



Republic of Mozambique

Progress Report on completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

(From 1 March 2014 to 31 December 2014)

Republic of Mozambique

**Submitted to Article 5 Analysis Group of the
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban the Convention**

30 March 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		3
II. DETAILED NARRATIVE		
1.0	Introduction – Mozambique's Extension Request March to December 2014	3
2.0	2013 Demining Results and Mine Action Progress until 1 March 2014	5
3.0	Remaining Situation as of 1 March 2014	6
4.0	Available Demining Capacity in 2014	8
5.0	National Mine Action Plan 1 March to 31 December 2014	8
6.0	Required Resources	13
7.0	Remaining Challenges	14
8.0	Conclusion	15
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES		
Table 1.1	Proposed Work Plan for March to December 2014 as presented in 2013 Extension Request	4
Table 2.1	2013 Demining Results by Province	5
Table 2.2	Demining Results January 2008 – December 2013	6
Table 2.3	Remaining Landmine Situation as of 31 December 2013	6
Table 3.1	Remaining Landmine Situation as of 20 March 2014	7
Table 4.1	Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of February 2014	8
Table 5.1	Area of Responsibility for Demining Operators March – December 2014	10
Table 5.2	Division of Tasks by Organization March – December 2014	11
Table 5.3	Expected Conclusion of Demining Tasks	12
Table 6.1	Summary of 2014 Projected Demining Costs in USD	13
LIST OF ANNEXES		
Annex I	List of all remaining tasks for completion in MAR to DEC 2014 as of 20MAR2014	
Annex II	Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013	
Annex III	Map of Remaining Areas as of FEB 2014	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its decision taken on 5 December 2014 on the request submitted by Mozambique for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, the 13th Meeting of State Parties requested Mozambique to report to the States Parties on progress achieved in implementation of the mine action plan during the extension period. In its request submitted on 10 October 2013 for a 10-month extension of Mozambique's Article 5 deadline, Mozambique included a projection that by 1 March 2014 the remaining mined areas would be reduced to 100 tasks totalling 4,019,952 square meters. As of 20 March 2014, the actual amount of mined area remaining in the country was reduced to 130 tasks totalling 5,379,947 square meters.

The fact that the number of demining tasks and mined area remains above the projection is due to additional incidents of insecurity that occurred between October 2013 and February 2014 in the northern districts of Inhambane Province and some districts of Sofala province. The temporary insecurity in these areas led the demining operators to temporarily withdraw teams from these areas and therefore delayed completion of the demining tasks in these districts. The Government of Mozambique is doing everything within its power to ensure a secure and stable situation for demining teams to be able to safely access and conduct demining operations in accordance with the national mine action plan. As a result the security situation in Inhambane Province improved in January 2014 and humanitarian demining operators deployed teams to the remaining mine suspected districts in Inhambane in February with an aim to conclude by the end of September 2014.

While the amount of mined area and demining tasks remains above the projection included in the extension request, the demining capacity currently deployed in the country is still capable of completing the clearance and release of all known mined areas by the end of the extension period on 31 December 2014. The 2014 annual work plans of the National Demining Institute and all operators in Mozambique aim to complete the clearance and release of all known mined areas by the end of 2014. However, the full implementation of the annual work plans will depend on sufficient resources being allocated in timely manner and a stable security situation that allows the demining teams to access all areas suspected or confirmed to contain landmines.

Mozambique will continue to inform State Parties of progress towards the completion of demining obligations under Article 5. The National Demining Institute will endeavour to submit quarterly progress reports to the analysis group. The next report will be submitted in July 2014.

II. DETAILED NARRATIVE

1.0 INTRODUCTION: Mozambique's Extension Request March to December 2014

In 2013, the Government of Mozambique submitted to State Parties a request to extend their existing Article 5 deadline by ten months, from the 1st of March 2014 until the 31st of December 2014. Mozambique's 2013 extension request described several circumstances that had impeded

Mozambique from destroying all anti-personnel mines in known mined areas by its original deadline. These circumstances included:

- **that Mozambique ended up having to deal with almost three times as much area known or suspected to contain mines than was originally thought to be the case in 2008** (i.e., approximately 34.3 million square metres versus the original estimate of approximately 12.1 million square metres).
- **Heavy rains and flooding from January to March 2013**, delayed the start of demining operations Manica, Inhambane and Sofala.
- **Limited availability of mechanical demining assets** in the provinces of Manica and Sofala has led to slow progress in a number of demining tasks in the Districts of Cheringoma, Gondola and Nhamatanda.
- **Temporary Insecurity in the Province of Sofala** led the humanitarian demining operator in the area to suspend operations in the district out of concern for deminers and demining equipment.
- **Complex and dense minefields along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border** with difficult access from Mozambique present a particular challenge to demine before the original March 2014 deadline.

In its revised extension request dated 30 September 2013, Mozambique estimated that by 1 March 2014, there would remain roughly 100 mine suspected areas covering 4,019,952 square meters in the three central Provinces of Sofala, Manica and Tete including the 5 minefields that straddle the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border covering a total of 1,077,966 square meters. The extension request presented a plan to concentrate all demining capacity from March to December 2014 on these remaining areas in order to conclude the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the known mined areas.

Table 1.1: Proposed Work Plan for March to December 2014 as presented in 2013 Extension Request

Province	District	Tasks	Description	Area (m²)	Demining Operator
Sofala	Cheringoma	3	Road Tasks Requiring Mechanical Demining	622,000	APOPO
Sofala	Chibabava	75	Mine suspected areas	1,571,030	Handicap International and Commercial Deminers
Sofala	Nhamatanda	1 (62 Towers)	Beira I & II Powerlines	155,000	Handicap International and APOPO
Manica	Gondola	1 (15 Towers)	Beira I & II Powerlines	33,000	The HALO Trust
Manica	Manica	1	Nhamucuarara Border Minefield	208,500	APOPO
Manica	Manica	1	Mucudo Border Minefield	119,400	NPA
Manica	Manica	1	Mudododo border minefield	125,400	NPA
Manica	Mossurize	14	Mine Suspected areas	545,652	Handicap International
Tete	Cahora Bassa	1	Chinzunga section of Cahora Bassa Mine Belt	75,000	The HALO Trust

Tete	Cahora Bassa	1	Kahira Luia Border Minefield	344,970	The HALO Trust
Tete	Magoe	1	N'soluwamuthu Border Minefield	220.000	The HALO Trust
Total		100 Tasks		4.019.952	

In total it was estimated that \$13,284,856 USD would be required to demine the remaining mine suspected areas in the central region of Mozambique including the minefields along the Mozambican border. This included all associated costs for quality assurance, information management, coordination and training for a national capacity that will respond to the threat of residual UXOs and Explosive Remnants of War other than landmines that will inevitably remain after the 2014 deadline.

2.0 2013 Demining Results and Mine Action Progress until 1 March 2014

In 2013, a total of 9,329,546 square meters in 592 hazard areas were cleared and released by all demining operators (i.e. Apopo, HALO Trust, Handicap International, Norwegian People's Aid, Commercial Operators and Armed Defence Forces of Mozambique). As a result of demining efforts, by December 2013 a total of 111 districts in Mozambique were officially declared 'Mine-Free' out of a total of 128 Districts, including all districts in the Provinces Gaza, Niassa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia.

Table 2.1: 2013 Demining Results by Province

PROVINCE	BASELINE TASKS		NEW AREAS		TOTAL RESULTS	
	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)
Maputo	1	6,883	137	965,200	138	972,083
Inhambane	34	867,895	30	704,086	64	1,571,981
Sofala	9	472,390	159	3,150,384	168	3,622,774
Manica	7	380,166	177	1,632,551	184	2,012,717
Tete	-	-	38	1,149,991	38	1,149,991
TOTAL	51	1,727,334	541	7,602,212	592	9,329,546

*Note: Baseline Tasks represent demining tasks identified by the 2007-2008 Baseline Survey and were included in original plan for Mozambique's 2008 Article Extension Request. New Areas represent demining tasks identified between 2009 and 2013 as part of Mozambique district-by-district process to identify all known mined areas.

Table 2.2: Demining Results January 2008 – December 2013

Year	Area planned in NMAP (Baseline Survey)	DEMINING RESULTS			
		N° areas	Area (m²)	Mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
2008	1,571,252	237	2,346,130	1,142	846
2009	1,997,266	126	4,314,197	914	871
2010	2,239,402	136	6,134,630	883	531
2011	2,574,329	229	7,204,777	8,487	406
2012	2,503,476	225	8,714,708	9,053	1126
2013	1,278,676	592	9,329,546	11,483	595
TOTAL	12,164,401	1,545	38,043,988	31,962	4,375

Unfortunately, additional incidents of insecurity that occurred between October and December 2013 in Sofala Province and the northern districts of Inhambane Province resulted in the suspension of some demining operations in these provinces. This temporary insecurity also presented logistical challenges for the movement of deminers and equipment between tasks in the central and southern regions of Mozambique. The suspension of these operations and the late arrival of mechanical demining assets delayed the completion of some demining operations in both Inhambane and Sofala. As a result of these delays, at the start of 2014 there remained a total of 201 mine suspected and confirmed hazard areas totalling approximately 6 million square meters. A total of 18 districts in the provinces of Maputo, Manica, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete remained to complete demining tasks and classify the districts as free of all known mined areas.

Table 2.3: Remaining Landmine Situation as of 31 December 2013

PROVINCE	DISTRICTS ¹	BASELINE TASKS		NEW AREAS		TOTAL REMAINING	
		Tasks	Area (m²)	Tasks	Area (m²)	Tasks	Area (m²)
Maputo	2	-	-	2	52,358	2	52,358
Inhambane	4	27	109,863	13	205,196	40	315,059
Sofala	6	26	111,756	105	3,442,597	131	3,554,353
Manica	4	1	820	22	1,291,582	23	1,292,402
Tete	2	-	-	5	808,754	5	808,754
TOTAL	18	54	222,439	147	5,800,487	201	6,022,926

3.0 Remaining Situation as of 1 March 2014

The first quarter of each year is normally the least productive period for demining in Mozambique due to the holidays and rainy season and 2014 has proved no different. The rainy season has

¹ Maputo (Boane and Moamba); Inhambane (Homoíne, Funhalouro, Inhassoro and Guvuro); Sofala (Chibabava, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Muanza, Gorongosa, and Cheringoma); Manica (Mossurize, Manica, Gondola and Sussundenga); Tete (Cahora Bassa and Mágoè). Not included in this list are the Districts of Maxixe, Morrumbene, Panda, Guro and Moatize that were previously declared complete, however, additional mine suspected areas or EOD tasks were subsequently discovered.

resulted in some flooding in areas in Sofala, Manica and Tete, but humanitarian demining operators have compensated by focusing on demining operations in accessible areas without flooding in Maputo and Inhambane. Significant progress was achieved in Maputo Province, where demining operations were concluded by 20 March 2014. Demining teams and equipment are already being transported to the Provinces of Sofala and Manica to increase the teams and mechanical assets available in the central region.

As mentioned above, demining operations in Inhambane Province were not completed by the end of 2013 as planned due to insecurity in the northern districts of Inhambane. The security situation in the Province improved in January and humanitarian demining operators deployed teams to the remaining mine suspected districts in Inhambane in February with an aim to conclude by the end of September 2014.

By mid-March 2014, the remaining areas suspected and confirmed to be contaminated with landmines was further reduced to 136 tasks totalling 5,449,401 square meters in 17 Districts out of 128. In Mozambique's revised extension request submitted in October 2013, it was projected that by 1 March 2014 there would remain 100 hazard areas totalling 4,019,952 square meters. By mid-March, demining teams had completed operations in Maputo Province. As of 20 March there remained 130 areas suspected and confirmed to be contaminated with landmines totalling 5,379,947 square meters in 15 Districts and 4 provinces to be cleared and released before Mozambique's extended Article 5 deadline of 31 December 2014.

TABLE 3,1: Remaining Landmine Situation as of 20 March 2014

PROVINCE	DISTRICTS ²	BASELINE TASKS		NEW AREAS		TOTAL REMAINING	
		Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)
Inhambane	3	1	7,000	5	123,261	6	130,261
Sofala	6	24	95,933	73	3,320,021	97	3,415,954
Manica	4	1	820	21	1,157,406	22	1,158,226
Tete	2	-	-	5	675,506	5	675,506
TOTAL	15	26	103,753	104	5,276,194	130	5,379,947

While the number of hazard areas and total square meters remains higher than the projection in the extension request, the amount of hazard areas still remains within the demining capacity of Mozambique to complete by the end of 2014. The National Demining Institute and mine action operators expect a greater productivity rate following the end of the rainy season in April. The National Demining Institute worked closely with humanitarian demining operators to prepare the annual work plan for 2014 in order to achieve Mozambique's goal of completing the clearance and release of all known hazard areas by the end of the year.

² Inhambane (Homoíne, Funhalouro, and Guvuro); Sofala (Chibabava, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Muanza, Gorongosa, and Cheringoma); Manica (Mossurize, Manica, Gondola and Sussundenga); Tete (Cahora Bassa and Mágoè). Not included in this list are the Districts of Maxixe, Morrumbene, Panda, Guro and Moatize that were previously declared complete, however, additional mine suspected areas or EOD tasks were subsequently discovered.

4.0 Available Demining Capacity in 2014

In 2014, the National Demining Programme has the following capacities available to conduct demining operations:

- 4 humanitarian demining operators (APOPO, HALO Trust, Handicap International and Norwegian People's Aid);
- national commercial operators;
- the engineering battalion of the Mozambican Armed Defence Forces.

In 2013, the mechanical demining capacity in Mozambique was further augmented by the arrival of three additional demining machines: a second Hitachi demining machine financially supported by the Government of Japan, a Mini-Minewolf MW-240 financially supported by the Government of Sweden and an armoured excavator financially supported by the Government of Australia.

Table 4.1: Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of February 2014

Humanitarian Operators	Capacity				
	Deminers	Machines	Dogs	Rats	QA officers
NPA	60				
HALO Trust	238	10			
HI	52	4	8		
APOPO	82	4		43	
IND		3			16
TOTAL	432	21	8	43	16

In addition to the capacity of the Humanitarian Demining Operators, the National Demining Institute has allocated approximately 15 tasks totalling around 1,193,122 square meters for commercial tender in 2014. Utilizing funding from the Government of Mozambique, the National Demining Institute will launch the public tender in the second quarter of 2014 with the aim of completing the assigned tasks by October 2014.

The Engineering Unit of the Mozambican Armed Defence Forces (FADM) also maintains a team of 40 to 60 deminers. From 2010 to 2012, the FADM deminers worked to clear the Macarretane minefield near Chokwe in Gaza Province. In 2013, the FADM deminers were teamed with Handicap International to clear a defensive minebelt around an old military munitions depot in Maxixe, Inhambane. In 2014, the FADM deminers are again working with Handicap International to conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal of the former military munitions depot in Maxixe, Inhambane. Since the Maxixe munitions depot is no longer suspected of containing landmines, the EOD task is not included in the list of remaining demining tasks.

5.0 National Mine Action Plan 1 March to 31 December 2014

During the first quarter of 2014, the National Demining Institute updated and finalized the national mine action plan and associated annual work plans for the Humanitarian Demining Operators. The primary objective of the 2014 National Mine Action Plan is to complete the clearance and release of

all remaining known hazard areas by the end of the year. Similar to previous years, the National Demining Institute and humanitarian demining operators expect productivity to increase after the end of the rainy season in April and maintain this higher productivity rate until the conclusion of the demining season in mid-December. During the rainy months of January and February, the humanitarian demining operators, APOPO and the HALO Trust concentrated their efforts on Maputo Province ensuring that all remaining known hazard areas in the province were concluded by the 20th of March. Maputo Province then became the sixth province in Mozambique to be declared compliant with article 5 obligations. Following this, HALO Trust and APOPO will move the remaining demining equipment and machines to the central provinces of Sofala and Manica to enhance the existing capacity these provinces.

With the conclusion of demining in Maputo Province in March 2014, the revised Work Plan for the 10-month extension period will include the remaining mine suspected areas in the four central Provinces of Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete. The five border minefields present a particular challenge due to the density of the minefields and presence of minimal metal mines in remote and difficult to access areas. Notwithstanding the technical and logistical challenges previously mentioned, the border minefields that extend from Zimbabwe into Mozambique are clearly defined and were systematically laid making clearance relatively straight forward. Clearance operations have already started on three of the five border minefields (N'Soluwammuthu, Mudododo and Mucudo). Demining Operations on the remaining two border minefields (Nhamucuarara in Manica and Kahira Luia in Tete) are due to begin after the rainy season concludes in April and access from the Mozambican side of the border improves.

The IND is also working with the Institute for Sea and Borders (IMAF) to conduct a final survey of the border at Kahira Luia to better determine how much of the border minefield extends into Mozambican territory from Zimbabwe. A previous survey of the border in July 2013 was unable to locate all of the border beacons on the ground and therefore used a projection of the border that will be refined in another survey scheduled for May 2014. It is possible the missing border beacon is located within the confirmed hazard area making it impossible to determine exactly the amount of hazard area that is located in Mozambique until deminers enter the hazard area as part of a technical survey.

The remaining suspected hazard areas in the provinces of Inhambane, Manica and Sofala are predominantly mine suspected areas that are less well defined and normally contain smaller quantities of landmines. For these tasks, the IND considers the most cost efficient method of clearing and releasing these areas to be a combination of technical survey and mine clearance utilizing land release procedures to minimize the clearance of areas to only confirmed hazard areas.

By deploying all available demining assets of the humanitarian and commercial demining operators and commercial operators to the central provinces of Inhambane, Manica, Sofala and Tete in March 2014, it is estimated that all hazard areas within Mozambique can still be concluded by December 2014. It should be noted that the cost for clearance of the border minefields will be significantly higher than the average cost per square metre in Mozambique because the border minefields are confirmed hazard areas with dense patterns of minimal metal mines in remote areas that are difficult to access.

Table 5.1: Area of Responsibility for Demining Operators March to December 2014

Province	Districts	Tasks	Description	Area (m2)	Demining Operator
Inhambane	Homoine, Funhalouro, Govuro, Morrumbene Panda	6	Mine suspected Areas	130,261	Handicap International
Inhambane	Maxixe	1	EOD of Former Arms Depot	40,000	Handicap International and FADM
Sofala	Cheringoma	8	Road Tasks Requiring Manual and Mechanical Demining	1,023,993	APOPO
Sofala	Chibabava	14	Mine suspected areas	1,187,122	Commercial Deminers
Sofala	Chibabava	65	Mine suspected areas	403,448	Handicap International
Sofala	Dondo	5	Mechanical Deming Tasks	17,087	Handicap International
Sofala	Gorongosa	1	Mine Suspected Areas	6,000	Commercial Deminers
Sofala	Muanze	2	Mine Suspected Areas	89,838	Handicap International
Sofala	Nhamatanda	2 (256 Towers)	Mine Suspected Area Beira I & II Powerlines	688,466	Handicap International
Manica	Gondola	1 (139 Towers)	Beira I & II Powerlines	154,553	The HALO Trust / Apopo
Manica	Guro	1	Mine Suspected Road	36,000	APOPO
Manica	Sussundenga	2	Mine Suspected Area	5,275	APOPO
Manica	Manica	1	Nhamucuarara Border Minefield	208,500	APOPO
Manica	Manica	1	Mucudo Border Minefield	94,371	NPA
Manica	Manica	1	Mudododo border minefield	112,444	NPA
Manica	Mossurize	15	Mine Suspected areas	547,083	Handicap International
Tete	Cahora Bassa	2	Two sections of Cahora Bassa Dam Mine Belt	85,654	The HALO Trust
Tete	Cahora Bassa	1	Kahira Luia Border Minefield	344,970	The HALO Trust
Tete	Magoie	1	N'soluwamuthu Border Minefield	232,082	The HALO Trust
Tete	Moatize	1	Chicongolo (2 Pylons)	12,800	APOPO
Total		130 Tasks		5.379.947	

*Note: the total figures for the above table do not include the EOD of the former arms depot in Maxixe, Inhambane as this is now a UXO task that is not suspected to contain landmines.

In the Annual Work Plans for 2014 that are signed by the IND and the demining operators, each operator is assigned specific areas and demining tasks, as listed in the table 5.1 above and table 5.2 below. Between March and December 2014, Apopo is tasked to complete 13 demining tasks totalling approximately 1,369,403 square meters in six districts in three provinces (the Districts of Manica, Gondola, Guro and Sussundenga in the Province of Manica, the district of Cheringoma in Sofala Province and the district of Moatize in the Province of Tete). Between March and December 2014, the HALO Trust is assigned to complete 5 demining tasks totalling approximately 734,424

square meters in three districts in two provinces (Gondola District in Manica Province and the districts of Cahora Bassa and Magoe in Tete Province). Between March and December 2014, Handicap International is assigned to complete 95 demining tasks totalling 1,876,183 square meters in 10 districts in 3 provinces (the districts of Homoine, Funhalouro, Govuro, Morrumbene and Panda in Inhambane Province, the districts of Chibabava, Dondo, Muanza and Nhamatanda in Sofala Province and the Mossurize District in Manica Province). Norwegian's People Aid is assigned to two border minefields in Manica Province that total approximately 206,815 square meters.

Table 5.2: Division of Tasks by Organization March – December 2014

Operator	Location – Province (District)	Tasks	Areas m²
The HALO Trust	Manica (Gondola), Tete (Cahora Bassa, Magoe)	5	734,424
Handicap International	Inhambane (Homoine, Funhalouro, Govuro, Morrumbene, Panda,), Sofala (Chibabava, Dondo, Muanza, Nhamatanda) e Manica (Mossurize)	95	1,876,183
Apopo	Manica (Gondola, Guro, Manica, Sussundenga), Sofala (Cheringoma), Tete (Moatize)	13	1,369,403
Norwegian People's Aid	Manica (Manica)	2	206,815
Commercial Operators	Sofala (Chibabava, Gorongosa)	15	1,193,122
Mozambique Armed Defence Forces - Engineering Unit	Inhambane (Maxixe)	1	10,000
Total		130	5,379,947

*Note: the total figures for the above table do not include the EOD of the former arms depot in Maxixe, Inhambane as this is now a UXO task that is not suspected to contain landmines.

Commercial demining operators are assigned to clear and release a total of 1,193,122 square meters in 14 demining tasks in Chibabava District of Sofala Province and one demining task in Gorongosa district. With assistance of the Handicap International, the Engineering Unit of the Mozambican Armed Defence Forces (FADM) are assigned to clear and release approximately 10,000 square meters of suspected hazard area in a former military ammunition depot in Maxixe District of Inhambane Province. In 2013, the defensive minebelt around the former military munitions depot was cleared by teams from FADM and Handicap International. In 2014, the FADM will continue to conduct Battle Area Clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal of other abandoned and unexploded ordnance that remains within the defensive perimeter of the former munitions depot.

Table 5.3: Expected Conclusion of Demining Tasks

Province	District(s)	Task Description	Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Maputo	Moamba & Boane	Maputo Power Line	Manual Demining												
			Mechanical Demining												
Inhambane	Govuro	1CHA - Pande Hidrocarbon	Manual Demining												
	Morrumbene	1SHA - Ponte Joacane	Manual Demining												
	Homoine	1SHA - Antigo Quartel Manhenje	Manual Demining												
	Funhalouro	2 Mine Suspected Areas	Manual Demining												
	Panda	1SHA - Road Task	Manual Demining												
Manica	Manica	Mucudo Border Minefield	Manual Demining												
		Mudododo Border Minefield	Manual Demining												
		Nhamucuarara Border Minefield	Manual Demining												
	Gondola	Beira I and Beira II Power Line	Manual Demining												
			Mechanical Demining												
	Sussendenga	2SHA - Road Tasks	Manual Demining												
	Guro	1SHA - Road Task	Manual Demining												
Sofala	Cheringoma	8 Mine Suspected Areas	Manual Demining												
			Mechanical Demining												
	Chibabava	79 Mine Suspected Areas	Manual Demining												
			Mechanical Demining												
	Nhamatanda	Beira I and Beira II powerlines	Manual Mechanical												
	Gorongosa	1SHA - Mussicadze Rio Runze	Manual Demining												
	Dondo	5CHA - Railway Trestles	Mechanical Demining												
Tete	Muanze	2SHA	Manual Demining												
	Moatize	1SHA - Chicongolo Pylons 2pylons	Manual Demining												
	Cahora Bassa	Cahora Bassa Dam	Mechanical Demining												
		Chinzunga Minefield	Manual Demining												
		Kahira Luia Border Minefield	Manual Demining												
	Magoe	N'soluwamuthu Border Minefield	Manual Demining												

The expected conclusion dates for all remaining demining tasks are outlined in table 5.3 above. As planned, all demining tasks in Maputo Province were concluded by mid-March. By the end of September 2014, the Handicap International expects to conclude demining operations in all known mined areas in the Province of Inhambane. In the province of Tete, the HALO Trust expects to complete the demining of the minebelt surrounding the Cahora Bassa Dam (i.e. the Chinzunga minefield and the Cahora Bassa Dam) no later than June 2014. The greatest challenges for survey and clearance operations in 2014 will remain in the provinces of Sofala and Manica as well as the two border minefields in Tete Province, where demining operations are expected to continue until the fourth quarter of 2014.

6.0 Required Resources

As part of the work planning process, the cost estimates for demining in 2014 were revised based on the humanitarian operators work plans and estimates for specifically assigned tasks in 2014. These cost estimates were included in the 2014 annual work plans signed by the National Demining Institute, the United Nations Development Programme and the humanitarian demining operators. The estimated costs for all demining operations in 2014 are \$17,512,033 USD. This estimate includes both humanitarian and commercial demining operations to clear and release all known remaining mine suspected areas by the end of 2014 as well as costs for quality assurance, information management, coordination and administration. Some funds are also earmarked for the establishment of a national capacity to manage the residual threats of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war in those provinces where demining operations are already concluded.

Table 6.1: Summary of 2014 Projected Demining Costs in USD

Description of Costs	Projected total cost in USD	Confirmed Funds as of MAR2014 in USD
Commercial Demining Operations*	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Humanitarian Demining Operations	\$14,850, 916	\$11,666,181
Quality Assurance and Information Management	\$431,117	\$386,117
Training and Equipment to Manage Residual Issues	\$170,000	\$170,000
Coordination and Administration	\$60,000	\$35,000
TOTAL	\$17,512,033	\$14,257,298

***Financial Contribution of the Government of Mozambique**

As of March 2014, \$14,257,298 USD is confirmed for demining operations in 2014. This amount includes about \$2,000,000 USD from the Mozambican Government's annual budget to support commercial demining contracts that will be awarded through public tender for mine suspected areas in Chibabava District. In addition to the Government's financial contribution, funding has already been allocated either directly to the humanitarian demining operators or through the UNDP Mine Action Project from the following international partners: Australia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, UNDP, United Kingdom, United States of America and the Canadian Land Mine Foundation. This leaves a funding gap of approximately \$3.2million USD to fill before the end of 2014.

7.0 Remaining Challenges

The expected conclusion of demining operations in 2014 is dependent on a few factors, including the provision of timely and appropriate technical and financial support to field the sufficient number of demining teams and required equipment. However, the National Demining Institute and international partners are hopeful that international support for demining is continuing in a positive direction.

The completion of some demining tasks in Sofala and Manica district are also contingent on a stable security situation. As previously mentioned, in 2013 demining operations in Northern Inhambane and some districts of Sofala were temporarily suspended due to insecurity in the area. In particular operations in the districts of Chibabava, Cheringoma and one demining task in Gorongosa were significantly impacted as demining teams could not access the areas safely. The Government of Mozambique is doing all it can to ensure a stable and peaceful environment. It is hoped that the ongoing negotiations with the main opposition party will ensure the end to any conflict and provide sufficient security for demining teams to safely access the remaining mine suspected areas in these areas. During the first quarter of 2014, the security situation has already improved in northern Inhambane and the district of Chibabava allowing for demining teams to return to these areas and restart demining operations there.

An additional challenge will be the five border minefields in the Provinces of Manica and Tete. Due to the complexity of the border minefields, remote locations and poor access from the Mozambican side of the border, the Government of Mozambique proposed to sign an agreement with the Government of Zimbabwe to allow deminers and their equipment to move freely across the border without visas and customs duties. In addition, this would allow casualty evacuation in cases of medical emergency to the closest hospital in either Zimbabwe or Mozambique and facilitate regular exchanges of information regarding demining and landmines along the common border. Negotiations on the proposed Memorandum of Understanding on demining the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border are continuing. The next meeting between the two governments to discuss the proposed MOU is scheduled for May 2014. While the MOU will facilitate the demining of the Mozambican side of the border, the National Demining Institute of Mozambique has confirmed with operators that the MOU is not indispensable to conclude demining on the Mozambican side of the border minefields.

Additional non-technical and technical surveys conducted in 2013 have already confirmed that some of the border minefields do not extend into Mozambican territory resulting in the reduction of the number and area of border minefields in Mozambique. Of the remaining five border minefields that straddle the border in Tete and Manica Provinces, demining operations have already started in three of the five and all are expected to be concluded before the end of 2014 with or without the proposed MOU. In order to reduce costs and the complexity of the demining operations in the remaining five border minefields, the National Demining Institute will continue to negotiate with the Government of Zimbabwe to conclude the proposed Memorandum of Understanding on demining the common border. However, if the MOU cannot be concluded in a timely manner, the National Demining Institute and demining operators in Mozambique still expect to conclude the

demining in these confirmed hazard areas before the end of 2014, but possibly at a higher cost without the MOU.

8.0 Conclusion

The 2014 demining year in Mozambique will be a challenging year with high expectations. Despite the remaining challenges, the National Demining Institute and demining operators are planning to conclude the clearance and release of all known mined areas by the end of 2014. Unfortunately, by 1 March 2014, the actual remaining area of mine suspected and confirmed areas as well as the number of demining tasks remained higher than the projection included in the 2013 Article 5 Extension Request. However, the demining capacity currently deployed in Mozambique is still capable of completing all known mine suspected areas by the end of the year, provided that the demining teams have sufficient resources and access to the mine suspected areas.

As requested by Article 5 Analysis Group in its 2013 decision on Mozambique's extension request, the National Demining Institute of Mozambique will continue to inform State Parties of progress towards the completion of demining obligations under Article 5. The National Demining Institute will endeavour to submit quarterly progress reports to the analysis group. The next report will be submitted in July 2014.

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
Inhambane Province						
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Tome antiga picada Mutamba	FUNH-nova-33	83.798	83.798	Open
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Macuene Tanque Caracida	FUNH-nova-37	875	875	Open
Inhambane	Govuro	Pande Hidrocarboneto – 1	GOV-nova-30	48.000	48.000	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Antigo Quartel Manheje	HOMO-14	217.600	7.000	On-going
Inhambane	Morrumbene	Ponte Joacane	MBENE-nova-32	14.220	12.493	On-going
Inhambane	Panda	Chidoconane Caminho	PAND-nova-30	16.000	16.000	Open
Province Total		Tasks 6		380.493	130.261	

Manica Province						
Manica	Gondola	Beira I & Beira II Powerline (139Pylons)	GONDO-nova	364.959	154.553	On-going
District Total		Tasks 1		364.959	154.553	

Manica	Guro	Estrada Minga a Bunge	GURO-nova-05	36.000	36.000	Open
District Total		Tasks 1		36.000	36.000	

Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	208.500	Open
Manica	Manica	Mucudo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	94.371	On-going
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	112.444	On-going
District Total		Tasks 3		453.300	415.315	

Manica	Mossurize	Matsico Antiga Estrada	MUSS-04	820	820	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Chinguno Antigo Caminho	MUSS-nova-30	750	750	suspended
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo Antiga Estrada	MUSS-nova-31	2.184	2.184	suspended
Manica	Mossurize	Mutemba Antiga Estrada North	MUSS-nova-33	32.970	32.970	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Mutemba Antiga Estrada West	MUSS-nova-34	17.180	17.180	Open

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
Manica	Mossurize	Machamba da Gresses Machava	MUSS-nova-42	1.431	1.431	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Caminho Mabui	MUSS-nova-44	288	288	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Mabui – Tumbo linha da fronteira	MUSS-nova-45	10.080	10.080	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Linha fronteira Mabue	MUSS-nova-46	34.680	34.680	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Linha Fronteira Mabui II	MUSS-nova-48	172.200	172.200	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Linha da Fronteira – Espungabera	MUSS-nova-49	252.000	252.000	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Madaule Machaissane posição militar	MUSS-nova-57	1.600	1.600	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Chipanga Lempengo	MUSS-nova-58	7.000	7.000	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Madeule II	MUSS-nova-59	1.400	1.400	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Antiga Picada Chicuarene	MUSS-nova-60	12.500	12.500	Open
District Total		Tasks 15		547.083	547.083	

Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe Antigo Caminho Maqueba	SUSS-nova-24	3.900	3.900	Open
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe Antigo Caminho	SUSS-nova-25	1.375	1.375	Open
District Total		Tasks 2		5.275	5.275	
Province Total		Tasks 22		1.402.617	1.158.226	

Sofala Province						
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga picada Santana zona primaria	CHER-nova-14	30.000	30.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga picada Nhaudhengua	CHER-nova-15	100.000	100.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga picada Nhassole	CHER-nova-19	490.000	490.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga picada Nhamagongoma	CHER-nova-20	20.000	20.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga Estrada Tso-Tse Chimuia	CHER-nova-22	112.000	112.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga Estrada Inhamitanga Caia	CHER-nova-24	154.000	145.773	Suspended
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga Estrada Inhamitanga Chironde	CHER-nova-25	126.000	126.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Estrada Serracao de Gomes II	CHER-nova-27	220	220	Open

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
District Total		Tasks 8		1.032.220	1.023.993	

Sofala	Chibabava	Caminho Anvore Mutanva	CHIB-01	981	981	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chitove-Antiga escola primaria	CHIB-02	3.963	3.963	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chitove Cruzamento Nhamijenje	CHIB-05	393	393	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Mafuco - Estrada Chibabava - Chicuxe	CHIB-07	789	789	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Nhaboa cruzamento	CHIB-08	9.409	9.409	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moagem	CHIB-09	3.473	3.473	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga casa de Chitawi	CHIB-11	983	983	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Govonhe casa da Agricultura	CHIB-13	2.090	2.090	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Cerco 1 3rd bairro	CHIB-14	49.385	10.000	On-going
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Muchungue Chibabava Nhaboa	CHIB-16	5.202	5.202	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Dombe	CHIB-17	3.885	3.885	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Matenuo- Antigo Quartel da Renamo	CHIB-18	9.799	9.799	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Nhaboa estrada Mucherangonviro	CHIB-19	8.023	8.023	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Gumbo lado direito e lado esquerdo	CHIB-21	6.649	6.649	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Naguja Antiga Estrada	CHIB-22	1.026	1.026	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chicudo- Zona Verde Mazuadine	CHIB-23	2.349	2.349	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Estrada Chibabava Chicuke	CHIB-24	986	986	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Poco	CHIB-25	3.379	3.379	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho (Rio Buzi)	CHIB-26	217	217	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chituramitanga-Estrada Nhambuiz	CHIB-27	148	148	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Massane Antiga Moagem 1	CHIB-28	260	260	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base da Renamo	CHIB-29	1.038	1.038	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Saguta Noe (Nhamatanda)	CHIB-30	1.053	1.053	Open

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Montanha 1 antiga posicao	CHIB-nova-39	6.660	6.660	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Ruina Armando Mussindo e Caminho	CHIB-nova-40	2.000	2.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho2-Rio Jona	CHIB-nova-41	240	240	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Dovenhe Antiga Estrda1	CHIB-nova-42	3.000	3.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Nhaapua Perto da EN1	CHIB-nova-43	10.000	2.807	On-going
Sofala	Chibabava	Nhaapua Bermas da EN1	CHIB-nova-44	340.000	5.000	On-going
Sofala	Chibabava	Ruina Luis Fernando	CHIB-nova-46	900	900	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moageira filipe Musseve	CHIB-nova-48	880	880	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo caminho Imbondeiro	CHIB-nova-49	800	800	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Comongomo a Chirongue	CHIB-nova-50	65.000	65.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	AQntiga Estrada Nhafenga-Chiconja	CHIB-nova-51	165.000	165.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Zuruxane- Ex Base Mupsairo	CHIB-nova-52	148.000	148.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Zuruxane- Ex Base da Renamo	CHIB-nova-53	120.000	120.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Montanha 2- Antiga Posicao	CHIB-nova-54	7.560	7.560	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada	CHIB-nova-55	50.000	50.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Ex Quartel e Margem R.Gorongosa	CHIB-nova-56	240.000	240.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Maguduge	CHIB-nova-57	8.000	8.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chaconja- Muxiquire	CHIB-nova-58	200	200	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Bundje - Antigo Caminho	CHIB-nova-59	500	500	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Nhassapa- Nhafenga	CHIB-nova-61	25.000	25.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Nhapossapa A Zove	CHIB-nova-62	65.000	65.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo caminho Riacho thombe	CHIB-nova-63	360	360	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Macheme Ruina Boca	CHIB-nova-64	1.800	1.800	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Ruina Muguaimene Arone	CHIB-nova-65	3.000	3.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo caminho e estrada	CHIB-nova-66	3.000	3.000	Open

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga base da Renamo	CHIB-nova-67	350.000	350.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho1-Rio Jona	CHIB-nova-68	300	300	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	antigo caminho	CHIB-nova-69	600	600	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	mazungo Antiga Estrada	CHIB-nova-70	4.000	4.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Caminho 1	CHIB-nova-71	1.500	1.500	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho2	CHIB-nova-72	6.000	6.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Manguja antigo Caminho	CHIB-nova-73	1.800	1.800	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Ruina Ngonha Foliche	CHIB-nova-74	600	600	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Dovenhe Antiga Estrada 2	CHIB-nova-75	222	222	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Nhafengo Revumo	CHIB-nova-76	200,000	200,000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Posicao	CHIB-nova-77	6.800	6.800	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chiotove -ruina Joao Machore	CHIB-nova-78	1.200	1.200	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Cudove Antiga estrada	CHIB-nova-79	500	500	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho I (Rio Jona)	CHIB-nova-80	450	450	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada	CHIB-nova-81	100	100	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Laranjeiras – Matuitui	CHIB-nova-82	70	70	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Laranjeiras - Elias Majarusse	CHIB-nova-83	120	120	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Estrada 2 - Nhambuizi	CHIB-nova-84	500	500	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Poço (Rio Nhacuze)	CHIB-nova-85	150	150	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Caminho (Loja Sr Campos)	CHIB-nova-86	50	50	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Escola Mutenguenheque	CHIB-nova-87	100	100	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho	CHIB-nova-88	150	150	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho Mucheve	CHIB-nova-89	50	50	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho (casa Togolojo)	CHIB-nova-90	150	150	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moagem II	CHIB-nova-92	265	265	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base (Caminho)	CHIB-nova-93	500	500	Open

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base (Caminho Imbondeiro)	CHIB-nova-94	1.800	1.800	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho (Riacho Thombwe)	CHIB-nova-95	600	600	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Caminho EP1- Nhaapua I	CHIB-nova-96	100	100	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Defesa do Quartel (Nhaapua III)	CHIB-nova-97	10.000	10.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Picada Chicona Moageira	CHIB-nova-98	1.400	1.400	Open
District Total		Tasks 79		1.972.457	1.590.570	

Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse viaduto no. 1	DOND-nova-08	3.600	1.000	Suspended
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse viaduto linha ferea no. 3	DOND-nova-09	3.750	3.684	Suspended
Sofala	Dondo	Viaduto da Linha ferea no. 2	DOND-nova-10	15.000	5.000	Ongoing
Sofala	Dondo	Pungue ponte da linha ferea	DOND-nova-11	10.500	6.603	Suspended
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse Chdoco ponte da linha ferre	DOND-nova-12	1.000	800	Suspended
District Total		Tasks 5		33.850	17.087	

Sofala	Gorongosa	Mussicadze Rio Runze	GOR-nova-35	6.000	6.000	Suspended
District Total		Tasks 1		6.000	6.000	

Sofala	Muanza	Chinapamimba/Loja do Sr. Lopez	MUA-03	19.838	19.838	Open
Sofala	Muanza	Antiga picada Mitope	MUA-nova-05	70.000	70.000	Open
District Total		Tasks 2		89.838	89.838	

Sofala	Nhamatanda	Matenga Parte anexa do cerco da aldeia	NHAMA-nova-40	3.000	3.000	Open
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Beira I & Beira II Powerline (256Pylons)	NHAMA-nova-B	692.955	685.466	On-going
District Total		Tasks 2		695.955	688.466	

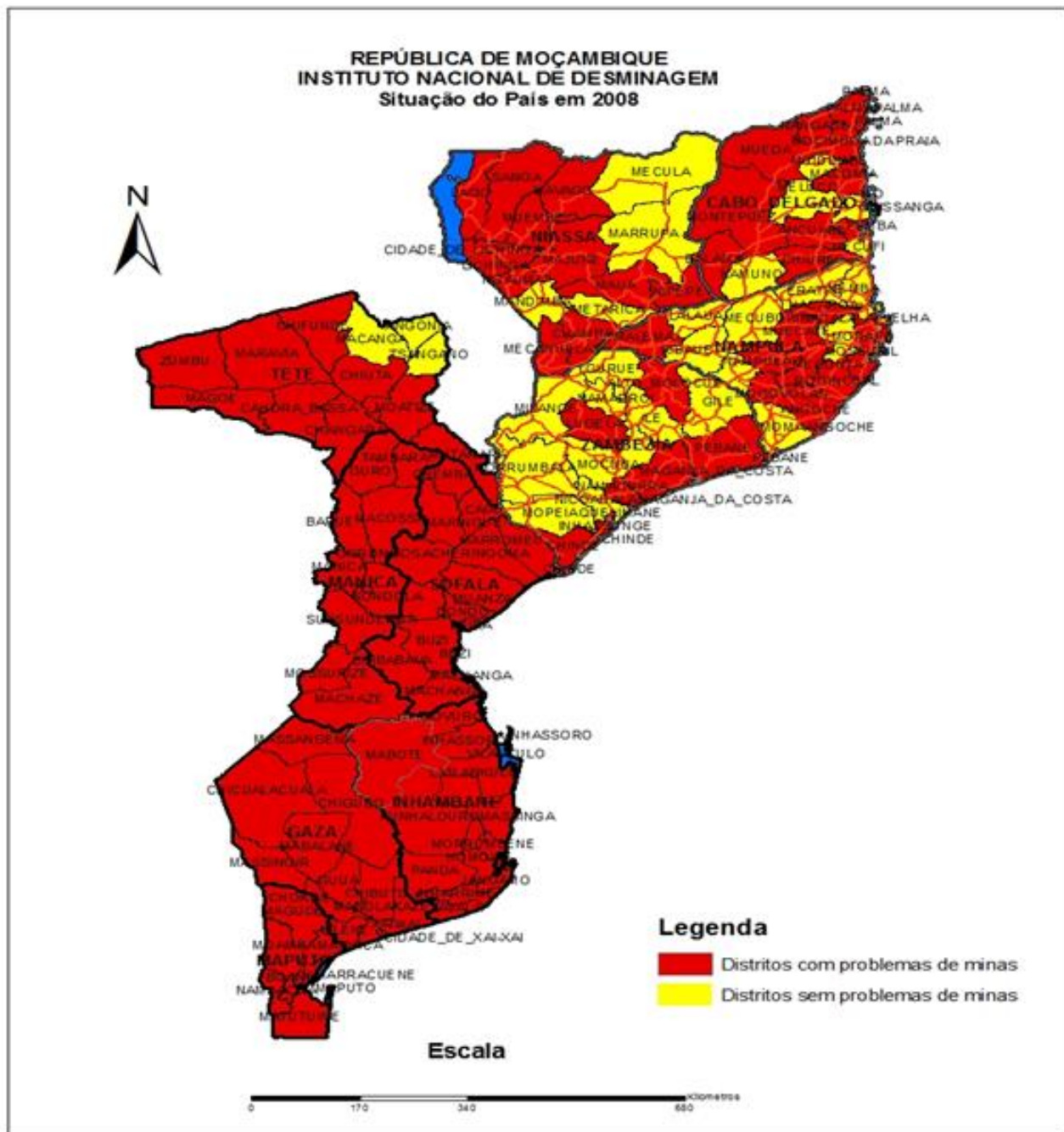
ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 20MAR2014	Status
Province Total		Tasks 97		3.830.320	3.415.954	

Tete Province						
Tete	Cahora Bassa	Cahora Bassa Dam	CAHORA-nova-02	440.000	5.000	On-going
Tete	Cahora Bassa	Chinzunga minefield	CAHORA-nova-08	252.800	80.654	On-going
Tete	Cahora Bassa	Kahira Luia	CAHORA-nova	344.970	344.970	Open
Tete	Magoie	N'Soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	232.082	On-going
Tete	Moatize	Chicongolo Pylons	MOAT-nova-07	12.800	12.800	Open
Province Total		Tasks 5		1.340.370	675.506	
Country Total		Tasks 130			5,379,947 sqm	

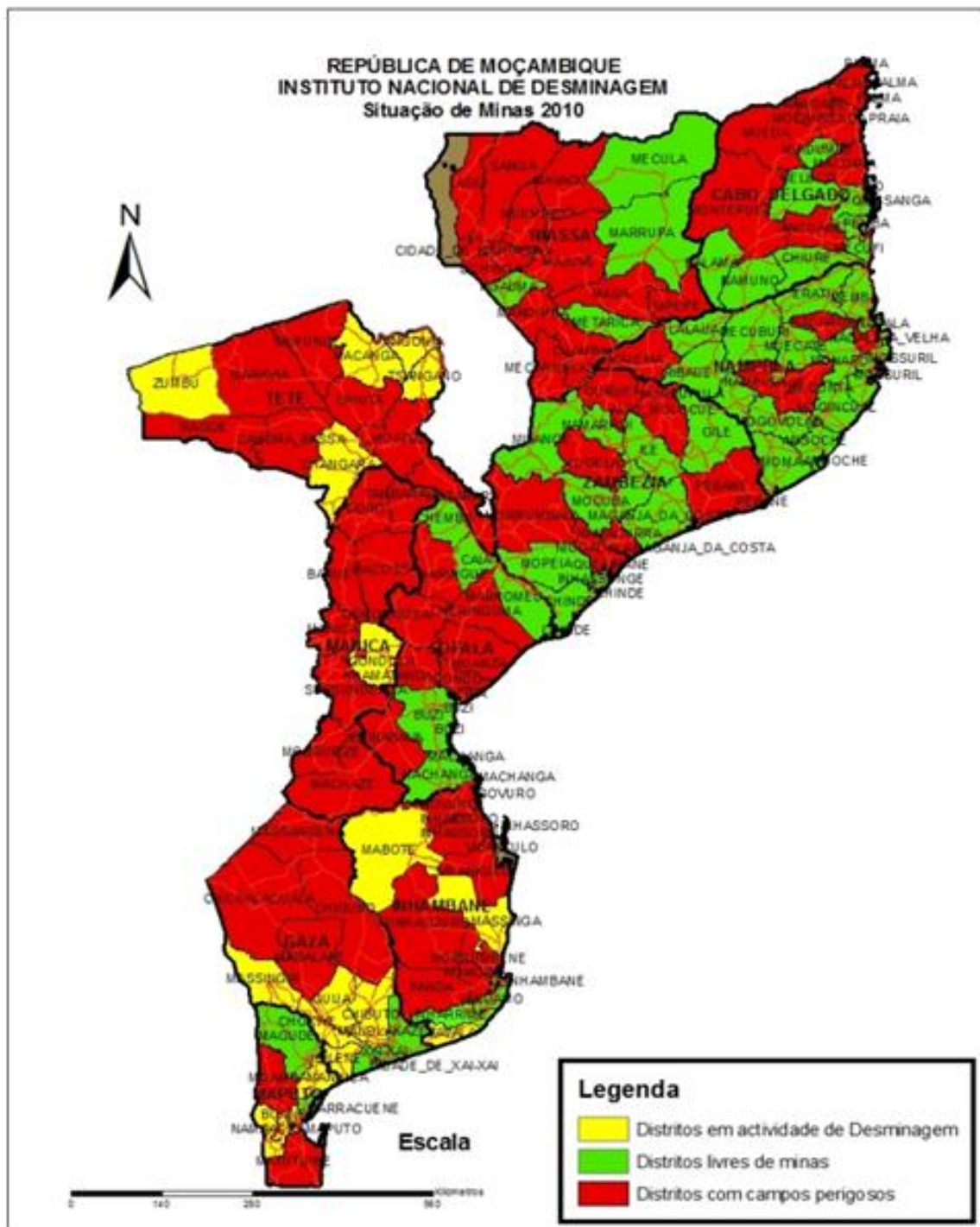
Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013

Mine Free Districts in 2008



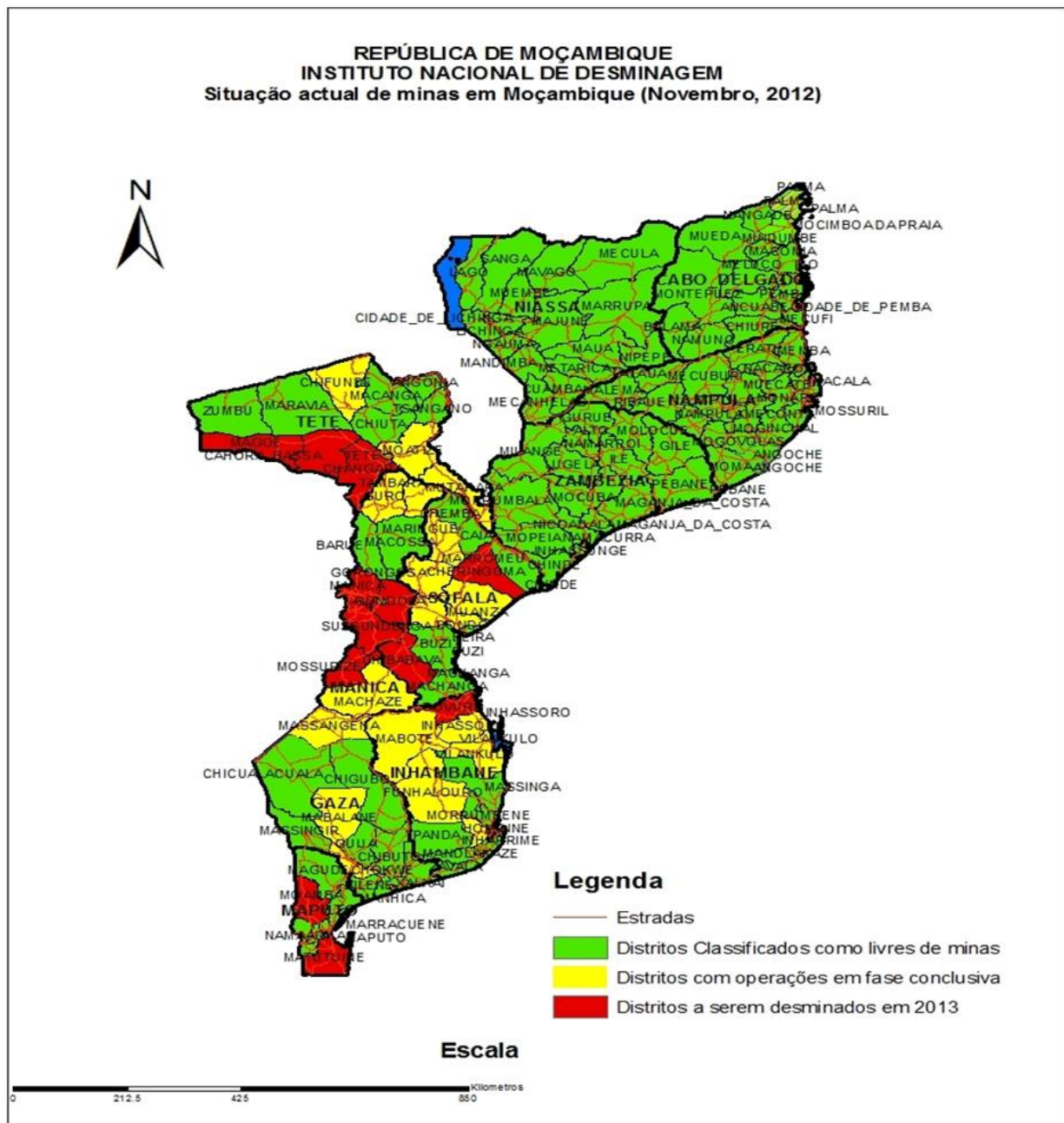
Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013

Mine Free Districts in 2010



Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013

Mine Free Districts in November 2012



Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013

Mine Free Districts as of December 2013

