Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

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Operation and status of the Convention. Presentation, reporting, discussion and decision with regard to: Conclusions and recommendations related to the mandate of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation

Declaration of completion of implementation of Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Submitted by Mozambique

1. Mozambique ratified the Convention on 25 August 1998 and it entered into force for Mozambique on 1 March 1999. In its initial transparency report submitted on 30 March 2000, Mozambique reported that there were areas under its jurisdiction or control that were known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In doing so, Mozambique acknowledged that it had an obligation under Article 5 of the Convention to address these areas and to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines contained as soon as possible but no later than 1 March 2009.

2. The anti-personnel mine problem in Mozambique is the result of conflicts which lasted nearly 30 years and ended with the signing of a peace agreement in 1992. First, large barrier minefields and defensive minefields were laid during the national liberation struggle against colonialism between 1964 and 1974, and second, mines were used in a destabilization war supported by Rhodesia and the South Africa Apartheid Regime between 1975 and 1992. As a response, the Government reorganized the National Demining Commission, which had been created in 1995 and which became the National Demining Institute (IND) in June 1999, in view of improving the national capacity in mine action and ensuring the correct implementation of the Convention. The IND was entrusted with the tasks of coordinating all mine action activities, proposing policies and strategies on mine related issues to the Government, developing and supervising a mine action plan for Mozambique, supervising all demining activities, developing and implementing a quality assurance system, maintaining a national database and mobilizing resources for the support of mine action.

3. In its initial transparency report submitted on 30 March 2000, Mozambique reported that a total of 1,815 areas known or suspected to be mined had been identified in the Southern Region (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces), the Centre Region (Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces) and the Northern Region (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and

Zambézia). The database managed by the IND was based on the Report of the National Landmines Survey produced by HALO Trust/UNOHAC in May 1994 and was at the time being updated on the basis of information provided by various demining operators. Most of the areas known or suspected to contain mines were smaller than five hectares. There was no information available in regards to the type and the quantity of mines per mined areas; however, the total number of mines in Mozambique was estimated at 1,500,000. The initial transparency report also indicated that more detailed information would be obtained after completion of the Level l General Survey which was being undertaken by the Canadian International Demining Centre. Between March 1999 and March 2000, a total of 862 anti-personnel mines of the types PMN, OZM-72, OZM-4, POMZ-2, M-969, GYATA, PMD-6 and M16 were found in mined areas and destroyed.

4. A 2001 Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) recorded 1,374 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 561,689,063 square metres. It further concluded that approximately 1.5 million persons representing 9.0 per cent of Mozambique's population lived in 791 identified mine affected communities in all 10 of Mozambique's provinces, Inhambane province in the south being the most affected province.

5. By December 2004, the number of confirmed or suspected hazardous areas were reduced from 1,374 totalling 561,689,063 square meters recorded in the 2001 LIS to 451 confirmed or suspected hazardous areas totalling 171,571,071 square meters thanks to survey, clearance and cancellation work. In doing so, the number of affected persons could be reduced from approximately 1.5 million in 2001 to 805'716 in 2004. By December 2014, a total of 43,284 anti-personnel mines in mined areas had been destroyed throughout the country since the Convention entered into force.

6. By December 2006, the application of technical surveys essentially removed all areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines from the national data base by either cancelling the tasks or confirming the presence of anti-personnel mines. The estimated extent of land containing mines was approximately 48.5 million square meters in 442 confirmed hazardous areas, but the contaminated area estimate was expected to be considerably reduced as a result of applying more robust technical survey during the baseline assessment process conducted in 2007 and 2008.

7. Largely due to the work undertaken by the HALO Trust between February 1994 and June 2007, 552 clearance tasks and 1,604 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tasks were undertaken in the Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia provinces, clearing 10,454,249 square metres, along with 234 kilometres of road, and destroying 99,167 anti-personnel mines, 1,620 anti-vehicle mines and 22,359 unexploded ordnance (UXO). As a result, Mozambique complied with its obligations under Article 5 with respect to the four provinces Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia by 2008. While declaring compliance in these four provinces, Mozambique recalled that the States Parties have to be realistic in acknowledging the possibility of previously unknown mined areas being discovered after completion has been declared. In this regard, Mozambique highlighted that this may be the case in its four northern provinces, particularly given the nature of past conflicts, and that the IND would continue to monitor the situation in these four provinces.

8. However, with regard to the remaining six provinces Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, Mozambique was not yet in a position to declare completion. Since 1993, mine clearance activities in these provinces have been undertaken to varying extents by the Accelerated Demining Programme (ADP), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Mozambique Armed Forces (FADM), RONCO, Handicap International (HI) and Menschen gegen Minen (MgM), some local and international commercial companies and local NGOs. Of the 816 areas identified by the 2001 LIS in these six provinces, 390 had been cancelled and 245 clarified as having been released through technical survey and clearance. Over 37 per cent of the 186,000,000 square metres of suspected hazardous areas

identified in the 2001 LIS in the six provinces had been cancelled and more areas released through technical survey and clearance. However, 181 of the original LIS sites remained.

9. In 2007-2008, Mozambique commissioned the HALO Trust to carry out a baseline assessment in response to the need for more accurate data to support the strategic planning process for implementation of clearance activities and completion of Article 5 implementation in the six remaining provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo. The results of the baseline assessment showed that there were a total of 12,164,401 square metres of surveyed and confirmed mined area across 541 sites, including the 181 LIS-remaining areas. In addition, the baseline assessment identified several national infrastructure sites (i.a. the Cahora Bassa Dam, Maputo Powerlines) as well as the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border that required additional survey to clearly define the remaining extent of landmine contamination in these areas.

10. By 2008, it became apparent to Mozambique that it would not be in a position to fulfil its Article 5 obligations by its deadline of 1 March 2009 and, therefore, Mozambique would need to request an extension of its deadline. Several elements contributed to Mozambique's inability to meet its Article 5 obligations in its initial 10 years, including the following:

(a) A comprehensive estimate of the extent of the problem of anti-personnel mines was not available until 2001 when the LIS was completed. Only by 2004 did the limitations or flaws with the LIS become apparent: the LIS overstated the problem which created considerable additional workload in having to revisit most sites and conduct additional stages of survey to better clarify the reality. This further resulted in donor fatigue which in turn slowed the work process;

(b) Poverty reduction was a key challenge for Mozambique and thus mine action had to compete for scarce State and donor funding;

(c) The number of confirmed and suspected mined areas was extensive and mined areas were distributed throughout the country in all 10 provinces. Moreover, floods in 2000 set back the efforts considerably.

11. Given the challenges highlighted above, Mozambique submitted an extension request in 2008 which was granted by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties in the same year. Mozambique requested a period of five years in order to carry out the clearing of the 541 areas in six provinces known to contain mines and to conduct the necessary surveys to eliminate any remaining suspected hazard areas in the country. To undertake these efforts, Mozambique designed and approved the National Mine Action Plan 2008-2012, which was updated to cover the entire period of the extension request.

12. The 2008-2014 National Mine Action Plan also included a district-by-district process that required demining operators to complete systematic surveys in the districts where they are working in order to make every effort to determine mined areas in accordance with the obligations of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. Given the extended and unconventional nature of the conflict and typically indiscriminate and unrecorded use of the landmines was not possible to determine an accurate estimate of the location and number of all mines remaining in the mined areas. It was therefore determined that the local communities themselves were the best primary source of information on mine suspected areas in their localities. Through a process of consultation and confirmation with the operators, IND and local communities, the government confirmed the results of the districts surveys and declared the districts free of all known mined areas. In such a manner, the Government exerted all reasonable effort to identify and clear mined areas in its jurisdiction in accordance with its obligations under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Convention.

13. During the first four years of the extension period from 2009 to 2012, a total of 983 areas were surveyed and cleared resulting in the release of 28,714,442 square meters of suspected hazardous area, of which 11 million square meters were areas identified in the 2007/2008 baseline assessment and included in the Article 5 extension request, while the other 17.5 million square meters were identified through new surveys of the national infrastructure sites and through the district-by-district process. During this period, 20,479 mines and 3,780 items of 737 UXO were located and destroyed. In addition to surveys completed as part of the Government's district-by-district approach, eight sites of socio-economic importance were also surveyed to gain a clearer picture of the remaining situation, namely 200 km of the border with Zimbabwe, the area around the Cahora Bassa dam, the Maputo-Komatiport electricity transmission line, the Beira Electricity Transmission Line I and Line II, the Chicamba Dam in Manica province, the Beira-Machipanda railway line, the Salamanga railway line in Maputo province and the Limpopo railway line in Gaza province.

14. In 2013, survey and clearance of suspected hazardous areas in the Central Region (Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces) was significantly delayed due to several factors that included (a) heavy rains and flooding, (b) limited availability of mechanical demining assets in the provinces of Manica and Sofala, and (c) insecurity in the district of Chibabava which led to the suspension of the operations. Moreover, the minefields along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border which were planted by the Rhodesian Security Forces present a particular challenge because they contained minimal metal mines like the R2M2 and where ploughshare fragmentation mines were placed to reinforce the border minefields it was expected that there would be a lot of metal contamination in the ground, further complicating manual demining. Furthermore, of the 74.1 kilometre of border minefields only 19.1 km could be easily accessed from Mozambique; the remaining 51 kilometre were most easily accessed from Zimbabwe and in some areas could only be accessed from Zimbabwe. Much of the border was on remote and mountainous terrain that made access even more difficult. In addition, there was a lack of clarity where the border was.

15. For these reasons, Mozambique submitted a second extension request in 2013, totalling 10 months from 1 March 2014 until 31 December 2014. The request indicated that of the total amount of 221 suspected hazardous areas equaling to 8,266,841 square meters that remained to be released 100 suspected hazardous areas covering 4,019,952 square meters presented a particular challenge. The extension request indicated that the additional 10 months requested to fulfil the obligations under Article 5 would focus exclusively on these areas in the Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces and five minefields along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border. The extension request was granted by the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2013.

16. The 2014 demining year in Mozambique, which was accompanied by the 2014 National Mine Action Plan, was a challenging year with high expectations. The rainy season resulted in some flooding in Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces, but the humanitarian demining operators APOPO and HALO Trust compensated by focusing on operations in accessible areas without flooding in Maputo province during this time. Significant progress was made in Maputo province and demining operations were concluded in March 2014. HALO Trust and APOPO then moved their operations to the central provinces of Sofala and Manica to enhance the existing capacity in these provinces. With the conclusion of demining in Maputo province, the revised work plan for the 10-month extension period from 1 March to 31 December 2014 included the remaining mine suspected areas in the four central provinces of Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete.

17. The goal of reducing the remaining mine suspected areas to 100 covering approximately 4 million square meters in Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces by March 2014 could not be met for a variety of reasons, including insecurity in Sofala and

Inhambane provinces which resulted in the suspension of some demining operations. By March 2014, 130 demining tasks remained covering approximately 5.3 million square meters in four provinces.

18. By deploying all available demining assets of the humanitarian and commercial demining operators to the central provinces of Inhambane, Manica, Sofala and Tete in March 2014, it was estimated that all hazardous areas could be concluded by December 2014, provided that the demining teams received the necessary technical and financial resources in a timely manner, good weather to operate in and safe access to all the mine suspected areas. The plan noted that the cost for clearance of the border minefields would be significantly higher than the average cost per square meter in Mozambique because the border minefields were confirmed hazardous areas with dense patterns of minimal metal mines in remote areas that were difficult to access.

19. After demining operations in Inhambane province were not completed by the end of 2013 as planned due to insecurity in the northern districts, the security situation improved in 2014 and by the end of September 2014, the last of the confirmed hazardous areas in the province were cleared. However, a total of 23 suspected hazard areas covering an approximate total area of 44,000 square meters in Inhambane province remained inaccessible for survey and clearance as they were seasonally or permanently under water following major flooding in 2000.

20. The major challenge to complete demining tasks in Tete province in 2014 was the remaining sections of the Cahora Bassa Dam and the Rhodesian border minefields along the Zimbabwe border. Teams from the HALO Trust and NPA completed the final sections of the 19 kilometer minebelt around the Cahora Bassa Dam in August 2014, marking a major achievement in the Mozambique Mine Action Programme. The border minefields were completed in November 2014 by demining teams from APOPO and the Halo Trust. Due to the minefields along the Tete-Zimbabwe border and the Cahora Bassa Minebelt, demining operations in Tete province were the single largest source of mines found and destroyed in Mozambique since at least 2009. Similar to previous years, 94 per cent of all mines found and destroyed during 2014 came from the Cahora Bassa Dam minebelt and the minefields along the Zimbabwe border.

21. As insecurity in the Central Region continued throughout 2014 until the Government and the opposition party signed a ceasefire agreement in August 2014, access to demining tasks in Sofala province was largely limited and resulted in a delay of operations.

22. One of the major challenges noted in Mozambique's 2013 extension request were the sections of the Rhodesian Border minefield that extended into the Manica province. Following extensive surveys, the 2014 work plan included three remaining border minefields suspected to extend into Manica province. Utilizing technical survey and clearance, NPA cleared 108,190 square meters in two of these minefields, destroying only 36 anti-personnel mines; the remaining 136,610 square meters of previously suspected hazardous areas were cancelled. APOPO likewise cleared 41,498 square meters in one of the three minefields, destroying only 19 anti-personnel mines; the remaining 167,000 square meters of previously suspected hazardous areas was cancelled. By August 2014, IND, APOPO and NPA had determined that most of the confirmed hazardous areas of the Rhodesian Border minefields were on the territory of Zimbabwe.

23. In 2014, the IND recorded the completion of 133 demining tasks, totaling 6,175,240 square meters of previously suspected or confirmed hazardous areas through technical and non-technical survey and clearance and the destruction of 45,446 anti-personnel mines, 292 anti-group mines, 6 anti-vehicle mines and 217 UXO. These results were above targets for the year in terms of square meters of land cleared and released, but unfortunately did not

mean that the demining operators finished all assigned tasks by the December 2014 deadline.

Table 1
Results of Demining Operations 01 January to 31 December 2014

Province	*Nr. Areas*	*Area (m²)*			*Mines/ERW Destroyed*				
		Cleared	Cancelled	Total	AP	AG	AV	UXO	SAA
Inhambane	23	458,178	18,800	476,978	32	3	0	58	9,096
Manica	21	624,786	491,467	1,116,253	79	0	2	33	493
Maputo	3	84,191	0	84,191	297	11	1	30	13,500
Sofala	67	2,164,841	1,003,833	3,168,674	2,120	0	1	68	104
Tete	19	1,274,394	54,750	1,329,144	42,918	278	2	28	5
Total	133	4,606,390	1,568,850	6,175,240	45,446	292	6	217	23,198

24. In 2014, the capacities of the National Demining Programme included the four humanitarian demining operators APOPO, HALO Trust, Handicap International and NPA, and the engineering battalion of the Mozambican Armed Defence Forces. In addition, utilizing funding from the Government, the IND launched a public tender in the second quarter of 2014 that resulted in the completion of all the assigned tasks to national commercial operators by October 2014. The capacities included manual deminers, machines, mine detection dogs (MDD) and rats (MDR) and were increased during 2014 with additional deminers and MDD in order to ensure sufficient capacity.

25. By the 31 December 2014 deadline, a total of 56 suspected and confirmed hazardous areas covering 289,660 square meters remained for additional technical survey and clearance in the Inhambane, Manica and Sofala provinces. Demining operations were unable to conclude by that date for the following reasons: (a) military hostilities creating a situation of temporary insecurity persisted between January and August 2014 in the provinces of Manica and Sofala. This prevented access to some mined areas and created transportation and logistical difficulties to access the demining tasks. (b) Higher transport and logistical costs were incurred due to the continuing insecurity and productivity in the affected areas was reduced. For example, due to conflict in Southern Sofala, teams and equipment from the south had to travel an alternative route via Zimbabwe which delayed deployment and increased costs. (c) Early and heavy start of the raining season in December 2014 led to the suspension of some demining tasks in Manica and Sofala provinces that otherwise would have been completed by the 31 December 2014 deadline.

Table 2
Remaining anti-personnel mine situation as of 28 January 2015[1]

	Nr. Areas	*Suspended (m²)*	*In Progress (m²)*	*Open (m²)*	*Total Area (m²)*
Inhambane	23	8,628	0	35,543	44,171
Post-Baseline	5	0	0	10,330	10,330

[1] The reported 56 hazard areas remaining as of 28 January 2015 included 7 hazard areas in the Chibabava District of Sofala Provinces that had actually already been completed or cancelled in the last quarter of 2014. However the final reports and quality assurance checks had not been completed and submitted to the IND by 28 January 2015 and therefore remained ‘open’ in the IND database. Since these areas were completed in 2014, they do not appear in the list in Annex I of tasks completed in 2015.

	Nr. Areas	*Suspended (m²)*	*In Progress (m²)*	*Open (m²)*	*Total Area (m²)*
Survey					
Basline Survey	18	8,628	0	25,213	33,841
Manica	2	0	105,781	30,000	135,781
Post-Baseline Survey	2	0	105,781	30,000	135,781
Sofala	31	18,419	19,281	72,008	109,708
Post-Baseline Survey	19	18,419	0	9,477	27,896
Baseline Survey	11	0	0	25,031	25,031
Poweline Pylons	1 (26xpylons)	0	19,281	37,500	56,781
Total	56	27,047	125,062	137,551	289,660

26. As of April 2015, what remained were 17 confirmed and suspected hazardous areas covering approximately 35,000 square meters. Most of these areas were suspected hazardous areas in the province of Inhambane that remain seasonally or permanently under water and five were confirmed hazardous areas in Sofala province. As of April 2015, all of these areas remained inaccessible due to high water levels that resulted from the rainy season. The dry season had to be awaited to allow deminers to safely access and clear these areas. In May 2015, clearing operations resumed in the provinces of Sofala and Inhambane.

27. By September 2015, the humanitarian demining operators had completed technical survey and clearance operations on the last known mined areas in Mozambique. On 17 September 2015, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique announced that the country was free from the threat of landmines, meaning there are no more known mined areas in the jurisdiction of Mozambique. In making this declaration, the Government of Mozambique also recognizes the fact that that there may be unknown areas that are still contaminated with other explosive remnants of war and even landmines. It was impossible to determine an accurate estimate of the location and number of all mines originally planted during the conflict due to the extended and unconventional nature of the conflict and typically indiscriminate and unrecorded use of the landmines. It is for this reason that the Government of Mozambique is training and equipping the police and military to build a sustainable national capacity to manage residual ERW contamination and rapidly respond to the possible discovery of any previously unknown mined areas in the future.

28. The demining work in Mozambique was guided by the National Mine Action Standards for Mozambique (Normas Nacionais de Desminagem, NND), developed from the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Demining Operations in Mozambique included non-technical survey, technical survey, manual and mechanical clearance operations involving strict procedures for documentation and handover process. These activities were all subjected to internal and external quality assurance as well as a final quality assurance inspection as prescribed in the national standards.

29. The Government of Mozambique estimates the overall costs of demining activities at just over 220 million US dollars, financed by international cooperation partners and the Government of Mozambique. The government of Mozambique would like to express its sincere gratitude and recognize that without the political, technical and financial support provided by its many partners, completion of demining in Mozambique would not have been possible. These included among others Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand,

Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Zimbabwe, the European Union and UN agencies such as UNDP, UNMAS and UNICEF as well as the ISU, GICHD, ICRC and ICBL.

30. As a result of efforts undertaken since Mozambique submitted its initial transparency report, Mozambique declares that it has fulfilled its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention by having determined that there are no longer areas under the jurisdiction or control of Mozambique in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. Through the successful implementation of the 2008-2015 National Mine Action Plan an estimated total of 86.392 anti-personal mines, 136 anti-tank mines, 5.475 items of unexploded ordnance and 83.882 pieces of small arms ammunitions were identified and destroyed during this period. This resulted in the survey and clearance of over 3000 areas in an extension of 55.494.569 square meters that could not be used for social and economic development activities prior to demining operations. The implementation of the National Mine Action Plan reduced the number of new landmine casualties and allowed the demining of national development infrastructures, including the Cahora Bassa electricity generating dam, power lines from linking Mozambique and South Africa, important rail way lines, as well as the entire border area with Zimbabwe.

31. In the event that previously unknown mined areas are discovered after this date, Mozambique, in keeping with the decisions of the States Parties during the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, will:

(a) Immediately inform all States Parties of such a discovery, report such mined areas in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 and share such information through any other means such as the meetings of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Meetings of the States Parties, Review Conferences and intersessional meetings;

(b) Ensure the effective exclusion of civilians in accordance with Article 5;

(c) Destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible, making its need for assistance known to other States Parties, as appropriate;

(d) If Mozambique believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it will submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with its obligations under Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties.

Annex I

Final status of all remaining known hazard areas from 1 January 2015 to September 2015

Province	*District*	*Hazard Name*	*Hazard ID*	*Initial Survey in m2*	*Area Released in m2*	*Status*	*Items destoroyed*			*End Date*
Inhambane Province							APM	AVM	UXO	
Inhambane	*Inharrime*	*Caminho Chichacha/Nhacoja*	*INHAR-03*	*248*	*248*	*Suspended**	*0*	*0*	*0*	*27.02.2015*
Inhambane	Inharrime	Matimbe Caminho	INHAR-nova-28	100	100	Cancelled	0	0	0	13.03.2015
Inhambane	Inharrime	Nhamuessa - Caminho IV Chirrumbuana	INHAR-nova-32	750	750	Cancelled	0	0	0	25.03.2015
Inhambane	Jangamo	Picada-Line of mine	JANG-05	7,976	7,976	Suspended*	0	0	0	27.02.2015
Inhambane	Jangamo	Margem do Rio Mutamba II	JANG-12	648	648	Demined	0	0	0	19.03.2015
Inhambane	Jangamo	Margem do Rio Mutamba 1	JANG-27	525	704	Demined	0	0	1	19.03.2015
Inhambane	Jangamo	Bairro 2-Indudo	JANG-nova-52	875	522	Demined	0	0	0	27.03.2015
Inhambane	Jangamo	Mutamba River Side	JANG-nova-53	4,000	3,974	Demined	0	0	0	31.03.2015
Inhambane	Morrumbene	Berma da EN1	MBENE-nova-33	12,633	12,633	Demined	2	0	0	17.03.2015
Inhambane	Panda	Chigava Caminho -Margem do rio Nhatoque	PAND-02	872	774	Suspended*	0	0	0	16.03.2015
Inhambane	Panda	Malao Caminho V	PAND-04	927	927	Cancelled	0	0	0	15.03.2015
Inhambane	Panda	Malao Caminho III Margem do rio nhatoque	PAND-05	531	531	Cancelled	0	0	0	18.03.2015
Inhambane	Panda	Caminho-Chacutane	PAND-14	1,014	700	Suspended*	0	0	0	14.03.2015
Inhambane	Panda	Chamungalene Caminho 1 Margeo do rio Nhatoque	PAND-15	752	752	Cancelled	0	0	0	18.03.2015
Inhambane	Panda	Malao Caminho Margem Rio	PAND-16	743	750	Suspended*	0	0	0	16.03.2015

Inhambane	*Inharrime*	*Caminho Chichacha/Nhacoja*	*INHAR-03*	*248*	*248*	*Suspended**	*0*	*0*	*0*	*27.02.2015*
		Nhatoque IV								
Inhambane	Panda	Nhamuganguene Caminho II Margem do rio Nhatoque	PAND-22	2,060	2,060	Cancelled	0	0	0	20.03.2015
Inhambane	Vilanculos	Atravessia 3rd do Rio Govuro	VILA-02	6,718	4,327	Demined	1	0	1	31.03.2015
Inhambane	Vilanculos	Atravessia II do Rio Govuro	VILA-36	5,316	5,260	Demined	1	0	1	23.03.2015
Inhambane	Vilanculos	Mungonze II Atravessia do Rio Govuro	VILA-nova-16	1,600	4,160	Demined	0	0	0	20.03.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Mavulula	ZAV-01	404	404	Suspended*	0	0	0	27.02.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Ponto de Nhantande	ZAV-03	385	385	Suspended*	0	0	0	15.06.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Ponto do Nhatande North	ZAV-16	1,010	1,010	Suspended*	0	0	0	15.06.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Ponto do Nhatende south	ZAV-17	486	486	Suspended*	0	0	0	16.06.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Chionzela Caminho Margem Irrime	ZAV-nova-24	500	2,377	Demined	0	0	0	25.03.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Inhassune Zona Chigoro	ZAV-nova-28	7,500	7,500	Cancelled	0	0	0	10.03.2015
Inhambane	Zavala	Caminho de Sengani Chinabae	ZAV-nova-32	600	1,084	Demined	0	0	0	21.03.2015
Province Total		**Tasks 26**		**59,173**	**61,042**		**4**	**0**	**3**	

Manica Province						*Status*	*APM*	*AVM*	*UXO*	*End Date*
Manica	Mossurize	Linha fronteira Mabue	MUSS-nova-46	34,680	34,680	Cancelled	0	0	0	24.01.2015
Manica	Mossurize	Linha fronteira Mabue II	MUSS-nova-48	172,200	172,200	Cancelled	0	0	0	26.01.2015
Manica	Mossurize	Linha da Fronteira – Espungabera	MUSS-nova-49	105,781	67,989	Demined	6	0	7	30.03.2015
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe Sede	SUSS-nova-26	30,000	26,906	Demined	1	0	0	30.03.2015
Manica	Sussundenga	Macanba-Nhango	SUSS-nova-27	100	100	Demined	1	0	0	24.03.2015
Province Total		**Tasks 5**		**342,761**	**301,875**		**8**	**0**	**7**	

Sofala Province						*Status*	*APM*	*AVM*	*UXO*	*End Date*
Sofala	Chibabava	Chitove-Antiga Escola Primaria	CHIB-02	1,426	1,633	Demined	0	0	0	29.01.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moagem	CHIB-09	4,032	4,032	Demined	0	0	0	26.02.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga casa de Chitawi	CHIB-11	983	2,908	Demined	0	0	0	27.02.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Matenuo- Antigo Quartel da Renamo	CHIB-18	10,500	20,398	Demined	0	0	0	30.03.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Chicudo- Zona Verde Mazuadine	CHIB-23	2,280	2,359	Demined	0	0	0	24.02.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho (Rio Buzi)	CHIB-26	400	442	Demined	0	0	0	31.03.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Massane Antigua Moagem 1	CHIB-28	260	2,167	Demined	0	0	0	16.01.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base da Renamo	CHIB-29	1,500	1,674	Demined	0	0	0	03.03.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Saguta Noe (Nhamatanga)	CHIB-30	1,053	3,775	Demined	0	0	3	23.03.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Montanha 2- Antiga Posicao	CHIB-nova-54	10,000	19,500	Demined	0	0	1	17.02.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Chaconja- Muxiquire	CHIB-nova-58	600	600	Demined	0	0	0	09.03.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Posicao	CHIB-nova-77	6,800	10,124	Demined	0	0	0	20.03.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moagem 2	CHIB-nova-92	265	1,308	Demined	0	0	0	29.01.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base (Caminho)	CHIB-nova-93	900	780	Demined	0	0	0	29.01.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base (Caminho Imbondeiro)	CHIB-nova-94	4,000	2,344	Demined	0	0	0	16.02.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho (riacho thombwe)	CHIB-nova-95	600	1,170	Demined	0	0	0	29.01.2015
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Picada chicona Moageira	CHIB-nova-98	1,800	1,147	Demined	0	0	0	29.01.2015
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse viaduto no. 1	DOND-nova-08	3,600	3,111	Demined	25	0	0	18.07.2015
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse viaduto linha ferea no. 3	DOND-nova-09	3,750	4,121	Demined	40	0	0	18.07.2015
Sofala	Dondo	Viaduto da Linha ferea no. 2	DOND-nova-10	15,000	12,796	Demined	36	0	0	20.08.2015
Sofala	Dondo	Pungue ponte da linha ferea	DOND-nova-11	10,500	15,413	Demined	231	0	3	20.08.2015
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse Chdoco ponte da linha ferre	DOND-nova-12	1,000	1,180	Demined	0	0	0	31.05.2015

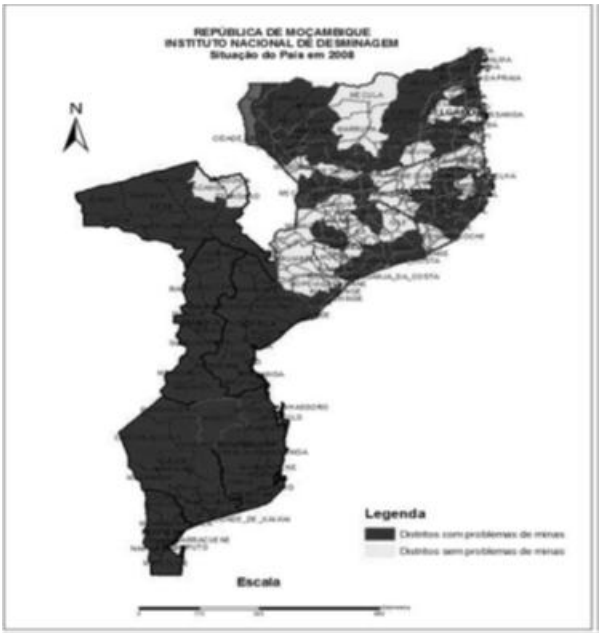
Sofala Province						*Status*	*APM*	*AVM*	*UXO*	*End Date*
Sofala	Chibabava	Chitove-Antiga Escola Primaria	CHIB-02	1,426	1,633	Demined	0	0	0	29.01.2015
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Matenga Parte anexa do cerco da aldeia	NHAMA-nova-40	3,000	2,732	Demined	0	0	0	08.04.2015
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Beira I & Beira II Powerline (27 Pylons)	NHAMA-nova-B	115,680	92,904	Demined	56	0	107	02.04.2015
Province Total		**Tasks 18**		**199,929**	**208,618**		**388**	**0**	**114**	
Country Total for 2015		**Tasks 49**			**571,535 sqm**		**400**	**0**	**124**	

Note: All tasks with status 'suspended' are suspected hazard areas that remain seasonally or permanently submerged under water in Inhambane Province. All tasks were subjected to technical survey and clearance up to the water line during the annual dry season with no direct evidence found to confirm the presence of mines in any of these areas. Nevertheless the portion of the SHA that remains underwater will be marked and regularly monitored to confirm if the area ever dries enough to allow further technical survey.

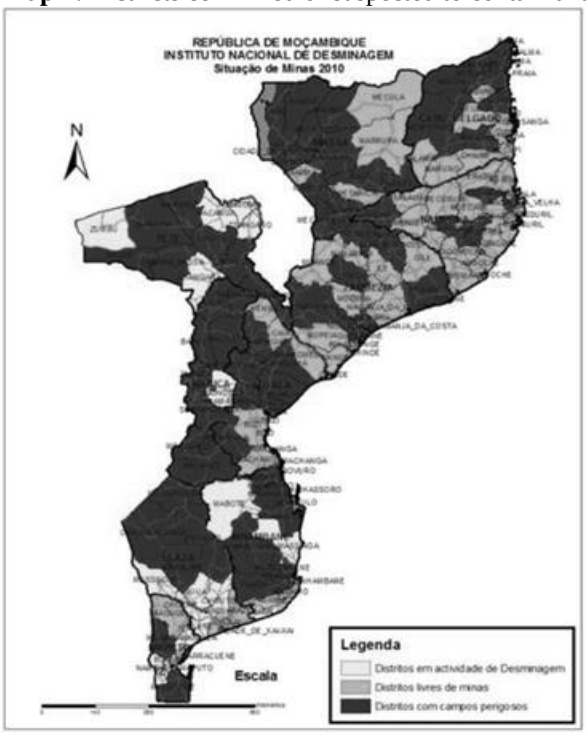
Annex II

Maps of districts confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015

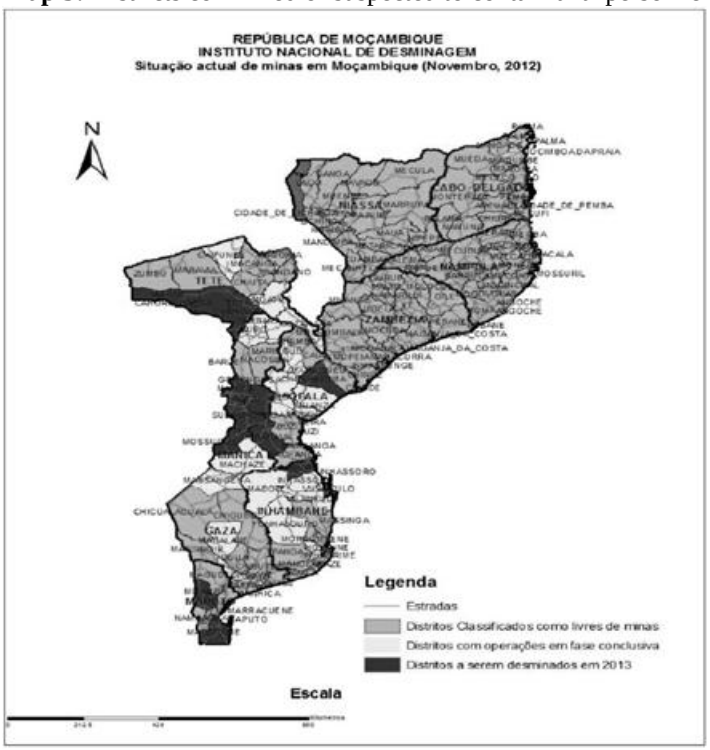
Map 1: Districts confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in 2008



Map 2: Districts confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in 2010



Map 3: Districts confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in November 2012



Map 4: **Districts confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in December 2013**

Map 5: Districts confirmed or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in February 2015