



*Missão Permanente da República de Moçambique
Junto das Nações Unidas, Genebra
O Embaixador*

N°0642/MP-GE/12

Geneva, 24 May 2013

REF: Mozambique's submission of an Article 5 extension request

Your Excellency,

The Government of Mozambique has the honour to officially submit to the President of 12th Meeting of State Parties the request for an extension according to Article 5, paragraph 3 that affirms the following: "if a state party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within the time period, it may submit a request for extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years."

Mozambique, despite all the efforts and the positive progress accomplished in the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, is unfortunately unable to fully comply with the current extended deadline of 1 March 2014. The Government of Mozambique therefore decided to request an extension of the deadline for a period of 10 months until 31 December 2014 in order to allow for more time to complete the remaining minefields that straddle the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border.

Acknowledging that the reasons for the inability to meet the deadline constitute a major challenge for the country taking into consideration the large amount of mined area that was identified and surveyed after the submission of the 2008 extension request and therefore was not foreseen in the original plan for the five year extension period. Being one of the poorest countries in the world with unlimited government priorities versus limited financial resources, the Mozambique Mine Action Programme has always been in competition with other priorities.

H.E. Matjaž Kovačič
President of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties to
the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

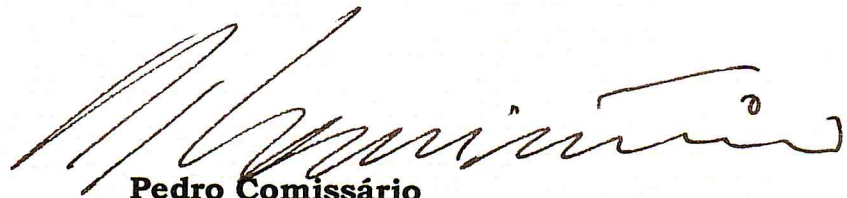
cc: Mr. Kerry Brinkert
Director, Implementation Support Unit

Despite these challenges and the fact that the Mine Action Programme in Mozambique was able to exceed its targets and results envisaged in its original extension request, the remaining minefields along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border present a particular challenge that should be considered during the process of analyzing Mozambique's request. These reasons are also reflected in more detail in the extension request document along with the strategy intended to be implemented in the 2014 extension period.

In the months ahead, the National Demining Institute will continue to gather information on the scope of the remaining work along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border in order to further refine the estimates of time and resources required for the removal of all anti-personnel landmines from these confirmed hazard areas and will keep the States Parties to the Convention informed of any significant developments.

The Government of Mozambique, through its request, reaffirms the government's commitment to destroy all AP mines in the country as a pre-condition to social and economic development and in accordance with its obligations under article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

The Government of Mozambique avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the President of the 12MSP and the Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration.



Pedro Comissário

Ambassador

Permanent Representative





Republic of Mozambique

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

(From 1 March 2014 to 31 December 2014)

Republic of Mozambique

**Submitted to His Excellency Ambassador Matjaž Kovačič
President of the 12th Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention**

24 MAY 2013

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The landmine challenge in Mozambique is the result of two distinct phases of conflict:

- Between 1964 and 1974, large barrier minefields and defensive minefields during the national liberation struggle against colonialism.
- Between 1975 and 1992, mines were used in war of destabilization war supported by Rhodesia and the South Africa Apartheid Regime.

Mozambique was one of the first countries to sign the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in December 1997. Mozambique ratified the Convention on 25 August 1998 and the Convention entered into force for Mozambique on 1 March 1999. At the time Mozambique ratified the Convention, it was well known that Mozambique had one of the world's most severe challenges as concerns emplaced anti-personnel mines. Mine use during the Mozambique's national liberation struggle between 1964 and 1974 and in subsequent internal conflict between 1977 and 1992 resulted in the presence of mined areas in all ten provinces of Mozambique. On 30 March 2000, Mozambique submitted its initial transparency report in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Convention originally informing the States Parties of 1,815 areas in Mozambique which, as of 31 August 1999, contained anti-personnel mines or were suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) commissioned in 2001, while flawed in many respects, provided Mozambique with a post-entry-into-force baseline, with the LIS identifying 1,374 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, totaling 561,689,063 square meters.

What is the status of work conducted to date under Mozambique's national demining programme?

Between 2001 and 2006, a total of 68.6 million m² of which 18 million were areas identified by the LIS and 50.6 million m² were areas identified by communities and demining operators. During this period 101,420 landmines were located and destroyed, while 98,737 UXOs were destroyed throughout the country.

Under the first four years of extension period from 2009-2012, a total of 983 areas were surveyed and cleared resulting in the release of 28,714,442 square meters of mine suspected 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. During this period, 20,479 landmines and 3,780 items of UXO were located and destroyed.

In addition to surveys completed as part of the Government's district-by-district approach, the following 8 sites of socio-economic importance were also surveyed to gain a clearer picture of the remaining situation:

- 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.

Utilizing a district-by-district approach, the government was able to declare that implementation of Article 5 of the convention is complete in 103 districts out of a total of 128 districts, meaning there are no known mined areas remaining in these districts. This includes 5 Provinces (Gaza, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia) out of the 10 provinces in the country that are now free of all known mined areas. Since exhaustive surveys of all communities have already been completed in 97% of all districts, the National Demining Institute is confident that no new large mine suspected areas will be discovered, as occurred during the first extension period.

As of January 2013, there are 249 suspected hazard areas equal to 10.8 million square meters that remain to be cleared and released by the 2014 deadline. Of the total amount of remaining area to be released, 13 Tasks covering 2,884,900 square meters along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border present a particular challenge in order to demine before the March 2014 deadline.

What are the circumstances that impede Mozambique from destroying all anti-personnel mines in mined areas by its deadline?

The minefields along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border present a particular challenge to demine before the March 2014 deadline for the following reasons:

- **Dense, complicated minefields** - The Border Minefields that were planted by the Rhodesian Security Forces are dense minefields usually about 25 meters in width and contain some minimal metal mines like the R2M2. Where ploughshare fragmentation mines were placed to reinforce the border minefields, it is expected that there will be a lot of metal contamination in the ground, further complicating manual demining.
- **Accessibility** - Of the 74.1 linear km of border minefields that is straddling the border only 19.1km can be easily accessed from Mozambique. The remaining 51km is most easily accessed from Zimbabwe and in some areas can only be accessed from Zimbabwe. Much of the border lies on remote and mountainous terrain that makes access difficult.
- **Lack of clarity where the border is** – In some cases, where the minefields start in Zimbabwe and continue into Mozambican territory, it is difficult to determine exactly where the border is since these areas are not well demarcated.

Since the communities along the border regularly cross the border, the impact of the minefields along the border will remain the same if only one side of the border is demined, while the other side remains mined. Close coordination with the Mine Action authorities in Zimbabwe will be required in order to overcome the challenges listed above and alleviate the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the landmines along the border.

What is the proposed duration for the extension and the reasons for this amount of time?

Mozambique is requesting an extension totalling ten months from 1 March 2014 until 31 December 2014, on the basis that:

- 1) The additional ten months will focus exclusively on the minefields that straddle the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border in total of 13 Task areas covering 2,884,900 square meters.
- 2) It is realistic that, utilizing all available demining assets in Mozambique, all known minefields along the Mozambique side of the border can be cleared in the 10 month period, including quality assurance work.

What is Mozambique's plan to fulfil its obligations during the extension period?

Of the 249 tasks totaling 10.8 million square meters of mine suspected area remaining for clearance and release in Mozambique, it is important to highlight that 13 tasks totaling roughly 2.9 million square meters are located along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border and present a particular challenge to demine within the established deadline of 1 March 2014.

The demining plan for 2013 will therefore concentrate on those areas in the interior of Mozambique that can be realistically cleared by the original deadline of 1 March 2014.

Considering the results of demining in 2012, during which about 8.7 million square meters were cleared by all operators, it can be concluded that Mozambique maintains the capacity and technical resources to complete the clearance of all hazardous areas still remaining in the interior of the Mozambican territory, that without the areas of Mozambique-Zimbabwe border represent an extension of about 7.9 million square meters by the 1 March 2014 deadline.

Under the proposed extension period of March to December 2014, all existing demining capacity in Mozambique would then concentrate on clearing the 13 border minefield tasks totaling 2.9 million square meters located along the border of Zimbabwe and the Mozambique Provinces of Manica and Tete.

What are the financial and technical means available to Mozambique to fulfil its obligations during the extension period?

In order to achieve its objective of clearing all known remaining mined areas, the Government of Mozambique will use the demining capacity that already exists in the country, namely the Humanitarian demining operations, commercial demining operators and the demining capacities of the Mozambican Armed Defense Forces. The country currently has four international humanitarian demining operators - APOPO, Handicap International (HI), the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) - to assist the achievement of its objectives in accordance with the country's socio-and economic development plans and the MBT. In total it is estimated that \$9,879,802 USD will be required to demine the Mozambican border and all associated costs including Quality Assurance, Information Management, Coordination and training 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. In addition to mobilizing the technical and financial resources to resolve the landmine challenge that will remain along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border during the 2014 extension period, the Government of Mozambique will need the cooperation and assistance of the Government of Zimbabwe. Mozambique is therefore working with the Government of Zimbabwe to develop a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries to support the demining of both sides of the border.

II. DETAILED NARRATIVE

1. Origins of Mozambique's Article 5 Implementation challenge and its commitment to overcome this challenge in the period 2008-2014

Mozambique ratified the Convention on 25 August 1998 and the Convention entered into force for Mozambique on 1 March 1999. At the time Mozambique ratified the Convention, it was well known that Mozambique had one of the world's most severe challenges as concerns emplaced anti-personnel mines. Mine use during the Mozambique's national liberation struggle between 1964 and 1974 and in subsequent internal conflict between 1977 and 1992 resulted in the presence of mined areas in all ten provinces of Mozambique. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) commissioned in 2011, while flawed in many respects, provided Mozambique with a post-entry-into-force baseline, with the LIS identifying 1,374 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, totalling 561,689,063 square metres.

On the basis of survey and demining efforts undertaken between 1994 and 2007, it was thought that implementation of Article 5 of the Convention was completed in 2008 in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia. During this period in these four provinces, 552 clearance tasks and 1,604 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tasks were undertaken 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 UXO. While declaring completion 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.

While in 2008 the four northern provinces of Mozambique were considered to have been completed, Mozambique was not in a position to do the same with respect to the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo. Mozambique therefore requested and was granted an extension of its deadline, to 1 March 2014.

In its extension request, dated 25 August 2008, Mozambique reported that it had commissioned a Baseline Assessment, which was carried out by the HALO Trust between March and October 2007.¹ This, along with other survey efforts in 2008, resulted in a new baseline of 541 areas amounting to 12,164,401 square metres, with these areas comprising the main implementation challenge to be overcome during the extension period. A complete list of the areas in question was annexed to Mozambique's 2008 extension request. In the analysis of Mozambique's 2008 request, it was noted that this detailed accounting of the remaining mined areas provided by Mozambique would greatly assist both Mozambique and all States Parties in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period.

¹ A description of methodology used to conduct the Baseline Assessment is contained in Mozambique's 2008 extension request.

Table 1: Summary of the results of the Baseline Assessment and subsequent survey activity

	Area identified by Baseline Assessment considered "high / medium impact"	Area identified by Baseline Assessment considered "low impact"	Total area	Number of minefields identified by Baseline Assessment considered "high / medium impact"	Number of mine fields identified by Baseline Assessment considered "low impact"	Total number of minefields	Number of other Baseline Assessment identified tasks
Tete	463.486	455.103	918.589	11	8	19	29
Manica	2.267.467	171.044	2.438.511	79	9	88	23
Sofala	2.092.273	440.573	2.532.846	75	29	104	32
Inhambane	2.993.147	727.327	3.720.474	157	94	251	18
Gaza	1.896.718	35.075	1.931.793	16	4	20	31
Maputo	408.605	213.583	622.188	35	24	59	32
TOTAL	10.121.696	2.042.705	12.164.401	373	168	541	165

In addition, to the 541 areas identified, Mozambique recorded the following additional implementation challenges in its original extension request:

- In the Tete Province, there was a clearly defined, 11 kilometre stretch of mine belt near the Cahora Bassa Dam. Reportedly, three lines of mines were laid, and the width of the minefield varying between 20 and 60 metres. On the assumption that an average width of 40 metres, it was estimated that 440,000 square metres would require clearance. Given experience in clearing almost identical tasks elsewhere, it was anticipated that clearance would be relatively straightforward.
- In Maputo Province, there was a line of pylons stretching from Maputo City to Ressano Garcia on the South African border. It was estimated that 170 pylons were mined to a range of 12 to 20 metres beyond each tower. It was noted that these tasks would be ideally suited to mechanical clearance and, while time-consuming, would be easy to define and coordinate.
- Of 200 kilometres of minefields placed by Rhodesian forces along the border between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, there were a total of seven kilometres, varying in width between 20 and 60 metres, that had been identified in Mozambique but that the full extent of the mine belt in Mozambican territory was not known. In addition the extent of the original mine-laying and the exact composition of the mine-field were unknown.

In its 2008 extension request, Mozambique expressed that a five-year extension, from 1 March 2009 to 1 March 2014, was a realistic time period to clear and carry out quality assurance work with respect to all known areas containing or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines at an average annual cost of US\$ 5,700,000. In addition, Mozambique expressed that, concurrently, plans would be drawn up and implemented to clear the eleven kilometre stretch of mine belt near the Cahora Bassa Dam, to clear the line of pylons stretching from Maputo City to Ressano Garcia, and to survey and clear the mined areas along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe.

Mozambique included in its extension request a detailed plan containing annual quantitative benchmarks for progress, which were costed and geographically located. In addition, Mozambique provided detailed initial annual financial projections broken down according to survey and clearance, quality control, information management, national coordination and mine risk education. Mozambique noted that it was not, however, able to provide cost estimates or a time frame for activities for efforts to survey and clear the mined areas along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe, given, as noted above, that it lacked sufficient information to do so.

Mozambique successfully used the process of preparing its original extension request to reinvigorate efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention, including by enhancing collaboration between Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND) and demining operators and between the IND and cooperation partners. In addition, Mozambique made a number of commitments to enhance the implementation process, including by doing the following:

- organizing structured and regular meetings with all operators, the donor community and other relevant stakeholders for sharing of information, knowledge and experiences, including by organizing meetings with authorities at provincial and district levels;
- increasing the number of quality assurance teams to six, with two members in each team, in order to guarantee coverage throughout the country, enhance liaison with communities, and verify cancelled areas;
- ensuring that IND staff spend more time in the field for the purposes of supervising demining operations;
- overcoming deficiencies in information management by sufficiently training, equipping and staffing the IND's information management department in order to properly process clearance records; and,
- restructuring the IND's staff to take into account changing needs and developments.

2. Mozambique's Article 5 Implementation Efforts 2008-2012

In 2008, the IND continued efforts to survey and assess the remaining landmine challenge. Consultations with the district governments of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia in 2008 revealed that these four Northern provinces still had 77 locations with suspected mined areas and UXO problems, which further increased the remaining suspected hazard areas to be addressed under the 2008-2014 National Mine Action Plan.

Table 2: Revised 2008 remaining implementation challenge

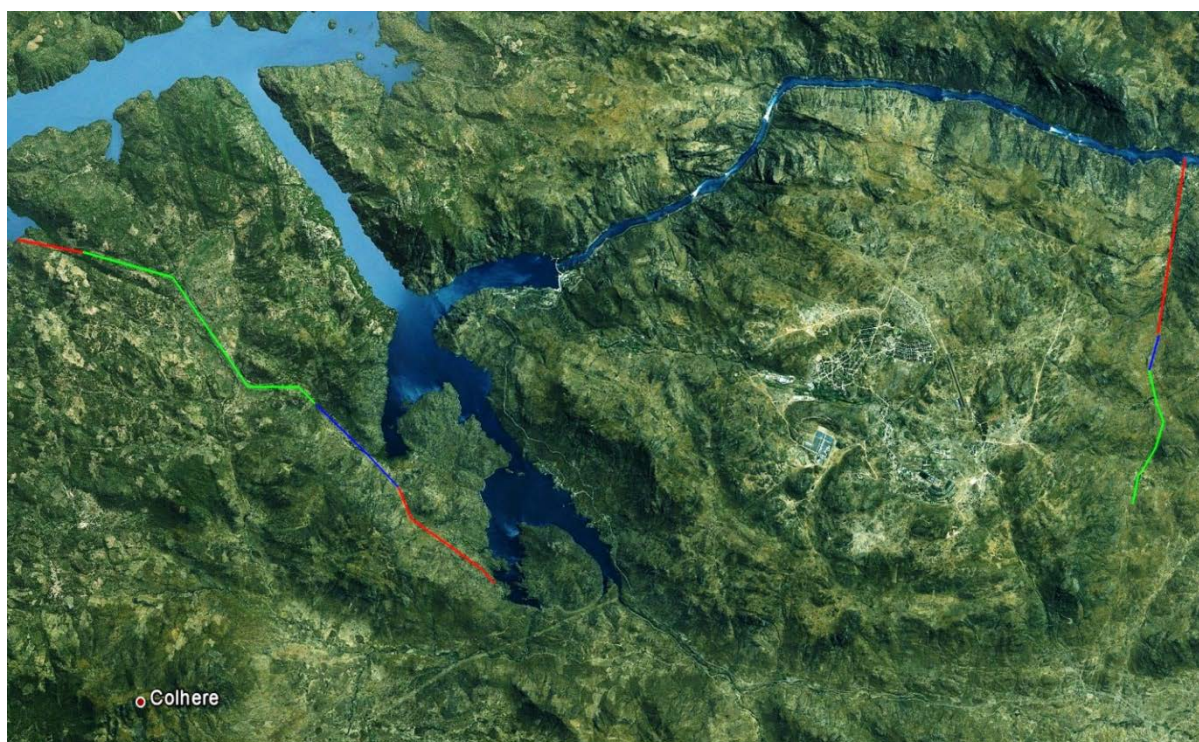
Province	Number of Districts	Number of known or suspected mined areas	Amount of known or suspected mined area	Surveys	Roads	EOD Tasks
Maputo	8	59	622,188		3	27
Gaza	9	20	1,931,793	2	6	23
Inhambane	12	251	3,720,474	2	7	1
Sofala	12	104	2,532,846	12	4	2
Manica	9	88	2,438,511		2	4
Tete	9	19	918,589		11	18
SUBTOTAL	59	541	12,164,401	16	33	75
Zambézia	8	5	150,182	-	-	11
Nampula	6	5	102,140	-	-	3
Cabo Delgado	7	11	525,890	-	-	5
Niassa	11	22	622,628	-	-	15
SUBTOTAL	32	43	1,400,840			34
TOTAL	91	584	13,565,241	16	33	109

During the 2007/2008 surveys and assessments, the presence of anti-personnel mines was reported around eight national infrastructure sites of major socio-economic importance. Three of these sites had already been identified and included in Mozambique's extension request, namely, the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border, the Cahora Bassa Dam and the pylons of the Maputo-Ressano Garcia Power Line. Between 2008 and 2012, all eight sites were surveyed resulting in a clearer

picture of the remaining hazard areas in the country. The status of efforts undertaken with respect to these sites is as follows:

- Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border – The survey of the border was completed by the HALO Trust in 2009 and confirmed the presence of 22.7 linear kilometres of the Rhodesian-laid border minefield is inside Mozambique plus seven minefields laid during Mozambique’s internal conflict covering 2 linear km. This amounts to 14 linear kilometres more border minefields than was estimated in the Baseline Survey of 2007. The situation is further complicated by 74.6 linear kilometres of border minefields that straddles the border and sits both in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. These areas are now divided into 13 demining tasks covering a total area of 2,884,900 square meters.
- Cahora Bassa Dam Mine Belt – Since 2008, on-going survey and clearance operations along the Cahora Bassa Dam Mine Belt have further refined the estimate of suspected hazard areas. In 2009, the estimated length of mine belt requiring clearance was increased from 11 linear km to 19 linear km and split into two separate tasks, the Nhanchenje Section of the mine belt to the west of the Town of Sango estimated to contain a total 440,000 square meters of mined area and the Chinzunga section of the mine belt estimated to contain 252,800 square meters of mined areas. Since December 2009, the HALO Trust has reported the clearance of 533,685 square meters along both sections (457,170 square meters along the Nhancenje section and 76,515 square meters along the Chizunga section) and the destruction of 21,385 anti-personnel mines. The remaining surveyed area of 159,115 square meters is scheduled to be cleared and released by December 2013.

Figure 1: Cahora Bassa Mine Belt as of December 2012²



² This image, courtesy of the HALO Trust, contains a red line representing area still to be cleared, a blue line representing area in the process of being cleared and a green line representing already cleared areas. Not included in the image is the southern stretch of the mine belt near the villages of Maloeira, Carionnga, Calote and Nhancole which was cleared by Norwegian People’s Aid prior to 2007.

- Maputo-Ressano Garcia electricity transmission line – Soon after commencing demining operations along the Maputo-Ressano Garcia power line in 2009, it became clear that the clearance of the pylons along the transmission line would be more complicated than originally thought. Previous operations to breach minefields around pylons with bulldozers in order to provide emergency access to the towers had made a once simple demining task far more complicated with the creation of spoil piles of soil mixed with landmines. Additional mechanical demining teams were required to clear large volumes of soil from the spoil piles, some of which were 2-3 meters high. This has increased the size of areas and volume of soil required to be cleared. As of March 2013, out of the total of 235 pylons, 115 pylons had already been completed and another 29 cancelled. Since 2009, demining activities along the power line resulted in the destruction of 1,846 anti-personnel landmines and 15 UXO. In 2013, the IND assigned a second humanitarian demining operator to the Maputo power line to ensure that the remaining 91 towers are completed by December 2013.
- Beira Electricity Transmission Line I and Line II – In 2012, survey and clearance work along the Beira I and Beira II power lines began identifying a total of 299 pylons along the two parallel power lines stretching between the town of Mavuzi in Manica Province to Nhamantanda in Sofala Province. Both power lines had been mined and partially destroyed during the war, however the pylons along the Beira I power line were previously demined prior to the lines' reconstruction in the mid-1990s. The Beira II power line has never been demined nor reconstructed, with mines remaining in their original close pattern around the base of the towers making clearance relatively straight-forward. However, some landmines have been found along the supposedly cleared Beira I line requiring additional surveys around some pylons along the Beira I line.

In 2013, the Beira I and Beira II power lines were divided into 3 sections and assigned to Handicap International, the HALO Trust and APOPO. It is estimated that a total area of 828,084 square meters around the 299 pylons will need to be investigated, however not all pylons will require full clearance. In 2012 and to date in 2013, a total of 7 pylons have already been completed resulting in the destruction of 791 anti-personnel mines and the clearance of 18,852 square meters. The three demining operators are expected to complete work by December 2013, releasing the remaining 809,232 square meters through a combination of technical survey, manual clearance and mechanical clearance.

- Chicamba Dam in Manica province – The HALO Trust initiated demining in May 2009 and completed work in February 2010, releasing a total of 50,517 square meters and destroying a total of 16 anti-personnel mines (14 PMD-6 and 2 Gyata). The main water tanks for the provincial towns of Chimoio and Manica are inside the boundary of the minefield. The local population passed the minefield on a daily basis to access water. The minefield was located close to the village of Chicamba and 100 meters away from the local primary school. Prior to the demining operations, children regularly walked on a path through the minefield to get to their school.
- Beira-Machipanda railway line – This railway is a vital economic link between the Port of Beira and Zimbabwe. During the war, mines were placed around / near the railways' bridges and overpasses. There are a total of six hazard areas along the railway totalling 20,995 square meters, of which a total of 3,897 square meters was already cleared resulting in the destruction of 3 anti-personnel mines. Handicap International is currently working to clear the remaining 17,098 square meters in the Districts of Dondo and Nhamantanda. These demining tasks are complicated by the amount of soil and stones deposited at the base of the bridges, which will

require mechanical assets to excavate the area safely. Handicap International expects to complete these areas by December 2013.

- Limpopo railway line in Gaza province – In the 2007/2008 Baseline Assessment, the Pfukwe Corridor or Limpopo Railway task near the town of Mabalane in the Gaza Province was originally estimated to cover 1,250,000 square meters, making it one of the largest suspected hazardous areas in Mozambique. APOPO began demining operations along the Pfukwe Corridor in 2010 and it soon became clear that the hazard area extended beyond the initial survey area to include two additional minefields along the Limpopo Railway line in Mabalane District. In 2011, the size of the Pfukwe Corridor task was increased to 2,500,000 square meters. Despite the increased size, APOPO continued to make steady progress and was able to complete survey and clearance of the Limpopo Railway and all other known demining tasks in Gaza Province by the end of December 2012, a full year ahead of the original time-line outlined in the 2008 extension request. In total, APOPO destroyed 1,007 anti-personnel mines in demining operations along the Limpopo Railway.
- Salamanga railway line in Maputo Province – With respect to this railway line in the Matutuine District of Maputo Province, six mined areas were identified with three of these areas included in the 2008 Baseline Assessment and three areas surveyed between 2009 and 2012. In total 376,037 square meters of suspected hazardous area were identified. The three Baseline tasks were already completed by the HALO Trust resulting in the clearance of 114,972 square meters, the reduction of 8,554 square meters and the destruction of 101 anti-personnel landmines and 7 UXO. One of the three areas identified after the 2008 Baseline Assessment was also completed by the HALO Trust resulting in the clearance of 22,395 square meters and the destruction of 3 anti-personnel mines. The remaining two areas covering 290,000 square meters are scheduled to be cleared by commercial demining operators funded by the Government of Mozambique no later than December 2013.

In a manner consistent with the commitment made by Mozambique through Action #14 of the Cartagena Action Plan to “Identify (...) the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under (its) jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced,” the 2008-2014 National Mine Action Plan also included a district-by-district process of demining. This required organizations 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. In accordance with Action #20 of the Cartagena Action Plan to “ensure that all relevant mine action actors inform and actively involve affected local communities and survivors in the (...) handover of cleared land”, through a process of consultation and confirmation with the operators, IND and local communities, the government confirmed the results of the surveys. Once all areas were completed, the government was able to declare districts in compliance with Article 5 of the Mine Ban Convention.

However, as a result of the new surveys and the district-by-district approach, from 2008 to 2011, a total of 512 new suspected hazard areas corresponding to approximately 22.2 million square metres were identified that were not captured in the 2007/2008 Baseline Assessment. This includes 146 suspected hazard areas that were identified in the 4 northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia.

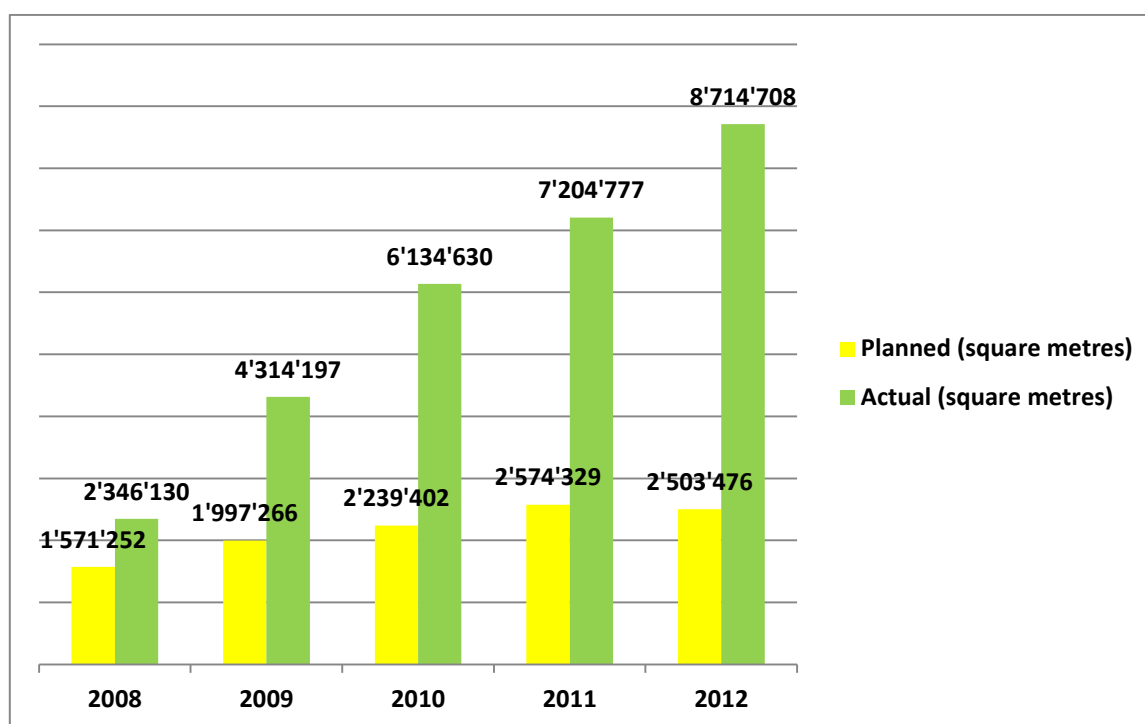
In accordance with the National Mine Action Plan, between 2008 and 2012 a total of 983 areas were surveyed and cleared resulting in the release of 28,714,442 square meters of mine suspected area, the destruction of 20,479 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and the destruction of 3,780 items of UXO (this includes both baseline tasks and areas identified after the 2007/2008 Baseline Assessment). Mozambique regularly acted upon its commitment in Action #13 of the Cartagena

Action Plan to “report regularly on such progress to the meetings of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.”

Table 3: Planned implementation results versus actual demining results 2008-2012

Year	Planned Results ³		Actual Results			
	Number of areas	Amount of area	Number of areas	Amount of area	Mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
2008	203	1,571,252	237	2,346,130	1142	846
2009	82	1,997,266	126	4,314,197	914	871
2010	100	2,239,402	136	6,134,630	883	531
2011	28	2,574,329	229	7,204,777	8487	406
2012	104	2,503,476	255	8,714,708	9053	1126
TOTAL	517	10,885,725	983	28,714,442	20,479	3,780

Figure 2: Suspected Hazard Area Released from 2008 until 2012 compared to original plan:



As a result of the new surveys, a total of 399 hazard areas were demined that were not previously identified in the 2007/2008 baseline survey. The clearance of the additional 17.5 million square meters that was not originally captured in the baseline survey required the Government of Mozambique to significantly increase the demining capacity in the country in order to stay on target to clear all known mined areas by 2014. The Government of Mozambique encouraged the humanitarian demining operators in Mozambique to increase the number of deminers and demining assets deployed in the country. It also invited the Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) to return to the country to assist in the mine action efforts. In 2012, NPA deployed a team of 60 deminers to begin demining operations in the Provinces of Tete and Manica.

³ Planned results are contained in the table entitled “Annual demining operations framework in Mozambique”, which was annexed to Mozambique’s 2008 extension request.

Table 4: Planned Demining Capacity in 2008 Extension Request required to clear 541 SHAs

Demining capacity	Quantity				Estimated cleared area m ² per year
	Team	Deminers	Machines	Animals	
Manual Demining	40	320			2,200,000
Mechanical Demining	6	10	14		254,000
Mine Detection Rats				30	
Total		330	14	30	2,454,000

Table 5: Actual Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of March 2013

Humanitarian Operators	Capacity				
	Deminers	Machines	Dogs	Rats	QA officers
NPA	60				
HALO Trust	238	10			
HI	52	3	8		
APOPO	82	4		43	
IND		2			16
TOTAL	432	19	8	43	16

In order to increase the effectiveness and the efficiency of the demining capacity in the country, the National Demining Institute adopted two additional approaches.

- First, the IND sought to increase the number of demining machines available in the country. With the support of the Government of Japan, the IND acquired a Hitachi demining machine in 2011. Two additional Demining machines will be acquired by the National Demining Institute in 2013. These demining machines are provided to the humanitarian demining operators to assist the survey and clearance of difficult hazard areas like the Maputo-Ressano Garcia power lines and the Beira-Machipanda Railway.
- Second, in keeping with the commitment it made through Action #15 of the Cartagena Action Plan to “ensure that all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 (1) (...) are applied where and as relevant, to by developing and implementing applicable national standards, policies and procedures for releasing land through technical and nontechnical means”. Mozambique emphasised the use of technical and non-technical survey techniques to better define areas of concern, thereby reducing the need for costly and slower manual clearance to well-defined areas. With the support of international partners and the GICHD, the IND organized trainings on land release procedures and revised the existing National Mine Action Standards to incorporate these procedures.

Demining in Mozambique between 2008 and 2012, resulted in the conclusion of demining operations in the five Provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and Gaza. As part of the Government’s District-by-District approach, a total of 103 out of 128 districts were declared as in compliance with Article 5 obligations, meaning that all known mined areas were cleared and local communities confirmed that they are not aware of any additional suspected hazard areas. (See Annex 1 – Maps of Districts in 2008, 2010 and 2013.) The IND and demining operators have already completed exhaustive surveys and consultations with local communities in 22 of the remaining 25 Districts to identify any remaining suspected hazardous areas. Surveys of the Districts of Changara, Mutarara and Moatize in Tete Province remain to be completed in 2013, although the IND believes with high confidence that only small suspected hazard areas may be discovered and can be easily managed by the existing deadline of 1 March 2014.

2.1 Efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas

In the course of undertaking the Baseline Assessment in 2007 and 2008, the HALO Trust marked with red paint the benchmark of every minefield visited. In selecting a benchmark, survey teams chose a prominent feature visible from the access route and with a surface durable enough to withstand several years of weathering. All additional mine suspected areas surveyed since 2008, were similarly marked in accordance with the National Mine Action Standards. During mine action operations, IND QA teams conduct inspections to ensure that all demining operators are marking the suspected area in accordance with the National Mine Action Standards in order to effectively exclude the civilian population from hazardous areas.

Between 2008 and 2013, the Government of Mozambique continued its efforts to reduce the risk of landmine accidents through the implementation of mine risk education and awareness raising among vulnerable populations about the danger of mines. Its work in this area comprised the following:

- Focusing MRE efforts on people in mine and UXO affected areas identified by communities and confirmed by surveys;
- Analyzing accident statistics to identify the most critical areas and groups in order to improve the focus of civic education mine danger;
- The establishment of Provincial Demining Commissions between 2010 and 2013 facilitated the establishment of a community-based MRE program coordinated by district governments and implemented by local MRE activists;
- Facilitate support for mine victims and survivors and their socio-economic reintegration by providing the necessary information and channelling available support to the sectors directly involved in providing victim assistance;
- The IND continued to deliver MRE activities and perform its facilitating and advocacy role to ensure that its issues relating to victims and survivors are channelled to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Social Action and other relevant institutions in this field.

During the current extension period, the humanitarian demining operators and IND QA teams regularly conducted mine and UXO risk education for communities living in close proximity to mine and UXO affected areas identified by communities and confirmed by surveys. Between 2008 and 2012 the IND quality assurance teams conducted a total of 337 MRE sessions in vulnerable communities to a total audience of 37,725 people, including men, women and school-age children. Civic education about the danger of mines and UXO aims to reduce the risk of loss of life resulting from mine and UXO accidents. This activity remains one of the priorities of the Programme of Action against Mines in Mozambique.

Table 6: IND implemented mine and UXO risk education activities

Year	Mine and UXO Risk Education	
	Sessions	Total Audience
2008	30	3,069
2009	57	1,743
2010	99	9,862
2011	92	12,694
2012	59	10,357
TOTAL	337	37,725

Source: IND Department of Operations

2.2 Efforts undertaken to improve coordination, information management and quality assurance

As noted, Mozambique made a number of commitments in its 2008 extension request to otherwise enhance the implementation process.

With respect to its commitment to organise structured and regular meetings with all operators, the donor community and other relevant stakeholders for sharing of information, knowledge and experiences, the National Demining Institute organized meetings of the Mine Action Stakeholders' Forum three to four times per year between 2009 and 2013. These meetings continue to provide a regular venue for discussing the strategic direction of the national mine action programme and technical issues related to demining in Mozambique.

To enhance coordination of mine action activities at provincial and local levels, the National Demining Institute has created Provincial Demining Commissions in nine of the ten provinces in Mozambique. The Provincial Demining Commissions consist of representatives of local government including the Provincial Governor's office, police, military, social affairs, health services and civil society.

With respect to its commitment to increase the number of quality assurance teams to six, with two members in each team, the National Demining Institute surpassed this target and by 2013 employs eight teams of two persons each. The additional two teams were required to ensure that the National Demining Institute had sufficient teams to monitor the demining of areas identified after the 2007-2008 Baseline Survey. The IND quality assurance teams are a crucial capacity for the Government of Mozambique to guarantee coverage throughout the country, enhance liaison with communities, verify cancelled areas and new suspect areas as well as ensure mine action is implemented according to the National Mine Action Standards.

With respect to its commitment to ensure that IND staff spends more time in the field for the purposes of supervising demining operations, the increased number of quality assurance teams and capacity support provided by the United Nations Development Programme ensured that the IND's presence in the field increased when compared to 2002 to 2008 period. The IND's work plan for field activities prioritizes 20-25 days for technical operations monthly. When necessary, some of the field visits are also attended by senior staff from the IND. The increased capacity of the IND to be present in the field has ensured enhanced monitoring of mine action activities that allows for better strategic planning and information sharing.

With respect to its commitment to overcome deficiencies in information management by sufficiently training, equipping and staffing the IND's information management department in order to properly process clearance records, the IND has continued to enhance the capacity of its information management team in coordination with its international partners from the GICHD and UNDP. Despite additional training in IMSMA and new equipment, the IND and demining operators in Mozambique continued to face challenges in information management and the decreasing the discrepancy between what is reported by operators and what is recorded by the IND. In order to overcome these challenges, in agreement with the UNDP and GICHD, the IND requested the support of an international technical advisor on information management to provide on-the-job training to the IND's database team. In addition, two additional database technicians were hired to increase the capacity of IND's database team. As a result, since mid-2012 the IND database team has conducted monthly meetings with information management officers in the humanitarian demining operators leading to reduced discrepancies in reporting and better management of demining information.

With respect to its commitment to restructure the IND's staff to take into account changing needs and developments, the increased capacity of the database team and quality assurance teams was a direct response to the changing needs and developments of the mine action sector in Mozambique. Specifically, the increase in identified suspected hazard areas beyond the 2007/2008 baseline assessment required the IND to increase its field presences and information management capacities. The hiring of new employees for the IND's database and quality assurance teams took into account the experience and academic level, in order to confer accuracy and professionalism required in the process of monitoring the progress of demining operations in the country. In the context of human resource development, the IND has continued to promote the training of their employees to boost their development in order to improve performance in service delivery. The training aimed not only cover the academic field, but also professionally train employees in different areas to further enhance their capacity and job performance.

3. Socio-Economic Impact of Demining 2008-2012

As a result of demining activities conducted in the country between 2008 and 2012, the Government of Mozambique has declared that 103 districts out of 128 districts in Mozambique contain no known mined areas. This represents a significant milestone in what are the Government's efforts in to ensure security for the social and economic development of communities, as well as meeting its international obligations in the context of Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

In accordance with commitment it made through Action #35 Cartagena Action Plan to "identify (Convention implementation) activities as a priority in relevant development goals and strategies," demining was integrated into the Programme for Poverty Reduction in Mozambique (PARP) as a cross-cutting component, that provides direct contribution towards projects for expanding the network of housing, education and health, also taking decisive role in pursuing investment projects in some key areas national development, with emphasis on mineral exploration, development and livestock agro tourism, rehabilitation and construction of dams, roads, bridges, railroads, power lines, among others.

Demining has an important role in promoting the country's security, stability and socio-economic development. Priorities are population resettlement, demining areas destined for agricultural activities, social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, commercial areas, and areas around or within human settlements), areas of socio-economic interest, such as roads and bridges, railway lines, dams, electricity transmission lines and industrial infrastructure.

Surveys, cancellation and demining have made a valuable contribution to on-going efforts to reduce the poverty affecting Mozambican communities. Demining is thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and the political, economic and social stability of the country, and has made it safer for the circulation of people and goods. It has also enabled populations to be resettled, agricultural activities in areas previously blocked by mines, roads to be opened, schools, health posts and wells rehabilitated. It has also benefited economic development projects where the biggest impact has been on the transport and communication, energy and public works sectors.

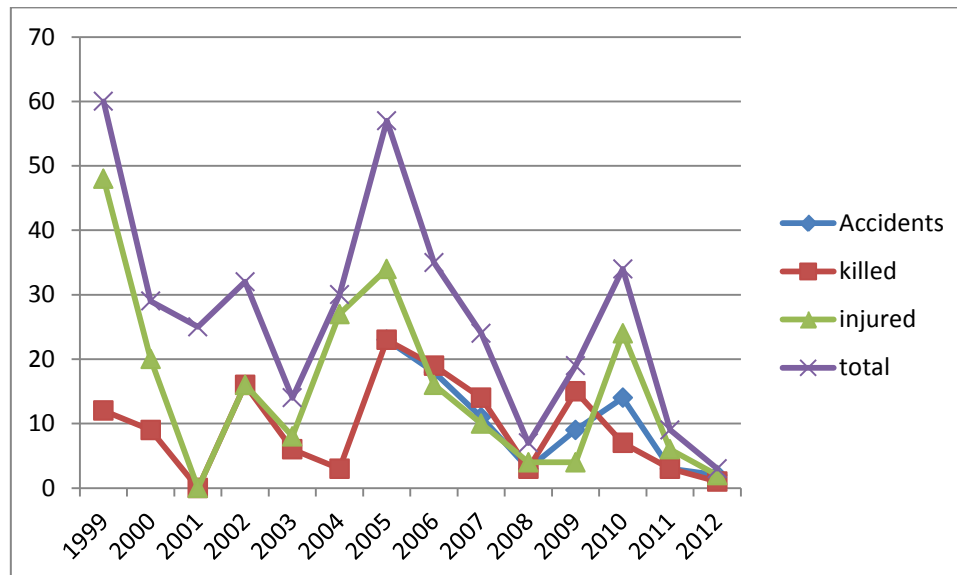
The sectors that have benefited most from demining include in particular: agriculture (Buzi sugar plantation), water (Massingir, Corrumana, Pequenos Libombos and Dondo water inlet station), public works (National Highway 1), education, health, transport (Sena, Ressano Garcia and Limpopo railway lines) communications (expansion of the mobile telephone network, energy (electricity line between Maputo and Komatiport), industry (Mozal and the Temane pipeline) tourism (Limpopo cross border National Park) among others.

Demining has also resulted in a continuing downward trend in the number of accidents and new victims from landmines and UXO. Due to the large size of Mozambique and the fact that most recent accidents occur in very remote locations, it is likely that some mine and UXO accidents go unrecorded. However, the general trend in the data that is captured does show a continuing downward trend as illustrated in the table and diagram below. In accordance with Action #25 of the Cartagena Action Plan, Mozambique has collected all necessary data, disaggregated by sex and age. A more detailed summary of victims, further disaggregated, is included in Annex III of this document.

Table 7: Landmine and other ERW accidents recorded between 2009 and 2013

		Women	Men	Girls	Boys	subtotals	totals
2009	Killed	1	3		6	10	14
	injured		2		2	4	
2010	Killed		5		1	6	26
	injured	1	12	3	4	20	
2011	Killed	1	2			3	9
	injured	2	2	1	1	6	
2012	Killed		1			1	3
	injured	2				2	
2013 ⁴	Killed						2
	injured		2			2	
Subtotals	Killed	2	11		7	20	
	injured	5	18	4	7	34	
Totals		7	29	4	14		54

Figure 3: Landmine and other ERW accidents recorded between 1999 and 2012



4. Mozambique's remaining landmine challenge and plan to address it between 1 January 2013 and 28 February 2014

As of January 2013, the remaining demining tasks were located in 27 districts in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Maputo. In total, there were 249 suspected hazard areas equal to 10.8 million square meters. These, as summarised in Table 8 below, included particular challenging areas like the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border, Cahora Bassa Hydro-electric dam, the

⁴ As of 24 May 2013.

electrical power lines between Maputo and Komatiport, the Beira I and Beira II power lines, and the Beira-Machipanda railroad. A complete list of areas known or suspected to contain mines as of 1 January 2013 can be found in Annex II to this request.

Table 8: Remaining landmine situation, 1 January 2013

PROVINCE	Districts ⁵	Baseline Tasks		Non-Baseline Tasks		Total	
		Areas	m2	Areas	m2	Areas	m2
MAPUTO	3	-	-	11	872,658	11	872,658
INHAMBANE	6	36	370,103	22	749,760	58	1,119,863
SOFALA	8	31	416,180	116	4,579,593	147	4,995,773
MANICA	5	3	365,784	17	2,015,709	20	2,381,493
TETE	5	-	-	13	1,488,204	13	1,488,204
Total	27	70	1,152,067	179	9,705,924	249	10,857,991

Of the total area known or suspected to contain mines as of January 2013, only 1.1 million square meters, or roughly 10 percent of the total, is baseline tasks included in the 2008 Article 5 extension request. The remaining 90 percent or 9.7 million square meters are tasks that were identified after the completion of the 2007/2008 Baseline Assessment.

Of the 249 tasks totaling 10.8 million square meters of area known or suspected to contain mines in Mozambique as of 1 January 2013, it is important to highlight that 13 tasks totaling roughly 2.9 million square meters are located along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Border and present a particular challenge to demine within the established deadline of 1 March 2014. The demining plan for 2013 and for the first two months of 2014 will therefore concentrate on those areas in the interior of Mozambique that can be realistically cleared by the original deadline of 1 March 2014.

Table 9: Demining tasks 1 January 2013 to 28 February 2014

PROVINCE	Districts	Baseline Tasks		Non-Baseline Tasks		Total	
		Areas	m2	Areas	m2	Areas	m2
MAPUTO	3	-	-	11	872,658	11	872,658
INHAMBANE	6	36	370,103	22	749,760	58	1,119,863
SOFALA	8	31	416,180	116	4,579,593	147	4,995,773
MANICA	5	3	365,784	7	328,675	10	694,459
TETE	5	-	-	10	290,304	10	290,304
Total	27	70	1,152,067	166	6,820,990	236	7,973,057

Considering the results of demining in 2012, during which about 8.7 million square meters were cleared by all operators, it can be concluded that Mozambique maintains the capacity and technical resources to complete the clearance of all hazardous areas still remaining in the interior of the Mozambican territory, a total of 236 tasks covering about 7.9million square meters. This will be a major accomplishment for both Mozambique and for the entire international community that has dedicated itself to the end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. In order to achieve this goal, Mozambique will use the demining capacity that already exists in the country, namely non-profit and commercial demining operators and the demining capacities of the Mozambican Armed Defense Forces. There are currently four international non-profit demining

⁵ Maputo (Matutuíne, Boane e Moamba); Inhambane (Homoíne, Funhalouro, Mabote, Inhassoro e Guvuro; + *Maxixe); Sofala (Chibabava, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Muanza, Gorongosa, Cheringoma e Marínguè; + *Búzi); Manica (Mossurize, Sussundenga, Manica, Gondola e Tambara); Tete (Changara, Cahora Bassa, Mágoè, Moatize e Mutarara). The Districts of Maxixe and Búzi were previously declared complete. However, additional mine suspected areas were subsequently discovered.

organizations working in the country: APOPO, Handicap International (HI), the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). See Table 5 above, "Actual Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of March 2013", for a summary of the current demining capacities and assets, as well as those possessed by the IND.

In addition, the Government of Mozambique will also draw upon the resources of the Mozambican Armed Defence Force (FADM), which is a strategic partner in eradicating the mine scourge in the country. Mozambique is relying on the FADM to conduct demining operations as part of the creation of a real, effective national demining capacity. Over the period 2002–2013 the FADM undertook humanitarian demining operations in the provinces of Niassa, Nampula, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo.

The IND also annual contracts commercial deminers to conduct survey and demining operations in accordance with the national mine action plan. The country currently has 50 licensed operators including commercial companies and Mozambican NGOs.

Additional survey activities of the border minefields are included in the 2013 work plans of the HALO Trust, Handicap International and Norwegian People's Aid. This continuing survey effort in 2013 will allow for a more precise and refined estimate of the costs and time that will be required in 2014 to clear the border minefields that will remain for completion after 1 March 2014.

5. Mozambique's remaining landmine challenge as of 1 March 14 and its request for an extended deadline

As of Mozambique's 1 March 2014 deadline, 13 areas known or suspected to contain mines totalling 2,884,900 square meters will remain to be addressed in order for Mozambique to be in a position to declare completion of its obligations under Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention (See Table 10 below). These areas are entirely along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe. Mozambique is requesting an extension of its deadline until 31 December 2014 (i.e., a ten-month extension), on the basis that it is realistic, using all available demining assets in Mozambique, that all 13 areas along the Mozambique side of the border can be cleared in the 10 month period, including quality assurance work.

The circumstances that have impeded Mozambique from being in a position to expect to be able to declare completion by its existing 1 March 2014 deadline include

(a) that Mozambique ended up having to deal with almost three times as much area known or suspected to contain mines than was originally known 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), and

(b) that the size and quality of the tasks along the border pose significant challenges that were largely unknown in 2008.

The remaining tasks present a particular challenge making it not possible to demine them by 1 March 2014 for the following reasons:

- **Dense, complicated minefields** - The border minefields that were planted by the Rhodesian Security Forces are dense minefields usually about 25 meters in width and contain some minimal metal mines like the R2M2. Where ploughshare fragmentation mines were placed to reinforce the border minefields, it is expected that there will be a lot of metal contamination in the ground, further complicating manual demining.

- **Accessibility** - Of the 74.1 linear km of border minefields that is straddling the border only 19.1km can be easily accessed from Mozambique. The remaining 51km is most easily accessed from Zimbabwe and in some areas can only be accessed from Zimbabwe. Close coordination with authorities in Zimbabwe will be required in order to address some of the remaining tasks. In addition, much of the border lies on remote and mountainous terrain that makes access difficult.
- **Lack of clarity where the border is** – In some cases, where the minefields start in Zimbabwe and continue into Mozambican territory, it is difficult to determine exactly where the border is since these areas are not well demarcated. Again, close coordination with authorities in Zimbabwe will be required

Table 10: Tasks along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe for completion by December 2014

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Area (m2)	Remarks
Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Mucudo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Chiujo	MAN-nova-19	107.100	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe and Mozambique
Manica	Manica	Machipanda Chipso	MAN-nova-20	144.600	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Mugoriondo	MAN-nova-21	136.800	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Manica	Chazuca Pinalonga	MAN-nova-09	472.200	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo north border minefield	MUSS-nova-20	312.600	A1 Border within Mozambique
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo south border minefield	MUSS-nova-19	57.000	A1 Border within Mozambique
Manica	Sussendenga	Messambuze border path Minefield-2	SUSS-nova-13	3.434	A1 Border within Mozambique
Tete	Changara	Chisosi Cacodzi	CAHORA-nova-05	431.400	A2 Border Access from Zimbabwe
Tete	Magoé	N'Soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	A1 Border within Mozambique
Tete	Magoé	Mucumbura Border Line-East	MAGO-nova-02	476.700	A2 Border Access from Mozambique
Total				2.884.900	

6. Detailed work plan and budget for the period of the requested extension

Notwithstanding some of the technical and logistical challenges mentioned above, the border minefields that extend from Zimbabwe into Mozambique are so clearly defined and were systematically laid that clearance is relatively straight forward. The IND considers manual clearance with mechanical vegetation cutting support as the simplest and most cost efficient method of clearance.

In calculating the clearance costs the, following factors were considered:

- The average width of the minefield is 30m.

- Manual, detector mine clearance will be possible supported by mechanical vegetation cutting.
- Some additional demining equipment will have to be purchased.
- Clearance is possible throughout the year.
- December 2014 will be the expected deadline to complete clearance.

By deploying all available demining assets of the four Humanitarian Demining Operators to the border in January 2014, it is estimated that all hazard areas within Mozambique can be concluded by December 2014 at an average cost of \$3 USD per square meter.

Table 11: 2014 Area of Responsibility for Humanitarian Demining Operators

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Area (m2)	Demining Operator
Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mucudo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	NPA
Manica	Manica	Chiujo	MAN-nova-19	107.100	NPA
Manica	Manica	Machipanda Chipa	MAN-nova-20	144.600	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mugoriondo	MAN-nova-21	136.800	NPA
Manica	Manica	Chazuca Pinalonga	MAN-nova-09	472.200	NPA
Manica	Sussendenga	Messambuze border path Minefield-2	SUSS-nova-13	3.434	NPA
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo north border minefield	MUSS-nova-20	312.600	Handicap International
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo south border minefield	MUSS-nova-19	57.000	Handicap International
Tete	Changara	Chisosi Cacodzi	CAHORA-nova-05	431.400	APOPO
Tete	Magoe	N'Soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	HALO Trust
Tete	Magoe	Mucumbura Border Line-East	MAGO-nova-02	476.700	HALO Trust
Total				2.884.900	

In total it is estimated that \$9,879,802 USD will be required to demine the Mozambican border and all associated costs including Quality Assurance, Information Management, coordination and training 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. A breakdown of the estimated costs is included below in Table 12 and Table 13.

Table 12: Estimated costs in USD for demining operations by hazard area

Province	District	Hazard Name	IMSMA ID	Area (m2)	Costs (USD)	Organization
Manica	Manica	Chiujo	MAN-nova-19	107.100	321.300	NPA
Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	625.500	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mucodo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	358.200	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	376.200	NPA
Manica	Manica	Machipanda Chito	MAN-nova-20	144.600	433.800	NPA
Manica	Manica	Chazuca_Pinalonga	MAN-nova-09	472.200	1.416.600	NPA
Manica	Manica	Mugorianda	MAN-nova-21	136.800	410.400	NPA
Manica	Sussundenga	Messambuze Border Path Minefield-2	SUSS-nova-13	3.434	10.302	NPA
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo South Border	MUSS-nova-19	57.000	171.000	Handicap

Province	District	Hazard Name	IMSMA ID	Area (m2)	Costs (USD)	Organization
		Manifield				International
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo North Border Minefield	MUSS-nova-20	312.600	937.800	Handicap International
Tete	Magoé	Mucumbura Border Line	MAGO-nova-02	476.700	1.430.100	HALO Trust
Tete	Magoé	N'soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	869.400	HALO Trust
Tete	Changara	Chisosi Cacodzi	CAHORA-nova-05	431.400	1.294.200	APOPO
				2.884.934	8.654.802	

Table 13: Summary of Costs to Demine the Border by December 2014

Summary of Costs	USD
Demining Operations on the Border	8.654.802
Quality Assurance and Information Management	850.000
Training and Equipment to Manage Residual Issues	300.000
Coordination and Administration	75.000
TOTAL	9.879.802

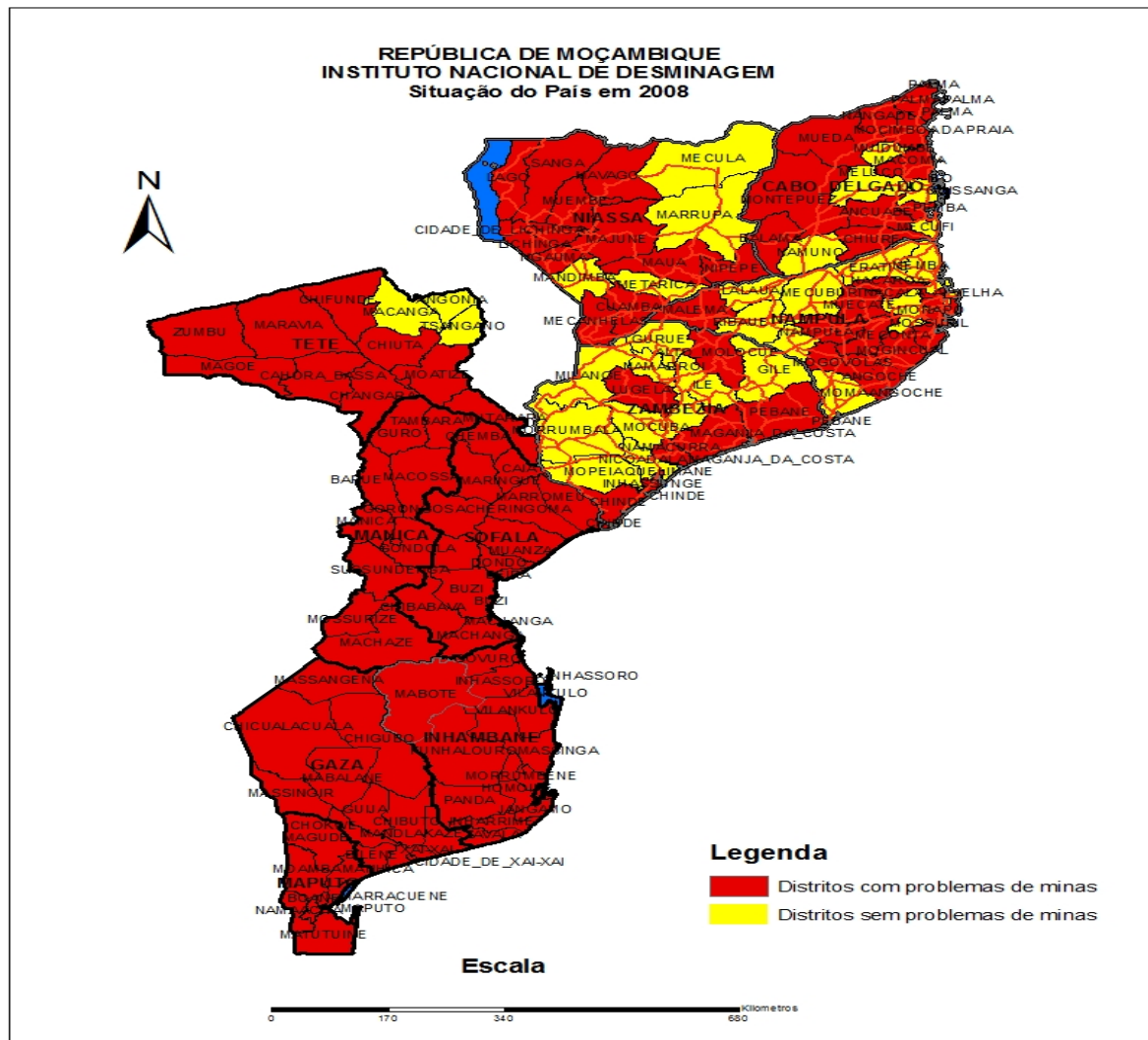
In addition to mobilizing the technical and financial resources to resolve the landmine challenge that will remain along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border during the 2014 extension period, the Government of Mozambique will need the cooperation and assistance of the Government of Zimbabwe. Since some of the minefields can only be safely accessed from the Zimbabwe side of the border, the Government of Mozambique intends 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, the two countries intend to agree mutual protocols to allow casualty evacuation in cases of medical emergency to the closest hospital in either Zimbabwe or Mozambique. Finally, the two governments plan to conduct regular exchanges of information regarding demining and landmines along the common border and coordinate joint visits and quality assurance activities on those minefields that straddle the common border.

In order to conclude this mutual agreement, the National Demining Institute of Mozambique and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre have already conducted several joint meetings regarding the border minefields. The respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs are currently negotiating a draft Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries that will enhance the coordination and implementation of demining activities along the border.

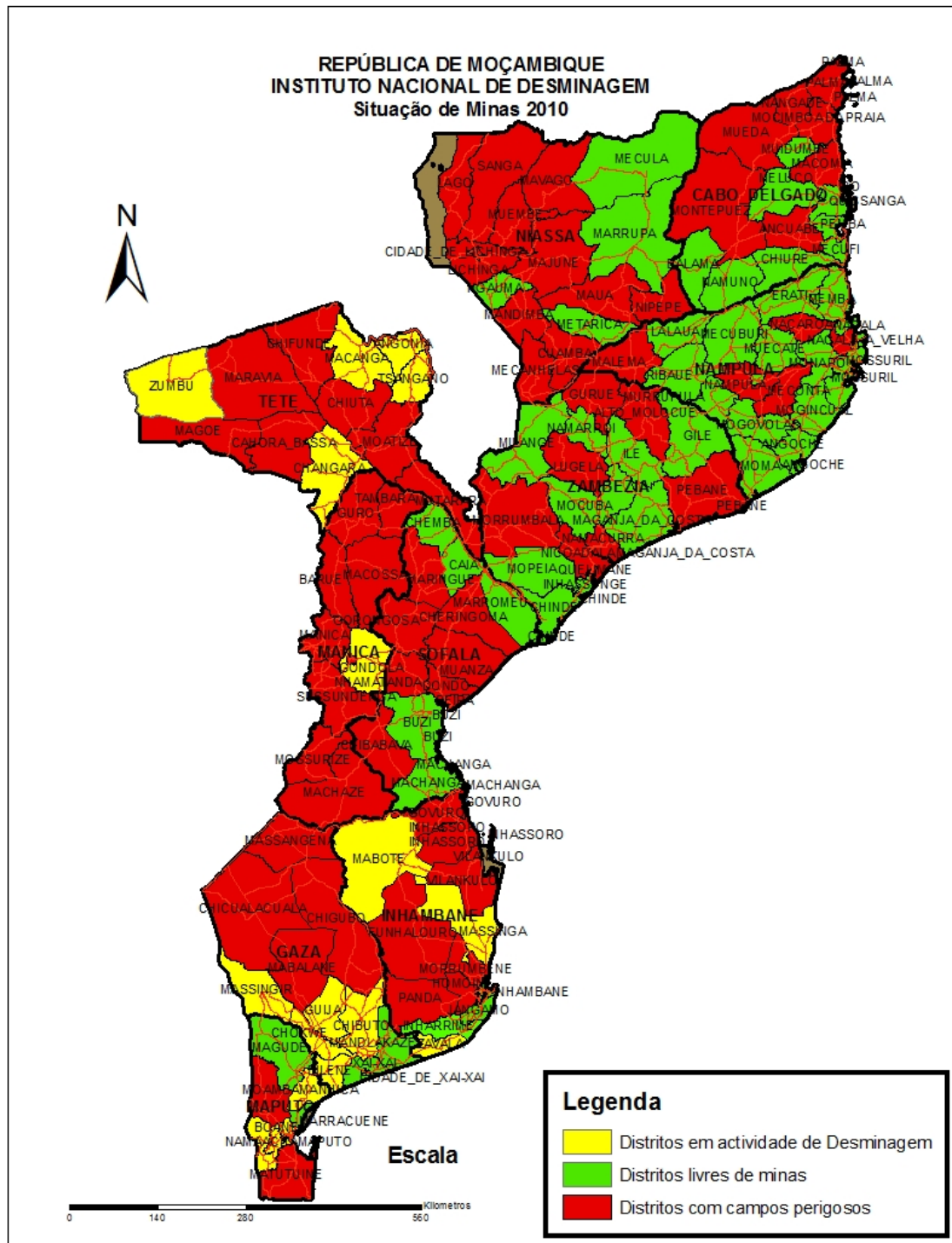
The Government of Mozambique intends to conclude this agreement with the Government of Zimbabwe in 2013 along with additional surveys of the border to better prepare for the completion of all demining activities along the Mozambican side of the border by December 2014.

As previously mentioned, the 2013 work plan includes continuing both non-technical and technical surveys of the MOZ-ZIM border minefields. This will allow for a continuing assessment in 2013 of the challenges posed by the border minefields which may affect estimates of costs and time required for complete clearance of these minefields in 2014. By August 2013, the IND expects to receive additional information from Zimbabwe colleagues and the preliminary results of the technical and non-technical surveys of the Mozambique border, that will allow for a more precise and refined estimate of the costs and time required to remove the remaining landmines from these confirmed hazardous areas.

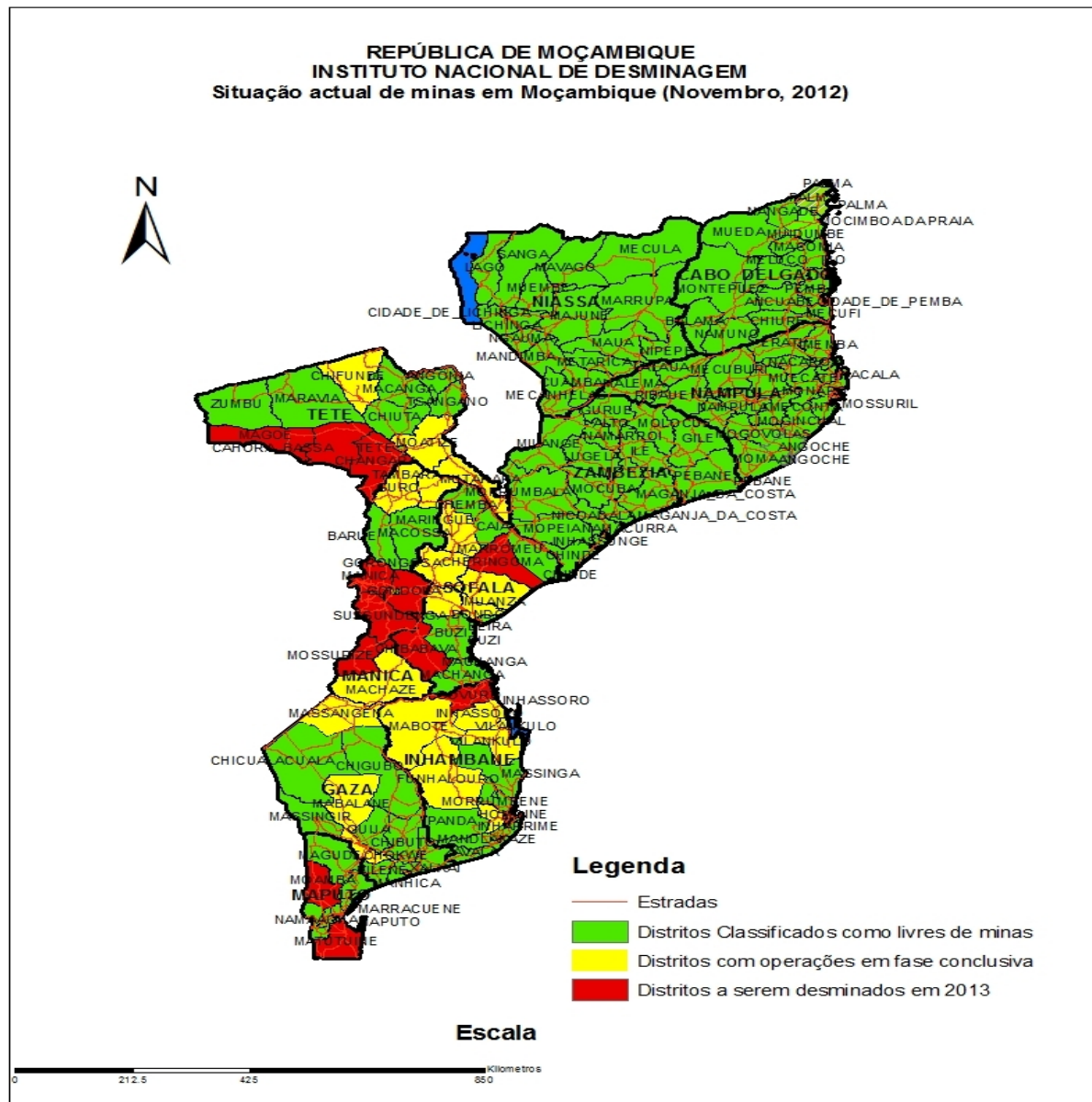
Annex 1 Map of Districts with Mine Suspected Areas in 2008, 2010 and 2013



Annex 1 Map of Districts with Mine Suspected Areas in 2008, 2010 and 2013



Annex 1 Map of Districts with Mine Suspected Areas in 2008, 2010 and 2013



ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Inhambane Province						
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Tome antiga picada Mutamba	FUNH-nova-33	83.798	83.798	Open
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Mambvil Poco - 2	FUNH-nova-34	1.120	1.120	Open
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Mambvil antigo poco	FUNH-nova-35	2.223	2.223	Open
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Zinhoche Antiga picada	FUNH-nova-36	26.620	26.620	Open
Inhambane	Funhalouro	Macuene Tanque Caracida	FUNH-nova-37	875	875	Open
District Total		Tasks 5		114.636	114.636	

Inhambane	Govuro	Mazino Ex posição Militar	GOV-nova-23	1.560	1.560	Open
Inhambane	Govuro	Pande 1 Mata2	GOV-nova-24	78.246	78.246	Open
Inhambane	Govuro	Pande 1 Mata 1	GOV-nova-25	64.250	64.250	Open
Inhambane	Govuro	Chimedje Antiga picada	GOV-nova-26	42.680	42.680	Open
District Total		Tasks 4		186.736	186.736	

Inhambane	Homoine	Ponte sobre o Rio Nhanombe	HOMO-02	2.927	2.927	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Pinzula Caminho	HOMO-09	1.306	1.306	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Queuque caminho	HOMO-nova-15	9.000	9.000	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Nhaulane antigo poco	HOMO-nova-16	1.800	1.800	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Antigo Quartel Manheje	HOMO-14	217.600	17.600	On-going
Inhambane	Homoine	Cemiterio de Muchava	HOMO-03	1.509	1.509	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Dorote Picada	HOMO-07	2.202	2.202	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Loja Leitaó	HOMO-06	6.896	6.896	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Chiguve Mata & Planície	HOMO-04	57.200	57.200	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Canhavane antigo poco	HOMO-08	2.486	2.486	Open
Inhambane	Homoine	Cantina de Sr.Hugo	HOMO-nova-18	51.996	10.000	On-going
District Total		Tasks 11		354.922	112.926	

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina de Machiligo Manuel Ngomache	INHRO-03	2.269	2.269	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Picada	INHRO-20	3.327	3.327	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina nhamadjaua	INHRO-21	4.627	4.627	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Itravessia rio Govuro	INHRO-22	1.701	1.701	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ngonhamo Antigo Poco	INHRO-23	3.946	3.946	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ex Base	INHRO-01	19.936	19.936	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa qualaquada	INHRO-04	4.976	4.976	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ngonhamo lagoa Muacuanhambane	INHRO-05	10.494	10.494	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Nhamuhicane picada para lagoa	INHRO-07	264	264	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa Malungugiva	INHRO-08	18.394	18.394	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Picada Rumbatsatsa-Manusse	INHRO-09	3.412	3.412	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa Nhamavangue	INHRO-10	14.459	14.459	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa de Mavangane	INHRO-11	49.845	49.845	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Picada	INHRO-12	34.279	34.279	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina do Hungo	INHRO-13	9.901	9.901	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina Sabonete Losonguane	INHRO-14	6.520	6.520	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Picada	INHRO-17	488	488	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina de Ghututso Machamba supeia	INHRO-18	33.639	33.639	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa Matchanguele	INHRO-25	2.397	2.397	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ex Base lagoa Cuetchi	INHRO-27	5.489	5.489	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina Bernaldo Tepo	INHRO-30	4.019	4.019	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Mapanzane caminiho para rio Maguela	INHRO-19	2.635	2.635	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Mabine Ex Quartel	INHRO-nova-33	42.400	2.000	On-going
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina do Munhequela	INHRO-33	10.011	10.011	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa mandove	INHRO-28	14.002	14.002	Open

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Antiga Ruina de senhor Azarias Massuacamha	INHRO-15	4.463	4.463	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Lagoa Jambuco	INHRO-06	1.717	1.717	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina vicente	INHRO-16	6.957	6.957	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Antiga Picada	INHRO-24	3.810	3.810	On-going
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Picada Chingwema	INHRO-nova-32	38.800	38.800	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Antiga Bomba de Água	INHRO-nova-34	168	168	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ponte R. Govuro	INHRO-nova-35	4.600	4.600	Open
Inhambane	Inhassoro	Ruina Chilutso	INHRO-nova-37	7.400	7.400	Open
District Total		Tasks 33		371.345	330.945	

Inhambane	Mabote	Antiga estrada Macomana	MABO-nova-10	8.000	8.000	Open
Inhambane	Mabote	Maculuva	MABO-nova-11	6.500	6.500	Open
Inhambane	Mabote	Geleza	MABO-nova-12	320.000	320.000	Open
Inhambane	Mabote	Ex. quartel - Nhamissa	MABO-nova-09	120	120	Open
District Total		Tasks 4		334.620	334.620	

Inhambane	Maxixe	Payol de Maxixe	MAXIXE-nova-01	40.000	40.000	Open
District Toatal		Tasks 1		40.000	40.000	
Province Total		Tasks 58		1.402.259	1.119.863	

Manica Province						
Manica	Gondola	Beira-1 Pylon 105	GONDO-nova-67	3.600	3.600	Open
Manica	Gondola	Beira-2 Pylon 104	GONDO-nova-61	2.025	2.025	Open
Manica	Gondola	Beira Pylon 151	GONDO-nova	270.000	270000	On-going
District Total		Tasks 3		275.625	275625	

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Manica	Manica	Nhamucuarara	MAN-nova-16	208.500	208.500	Open
Manica	Manica	Mucudo	MAN-nova-17	119.400	119.400	Open
Manica	Manica	Mudododo	MAN-nova-18	125.400	125.400	Open
Manica	Manica	Chiujo	MAN-nova-19	107.100	107.100	Open
Manica	Manica	Machipanda Chipó	MAN-nova-20	144.600	144.600	Open
Manica	Manica	Mugoriondo	MAN-nova-21	136.800	136.800	Open
Manica	Manica	Chazuca Pinalonga	MAN-nova-09	472.200	472.200	Open
District Total		Tasks 7		1.314.000	1.314.000	
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	Surveyed
Manica	Mossurize	Mutemba Antiga Estrada West	MUSS-nova-34	17.180	17.180	Surveyed
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo north border minefield	MUSS-nova-20	312.600	312600	Open
Manica	Mossurize	Mpengo south border minefield	MUSS-nova-19	57.000	57000	Open
District Total		Tasks 7		423.504	423.504	
Manica	Sussundenga	Messambuze border path Minefield -2	SUSS-nova-13	3.434	3400	Suspended
District Total		Tasks 1		3.434	3400	
Manica	Tambara	Madzirme (Buzua sede)	TAMB-01	62.000	62000	Open
Manica	Tambara	Tambara - sede	TAMB-02	331.655	302964	Suspended
District Total		Tasks 2		393655	364964	
Province Total		Tasks 20		2.410.218	2.381.493	

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
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Maputo Province						
Maputo	Matutuine	Nunane Minefield - 2	MATU-nova-53	10.000	10.000	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Antigo Quartel de Maguaza	MATU-nova-54	10.000	10.000	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Nunane Minefield - D	MATU-nova-55	7.500	7.500	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Nunane Minefield - E	MATU-nova-56	5.000	5.000	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Nunane Minefield - F	MATU-nova-57	5.000	5.000	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Muchichiza- Linha Ferrea	MATU-nova-40	162.400	162.400	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Maguaza- Linha Ferrea	MATU-nova-39	260.000	260.000	Open
Maputo	Matutuine	Antiga Picada de Macassane	MATU-nova-51	48.784	1000	On-going
District Total		Tasks 8		508.684	460.900	

Boane and Moamba Districts						
Maputo	Boane	Compo Minado de Gumbane	BOAN-nova-39	6.868	6868	Open
Maputo	Boane	Bili Cova	BOAN-nova-40	200	200	Open
Maputo	Boane/Moamba	Gumbane Power Line	MOAB-nova-110	316.550	202.345	On-going
District Total		Tasks 3		323.618	209.413	
Province Total		Tasks 11		1.148.852	872.658	

Sofala Province						
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Mavumira	BUZ-nova-12	4000	Open	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Matongo	BUZ-nova-13	120.000	120.000	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga Picada Estaquina	BUZ-nova-14	800	800	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Madanga via km 37	BUZ-nova-15	16.000	16.000	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Mawipe	BUZ-nova-16	1400	1400	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada matondo	BUZ-nova-17	1000	1000	Open

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Buzi	Antigo caminho matchoa	BUZ-nova-18	1300	1300	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Zendera	BUZ-nova-19	2000	2000	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Massaca	BUZ-nova-20	1600	1600	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antigo caminho Mararanhe	BUZ-nova-21	500	500	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antigo caminho Nhamboa	BUZ-nova-22	600	600	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Mwire antiga base da renamo	BUZ-nova-23	20.000	20.000	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antigo caminho Magedmedje	BUZ-nova-24	4500	4500	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Chissinguana 04	BUZ-nova-25	600	600	Open
Sofala	Buzi	Antiga picada Chissunguana	BUZ-nova-26	2900	2900	Open
District Total		Tasks 15		177.200	177.200	

Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga picada Guiriho	CHER-nova-09	120.000	120.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga picada nhancama floresta roda	CHER-nova-10	180.000	180.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga escola primaria santa fe	CHER-nova-11	33.000	33.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antigo quartel	CHER-nova-12	1.500	1.500	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Tanque de agua	CHER-nova-13	30.000	30.000	Open
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 Uzembe	CHER-nova-16	120.000	120.000	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga Picada Chironde	CHER-nova-17	9.600	9.600	Open
Sofala	Cheringoma	Antiga Picada Tsotsa	CHER-nova-18	124.500	124.500	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
District Total		Tasks 12		1.258.600	1.258.600	

Sofala	Chibabava	Bundje - Antigo Caminho	CHIB-nova-59	500	500	Open
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ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Ruina Ngonha Foliche	CHIB-nova-74	600	600	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Poco	CHIB-25	3.379	3.379	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho	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	Caminho Anvore Mutanva	CHIB-01	981	981	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chitove-Antiga escola primaria	CHIB-02	3.963	3.963	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Defesa do Quartel	CHIB-04	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	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	49.385	Open
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	Antiga Estrada	CHIB-nova-55	4.000	4.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Ex Quartel e Margem R.Gorongosa	CHIB-nova-56	240.000	240.000	Open

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Nhassapa- Nhafenga	CHIB-nova-61	50.000	50.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Nhapossapa A Zove	CHIB-nova-62	130.000	130.000	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
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	Dovenhe Antiga Estrada 2	CHIB-nova-75	222	222	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada	CHIB-nova-76	600	600	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	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	10.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Nhaapua Bermas da EN1	CHIB-nova-44	340.000	340.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Goonda Berma da EN1	CHIB-nova-45	78.000	78.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Ruina Luis Fernando	CHIB-nova-46	900	900	Open

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moageira filipe Musseve	CHIB-nova-48	880	880	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Chaconja- Muxiquire	CHIB-nova-58	200	200	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Maguduge	CHIB-nova-57	8.000	8.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo caminho Imbondeiro	CHIB-nova-49	800	800	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Estrada Comongomo a Chirongue	CHIB-nova-50	130.000	130.000	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	AQntiga Estrada Nhafenga-Chiconja	CHIB-nova-51	330.000	330.000	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	Nhaboa cruzamento	CHIB-08	9.409	9.409	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Saguta Noe (Nhamatanda)	CHIB-30	1.053	1.053	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Matuta	CHIB-10	198.811	165.878	On-going
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	Cerco I (3º Bairro)	CHIB-nova-91	45.550	45.550	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moagem II	CHIB-nova-92	265	265	Open

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base (Caminho)	CHIB-nova-93	500	500	Open
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	Nhanguanga	IMSMA LIS-1189-2	75	75	Open
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Picada Chicona Moageira	CHIB-nova-98	1.400	1.400	Open
District Total		Tasks 84		2.373.456	2.340.523	

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

Sofala	Gorongosa	Nhamichundo Morodemuche	GOR-nova-17	625	625	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Cudzo Antiga Picada	GOR-nova-19	750	750	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Matacamachena- Antiga Posicao da FPLM	GOR-01	66.891	66.891	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Centro da Antiga Posicao Mataca Machava	GOR-11	11.307	11.307	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Antiga Picada - Mangu/Nota	GOR-nova-22	52.500	52.500	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Antiga Escola	GOR-nova-18	2.028	2.028	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Nhamissongora - Caminho	GOR-nova-16	409	409	Open

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Gorongosa	Bue Maria Antigo Mbomba	GOR-nova-20	810	810	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Muconanbira-Antigo Quartel Muconanbira	GOR-14	11.577	11.577	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Nhamissangora - Dassa Ex. Posicao Militar	GOR-17	14.974	14.974	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Ex Posição Monhanha Matacamachaua	GOR-nova-15	10.759	10.759	Suspended
Sofala	Gorongosa	Antiga estrada Nhambira	GOR-nova-23	1.460	1.460	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Antiga estrada Nhamichululo	GOR-nova-25	600	600	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Estrada Mussinda	GOR-nova-26	250	250	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Antiga estrada Pavua 1	GOR-nova-27	3.000	3.000	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Antiga estrada Pavua 2	GOR-nova-28	1.259	1.259	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Pista	GOR-nova-30	10	10	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Nhalicato-Rio Runze	GOR-nova-31	1.500	1.500	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Mussicadze	GOR-nova-32	6.000	6.000	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Mutiwambamba-Antiga Picada	GOR-nova-33	750	750	Open
Sofala	Gorongosa	Nhazicassi ao longo da Estrada	GOR-nova-34	11.690	11.690	Suspended
District Total		Tasks 21		199.139	199.139	

Sofala	Maringue	Antiga picada Pinda -Chionde	MARI-nova-11	20.000	20.000	Open
Sofala	Maringue	Antiga picada cungle 1	MARI-nova-12	65.000	65.000	Open
Sofala	Maringue	Antiga picada Canxixe	MARI-nova-13	800.000	800.000	Open
District Total		Tasks 3		885.000	885.000	

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	

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 12/2012	Status
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Chicalango ponte da Linha Ferrea	NHAMA-nova-38	1.500	1.500	Open
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Base da Renamo	NHAMA-02	6.272	6.272	Open
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Machamba	NHAMA-nova-39	206	206	Open
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Matenga Parte anexa do cerco da aldeia	NHAMA-nova-40	3.000	3000	Open
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Ponte	NHAMA-nova-41	645	645	Open
District Total		Tasks 5		11.623	11.623	
Province Total		147		5.028.706	4.995.773	

Tete Province						
Tete	Cahora Bassa	Cahora Bassa Dam	CAHORA-nova-02	440.000	71000	On-going
Tete	Cahora bassa	Chinzunza minefield	CAHORA-nova-08	252.800	174307	suspended
Tete	Changara	Chisosi Cacodzi	CAHORA-nova-05	431.400	431.400	Open
Tete	Changara	Antiga Estrada de Doca	CHANG-nova-04	3.970	3.970	Open
Tete	Changara	Chinguere - Antiga Estrada A	CHANG-nova-03	4.620	4.620	Open
Tete	Changara	Chinguere - Antiga Estrada B	CHANG-nova-02	10.400	10.400	Open
Tete	Magoie	N'Soluwamuthu	MAGO-nova-03	289.800	289.800	Open
Tete	Magoie	Mucumbura Border Line-East	MAGO-nova-02	476.700	476.700	Open
Tete	Moatize	Chitatsi A	MOAT-nova-04	858	858	Open
Tete	Moatize	Chitatsi B	MOAT-nova-05	3.000	3.000	Open
Tete	Moatize	Miwawa	MOAT-nova-06	4.524	4.524	Open
Tete	Mutarara	vila nova da fronteira - antigo quartel B	MUTA-nova-06	8.625	8.625	Open
Tete	Mutarara	Vila nova da Fronteira 3	MUTA-nova-07	9.000	9.000	Open
Province Total		Tasks 13		1.935.697	1.488.204	
Country Total		Tasks 249			10,857,991 sqm	

ANNEX 2: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

Annex 3: 2009-2013 Recorded Data on Landmine and ERW Victims

Year	Date	Province	Location of incident	Civil Status	Adult/ Child	Age	Sex	Device Type	Outcome	Nationality
2009	1-Aug	Inhambane	Govuro collecting food/water	Civilian	Adult	49	Female	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	14-Jun	Maputo	Boane	Deminer	Adult	24	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2009	15-Sep	Niassa	Mecanhelas while playing	Civilian	Child	?	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	15-Sep	Niassa	Mecanhelas while playing	Civilian	Child	?	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	17-Nov	Niassa	Cuamba while playing	Civilian	Child	11	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2009	17-Nov	Niassa	Cuamba while playing	Civilian	Child	13	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2009	17-Nov	Niassa	Cuamba while playing	Civilian	Child	12	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	17-Nov	Niassa	Cuamba while playing	Civilian	Child	13	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	17-Nov	Niassa	Cuamba while playing	Civilian	Child	10	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	15-Oct	Sofala	Cheringoma housework	Civilian	Adult	23	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	15-Oct	Sofala	Cheringoma housework	Civilian	Adult	29	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2009	15-Oct	Sofala	Cheringoma housework	Civilian	Adult	29	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	15-Oct	Sofala	Cheringoma housework	Civilian	Adult	25	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2009	20-Oct	Tete	Moatize farming	Civilian	Child	14	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique

2010	5-Nov	Gaza	Chokwe	Deminer	Adult	47	Male	Unrecorded	Uninjured	Mozambique
2010	5-Nov	Gaza	Chokwe	Deminer	Adult	43	Male	Unrecorded		Mozambique
2010	2-Aug	Inhambane	Morrumbene	Deminer	Adult	34	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	20-Aug	Manica	Barue	Deminer	Adult	35	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	10-Mar	Manica	Manica	Civilian	Child	9	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	27-Oct	Maputo	Boane farming	Civilian	Adult	48	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	5-Mar	Maputo	Moamba goat herding	Civilian	Adult	28	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	1-Dec	Sofala	Beira Hunting/fishing	Civilian	Adult	25	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	1-Dec	Sofala	Beira Hunting/fishing	Civilian	Adult	20	Female	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	1-Dec	Sofala	Beira Hunting/fishing	Civilian	Adult	30	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	1-Dec	Sofala	Beira Hunting/fishing	Civilian	Adult	45	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	11-Jan	Sofala	Beira fisherman	Civilian	Adult	27	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	11-Jan	Sofala	Beira fisherman	Civilian	Adult	36	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2010	11-Jan	Sofala	Beira fisherman	Civilian	Adult	34	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	11-Jan	Sofala	Beira Fisherman	Civilian	Adult	34	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2010	26-Jun	Sofala	Beira Woodcutting	Civilian	Adult	35	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2010	13-Nov	Tete	Cahora Bassa Pastoralist	Civilian	Child	12	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	13-Nov	Tete	Cahora Bassa Pastoralist	Civilian	Child	6	Female	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique

Annex 3: 2009-2013 Recorded Data on Landmine and ERW Victims

Year	Date	Province	Location of incident	Civil Status	Adult/ Child	Age	Sex	Device Type	Outcome	Nationality
2010	11-Jul	Tete	Cahora Bassa Playing	Civilian	Child	6	Female	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	17-Nov	Tete	Cahora Bassa Playing	Civilian	Child	12	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	15-Nov	Tete	Cahora Bassa	Civilian	Child	6	Female	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	15-Nov	Tete	Cahora Bassa Household	Civilian	Child	12	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	14-Jan	Tete	Cahora Bassa Pastoralist	Civilian	Child	8	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2010	14-Jul	Tete	Changara	Civilian	Adult	20	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	14-Jul	Tete	Changara	Civilian	Adult	42	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	14-Jul	Tete	Changara	Civilian	Adult	70	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	14-Jul	Tete	Changara	Civilian	Adult	38	Male	Unrecorded	Injured	Mozambique
2010	14-Jul	Tete	Changara	Civilian	Adult	48	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2010	14-Jul	Tete	Changara	Civilian	Adult	38	Male	Unrecorded	Killed	Mozambique
2011	8-Feb	GAZA	Chokwe	Deminer	Adult	37	Male	AP Mine	Injured	Mozambique
2011	10-Apr	GAZA	Chicualacuala	Deminer	Adult	40	Male	AP Mine	Killed	Mozambique
2011	10-Apr	GAZA	Chicualacuala	Deminer	Adult	43	Male	AP Mine	Injured	Mozambique
2011	13-Mar	SOFALA	Gorongosa	Civilian	Adult	23	Female	Other ERW	Injured	Mozambique
2011	13-Mar	SOFALA	Gorongosa	Civilian	Adult	23	Female	Other ERW	Injured	Mozambique
2011	13-Mar	SOFALA	Gorongosa	Civilian	Child	10	Female	Other ERW	Injured	Mozambique
2011	13-Mar	SOFALA	Gorongosa	Civilian	Adult	18	Female	Other ERW	Killed	Mozambique
2011	13-Mar	SOFALA	Gorongosa	Civilian	Child	17	Male	Other ERW	Injured	Mozambique
2011	13-Mar	SOFALA	Gorongosa	Civilian	Adult	56	Male	Other ERW	Killed	Mozambique
2012	1-Jan	Maputo	Farming Magude	Civilian	Adult	62	Female	AP Mine	Injured	Mozambique
2012	11-Jan	Sofala	At home Cidade da Beira	Civilian	Adult	20	Female	Other ERW	Injured	Mozambique
2012	11-Jan	Sofala	At home Cidade da Beira	Civilian	Adult	23	Male	Other ERW	Killed	Mozambique
2013	5-Mar	Inhambane	Minefield Maxixe	Deminer	Adult	25	Male	AP Mine	Injured	Mozambique
2013	5-Mar	Inhambane	Minefield Maxixe	Deminer	Adult	37	Male	AP Mine	Injured	Mozambique