

## demining debate: landmines in southern africa

### Impact survey in Mozambique: An essential development tool

*Neuma Grobbelaar*

The conclusion of the national Landmine Impact Survey by the Canadian International Demining Corps (CIDC) in July this year is a significant achievement in humanitarian mine action in Mozambique.<sup>1</sup> The survey is not the first to have been conducted in Mozambique, nor will it be the last. It represents the first step in an ongoing process to refine and interpret data that will assist in setting national priorities for mine action in Mozambique.

Its significance is two-fold:

- First, it is the first time that an impact survey has been conducted on a standardised national basis beyond emergency demining and including all ten provinces of Mozambique.
- Second, it strengthens the capacity of the National Demining Institute of Mozambique (IND) to integrate humanitarian mine action within the framework of the government's national priorities.

As stated above, this is not the first survey that has been conducted in Mozambique. The HALO Trust was granted a UN contract to do a nationwide assessment of the landmines problem in 1993. In addition, both the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Mine-Tech conducted limited surveys in 1994, as did Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). Whereas the value of the surveys was undeniable, problems arose in integrating the data in a

standardised and unfragmented manner.

This survey does not attempt to replace previous work done in this regard. Instead it has the following objectives:

- To provide a tool through which available data can be assessed, enriched, supplemented and manipulated to identify key areas where the presence of mines is a real impediment to the activities of communities.
- To integrate mine action into an overall national development framework.
- To ensure that mine action becomes manageable from a long-term planning perspective.

*The strength of the survey - despite certain limitations - resides in its community involvement and the evidence presented at this level by communities themselves.*

As such it presents an essential planning tool. It is against this background that popular misconceptions need to be addressed. For in terms of its practical application the constraints of the survey are important.

The completion of the survey does not provide a definitive balance sheet of the exact number of mines in Mozambique or for that matter, their precise location. The survey only assesses the impact of mines on communities.

<sup>1</sup> The survey results were certified by the United Nations Landmine Impact Survey Certification Committee on 7 September 2001.

*The 'Landmines in Southern Africa' research project seeks to identify best practice in the region in terms of all facets of mine action. It investigates the link between development and demining and the impact and response of SADC countries to the introduction of the Mine Ban Convention. Landmine research has been conducted on an ongoing basis at SAIIA since 1998.*



This 'only' should be seen within its proper context, as it in no way negates the importance and relevance of the survey. The survey's objective is to present a **national measure of mine-affectedness at community level as assessed through inputs gathered at this level.**

### *The International Context*

Mozambique is one amongst only four countries worldwide where a national impact survey has been completed. The other countries are Yemen, Chad and Thailand. The \$2.2 million survey was conducted on behalf of the IND and funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as part of the Canadian mine action programme in Mozambique.<sup>2</sup>

The survey forms part of the Global Survey Initiative, a result of the implementation of the requirements of the Mine Ban Treaty to assist mine-affected countries. As such, landmine impact surveys aim to '*facilitate the prioritising of human, material and financial resources supporting humanitarian mine action at the national, regional and global level.*'

In addition, as pointed out in the National Report Highlights of the Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey, 14 June 2001, surveys attempt to:

- Assist donors to apportion funds on the basis of human needs as measured by impacts on communities.
- Permit national authorities to formulate plans that focus on the most heavily affected regions and communities.
- Provide implementing authorities with baseline data against which to measure the success of mine action initiatives.<sup>3</sup>

Humanitarian mine action in Mozambique has been ongoing since 1992 and its chequered history has been determined by the particular evolution of the Mozambican peace process, the variety of actors (government and non-government) involved in the field, and the institutions that have evolved around the

demining industry.

The biggest share of humanitarian demining and mine action (described here in broad terms to include, *inter alia*, mine awareness, victim assistance) are conducted by three agencies in Mozambique, namely the HALO Trust in northern Mozambique, the NPA in central Mozambique and the Accelerated Demining Programme (ADP) in southern Mozambique.

Other humanitarian agencies such as Handicap International and MgM, are also involved in smaller programmes in Mozambique.

As one of the most heavily mine-affected countries worldwide, mine action (commercial and humanitarian) has had to deal with a range of problem areas, exacerbated by the nature of the 17-year civil war in Mozambique. The involvement of diverse humanitarian agencies in demining in Mozambique has been a major positive factor. Firstly, due to the extent of the mine contamination, and secondly, due to the institutional and capacity hurdles that faced Mozambique after the cessation of the war - especially in the far-flung rural areas. However, it becomes a significant consideration in coordinating the planning of humanitarian mine action in the long-term. It is in this regard that the impact survey has special significance.

### *Training and Methodology*

Planning for the survey began in February 1999. The survey questionnaires were designed according to international standards to acquire all the information needed for the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database - developed by the UNMAS and the Survey Action Centre (SAC). However, adjustments were made to suit the particular Mozambican variables after thorough pre-testing in the field.

Field personnel were recruited on a national basis to ensure that they were conversant in, and familiar with, regional culture and languages. Personal interviews

*The survey maps the rough size, the approximate location and other characteristics of SMAs identified in the group interviews.*

<sup>2</sup> This is the second time that CIDA has sponsored an impact survey, previously in Yemen at a cost of \$971 000

<sup>3</sup> Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey, National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001, p.4

were conducted with over 400 applicants from whom 40 candidates were subsequently selected on the basis of their interview and aptitude test results. The prospective field personnel received four weeks of full-time basic training in survey techniques during the latter half of 1999. The successful graduates of the programme completed a two-week pilot test in the Matutuine District during which they practised to master the research instruments, equipment and logistical procedures in the field, as well as community relations. An additional week of training was given before the survey teams were mobilised in the field.

The field activities began on 26 March 2000 and were completed on 8 May 2001. The CIDC used 10 survey teams, each consisting of a recorder, an interviewer, a driver and an interpreter to collate the information for the survey. All survey team members were Mozambican.

The survey methodology followed in Mozambique was according to the international standard with some caveats and modifications determined by the particular conditions in Mozambique. The standard methodology included:

- Collecting and analysing expert opinion to identify communities that are likely to be affected by landmines or unexploded ordnance ('UXO');
- visiting each of the communities identified, and conducting group interviews in those that self-identify as landmine-affected;
- visiting a sample of the communities not identified by expert opinion as landmine-affected, and conducting group interviews in those [subsequently] found to be landmine-affected; and
- entering the data collected into the IMSMA and conducting preliminary analysis thereof.<sup>4</sup>

A ranking system was devised to identify the level of the impact of mines on communities consisting of none (0) (no known landmine problem), low (1-5), medium (6-10) and high impact (11+). The survey was devised to be sensitive to the following categories of mine-affectedness:

- the types of munitions, landmines or

UXO suspected to be present by the participants in the group interview;

- the categories of land, infrastructure and service areas to which landmines or UXO are blocking access; and
- the number of victims of landmines or UXO in the two years preceding the group interview.

The departure point for the survey was every available report or survey that had already been done related to mine action in Mozambique, as well as expert opinion collection. It included inputs from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the provincial governments, the district governments, central government departments, investigation of the existing databases of the HALO Trust, NPA, Handicap International, and also inputs from other demining operators and mine action actors, military and police reports. This formed the basis for a baseline survey that preceded the formal survey.

### *Problem Areas*

The survey from its planning phase to conclusion took 2½ years, including 14 months of fieldwork and a further 3 months of data processing and report collation. The team experienced several problems in conducting the survey.

Delays of 4-5 months were experienced in getting the survey equipment into the country. Survey instruments had to be readjusted after the two-week pilot study training session in villages by the new trainees. In addition, external factors such as the disastrous floods in March 2000 and smaller scale floods in February 2001, were major disruptive influences on the work of the survey teams.

There were also structural and financial constraints:

- An underestimation of the size of the country (799 380 km<sup>2</sup> - one and a half times the size of France) in the original project proposal;
- the soaring cost of fuel - dependent on where the teams found themselves in Mozambique;
- the derelict state of the Mozambican infrastructure;

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6

- the absence of maps of appropriate scale for community interviews; and
- the need to visit a significant sample of the 11,435 communities in the country rather than sampling on the basis of the 1,198 localities as originally intended.

However, the main constraint was the absence of a comprehensive and accurate national gazetteer, which identifies each community with its own unique number, geographic coordinates and official name. This made it virtually impossible for the survey teams to plan and execute their group interviews, reconcile data from different expert sources with their own results and enter data into the IMSMA database.

The CIDC subsequently embarked on the compilation of a national gazetteer with the assistance of the *Instituto Nacional de Estatística* (National Statistics Institute) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on the basis of the 1997 national census. A toponymy database was compiled which included the details of 11,000 communities and their official and popular names, a unique identification code, geographic coordinates, total population (broken down according to gender and family units), and its administrative attribution (province, district, administrative post and locality). This database was consistently updated during completion of the survey.

## Results

The CIDC selected a total of 1,973 communities for visits by the survey teams on the basis of the data collected from the expert interviews and previous surveys. Of this number, 791 (40.1%) communities self-identified as mine-affected, 938 (47.5%) communities self-identified as not mine-affected, while 244 (12.4%) were inaccessible, unable to participate, non-existent or unlocatable. Inaccessibility was a problem in the Sofala and Niassa provinces and the districts of Lalaua (Nampula Province) and Chinde (Zambézia). Refusal to participate in the survey was the exception, despite the fact that survey fatigue has to be a real consideration in Mozambique, as well as in certain cases an unwillingness to cooperate with government institutions.

The total number of participants in the group interviews was 6,772 and a further 5,228 persons were interviewed individually in order to ascertain that their communities were not landmine-affected. Women constituted only 17.6% of this figure - due to cultural reasons and/or agricultural or other activities at the time of the interviews.

*The results show that the landmine problem is predominantly in the rural areas of Mozambique. Only 2.9% of the landmine-affected communities are classified as urban.*

The 791 landmine-affected communities are distributed throughout Mozambique, with above average numbers of landmine-affected communities in Inhambane, Maputo and Zambézia provinces.

*The survey also concludes that about 1.5 million people (representing 9.0% of the 16.8 million population, 1997 figures) are affected by landmines with a total area of 561 689 063m<sup>2</sup> / 561,7km<sup>2</sup> compromised and considered possibly mined.*

This implies that 0.07% of the landmass of Mozambique is contaminated with mines, representing an area slightly larger than Singapore and about one-fifth of Luxembourg. However, the sizeable impact of this relatively 'small' area on the total population cannot be ignored.

The 791 mine-affected communities reported a total of 1,374 suspected mined areas (SMAs) which were found in every province. (Note Table A for the distribution of SMAs according to province.)

The SMAs vary in size although the survey shows that only 4.3% of the SMAs are larger than 1<sub>2</sub> million m<sup>2</sup>, with 41.2% less than 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The small percentage of SMAs that are larger than 1 million m<sup>2</sup>, has far-reaching implications for demining in Mozambique, as it is one of the areas that could be substantially reduced

through proximity demining in the absence of large marked and formal minefields.

Communities were also surveyed on the types of munition contamination suspected in the SMAs with 82.8% suspected to be contaminated by landmines only and a further 4.9% by landmines and UXOs. (Please note Table B.)

In terms of assessing the presence of landmines in SMAs it is useful to keep in mind the number of mines and UXOs that have been cleared in Mozambique since the beginning of 1992 to January 2001:

- 71, 475 anti-personnel mines
- 538 anti-tank mines
- 34,386 UXOs
- 496,317 munitions of diverse calibre
- 283, 277 metallic fragments.

However, a major problem in terms of the location of minefields is the absence of formal markings depicting the boundaries and location of mines and mine fields.

Although the landmass size that is

considered mine-affected is therefore relatively small in comparison with the overall size of Mozambique, it is not a question of simply moving into the designated minefields and clearing the areas. It also means that transient and temporary visitors are exposed to the possibility of accidentally setting off mines in uncleared areas, while communities are still daily exposed to considerable risk in terms of venturing into mine-contaminated areas. (Note Table C)

The terrain of SMAs is diverse but the dominant vegetation is grass. This has implications for the type of demining methods that could be introduced, for example mechanical demining, where appropriate. (Note Table D)

Blocked access to rainfed cropland and to roads has the most profound impact. This is a particular problem, as new roads have not yet been built in the 11 years since the cessation of the conflict. Blocked access to pasture in the south is a specific problem in view of large-scale animal herding. (Note Table E)

**Table A: Suspected Mined Areas, by Province (Ranked in descending order)**

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of SMAs</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
1	Inhambane	261	18.9%
2	Zambézia	200	14.6%
3	Maputo	184	13.4%
4	Cabo Delgado	166	12.1%
5	Nampula	130	9.5%
6	Manica	110	8.0%
7	Sofala	102	7.4%
8	Tete	89	6.5%
9	Gaza	70	5.1%
10	Niassa	62	4.5%
	Total	1, 374	100%

*Source: Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey: National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001*

<sup>5</sup> These figures come from a Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the National Demining Institute (IND), 'Relatório sobre a Actividade de Desminagem em Mocambique', Maputo, 31 January 2001.

The impact of landmines on agricultural activities is illustrated by the type of activities pursued by most of the victims when mine accidents occurred (Note Table F). It is

important to note that of the 172 mine accidents that occurred over the last two years, male victims outnumbered female victims by a factor of almost three to one.

**Table B: Type of Contamination (Ranked in descending order)**

Type of contamination	Number of SMAs	Area of SMAs m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion
Landmines only	1,139	445,290,078	82.8%
UXOs only	168	82,757,987	12.2%
Landmines & UXO	67	33,640,998	4.9%
Total	1,374	561,689,063	100.0%

Source: Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey: National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001

**Table C: Marking of Suspected Mined Areas**

Type of marking	Number of SMAs	Proportion	Area of SMAs (m <sup>2</sup> )
No marking	861	62.7%	346,599,719
Official signs	242	17.6%	160,613,030
Local signs	141	10.3%	19,456,007
Other markings	61	4.4%	4,843,497
Fenced	50	3.6%	28,301,912
Unknown	19	1.4%	1,874,898
Total	1,374	100.0%	561,689,063

Source: Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey: National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001

**Table D: Vegetation Cover of Suspected Mined Areas**

Vegetation type	Number of SMAs	Proportion	Area of SMAs (m <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion
Mixed	797	58.0%	266,143,239	47.4%
Short grass	210	15.3%	60,569,476	10.8%
Tall grass	138	10.1%	156,789,579	27.9%
Bush	94	6.8%	32,426,488	5.8%
Trees	89	6.5%	43,479,632	7.7%
None	27	1.9%	127,032	<0.1%
Unknown	19	1.4%	2,153,617	0.4%
Total	1,374	100.0%	561,689,063	100%

Source: Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey: National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001

**Table E: Overview of Blockage Impacts**

<i>Blockage impact</i>	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Number of SMAs</i>	<i>Area of SMAs (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Rainfed cropland	464	941,547	760	369,081,414
Roads	231	368,610	358	104,773,441
Forest/bush	180	291,049	281	136,854,458
Infrastructure	96	238,745	130	46,533,910
Pasture	91	143,291	144	70,689,960
Non-drinking water	82	124,648	99	36,253,627
Drinking water	55	87,221	70	13,784,317
Service points	49	63,179	51	10,938,557

Source: Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey: Republic of Mozambique, August 2001

**Table F: Activity of recent Victims at time of Accident\***

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Number of victims</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Collecting food/water	44	43.6%
Farming	15	14.9%
Herdling	9	8.9%
Playing	9	8.9%
Travelling	7	6.9%
Household work	4	3.9%
Tampering	1	0.9%
Other	12	11.9%
Unknown/not recorded	71	
Total	172	

Source: Mozambique Landmine Mine Impact Survey: National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001

\*Landmine victims recorded over the last two years

### ***Implications and the Way Forward***

The release of the survey met with qualified reservations about some of the data presented - specifically related to areas that were self-identified by communities as mine-affected, including the scale and size of mine-affected areas. However, no-one disputed the fact that the mine contamination is spread throughout Mozambique, affecting almost every district, and that it affects predominantly rural areas. The most important area of dispute which arose, was the assertion by some communities that there are still mines in their areas, despite the fact that humanitarian demining activities have been completed. There are various factors that could explain why discrepancies have arisen.

**First**, there was a significant time-lag between the beginning and the conclusion of the survey and the publication of the results, during which time clearance operations could have been undertaken.

**Second**, some data collection inconsistencies and anomalies could have arisen - regarding the location of communities and suspected mined areas, as well as the size of mine-contaminated areas - given the fact that Mozambique did not have a national gazetteer at the beginning of the survey.

**Third**, a lack of confidence or ignorance about cleared areas - communities still consider areas as mined, despite the fact that they have been cleared. This aspect relates

specifically to the way data was collected. It was not within the purview of the survey teams to establish or verify the exact location of mines. As social scientists, they hardly had the capacity to do this. However, the wide range and method of data collection meant that adjacent communities might have self-identified as still mine-affected, whereas their neighbour from which the demining operators had launched their operations might not have.

**Lastly**, certain communities might have identified areas as mine-affected, for reasons external to the mine problem. For example, certain areas were identified as mined to restrict access to land, especially where land disputes might exist between communities.

These last two factors, lack of confidence or ignorance and external factors, relate to an important link in humanitarian mine action; namely, the link between communities and the actors involved in demining.<sup>7</sup> It is a question that the Mozambican government, the donor community and the mine action community should engage with more actively, namely how is cleared land utilised and by whom, and how does mine action integrate with the greater developmental challenges and needs of communities?

Probably one of the most significant statistics that has emerged from the survey is the response of communities to the question of the extent to which the impact of mines on their lives has improved or worsened. This is especially important against the background that mine clearance and mine awareness have been underway in Mozambique since 1992.

About 35.6% of the respondents believed that the impact of mines was becoming more severe, 38.2% believed that they were unchanged in their severity and 26.2% believed that the severity was declining.

This result could be interpreted in a variety of ways. It could be an indication that there is greater pressure on land due to an increase in population and subsequently greater economic (specifically agricultural) activity. This means that communities are more exposed to the danger of mines as they seek more land for pasture and cultivation.

It could also be linked to the stabilisation of the population and the return to traditional heartlands, in view of the cessation of conflict. Land, especially ancestral land, has in Mozambique, as in many African countries, a special significance. This has important implications for the type of mine action options available. Traditional communities usually loathe relocation from the land where their ancestors are buried, even though this might represent the most cost-effective option.

The relatively high figure of 26.2% who indicated that the impact of landmines is declining is very positive. However, even this figure has to be considered with circumspection. Whereas it might be a clear indication that the mine action and clearance operations are effective, it may also indicate that the mine-affected population of Mozambique has made necessary adjustments in their lives and has learned to live with the threat of mines.

## **Conclusion**

The survey demonstrates unequivocally that the landmine problem is predominantly rural. This is of special significance in the Mozambican context, given that 81% of the labour force is employed in the agriculture sector and that this sector contributes 34% of the total GDP<sup>8</sup>

Despite all the possible limitations of the survey such as human error, the fact that mines were not physically located or removed, and the low participation of

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<sup>6</sup> I wish to thank Dr Olaf Jürgenson of the IND for the last two perspectives on some of the reasons why communities have continued to self-identify as mine-affected.

<sup>7</sup> Dr Ananda Millard of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) has done substantial work on the socio-economic impact of mine action in communities. See Millard, A.S. 'Using socio-economic indicators: Illustrations from Mozambique' in *Beyond Demining: Capacity building and socio-economic consequences*, SAIIA, 2000. Her research point to the importance of proper engagement with mine-affected communities - both in terms of restoring confidence in cleared areas, as well as insuring that the priorities set by demining actors address the needs of mine-affected communities.

<sup>8</sup> See Naidu, S. 'Mozambique: A Lasting Peace?', SAIIA Country Reports, no 4, 2001.



**Table G: Mine Impact Score classification, Total**

<i>Impact Category</i>	<i>Number of communities</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
High	20	36,254	2.5%
Medium	164	393,406	20.7%
Low	607	1,058,930	76.7%

*Source: Landmine Impact Survey: Republic of Mozambique, August 2001*

women (who are in many instances the cultivators of land and responsible for essential household tasks such as water collection), the survey represents an important benchmark against which mine action can be planned and progress measured.

A synopsis of the level of impact and the affected population groups provides a measure of the scope of the problem. (See Table G.) It underlines the fact that mine action will remain a central focus area in the intermediate future and will continue to require attention and resources. The results also provide conclusive evidence for the continued involvement of the donor community given that mine action in Mozambique is so heavily dependent on donor support.

However, it also highlights the importance of Mozambican commitment to mine action. The survey's importance in strengthening the institutional capacity of the IND to fulfil its role as the primary agency that sets the mine action priorities of the Mozambican government, cannot be emphasised enough.

It invokes a real obligation on the IND to execute its responsibilities and adopt a proactive approach. The final product of the survey, namely the database that has been created, is an invaluable tool in this process.

The nature of the survey, with its open-ended questions and meticulous tabling of any details with relevance to mine action, means that demining becomes a central tool for development.

**Sources:**

Elliot, G, *Beyond Demining: Capacity building and Socio-economic consequences*, SAIIA, 2000.

*Landmines in Mozambique*, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1994.

Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey, *National Report Highlights*, 14 June 2001

Naidu, S. *Mozambique: A Lasting Peace?* SAIIA Country Reports, no 4, 2001

'Relatório sobre a Actividade de Desminagem em Mocambique', Reports of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and the National Demining Institute (IND), Maputo, 31 January 2001

### Mine Impact Score Classification, By Province, High Impact Communities

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Impact category</i>	<i>Number of communities</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
1	Nampula	High	4	20%
2	Zambézia	High	3	15%
3	Maputo	High	2	10%
4	Manica	High	2	10%
5	Inhambane	High	2	10%
6	Sofala	High	2	10%
7	Tete	High	2	10%
8	Cabo Delgado	High	2	10%
9	Gaza	High	1	5%
10	Niassa	High	0	0

### Mine Impact Score Classification, By Province, Medium Impact Communities

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Impact category</i>	<i>Number of communities</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
1	Maputo	Medium	35	21.3%
2	Inhambane	Medium	30	18.3%
3	Tete	Medium	16	9.8%
4	Zambézia	Medium	15	9.2%
5	Nampula	Medium	13	7.9%
6	Sofala	Medium	13	7.9%
7	Manica	Medium	13	7.9%
8	Cabo Delgado	Medium	12	7.3%
9	Gaza	Medium	12	7.3%
10	Niassa	Medium	5	3.1%

### Mine Impact Score Classification, By Province, Low Impact Communities

	<i>Province</i>	<i>Impact category</i>	<i>Number of communities</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
1	Inhambane	Low	125	20.6%
2	Zambézia	Low	95	15.6%
3	Cabo Delgado	Low	70	11.5%
4	Nampula	Low	64	10.5%
5	Maputo	Low	63	10.4%
6	Manica	Low	45	7.4%
7	Tete	Low	40	6.6%
8	Sofala	Low	37	6.1%
9	Niassa	Low	35	5.8%
10	Gaza	Low	33	5.4%

Source: Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey: National Report Highlights, 14 June 2001

### PRIO Training Course

The Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities project (AMAC) of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) will be offering an eight-week **Combined Methods Training Course** in Mozambique to humanitarian mine action practitioners in Africa. The course began on 8 October 2001. The course is intended for local supervisor level staff and aims to build a sustainable analytic capacity at the operator level. It will provide operators with theoretical guidelines and practical tools for conducting community studies and for the use of the findings in enhancing their operations and harnessing community capacities.

Enquiries to Dr Ananda Millard, PRIO,  
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### New Demining Institute in Africa

The African Demining Institute (ADI), a partner of SaferAfrica, was established in August this year and will focus on improving time- and cost-effective demining to support long-term development and a landmine-free Africa. The ADI will commence its operational activities in November 2001. The ADI has an information/assessment unit that will concentrate on the tracking of demining activities on the continent in order to provide up-to-date information and assist assessments and field research by demining experts. Its technical unit will manage practical operations. The ADI headquarters are in Pretoria, South Africa.

Enquiries to Ms Hannelie de Beer,  
ADI, hannelie@saferfrica.org.

### Upcoming workshops and events related to mine action

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Contact</i>
8 October 2001	PRIO AMAC 8-week training course for humanitarian mine operators in Africa, Mozambique	<i>ananda@prio.no</i>
19 October 2001	SA Workshop on developing enabling national legislation with respect to the banning of landmines, Johannesburg	<i>sacbl@sn.apc.org</i>
6-8 November 2001	SADC Mine Action Committee Meeting in conjunction with the SADC Demining Operators Technology Workshop, Luanda, Angola	<i>sadcsec@sadc.int</i>
December 2001	CCW Amended Protocol II Annual Meeting	<i>www.unog.ch</i>
10 - 21 Dec 2001	CCW Second Review Conference	<i>www.unog.ch</i>



This Newsletter and the work of the SAIIA Landmines in Southern Africa Project have been made possible by the generous support of the Finnish government.

*Acknowledgements:*

SAIIA would also like to thank Dr Olaf Jürgenson and Mr Nico Bosman, National Mine Clearance Institute (IND) Maputo, Mozambique, Ms Angela McIntyre, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Mr Alberto da Silva, Canadian International Development Agency, Mozambique and especially, Messrs Alberto Alface and David Horton, Canadian International Demining Corps (CIDC) Maputo, Mozambique for their generous inputs to this issue of Demining Debate: Landmines in Southern Africa.

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