



Republic of Mozambique

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

(From 1 March 2014 to 31 December 2014)

Republic of Mozambique

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It was once thought that Mozambique would need 50 to 100 years to clear all areas originally known or suspected to contain mines in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces.¹ In reality, Mozambique's effort to rid itself of the scourge of anti-personnel mines has required more than two decades, but is already nearing its conclusion. In the last seven years alone, Mozambique has cleared and released more than 42 million square meters of area previously suspected or confirmed to contain mines, resulting in the destruction of more than 85,900 anti-personnel landmines. Mozambique was one of the first States Parties to ratify the Convention and had an original deadline of 1 March 1999 to complete demining. Mozambique twice requested and was granted extended deadlines, to 1 March 2014 and subsequently to 31 December 2014.

Thanks to the support of a number of partners, Mozambique has been able to come extremely close to completing implementation by its 31 December 2014 deadline. However, for the following reasons, demining operations were unable to conclude by that date:

- Military hostilities creating a situation of temporary insecurity persisted between January and August 2014 in the provinces of Manica and Sofala. This prevented access to some mined areas in these provinces and created transportation and logistical difficulties to access the demining tasks.
- Higher transport and logistical costs were incurred due to the continuing insecurity and productivity in the affected areas was reduced. For example, due to conflict in Southern Sofala, teams and equipment from the south had to travel an alternative route via Zimbabwe which delayed deployment and increased costs.
- Heavy rains in December 2014, led to the suspension of some demining tasks in Manica and Sofala Provinces that otherwise would have been completed by the 31 December 2014 deadline.

Mozambique has worked hard to comply with its deadline. Having slightly missed it, however, Mozambique is committed to being highly transparent with the States Parties with regard to the challenges that remain and Mozambique's plan to overcome them:

- All remaining demining tasks were completed in 2014 with the exception of the following 56 demining tasks covering a total area of approximately 289,000 square meters :

Province	District	Number of tasks
Inhambane	Inharrime, Jangamo, Panda, Vilanculos and Zavala	23
Manica	Mossurize	1
Manica	Sussundenga	1

¹ Statement of H.E. Dr. Leonardo Santos Samão, Foreign Minister of Mozambique, speaking at the Ottawa Convention Treaty Signing Ceremony, Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997: "It is estimated that in Mozambique there are about 2 million landmines, whose location has not yet been fully identified. Recent studies suggest that at the pace which the demining process is unfolding, the landmine-clearing operations shall last between 47 to 160 years to cover the whole territory. The estimated cost during the said period would amount to approximately 1.5 billion US dollars."

Sofala	Chibabava	24
Sofala	Dondo	5
Sofala	Nhamatanda	2 (includes 26 electricity pylons)

- In the Provinces of Manica and Sofala, a total of 245,489 square meters remain to be surveyed and cleared. Most of these tasks are straight-forward tasks that require technical survey and manual demining in order to make them again fit for normal human activity. However, the 26 towers along the Nhamatanda Powerline and the 5 tasks along the Dondo Railway will be technically challenging and require mechanical demining.
- Three demining operators are already deployed and working on the tasks in Chibabava, Mossurize and Nhamatanda districts and are making progress despite the rainy season. If the weather continues to be favorable, all operators report that they can complete these districts by the end of March 2015.
- Of the remaining tasks in Manica and Sofala, only the 5 tasks in Dondo (i.e., approximately 10,000 square meters) will not be completed by 31 March 2015 due to the high-level of the River Pungue. The Dondo tasks are in a river bed at the base of support towers and bridges for a railway that require mechanical excavation that can only be done when the river is dry. Once the water level drops sufficiently, Mozambique believes it will not take more than a month or two to complete these tasks. However, depending upon the water level, work might only begin on the Dondo tasks in August or September 2015.
- The one remaining task in Sussundenga District of Manica Province totals approximately 30,000 square meters. It was identified late last year after a suspected UXO or anti-personnel mine accident. The HALO Trust completed an initial survey in November-December 2014. APOPO has been assigned to conduct additional technical survey and release the area. APOPO estimates that it will complete this work by the end of February 2015.
- In Inhambane, there are 23 areas that total approximately 44,000 square meters of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. These had previously been reported as areas difficult to demine due to high water levels. However, based on last year's assessment, Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND) believes these areas can be released this year through a combination of technical survey and clearance. The IND is monitoring the water level and hopes to dispatch a team once the areas are dry enough to complete technical survey and clearance. The IND has therefore added these areas to the list of remaining demining tasks and hopes complete these areas no later than September 2015 or sooner if the water level allows.

The above demining tasks are all the known areas remaining in the country. As of January 2015, the demining capacity in Mozambique has been reduced because there are currently not sufficient tasks for all deminers. The IND and the UNDP estimate that sufficient financial resources exist to complete the remaining work in 2015 should Mozambique receive no-cost extensions from existing donors.

In summary, provided the weather stays favorable, all known areas in Mossurize, Chibabava and Nhamatanda Districts should be addressed by the end of March 2015. The Government of Mozambique is planning to announce the completion of these tasks on 4 April 2015, with a celebratory ceremony to follow in the same month. What will remain after the end of March are the tasks in Inhambane Province and Dondo District that at the moment cannot be accessed because they are currently inundated with water. As noted, the IND is optimistic that these areas could be addressed by the end of September 2015 and certainly no later than the end of November 2015.

While Mozambique regrets that it has missed its 31 December deadline, our hope is that this will not diminish what amounts to an incredible achievement for the Convention. After more than two decades of efforts, what was once one of the most mine-affected countries on earth is now extremely close to declaring that all areas identified as dangerous due to anti-personnel mines are now again fit for normal human activity.

II. DETAILED NARRATIVE

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

In 2013, the Government of Mozambique submitted to State Parties a request to extend their existing Article 5 deadline by ten months, from the 1st of March 2014 until the 31st of December 2014.²

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

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

Province	District	Tasks	Description	Area (m ²)	Demining Operator
Sofala	Cheringoma	3	Road Tasks Requiring Mechanical Demining	622,000	APOPO
Sofala	Chibabava	75	Mine suspected areas	1,571,030	Handicap International and Commercial Deminers
Sofala	Nhamatanda	1 (62 Towers)	Beira I & II Powerlines	155,000	Handicap International and APOPO
Manica	Gondola	1 (15 Towers)	Beira I & II Powerlines	33,000	The HALO Trust
Manica	Manica	1	Nhamucuarara Border Minefield	208,500	APOPO
Manica	Manica	1	Mucudo Border Minefield	119,400	NPA
Manica	Manica	1	Mudododo border minefield	125,400	NPA
Manica	Mossurize	14	Mine Suspected areas	545,652	Handicap International
Tete	Cahora Bassa	1	Chinzunga section of Cahora Bassa Mine Belt	75,000	The HALO Trust
Tete	Cahora Bassa	1	Kahira Luia Border Minefield	344,970	The HALO Trust
Tete	Magoé	1	N'soluwamuthu Border Minefield	220,000	The HALO Trust
Total		100 Tasks		4,019,952	

As reported in Mozambique's March 2014 progress report, the goal of reducing the remaining mine suspected area to this original target of 100 tasks covering approximately 4 million square meters in three Provinces by March 2014 was not met for a variety of reasons. Instead, by March 2014

² This was the Government of Mozambique's second extension request under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The first extension was granted by States Parties in 2008 extending the original deadline by 5 years from 01 March 2009 to 01 March 2014.

there remained 130 demining tasks covering approximately 5.3 million square meters in four provinces. The reason for the slow progress and delayed completion were the following:

- Military hostilities that occurred between October and December 2013 created incidents of insecurity in Sofala Province and the northern districts of Inhambane Province resulted in the suspension of some demining operations in these provinces.
- The temporary insecurity in the central region of Mozambique also presented logistical challenges for the movement of deminers and equipment between tasks in the central and southern regions of Mozambique. The suspension of these operations and the late arrival of mechanical demining assets delayed the completion of some demining operations in both Inhambane and Sofala.

2.0 National Mine Action Plan 1 January to 31 December 2014

As a result of the delays that occurred in the final quarter of 2013, at the start of 2014 there remained a total of 201 hazard areas suspected or confirmed to contain landmines totalling approximately 6 million square meters. Demining tasks remained in a total of 18 districts in the provinces of Maputo, Manica, Inhambane, Sofala and Tete that needed to be completed in order to classify the districts as free of all known mined areas.

Table 2.1: Remaining Landmine Situation as of 31 December 2013

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

The primary objective of the 2014 National Mine Action Plan was to complete the clearance and release of all remaining known hazard areas by 31 December 2014 totalling 201 demining Tasks in five provinces covering approximately 6 million square meters. Similar to previous years, the National Demining Institute and humanitarian demining operators expected productivity to increase after the end of the rainy season in April and maintain this higher productivity rate until the conclusion of the demining season in mid-December.

During the rainy months of January and February, the humanitarian demining operators, APOPO and the HALO Trust concentrated their efforts on Maputo Province to ensure that all remaining

³ Maputo (Boane and Moamba); Inhambane (Homoíne, Funhalouro, Inhassoro and Guvuro); Sofala (Chibabava, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Muanza, Gorongosa, and Cheringoma); Manica (Mossurize, Manica, Gondola and Sussundenga); Tete (Cahora Bassa and Mágoè). Not included in this list are the Districts of Maxixe, Morrumbene, Panda, Guro and Moatize that were previously declared complete, however, additional mine suspected areas or EOD tasks were subsequently discovered.

known hazard areas in the province were concluded by the 20th of March 2014. Following the completion of all the demining tasks in Maputo Province, HALO Trust and APOPO would then move their demining equipment and machines to the central provinces of Sofala and Manica to enhance the existing capacity in these provinces.

With the conclusion of demining in Maputo Province in March 2014, the revised Work Plan for the 10-month extension period from 01 March to 31 December 2014 included the remaining mine suspected areas in the four central Provinces of Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete.

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

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

Table 2.2: Expected Conclusion of Demining Tasks in 2014

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

In order to achieve the targets set out in Table 5.3 above, the IND and partners divided and assigned the remaining tasks to each of the operators. In the 2014 Annual Work Plans that were signed by the IND and the demining operators, each operator was assigned specific areas and demining tasks, as listed in the table 5.1 below and table 5.2 below.

Table 2.3: Original Area of Responsibility for Demining Operators March to December 2014

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

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

Table 2.4: Original Division of Tasks by Organization March – December 2014

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

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

Between March and December 2014, Apopo was originally tasked to complete 13 demining tasks totalling approximately 1,369,403 square meters in six districts in three provinces (the Districts of Manica, Gondola, Guro and Sussundenga in the Province of Manica, the district of Cheringoma in Sofala Province and the district of Moatize in the Province of Tete). Between March and December 2014, the HALO Trust was assigned to complete 5 demining tasks totalling approximately 734,424 square meters in three districts in two provinces (Gondola District in Manica Province and the districts of Cahora Bassa and Magoe in Tete Province). Between March and December 2014, Handicap International is assigned to complete 95 demining tasks totalling 1,876,183 square meters in 10 districts in 3 provinces (the districts of Homoine, Funhalouro, Govuro, Morrumbene and Panda in Inhambane Province, the districts of Chibabava, Dondo, Muanza and Nhamatanda in Sofala Province and the Mossurize District in Manica Province). IND assigned Norwegian's People Aid to two border minefields in Manica Province with an approximate total of 206,815 square meters.

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

3.0 2014 Demining Results and Mine Action Progress until 31 December 2014

In 2014, the IND recorded the completion of 133 demining tasks through clearance, release or cancelation through Technical Survey and Non-technical survey resulting in the release of a total of 6, 175,240 square meters of previously suspected or confirmed hazard area and the destruction of a total of 45,446 Anti-personnel (AP) mines, 292 anti-group (AG) mines, 6 anti-vehicle (AV) mines and a total of 217 items of UXO.

Table 3.1: Results of Demining Operations 01 January to 31 December 2014

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

These results include the clearance or cancelation of 113 electricity pylons of the Beira I and Beira II powerline in Manica Province, 166 electricity pylons of the Beira I and Beira II powerline in Sofala Province and 23 electricity pylons along the Maputo-Komatiport Powerline in Maputo Province. These results were above targets for the year in terms of square meters of land cleared and released, but unfortunately did not mean that the demining operators finished all assigned tasks within the year. The 2014 target was to complete all known demining tasks in order to declare all remaining districts free of known mined areas by the end of 2014. As of January 2014, 111 Districts were completed and officially classified as 'mine-free' out of a total of 128 Districts in Mozambique. Within 2014, the IND was able to declare an additional 12 districts as mine-free. As of January 2015, demining tasks still need to be finished in 4 districts (Chibabava, Mossurize, Nhamatanda and Dondo) and the handover process completed in Gorongosa District⁴ before all 128 districts can be declared free of all known mined areas.

Table 3.2: Demining Progress in 2014

PROVINCE	TOTAL REMAINING DEC2013		TOTAL REMAINING MAR2014		TOTAL REMAINING JUN2014		TOTAL REMAINING AUG2014		TOTAL REMAINING OCT2014		TOTAL REMAINING 20DEC2014	
	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)	Tasks	Area (m ²)
Maputo	2	52,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhambane	40	315,059	6	130,261	8	104,120	6	54,699	-	-	-	-
Sofala	131	3,554,353	97	3,415,954	93	3,104,762	85	1,989,150	84	1,575,640	28	192,272

⁴ The last demining task in Gorongosa was completed in 2014, however, the process of classifying the district as free of all known mined areas is still in process and was delayed by the presence of UXOs from the most recent military hostilities in the district. While some battle-area clearance operations are required to remove UXO, no areas suspected to contain landmines remain in Gorongosa District.

Manica	23	1,292,402	22	1,158,226	18	1,020,318	14	543,563	14	499,784	3	288,000
Tete	5	808,754	5	675,506	4	286,884	8	704,079	6	144,607	-	-
TOTAL	201	6,022,926	130	5,379,947	123	4,516,084	113	3,291,491	104	2,220,031	31	480,272

In January 2015, a total of 24 additional tasks in Inhambane and one in Manica Province were added to the list of remaining tasks (details on these additional tasks are included below). This report will present the plan to finish the remaining 56 tasks totalling approximately 289,000 square meters in section 7.0 below. What follows below is a summary of the demining progress in 2014 by province.

3.1 Maputo Province – completed in February 2014:

The first quarter of 2014 proved to be no different than normal and was the least productive period for demining in Mozambique due to the holidays and rainy season. The rainy season resulted in some flooding in areas in Sofala, Manica and Tete, but humanitarian demining operators compensated by focusing on demining operations in accessible areas without flooding in Maputo and Inhambane. Significant progress was achieved in Maputo Province, where demining operations were concluded by 20 March 2014. Maputo Province then became the sixth province in Mozambique to be declared compliant with article 5 obligations.⁵ Demining teams and equipment were then transported to the Provinces of Sofala and Manica to increase the teams and mechanical assets available in the central region.

3.2 Inhambane Province – Completed in September 2014:

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

However, a total of 23 suspected hazard areas covering an approximate total area of 44,000 square meters were previously determined to be difficult or impossible to demine due to the high water level in these areas. All of these areas in Inhambane are associated with rivers, lakes and lagoons in swampy areas of the Inhambane coast. Some of these areas were previously known mined areas with visible landmines on footpaths near rivers, lagoons or swamps. However, following major flooding in these areas in 2000, many of these areas remain seasonally or permanently under water and no landmines have been seen in these areas since before the 2000 floods. No accidents have occurred in these areas since prior to 2000 emphasizing the minimal risk associated with these inaccessible areas. IND is continuing to monitor these areas with an aim to conduct additional technical survey in these areas as soon as the water level allows. IND hopes to determine the final status of these areas and remove the remaining suspicion of mine contamination by no later than November 2015.

⁵ The Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Maputo Niassa, Nampula and Zambezia have already been declared as free of all known mined areas.

3.3 Tete Province – Completed November 2014

The major challenge to complete demining tasks in Tete province in 2014 was the remaining sections of the Cahora Bassa Dam and the Rhodesian border minefields along the Mozambique and Zimbabwe border. In 2014, teams from the HALO Trust and NPA worked to complete the final sections of the 19 linear kilometer minebelt around the Cahora Bassa Dam. The final sections were completed in August 2014, marking a major achievement in the Mozambique Mine Action Programme.

The other major challenge for the completion of Tete Province was the border minefields along the Zimbabwe border with Tete Province. Previous surveys identified that parts of the Rhodesian border minefield extended into Mozambican territory at N'soluwamuthu, Kahira Luia and on both the east and west sides of the Kahira River. Work by demining teams from APOPO and the Halo Trust continued until November 2014 to complete the sections of the border minefield that were identified as on Mozambican territory.

As part of the Mine Free District Process for Tete Province, additional smaller suspected hazard areas were identified and completed throughout the year consisting of mostly old roads and one cluster munition strike. These additional areas were surveyed and cleared by APOPO and the Halo Trust within 2014 resulting in the identification and destruction of one anti-vehicle mine, 12 Alpha bomblet cluster munition and 3 other items of UXO. Due to the minefields along the Tete-Zimbabwe border and the Cahora Bassa Minebelt, demining operations in Tete Province was the single largest source of landmines found and destroyed in Mozambique since at least 2009. Similar to previous years, 94% of all landmines found and destroyed in Mozambique during 2014 came from the Cahora Bassa Dam mine belt and the minefields along the Zimbabwe border with Tete Province.

3.4 Sofala Province

At the start of 2014, Sofala Province contained the largest number of Hazard Areas and largest coverage of suspected square meters in all of Mozambique (i.e. more than 130 Suspected Hazard areas covering more than 3.5 million square meters). However, most of the remaining suspected hazard areas in the province of Sofala were vaguely defined areas suspected by the local population that normally contain very few landmines or none at all. For these tasks, the IND considered the most cost efficient method of clearing and releasing these areas to be a combination of technical survey and mine clearance utilizing land release procedures to minimize the clearance of areas to only confirmed hazard areas.

Unfortunately, the insecurity in the Central Region of Mozambique continued throughout 2014 until a ceasefire agreement was signed in August 2014 between the government and the opposition party. The insecurity in the region unfortunately limited access to demining tasks in Sofala Province and resulted in logistical delays and challenges for demining operators to transport equipment and deminers to the assigned tasks.

As an example of how the transportation and logistical challenges impacted on the demining tasks, the Dondo District tasks in the 2014 workplan required an armoured excavator for mechanical demining operations. Unfortunately, in January 2014, the armoured excavator arrived in the demining operators headquarters in Inhambane, but could not be transported safely to Dondo

District in the North, due to the insecurity along the main north-south highway. Shipping the excavator via Zimbabwe provided too difficult and too expensive. Therefore the armoured excavator was only able to be transported to the demining tasks in Dondo District in September following the signing of the ceasefire agreement. Unfortunately, by the time the excavator arrived at the demining sites, the water level in the River Pungue had already risen too high to allow the excavator to enter the river bed and demine the site. As a result, the 5 demining tasks in Dondo were not completed in 2014 as originally planned.

Chibabava District in particular contained a large number of relatively small suspected hazard areas. Demining teams from Handicap International began work in Chibabava District already in January 2014. However, as with other parts of Sofala District, access was limited to some tasks due to the continued insecurity in the Central Region. In mid-2014, some tasks in Chibabava District were reassigned to APOPO and NPA teams to increase the demining capacity in the district to clear all known mined areas by the end of 2014.

In Nhamatanda District, the demining task along the Beira I and Beira II powerlines consisting of approximately 256 electricity pylons was the only large confirmed hazard area in Sofala Province and was a major challenge for the operators to conclude. Handicap International continued work on the pylons in early 2014 and in the second half of 2014 some towers were reassigned to APOPO and HALO Trust for clearance. Despite the demining teams' best efforts, by January 2015 about 26 electricity pylons remained to be cleared in remote sections of the line.

3.5 Manica Province

One of the major challenges noted in Mozambique's 2013 extension request were the sections of the Rhodesian Border Mine field that extended into Mozambican territory in the province Manica. Following extensive surveys to determine the extent of the minefields within Mozambican territory, the 2014 work plan included three remaining border minefields suspected to extend into Mozambican territory in Manica Province (Mudododo, Mucudo and Nhamucuarara). In January 2014, NPA teams began work on Mudododo and Mucudo. APOPO teams began work on Nhamucuarara in April 2014 once access to the area improved following the end of the rainy season. By August 2014, both APOPO and NPA had determined that most of the confirmed hazard areas of the Rhodesian Border Minefields were located inside the territory of Zimbabwe.

Utilizing a combination of technical survey and clearance, NPA cleared a total of 108,190 square meters in Mucudo and Mudododo and destroying only 36 anti-personnel landmines in Mudododo. The remaining 136,610 square meters of previously suspected area in Mucudo and Mudododo were cancelled following additional technical survey that determined there were no mines remaining on Mozambican territory. APOPO likewise cleared a total 41,498 square meters in Nhamucuarara, in the process identifying and destroying a total of 19 anti-personnel mines. The remaining 167,000 square meters of previously suspected area was cancelled as a result of the technical survey that identified the confirmed hazard area as being located within Zimbabwean territory. These results were similar to NPA's work in 2013 on the Chiwijo minefield in Manica, where after identifying the border beacon within the suspected hazard area, it became clear that the actual confirmed hazard area and landmines from the Rhodesian border minefield were entirely inside the border of Zimbabwe.

The work on the three border minefields in Manica District of Manica Province was originally expected to be completed in December 2014. Once it was determined that the majority of the minefield was on Zimbabwean territory, the cancellation of the majority of the suspected hazard areas allowed NPA and APOPO to shift demining teams to other tasks. The teams from APOPO and NPA were then shifted to Sofala Province to reinforce demining operations there that were facing several delays.

In Gondola District, the last of the electricity pylons along the Beira I and Beira II powerlines were cleared and released in November 2014. In Manica, only in Mossurize District did the demining teams face difficulties to conclude within the deadline.

4.0 Constraints and challenges faced in 2014

As stated in the extension request and previous progress reports, the expected conclusion of demining operations in 2014 was dependent on a few factors, including the provision of timely and appropriate technical and financial support to field a sufficient number of demining teams and required equipment. The National Demining Institute is happy to report that sufficient funding and support from international partners was provided to field all necessary teams in 2014. However, other factors impacted the demining results in 2014.

The completion of some demining tasks in the Provinces of Sofala and Manica was also contingent on a stable security situation. As previously reported, in 2013 demining operations in Northern Inhambane and some districts of Sofala were temporarily suspended due to insecurity in the area. In particular, operations in the districts of Chibabava, Cheringoma and one demining task in Gorongosa were significantly impacted as demining teams could not access the areas safely. The Government of Mozambique did all it could to ensure a stable and peaceful environment. The negotiations with the main opposition party eventually resulted in a ceasefire agreement in August 2014. The ceasefire ended the military hostilities in the province of Sofala and provided sufficient security for demining teams to safely access the remaining mine suspected areas in the Province. During the first quarter of 2014, the security situation had already improved in northern Inhambane and some parts of the district of Chibabava north of Muxungue allowing demining teams to return to these areas and restart demining operations there. However, in other parts of Sofala Province, the temporary insecurity continued from January to August 2014, particularly in Gorongosa district and along the main north-south highway in the southern part of Chibabava District. This insecurity limited access to some demining tasks in Chibabava district and also severely limited the transport of deminers and equipment from the Southern Region to the Central Region of Mozambique and within Manica and Sofala Provinces.

The humanitarian demining operators reported that the insecurity resulted in the following challenges:

- Prevented safe access to some tasks in Chibabava and Gorongosa
- Prevented deployment of 4 machines from Inhambane to Demining tasks in the districts of Mossurize, Nhamatanda and Dondo.

- Increased costs of transport and logistics as some equipment and deminers had to travel via Zimbabwe or by airplane to access demining tasks in Manica and Sofala Provinces.
- Insecurity and safety concerns resulted in delayed and complicated legal permissions for logistics and transport

As a result of these delays, the overall annual productivity in Sofala Province was lower in comparison to previous years, while also increasing the cost of operations due to the logistics and transport challenges.

In order to adjust to these challenges, in August 2014, the National Demining Institute reassigned some demining tasks in Sofala and Manica Provinces to APOPO and NPA demining teams that became available after it was clearly determined that the majority of the landmine contamination along the border in Manica Province was within the territory of Zimbabwe. As more teams from APOPO and Halo Trust finished their assigned demining tasks in Tete Province, the IND reassigned additional tasks in the districts of Chibabava, Nhamatanda and Mossurize to these teams in October, November and December 2014.

Finally, in December 2014, the humanitarian demining operators reported that an early and heavy start to the rainy season in the central region required the suspension of some demining tasks in Mossurize, Chibabava and Nhamatanda that otherwise would have been completed by the 31 December 2014 deadline.

5.0 Transparency measures in 2014

In the interest of full transparency with fellow State Parties to the Mine Ban Convention and all international partners, the National Demining Institute has tried to provide regular updates on the status of national mine action programme to all partners as often as possible. In this regard, the National Demining Institute took the following steps:

- The first Progress Report on Article 5 implementation was submitted by Mozambique to the APMBC's Article 5 Analysis Group on 20 March 2014.
- The National Demining Institute provided an update on Article 5 implementation to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance at the intersessional standing committee meeting in Geneva on 11 April 2014.
- Mozambique submitted its annual Article 7 Transparency Report covering the year 2013 to UN Office of Disarmament Affairs on 16 June 2014.
- The National Demining Institute provided an update on Article 5 implementation to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance at the Third Review Conference of the Mine Ban Convention on 24 June 2014 in Maputo.
- The National Demining Institute provided updates on progress towards completion of Article 5 obligations at regularly held coordination meetings with all local partners and

representatives of States Parties in Maputo on the following days: 7th of January 2014, 21st of August 2014, 2nd of December 2014 and 29th of January 2014.

- In 2014, the National Demining Institute organized public ceremonies to mark the completion of demining operations in the following provinces: Maputo Province on 21st of March 2014 in Moamba, Inhambane Province on 6th of November 2014 in Inhassoro, and Tete Province on 17th of December in Cahora Bassa.

6.0 Remaining Situation as of January 2015

As previously stated, despite all best efforts the demining operators in Mozambique were unfortunately unable to conclude all remaining demining tasks within Mozambique's current Article 5 deadline of the 31st of December 2014. As of 28 January 2015, 32 demining tasks from the 2014 task list could not be completed:

Sofala Province:

- Chibabava District: 24 Suspected Hazard Areas,
- Dondo District : 5 Confirmed Hazard Areas, and
- Nhamatanda District: 2 Suspected Hazard Areas (including 26 electricity pylons)

Manica Province:

- Mossurize District: 1 Demining Task

One additional site of 30,000 square meters in Sussundenga District of Manica Province was identified following a suspected UXO or anti-personnel mine accident in November 2014. A team from the HALO Trust identified the area and completed the initial survey in December 2014. The task has therefore been added to the work plan for 2015.

In the second half of 2014, the IND completed an assessment of suspected hazard areas in Inhambane Province that demining operators had previously determined to be inaccessible due to the high-level of water in these areas. The Districts in which these suspected hazard areas are located, were already considered as 'completed' by demining operators and local government because all known mined areas that were accessible had already been demined. However, suspicion remained regarding mine contamination in coastal areas inundated with water following the 2000 floods. The National Demining Institute has regularly monitored the situation in these areas to monitor if the water level will drop to a sufficient level to allow deminers to enter and remove any remaining suspicion of mine contamination. Based on last year's assessment, IND believes that 23 areas total ca. 44,000 square meters of suspected hazard area, which were previously reported as difficult to demine due to high water level, can be released in 2015 through a combination of technical survey and clearance in the dry season. As a result these areas are now included in the list of remaining tasks for 2015.

As of 28 January 2015, a total of 56 tasks covering 289,660 square meters remain to be surveyed and cleared in these areas.

TABLE 6.1: Remaining Landmine Situation as of 28 January 2015

	Nr. Areas	Suspended (m2)	In Progress (m2)	Open (m2)	Total Area (m²)
Inhambane	23	8,628	0	35,543	44,171
Post-Baseline Survey	5	0	0	10,330	10,330
Baseline Survey	18	8,628	0	25,213	33,841
Manica	2	0	105,781	30,000	135,781
Post-Baseline Survey	2	0	105,781	30,000	135,781
Sofala	31	18,419	19,281	72,008	109,708
Post-Baseline Survey	19	18,419	0	9,477	27,896
Baseline Survey	11	0	0	25,031	25,031
Powerline Pylons	1 (26xpylons)	0	19,281	37,500	56,781
Total	56	27,047	125,062	137,551	289,660

7.0 2015 Annual Work Plan

Due to the remaining areas that could not be concluded in 2014 and the recent identification of additional areas, the National Demining Institute has developed a workplan for 2015 in coordination with the humanitarian demining operators that aims to complete the remaining areas as soon as possible. The 2015 Annual Work Plan will include the following:

- Conclusion of demining operations and release the approximate 289, 000 square meters of remaining suspected and confirmed hazard areas in the Provinces of Inhambane, Manica and Sofala;
- quality assurances operations by the National Demining Institute to ensure necessary standards and monitoring of operations in the field,
- targeted mine and UXO risk education to affected local populations to reduce the likelihood of accidents
- Complete the handover of completed demining tasks and classification of the remaining five districts in the Province of Sofala (Chibabava, Dondo, Gorongosa⁶ and Nhamatanda) and Manica (Mossurize) as free of all known mined areas.
- Establish and implement mechanisms for the management of risks from residual unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war.

Starting in January 2015, three humanitarian demining operators (APOPO, Norwegian People's Aid and the HALO Trust) have already deployed and are working on the tasks in Chibabava, Mossurize and Nhamatanda districts. These teams are making good progress despite the rainy season. Apart from 26 pylons along the Beira I and Beira II Powerlines that require mechanical excavation, the other tasks remaining in these three districts are relatively straight forward technical survey and

⁶ The last demining task in Gorongosa was completed in 2014, however, the process of classifying the district as free of all known mined areas is still in process and was delayed by the presence of UXOs from the most recent military hostilities in the district. While some battle-area clearance operations are required to remove UXO, no areas suspected to contain landmines remain in Gorongosa District.

clearance of suspected hazard areas and confirmed hazard areas. The newest suspected hazard area of 30,000 square meters in Sussundenga District of Manica Province was identified late last year after a suspected UXO or APM accident. The National Demining Institute has assigned APOPO to conduct additional technical survey at the site of the accident in order to release the area as soon as possible. APOPO estimates that they will complete this new suspected hazard area by the end of February 2015. If the weather continues to be favorable, all operators report that, by the end of March 2015, they can complete the 28 remaining demining tasks covering approximately 235,000 square meters in the four districts of Chibabava, Mossurize, Nhamatanda and Sussundenga.

Following the completion of all remaining demining tasks in Chibabava, Mossurize, Nhamatanda and Sussundenga by 4 April 2015, only 5 other confirmed hazard areas covering about 10,000 square meters in Dondo District will remain in Sofala Province for completion in 2015. It is not possible to demine these 5 hazard areas in Dondo District during the first semester of 2015 because of the high-level of water in the River Pungue. The Dondo tasks are in a river bed at the base of support towers and bridges for a railway that require mechanical excavation that can only be done when the river is dry. Once the water level drops sufficiently, the National Demining Institute believes it will not take more than a month or two to complete these 5 tasks. But IND and operators estimate that work might only begin on the Dondo tasks in August or September 2015 depending on the water level.

Based on the 2014 assessment of the inundated suspected hazard areas in Inhambane Province, the National Demining Institute has also added these 23 demining tasks covering about 44,000 square meters to the 2015 annual work plan. The National Demining Institute is monitoring the water level at these tasks and hopes to dispatch a team once the areas are dry enough to complete survey and clearance work. Provided the water level drops sufficiently to allow deminers to access the area, additional technical survey and possible clearance of these areas should not take long to remove any remaining suspicion of landmine contamination. The IND hopes to have these areas completed no later than September 2015 or sooner if the water level allows.

8.0 Available Demining Capacity in 2014 and 2015

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

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

In 2013, the mechanical demining capacity in Mozambique was further increased by the arrival of three additional demining machines: a second Hitachi BM307-V24 demining machine financially supported by the Government of Japan, a Mini-Minewolf MW-240 financially supported by the Government of Sweden and an armoured JCB excavator financially supported by the Government of Australia.

Table 8.1: Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of February 2014

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

*Includes two Hitachi BM307-V24 demining machines and one Mini-Minewolf MW240

In addition to the capacity of the Humanitarian Demining Operators, the National Demining Institute allocated approximately 15 tasks totalling around 1,193,122 square meters in Chibabava District for commercial tender in 2014. Utilizing funding from the Government of Mozambique, the National Demining Institute launched a public tender in the second quarter of 2014 that resulted in the completion of all the assigned tasks by October 2014.

The Engineering Unit of the Mozambican Armed Defence Forces (FADM) also maintains a team of 40 to 60 deminers. In 2014, the FADM deminers worked with Handicap International to conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal at the former military munitions depot in Maxixe, Inhambane. Since the Maxixe munitions depot is no longer suspected of containing landmines, the EOD task was not included in the list of remaining demining tasks.

The Humanitarian Demining Operators, specifically APOPO, Handicap International and the HALO Trust also increased their capacity during 2014 with additional deminers and mine detection dogs in order to ensure sufficient capacity to finish all demining tasks by the end of 2014. As of September 2014, there was an additional 30 deminers and 2 additional mine detection dogs in Mozambique (see table 8.2 below).

Table 8.2: Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of September 2014

Humanitarian Operators	Capacity				
	Deminers	Machines	Dogs	Rats	QA officers
NPA	54				1
HALO Trust	265	11			
HI	61	4	10		1
APOPO	82	4		43	
IND		3*			16
TOTAL	462	21	10	43	18

*Includes two Hitachi BM307-V24 demining machines and one Mini-Minewolf MW240

As of January 2015, the demining capacity in Mozambique has been reduced because there are currently not sufficient tasks for all deminers. Handicap International demobilized their teams in December 2014 and will not deploy to new tasks in 2015. The National Demining Institute's Quality Assurance Team has also been reduced from 16 QA officers to 8 QA officers.

Table 8.3: Humanitarian Demining Capacity in Mozambique as of January 2015

Humanitarian Operators	Capacity				
	Deminers	Machines	Dogs	Rats	QA officers

NPA	24				1
HALO Trust	164	11			
APOPO	60	4		35	
IND		4*			8
TOTAL	248	19	0	35	9

*Includes two Hitachi BM307-V24 demining machines, one Mini-Minewolf MW240 and one JCB armoured excavator.

9.0 Required Resources

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

Table 9.1: Summary of 2014 Projected Demining Costs in USD

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

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

By March 2014, \$14,257,298 USD was confirmed for demining operations in 2014. This amount includes about \$2,000,000 USD from the Mozambican Government's annual budget to support commercial demining contracts that were awarded through public tender for mine suspected areas in Chibabava District in 2014. In addition to the Government's financial contribution, funding was allocated either directly to the humanitarian demining operators or through the UNDP Mine Action Project from the following international partners: Australia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, UNDP, United Kingdom, United States of America and the Canadian Land Mine Foundation. This left a funding gap of approximately \$3.2million USD to fill before the end of 2014. However, the cancellation of the border minefield tasks in Manica Province once it became clear the tasks were in Zimbabwe along with the cancellation of several large road tasks in Cheringoma, allowed existing funding to be used for other tasks. This therefore saved funds and reduced the total amount of funding required for demining operations in 2014. In the second semester of 2014, an additional

financial contribution of about \$400,000 USD from the Government of Japan to Handicap International and an additional financial contribution approximately \$1.1 million USD from the United Kingdom to the HALO Trust proved enough to sustain all necessary demining operations for the remainder of 2014. An estimated \$500,000USD of funding allocated to the Humanitarian Demining Operators for mine action in 2014 could not be spent before the end of 2014.

For 2015, the Halo Trust, APOPO and NPA have all received small amounts of direct funding to support limited operations in the new year. The National Demining Institute and the UNDP Mine Action Project estimate that sufficient financial resources exist to complete all remaining areas in 2015 should the Mine Action Project in Mozambique receive no-cost extensions from existing donors.

10.0 Conclusion

The 2014 demining year in Mozambique was a challenging year with high expectations. Thanks to the support of a number of partners, Mozambique came extremely close to completing implementation by its 31 December 2014 deadline. However, despite the tremendous effort by the national government, commercial and humanitarian demining operators and all international partners, the National Mine Action Programme was unfortunately unable to conclude all demining tasks within the deadline due to the various reasons explained in this report.

To conclude, provided the weather stays favorable, all known areas in Mossurize, Chibabava and Nhamatanda Districts should be completed by the end of March 2015. The Government of Mozambique is planning to announce the completion of these Districts on 4 April 2015, with a celebratory ceremony to follow in the same month. What will remain after the end of March are the tasks in Inhambane Province and Dondo District. As noted, the IND is optimistic that these areas could be addressed by the end of September 2015 and certainly no later than the end of November 2015.

While Mozambique regrets that it has missed its 31 December deadline, our hope is that this will not diminish what amounts to an incredible achievement for the Convention. After more than two decades of efforts, what was once one of the most mine-affected countries on earth is now extremely close to declaring that all areas identified as dangerous due to anti-personnel mines are now again fit for normal human activity.

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

ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 10 February 2015

Province	District	Hazard Name	Hazard ID	Initial Survey Area Size m2	Remaining m2 at 10FEB2015	Status	HAZ Type
Inhambane Province							
Inhambane	Inharrime	Caminho Chichacha/Nhacoja	INHAR-03	248	248	Suspended	SHA
Inhambane	Inharrime	Matimbe Caminho	INHAR-nova-28	100	100	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Inharrime	Nhamuessa - Caminho IV Chirumbuana	INHAR-nova-32	750	750	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Jangamo	Picada-Line of mine	JANG-05	7,976	7,976	Suspended	SHA
Inhambane	Jangamo	Margem do Rio Mutamba II	JANG-12	648	648	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Jangamo	Margem do Rio Mutamba 1	JANG-27	525	525	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Chigava Caminho -Margem do rio Nhatoque	PAND-02	872	872	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Malao Caminho V	PAND-04	927	927	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Malao Caminho III Margem do rio nhatoque	PAND-05	531	531	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Caminho-Chacutane	PAND-14	1,014	1,014	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Chamungalene Caminho 1 Margeo do rio Nhatoque	PAND-15	752	752	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Malao Caminho Margem Rio Nhatoque IV	PAND-16	743	743	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Panda	Nhamuganguene Caminho II Margem do rio Nhatoque	PAND-22	2,060	2,060	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Vilanculos	Atravessia 3rd do Rio Govuro	VILA-02	6,718	6,718	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Zavala	Mavulula	ZAV-01	404	404	Suspended	SHA
Inhambane	Zavala	Ponto de Nhantande	ZAV-03	385	385	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Zavala	Ponto do Nhatande North	ZAV-16	1,010	1,010	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Zavala	Ponto do Nhatende south	ZAV-17	486	486	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Zavala	Chionzela Caminho Margem Irrime	ZAV-nova-24	500	500	Open	SHA
Inhambane	Zavala	Inhassune Zona Chigoro	ZAV-nova-28	7,500	7,500	Open	SHA
Province Total		Tasks 20		34,149	34,149		

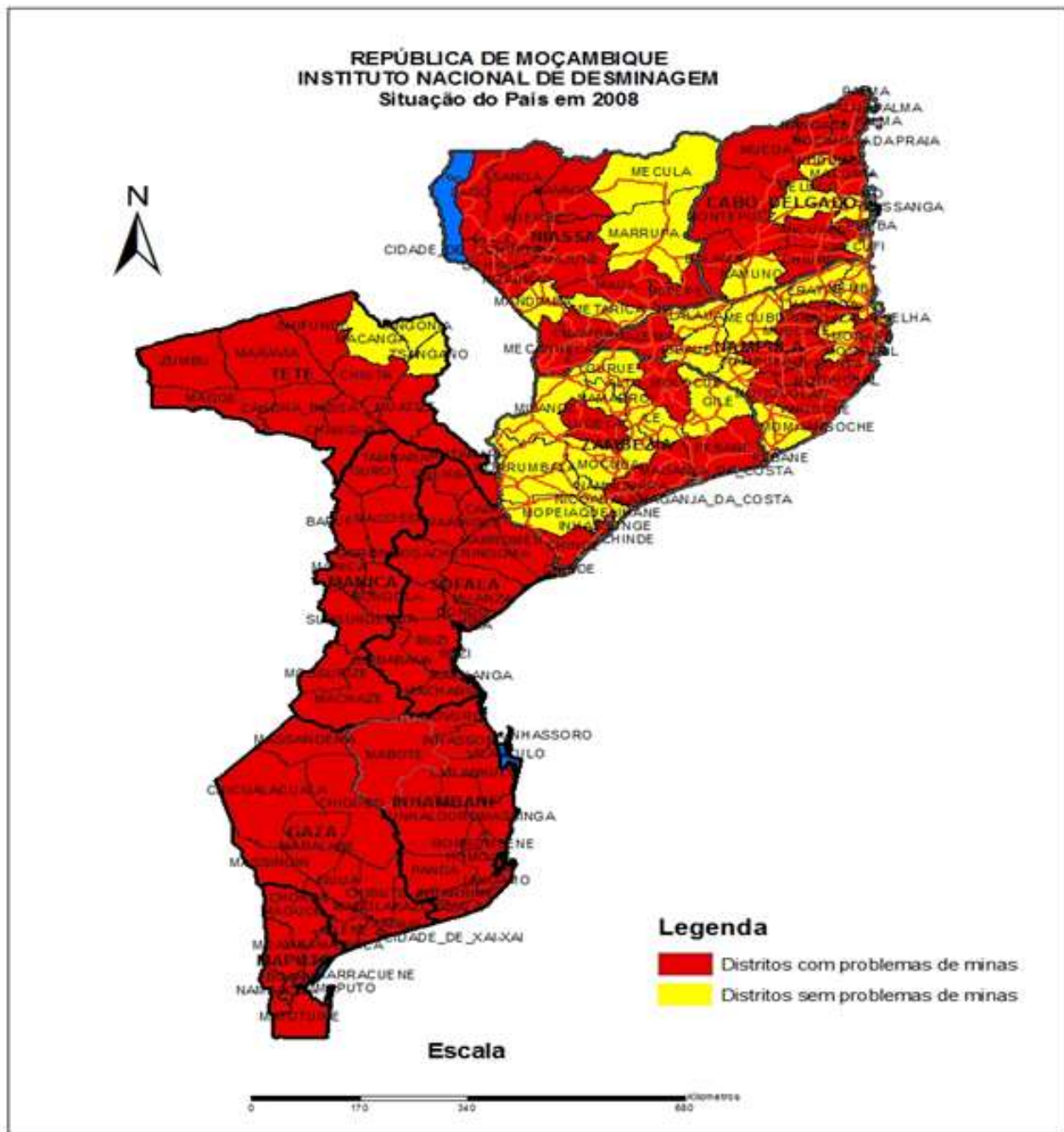
ANNEX 1: REMAINING HAZARD AREAS AS OF 10 February 2015

Manica Province							
Manica	Mossurize	Linha da Fronteira – Espungabera	MUSS-nova-49	252,000	73,849	On-going	CHA
Manica	Sussundenga	Dombe Sede	SUSS-nova-26	30,000	30,000	Open	SHA
Province Total		Tasks 2		282,000	103,849		

Sofala Province							
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Moagem	CHIB-09	3,473	3,473	Open	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga casa de Chitawi	CHIB-11	983	325	On-going	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Matenuo- Antigo Quartel da Renamo	CHIB-18	9,799	9,799	Open	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Chicudo- Zona Verde Mazuadine	CHIB-23	2,349	2,349	Open	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Antigo Caminho (Rio Buzi)	CHIB-26	217	217	Open	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base da Renamo	CHIB-29	1,038	1,038	Open	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Saguta Noe (Nhamatanga)	CHIB-30	1,053	776	On-going	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Montanha 2- Antiga Posicao	CHIB-nova-54	10,000	8,132	Suspended	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Chaconja- Muxiquire	CHIB-nova-58	200	200	Open	SHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Posicao	CHIB-nova-77	6,800	15,000	On-going	CHA
Sofala	Chibabava	Antiga Base (Caminho Imbondeiro)	CHIB-nova-94	1,800	1,800	Open	SHA
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse viaduto no. 1	DOND-nova-08	3,600	1,000	Suspended	SHA
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse viaduto linha ferea no. 3	DOND-nova-09	3,750	3,684	Suspended	SHA
Sofala	Dondo	Viaduto da Linha ferea no. 2	DOND-nova-10	15,000	2,000	Suspended	CHA
Sofala	Dondo	Pungue ponte da linha ferea	DOND-nova-11	10,500	6,603	Suspended	CHA
Sofala	Dondo	Mafambisse Chdoco ponte da linha ferre	DOND-nova-12	1,000	800	Suspended	SHA
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Matenga Parte anexa do cerco da aldeia	NHAMA-nova-40	3,000	3,000	Open	SHA
Sofala	Nhamatanda	Beira I & Beira II Powerline (26 Pylons)	NHAMA-nova-B	65,000	56,781	On-going	CHA
Province Total		Tasks 18		139,562	116,977		
Country Total		Tasks 40			254,975 sqm		

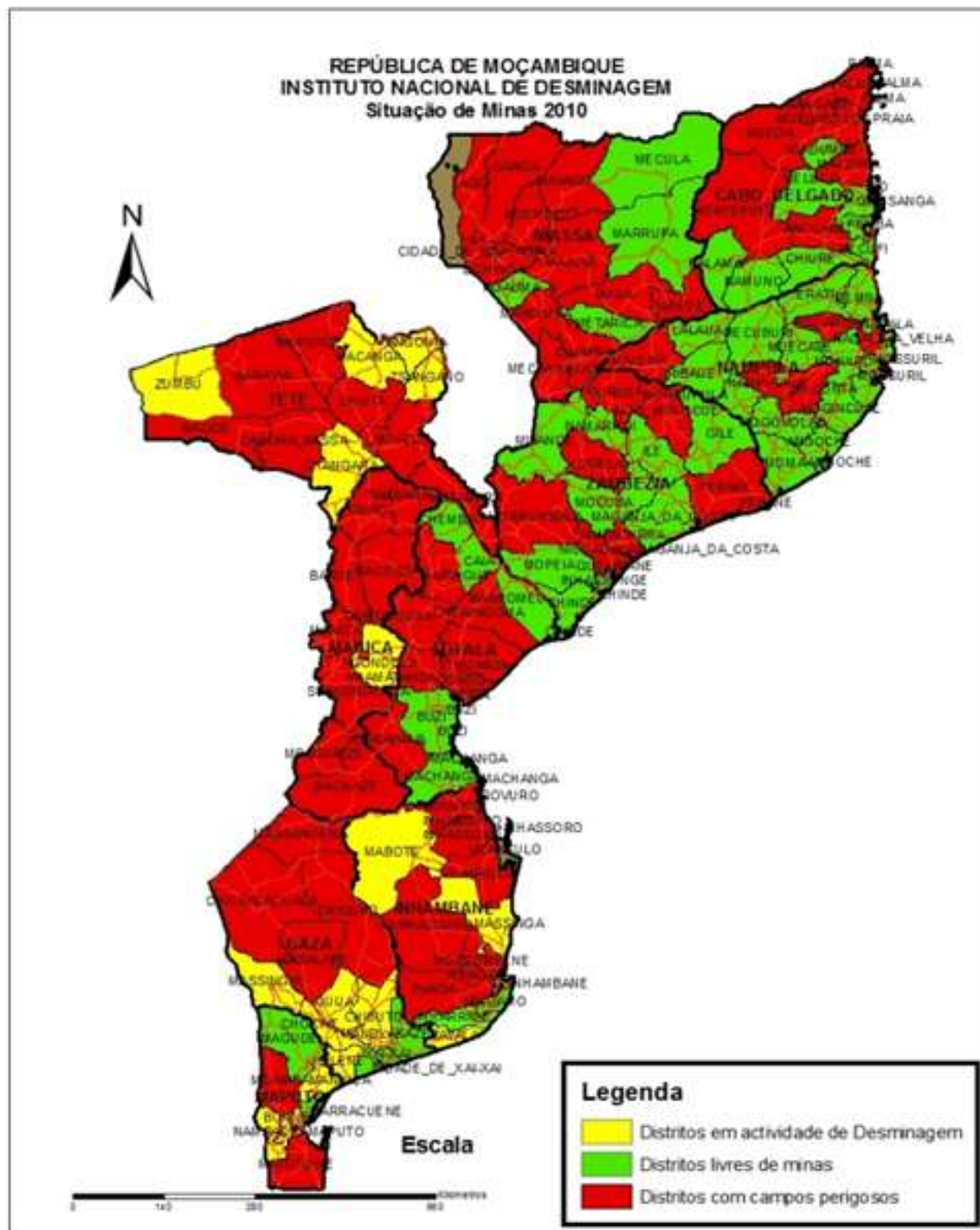
Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015

Mine Free Districts in 2008



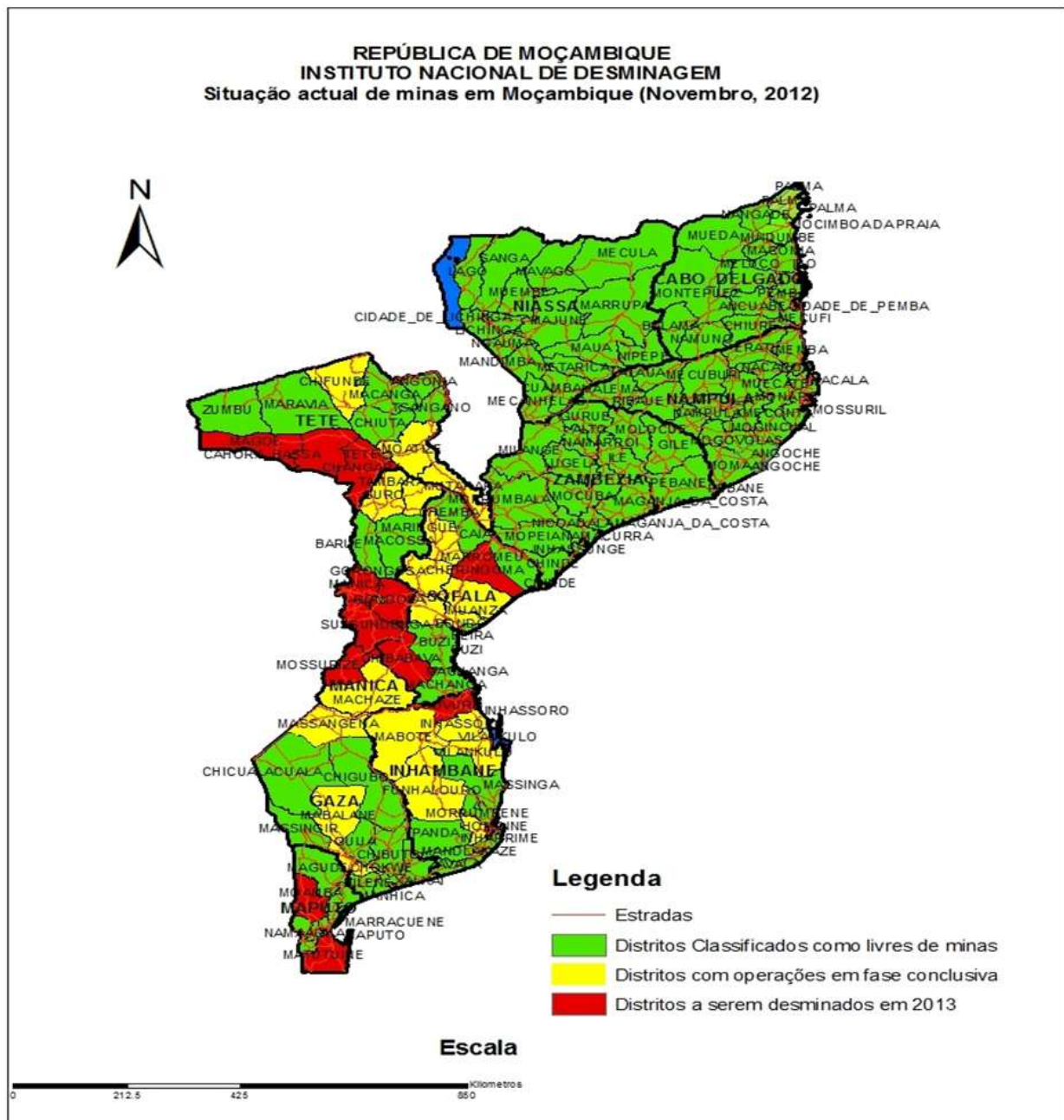
Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015

Mine Free Districts in 2010



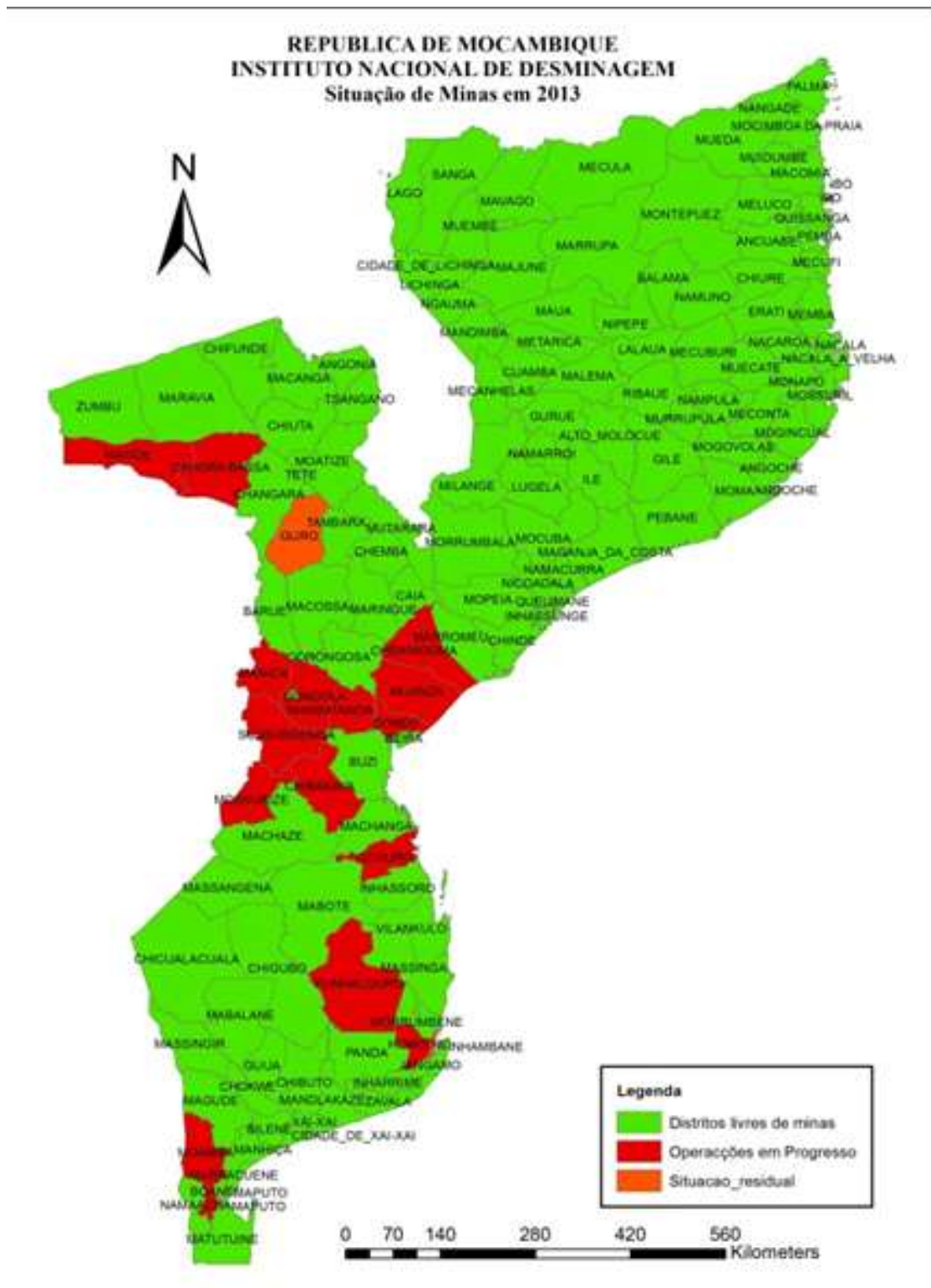
Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015

Mine Free Districts in November 2012



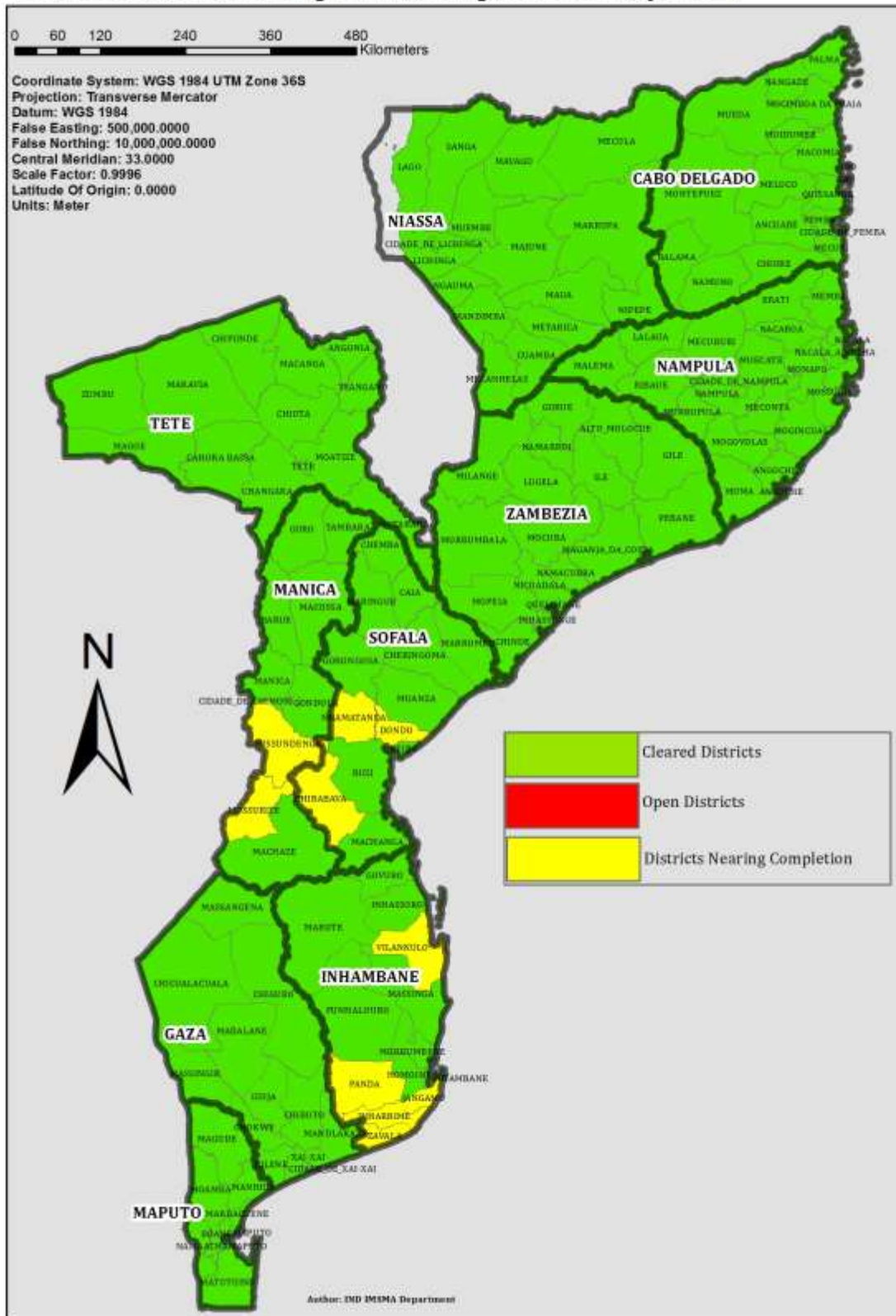
Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015

Mine Free Districts as of December 2013

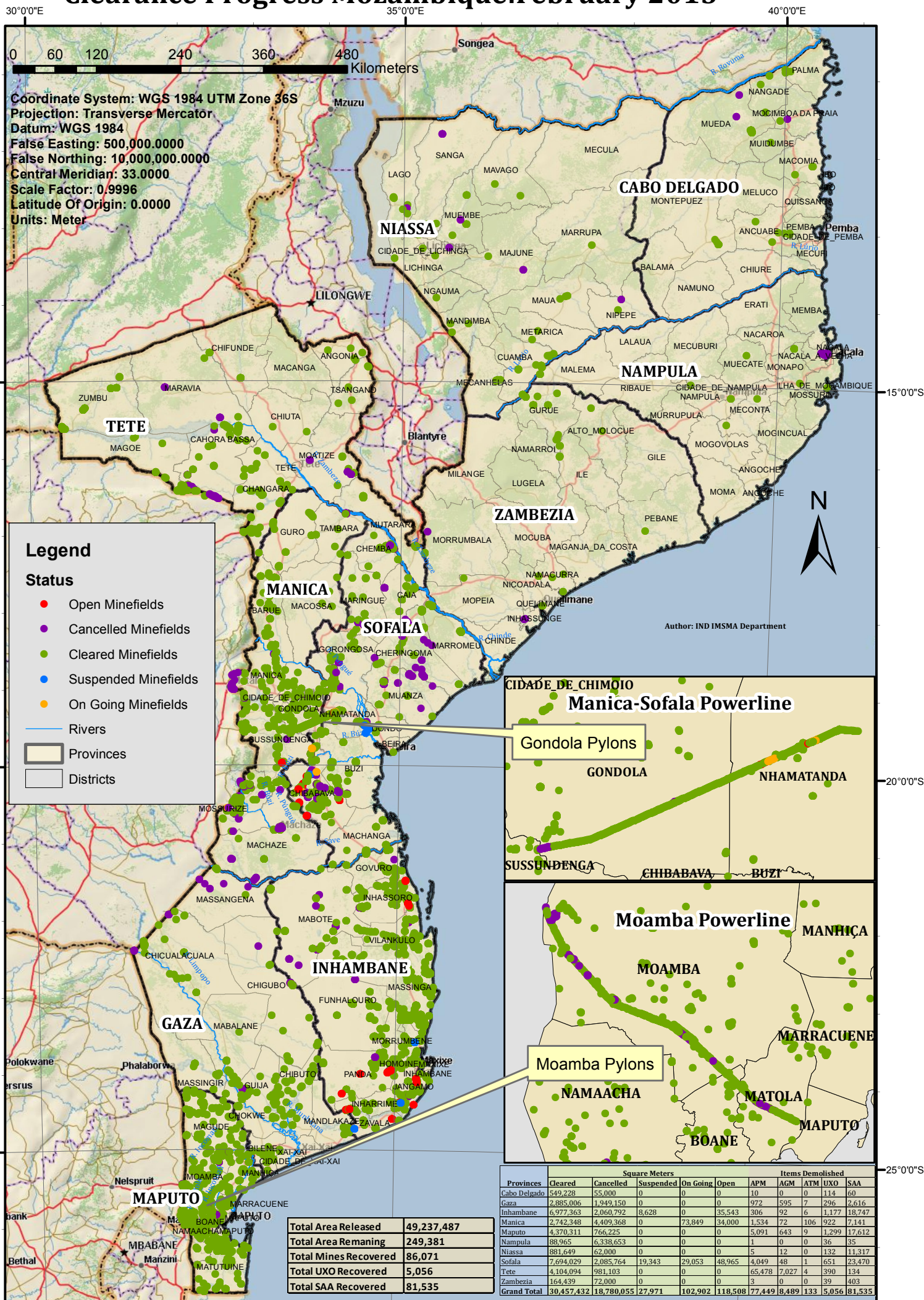


Annex II: Maps of Mine Free Districts in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015

Mine Free District Map Mozambique: February 2015



Clearance Progress Mozambique: February 2015



40°0'0"E