sporadic outbreaks of violence, the peace process in Mozambique was confirmed and successfully completed when the country finally went to the polls on 27-29 October 1994 for free and democratic elections. It took longer than anticipated to assemble government and RENAMO (Mozambican National Resistance Movement) troops in UNOMOZ (United Nations Operation in Mozambique) centres and to disarm and demobilize them, but the operation was completed before the electoral campaign. The victory of President Chissano was acknowledged by the RENAMO opposition and the rebuilding of the country was able to go ahead peacefully in the last two months of the year.

Most Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries returned home in the course of 1994 and commerce picked up throughout the country, even in the most remote areas previously controlled by RENAMO. Civilians in these areas, who had been assisted by the ICRC and the WFP right up to the end of 1993, benefited during 1994 from development programmes launched by over 40 other humanitarian organizations, which were now able to work in secure conditions. Areas previously under RENAMO control were gradually reintegrated into the State administration and the free circulation of people and goods became a reality.

The ICRC's medical, tracing and dissemination work continued throughout the year, but was gradually scaled down. In December the delegation was closed and responsibility for the remaining ICRC activities in Mozambique was handed over to the regional delegation in Harare.

Tracing activities

The long-standing programme established to exchange family messages between Mozambican refugees living abroad and their relatives back home was reduced considerably in 1994, as more and more refugees returned to their places of origin.

The ICRC remained actively involved in helping alleviate the direct effects of the internal armed conflict that had ravaged Mozambique for 16 years. It was particularly concerned about children who had become separated from their parents during the conflict, especially those living in zones controlled by RENAMO. Around 3,500 such children had been registered by the ICRC with the help of the Mozambique Red Cross Society, in conjunction with Save the Children Fund (SCF) and UNICEF. By the end of 1994 only about 150 children were still waiting to be reunited with their families by the Mozambique Red Cross. A further 850 especially vulnerable children were registered by the ICRC and SCF in RENAMO military centres. These children, known as "crianças desamparadas", were transferred to transit centres by the International Organization for Migration, until such time as the ICRC, the Mozambique Red Cross and other agencies located their families. All 850 had been reunited with their relatives by the end of September.

Medical activities

The ICRC's medical activities in Mozambique in previous years had focused on three main objectives which were achieved in 1994. The first was to make basic health care available in all areas. This involved supporting existing medical facilities and helping set up facilities in remote districts previously controlled by RENAMO, where no services were available because of the conflict. The hospital in Inhaminga, for example, was completely rebuilt and refurbished in 1994. The second objective was to vaccinate children under five and women of childbearing age against potentially fatal diseases: this

programme was carried out in conjunction with UNICEF. The third aspect of ICRC medical activity in Mozambique was an orthopaedic programme covering the entire country, with workshops in Beira, Maputo, Nampula and Quelimane treating war amputees and training Mozambican orthopaedic technicians. Towards the end of 1994 the ICRC was preparing to hand over complete responsibility for the workshops to the Ministry of Health in 1995. Since access to all parts of the country had become possible by that time, steps were taken to ensure that following the closure of its delegation in December 1994 the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations would pursue the programmes that the ICRC had set up.

Water and sanitation

The ICRC's water and sanitation programme in Mozambique was completed by March, having successfully attained the objective of bringing water to isolated communities and improving sanitary conditions in health facilities all over the country. Over 200,000 people benefited directly from the ICRC's water supply programme over the two years of its duration.

Dissemination

In addition to ongoing dissemination work among the general public and volunteers and staff of the National Society, efforts were concentrated on soldiers awaiting demobilization and on the new national armed forces.

A highlight of Mozambique Red Cross dissemination activities was a programme to explain the Red Cross principles and international humanitarian law to some 10,000 soldiers awaiting demobilization in three RENAMO assembly areas. Acceptance of the National Society in ex-RENAMO zones increased steadily over the year.

The month of May was marked by the beginning of sessions on international humanitarian law and behaviour in combat for the first three infantry battalions of the new national armed forces (FADM).

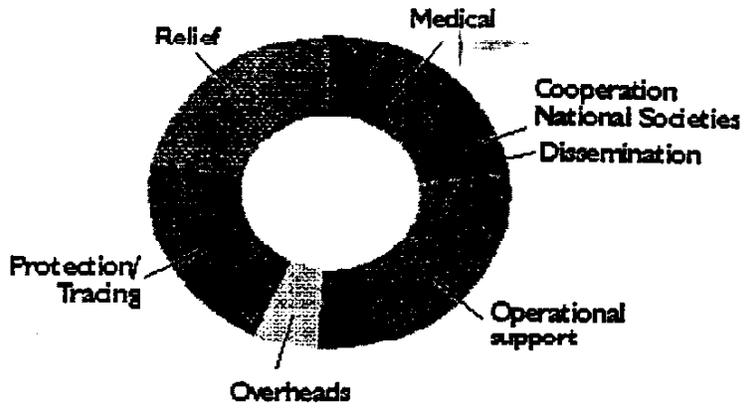
Following the naming of headquarters staff for the FADM, the ICRC's delegation in Maputo held discussions with the new authorities on setting up an instructors' course in international humanitarian law with a view to continuing and upgrading training in the subject within the FADM. The authorities undertook to incorporate such a course in military training.

Cooperation with the National Society

Throughout the year the ICRC continued to cooperate with the Mozambique Red Cross Society, particularly in regard to tracing and dissemination work, maintaining its financial support for National Society programmes. Responsibility for tracing files still pending and relating to unaccompanied minors was handed over to the Mozambique Red Cross at the end of 1994.

During the election period at the end of October over 1,600 volunteers of the National Society were mobilized to man first-aid posts at polling stations around the country, where voters were obliged to wait for up to 12 hours out in the sun. The ICRC provided the National Society with vehicles and drivers for this operation.

Expenditure
Sfr 7,223,809



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Norwegian People's Aid



The Silent Killers NPA Operations Projects & Programmes About NPA

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is one of Norway's largest non-governmental organisations, founded in 1939 by the Norwegian labour movement. Based upon the principles of solidarity, unity, human dignity, peace and freedom, NPA is involved in more than 200 projects in 30 countries.

LANDMINES NPA website: "Landmines - The Silent Killers"



the silent killers

This new site is to be a place for information and resources for people interested in the issue of landmines. Suppling information from NPAs growing field experience.

Updated:
Feb 5.

How to support Norwegian People's Aid

You have the opportunity to support NPA's work by contributing an amount of your discession. If you want more information about a spesific area or field regarding NPA's work, please fill in the order form and submit it by e-mail, or read more about NPA's projects and programmes and NPA operations.



On sale thr

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Africa

Norwegian People's Aid has a long tradition of providing humanitarian and political support to Africa's liberation movements. We have also contributed to the rebuilding and developing efforts in several countries after liberation, as in Eritrea, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Our activities in Africa can roughly be divided into two types: Short term emergency relief and long term development co-operation. Our work in Africa is mainly concentrated on the two geographical areas of Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, but with some activities also in Eastern Africa, particularly connected to the Rwanda crises from 1994.

Operations in individual countries, 1996

Angola: Village development, environmental help, mine clearance

Eritrea: Environmental projects, agricultural development

Ethiopia: Agricultural development

Kenya: Administration of the Sudan programme

Mozambique: Village development, mine clearance

Rwanda: Health services

Somalia: Health services

South Africa: Education and training

Sudan: Emergency relief, health services, agricultural development

Tanzania: NGO support, refugee work

Zimbabwe: Income generation, training, integrated village development

Field offices in Africa, 1996

Angola (Luanda)

Djibouti (Djibouti City)

Kenya (Nairobi)

Mozambique (Maputo, Tete)

South Africa (Johannesburg)

Tanzania (Dar es Salaam)

Zimbabwe (Harare)

Rwanda (Kigali)

Operations in Africa, 1996

The African continent is the main area of operation for Norwegian People's Aid in 1996, with participation in projects and programmes in ten countries and the involvement in Angola, Mozambique and Sudan being the most extensive, measured in expenses. The Africa operations follow the previous pattern, with an increase in the mine clearing activities and a continued presence in Rwanda after our intervention there after the genocide in 1994.

The Horn of Africa

Our work in the Horn of Africa has grown over the past few years, not least as a result of our support for the liberation movement in Eritrea. Our work has been expanded to include other countries in the region, particularly Sudan.

In Eritrea NPA have been involved since the liberation war, and it

was decided to continue our support within the agricultural sector after the liberation. We assist in the rehabilitation of the war-damaged agricultural sector through two large programmes in six provinces covering most of the country. The programmes aim to help the population in such a way so that they can feed themselves. During 1995 NPA did a baselinestudy in cooperation with The Development Fund of Norway, NORAGRIC - Norwegian Institute for Agricultural Research - and local authorities in order to get an overall view of the living- and production conditions in some two provinces in Eritrea. The report will be ready medio 1996.

NPA's efforts in Ethiopia have been concentrated on Tigray province, where we have been involved since the mid-80s. Our assistance has been concentrated on helping two local organisations with purchasing corn from areas of surplus in the country for distribution to farmers in Tigray.

In 1992, NPA started the task of renovating the hospital in Las Anod in Somalia and designing a training programme for the Somali health service. The rehabilitation was completed in 1994. Furthermore, we have been involved in distribution of vegetable seeds and basic educational materials.

In Southern Sudan we continue our extensive, long term programme which is a combination of food aid and agricultural development. NPA has been providing emergency assistance to the area since 1986, and we have in addition to food aid and medical emergency assistance helped support three hospitals in the area, including the training of Sudanese personnel. Our office in Kenya is responsible for our operation in Southern Sudan.

East Africa

After the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, Norwegian People's Aid established a relief programme. Activity was initially aimed at Rwandan refugees in western Tanzania. Later, we took on a project on behalf of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to help rehabilitate and staff two district hospitals, Nyagatare in the north and Cyangugu in the south.

In 1994 we established a programme in Tanzania to help build networks between Tanzanian organisations. The project was called the Rukwa Association of NGOs (RANGO). Since 1994, NPA has been involved in refugee work in the Lumasi camp for Rwandan refugees in Western Tanzania. NPA have the responsibility of running education, schooling, community services and psycho-social assistance for traumatised refugees.

Southern Africa

NPA has supported the fight against the apartheid-regime in South Africa for a long time, through ANC and their struggle for a democratic South Africa. The primary goal for NPA in South Africa is to support social and democratic development through cooperation with likeminded organisations and groups. In particular, this can be achieved by contributing to organising of and development for marginalised sectors of society. Groups and organisations within the area of culture, training, human rights

and arts, are parts of NPAs cooperational partners in South Africa today.

NPA opened a regional office in Harare, Zimbabwe, in 1983, after supporting the struggle for independence for many years. The office in Harare is run entirely by local personell who have extensive knowledge of Zimbabwean society, something that has an inestible value when it comes to developing strategies based on local project control. NPA efforts in Zimbabwe concentrates on locally based small scale production connected to credit and traing programmes in Harare and integrated village development in the area av Rushinga.

Since 1989 NPA has had an office in Angola, though we have been supporting activities in Angola since early in the 1980's. In contrast to many other organisations we remained in the country despite the war that caused great suffering. NPA-activities in Angola today are extensive mineclearance and mineawareness, integrated village development, food security - deliverance and seeds for production in addition to health-programmes.

Mozambique has also suffered decades of war. NPA has been in the country since 1986, and most of our activities are aimed at village development, vocational training, small scale production, rehabilitation and construction and mineclearance/ mineawareness in the province of Tete.

Order the Annual Report for a complete description of our work in Africa.

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Previous Demining Activities

- ***Afghanistan:*** In Afghanistan, beginning in 1989, RONCO successfully created the Mine Dog Center (MDC), a wholly Afghan run mine dog training and operations non-governmental organization with 92 dogs and 270 Afghan employees. The MDC supports the entire demining effort in Afghanistan. RONCO completed its work in Afghanistan in February 1994; the Center continues to operate effectively years after RONCO's departure. In 1993, RONCO's 92 mine dogs found 22,000 mines in Afghanistan, more than a quarter of the 80,000 mines destroyed under UN auspices worldwide in 1993. In 1992, RONCO teams found 41% of all UXO in Afghanistan and suffered no UXO-related casualties. Non-RONCO demining efforts that year resulted in over 30 serious injuries and deaths.
- ***Mozambique:*** In Mozambique, RONCO created a Demining Training and Operations Facility where 32 mine dogs were bonded with Mozambican handlers and these dog teams were meshed with 120 RONCO trained Mozambican deminers into a highly productive demining operation managed by RONCO. On July 24, 1995, the completion of the active demining portion of RONCO's contract in Mozambique, RONCO had cleared 2,177 kilometers of roads of mines and other UXO. There were no casualties and only two minor injuries during this 18 month operation.
- ***Angola:*** In Angola, RONCO began an operation on January 11, 1996, using its free running dogs to pinpoint mines on the roads identified as positive for mines by MECHEM, a South African demining firm. RONCO and MECHEM, working in tandem under a UN contract, cleared a few thousand kilometers of Angolan roads over the next seven months.

Humanitarian Demining

- RONCO Consulting Corporation, in partnership with Global Training Academy, has developed an integrated demining system that has proven to be highly accurate, safe, and cost effective in mine infested developing countries. Because RONCO's business is sustainable development, we have successfully incorporated the concept of building indigenous capacity to take full control of the demining operation within a reasonable time frame.
- **RONCO's Approach:** Wars and other armed conflicts have resulted in the presence of uncleared land mines plus other unexploded ordnance (UXO) in over 60 countries throughout the world. Estimates of as many as 200 million of these mines lay hidden in former conflict zones or areas where military maneuvers have taken place, and that as many as 150 people are killed or injured by land mines each day. The presence of land mines precludes or disrupts the normal activities of trade and commerce, as well as access to schools, medical services, and other normal life functions. The cost to national economies is unknown, but it is clearly enormous. To restart the economies and begin the development process, there is only one thing that can be done with these mines; a methodical search to locate them and then neutralize or destroy them. This process is generally slow, dangerous and expensive; however, RONCO has demonstrated that it can be done more rapidly, more safely, and in a cost effective manner by utilizing innovative technology and by building indigenous capacity to sustain the operation.
- **Innovative Technology:** RONCO has developed an integrated system that utilizes the tremendous ability of dogs to locate land mines by detecting the odor of the explosives in the mines. Dogs are trained to locate mines by isolating the specific scent of the explosives as well as the plastics and metals used to manufacture the mines. These scents permeate the mine casings and rise up through the ground into the air. Dogs, with the ability to smell about 1,000 times greater than humans, can detect this specific smell and zero in on the exact location of the explosive. Mines are then lifted or destroyed in place by RONCO trained deminers. Utilizing the dogs together with the traditional techniques of deminers has proven to be a highly accurate, safe, and cost effective method of land mine removal. With proper training and use of stringent safety procedures, neither dogs nor people are injured in the work. Accuracy, in tests conducted by the

U.S. Department of Defense, was the highest of the 30 technologies tested. Coupled with the use of traditional demining techniques or more than one dog covering the same area, the United Nation's accuracy requirement of 99.6% is being met.

- **Indigenous Capacity Building:** The RONCO approach is developmental in that we build indigenous capacity to handle the mine detecting dogs and provide support services for dogs, handlers, and RONCO trained deminers. RONCO operations leave a fully indigenous capacity in the country concerned. RONCO prides itself in the success we have had with building indigenous capacity to carry out the entire operation. RONCO expatriates provide initial training and supervision which is eventually turned over to highly trained locals. RONCO's approach aims at training local technicians and developing institutional capability so that demining can continue to be conducted in the host country without the need for foreign assistance within a reasonably short period of time.

**Mine Awareness/Mine Risk
Programs:
Structured Interview**

**Prepared by:
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**In partial fulfillment for
BAA, Task 3.3.1**

For

Star Mountain, Incorporated

January 1998

MINE AWARENESS/MINE RISK PROGRAMS: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

1. What are the primary goals of your mine awareness/mine risk programs?

2. Please list the types of activities you conduct in a awareness/mine risk program. (For example, training instructors, product development, evaluation of training, etc.) Please be specific.

3. Please describe the major phases of your mine awareness/mine risk program.

4. Please list and describe the materials you use in your mine awareness/mine risk programs (materials for instructors and for participants).

5. What do you see as the greatest challenges to conducting an effective program?

6. How do you measure success?

7. What records do you create (for example, activity summaries, after action reports, etc.)?
 - 7a. How do you maintain the records (kept in central office, personal file, etc.)?

- 7b. Who may see or use the records?
8. What would you like to see happen to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of mine awareness/mine risk programs?
9. Do you feel your work is sustainable? What could be done to make its effects more long lasting?
10. How are your operations modified based on cultural or country-specific factors? What is the source of the information used in this determination?
11. How is your program modified for children?

PLANNING AND PHASING:

12. How do you determine what activities need to be done?
13. How do your activities change as a program progresses (or do you repeat the same activities in new places or with new trainees)?
14. Is there a standard procedure for assessment and follow-up?

COORDINATION:

15. In this section, please describe any coordination you do with other groups or individuals within the host nation, DOD, private contractors, or non-governmental organizations. Please be as specific as possible.

What other organizations/ persons were involved?	What did they provide?	How did you come in contact with them?	*Rating
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*Beside each organization, rate the difficulty of working with them. (1=easy, 10=most difficult)

16. What could have made coordination easier?

17. What made coordination with other organizations more difficult?

MATERIALS AND INFORMATION:

18. What materials and information sources do you use to help plan and conduct your program? Please specify name and source.

19. What materials or information would you have liked to have?

Please add any other comments or questions. We welcome your ideas!

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