



وزارة الداخلية واللامركزية
Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation
الأمين العام
Le Secrétaire Général

Nouakchott, le 01 JUIN 2021
انواكشوط في
الرقم

000316

A

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
de la Coopération et des Mauritaniens de l'Extérieur

Objet : Transmission d'une demande d'extension de délai de déminage

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre une demande d'extension de délai de déminage de (05) cinq ans prévus par l'article 5 de la convention d'Ottawa sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production, du transfert des mines antipersonnel et leur destruction.

Cette demande est envoyée au Premier Secrétaire de la mission permanente de la République de Zambie auprès des Nations Unies et autres organisations internationales à Genève Madame Chileshe Veronica Nkole (37-39 rue de vermont 1202Genève) info@zambianmission.ch .

Pièce jointe :

-Demande d'extension

Mohamed Ould Soueidat





**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE,
STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-
PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Request for an Extended deadline under Article 5



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

**NOUAKCHOTT
24 March 2021**

Point of Contact

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Executive Summary

Mauritania ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention on the 21st of July 2000, and after submitting a series of extensions initially declared its fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations under the convention in November 2018.

Mauritania signed the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in 2001. Having previously declared fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in November 2018, Mauritania submitted a request in June 2020 to extend its Article 5 deadline by one year having recently found some previously unknown minefields under the jurisdiction or control of Mauritania.

During the initial extension period, an assessment of these mined areas was conducted in February of 2021. The identified mine contamination includes a total of 20 mine areas measuring 16,183,490 square meters with the majority of these areas located in the Nouadibou region.

Duration of the Proposed Extension

Based on the assessment carried out, Mauritania is requesting a period of 5 years until 31 December 2026 to address remaining contamination. The plan within the extension request is based on the following risks and assumptions.

Risks:

- Resource Mobilization
- Lack of National Political Will and International Support
- Change in the current security situation limiting access to contaminated areas
- Continued impact of the global pandemic

Assumptions:

- Current Estimates of Contamination Remain the Same (no or limited additional areas are identified during further survey and clearance work).
- Development of national capacity to deal with any additional / future identified residual risk.

During the course of the extension period, Mauritania will carry out the following activities, amongst others:

- Capacity Building of the PNHD (e.g. personnel training, capacity development of team leaders, capacity development of deminers and other staff)
- Carry out non-technical and technical survey in affected areas to further delimit the mined areas
- Ensure maintenance of the national database
- Carry out context specific mine risk education campaigns keeping in mind the commitments of the Oslo Action Plan
- Carry out fundraising efforts to ensure international resources complement national resources.
- Carry out clearance of the remaining mined areas

- Ensure planning for a national sustainable demining capacity.

Mauritania anticipates that completion will require an approximate investment of US\$650'000 on equipment, training and material with an annual running cost of approximately US\$1.8 million.

1. Background & Previously Cleared Contamination

The contamination of the north of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania by anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war is due to its involvement in the Western Sahara conflict of 1976-1978, which was marked by the use of a significant number of mines, generally without any laying plan.

Forty-four years after the war, mines continue to kill and injure the population. They also constitute a barrier to development in northern Mauritania, blocking economic activities such as: grazing, mining research, fishing, tourism, and trade.

To respond to this situation, the National Humanitarian Demining Program for Development (PNDHD) was created in 2000, which is a government institution under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization. It is monitored by an inter-ministerial steering committee. This entity is the body responsible for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention and therefore coordinates all actions in this area.

Thus after 22 years of entry into force and in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Mauritania has made progress in conducting demining operations to released previously contaminated areas.

During this period, thanks to the support of the international community, in particular Norway, an overall area of 130,698,425 square meters was released with the identification and destruction of 8,080 AP mines, 891 AT mines, and 15,119 UXO.

Mauritania signed the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) in 2001. Having previously declared fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in November 2018, Mauritania submitted a request in June 2020 to extend its Article 5 deadline by one year having recently found two additional minefields in the Northern areas of Mauritania, and then redefining which mined areas are considered to be under its jurisdiction or control on the Nouadibou peninsula.

2. Newly Identified / Currently Remaining Areas to be Cleared

In 2019 the Government of Mauritania represented by the National Mine Action Authority Programme National de Déminage Humanitaire pour le Développement (PNDHD), submitted article 7 transparency reports that contained updated information connected to the country's mine ban treaty obligations. The article 7 report documents that some additional mine contaminated areas have been found in the country.

The PNDHD subsequently requested international support to assist with conducting a further assessment of the contamination. Due to the global pandemic it was not possible to conduct this assessment in 2020. In February/March of 2021 an initial assessment of the areas remaining was conducted jointly by the PNDHD with support from a consultant provided by NPA. The objective of the mission was to assist PNDHD to put together a more accurate estimate of the remaining contamination in the country. These areas include both the newly identified mine contaminated areas that have been documented in 2019, and areas redefining and considered to be under its jurisdiction or control located on the Nouadibou peninsula.

Table 1: Remaining Mine Contaminated Areas in the Nouadibou Peninsula and Newly Identified Areas in Tires-Zemour (Bir mogrein) and Adrar (Ouadane)*

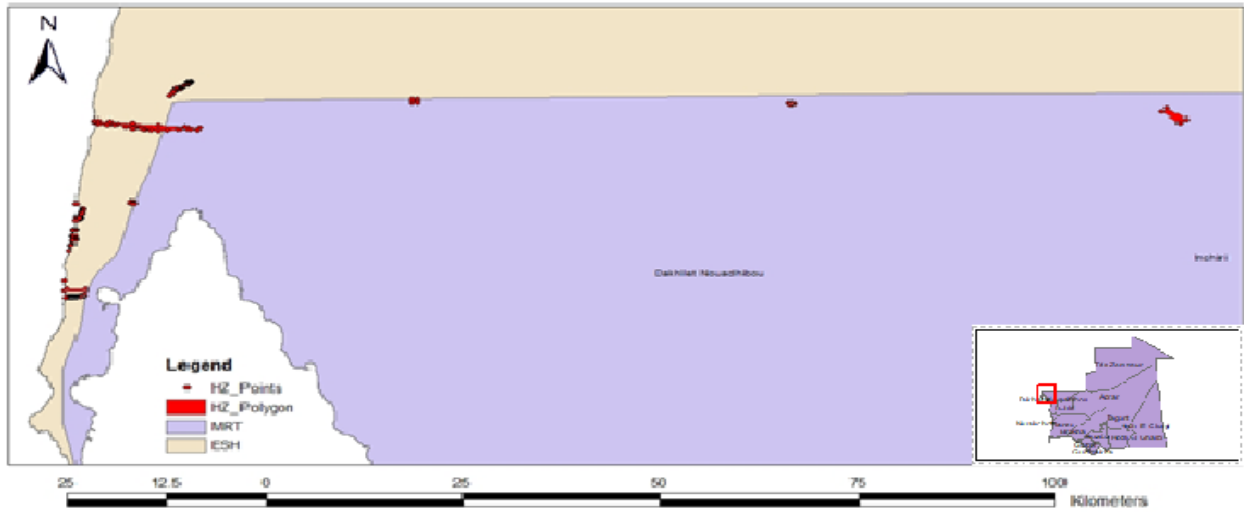
Confirmed Hazardous Areas				
	Nom de la zone	surface en	Type de Contamination	Location
1	Bouchon24	839424	APID51, ACID51	Dakhlet Nouadibou
2	bouchon55	9147780	APID51,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
3	Guergara	1203880	PTMIK	Dakhlet Nouadibou
4	Rbeit l'échar1	62819	APID51,PTMIK	Dakhlet Nouadibou
5	Zirezargue 1	28794	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
6	Zirezargue 2	16257	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
7	Zirezargue3	23638	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
8	Zirezargue 4	14696	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
9	Zirezargue5	75375	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
10	Zirezargue 6	25565	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
11	Zirezargue 7	26654	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
12	Zirezargue 8	66987	VS50,TM57	Dakhlet Nouadibou
13	Lewej 2	329829	APID51 VS50	Dakhlet Nouadibou
14	Pk 126	132585	APID51	Dakhlet Nouadibou
15	Pk 173	3362364	TYPE72	Dakhlet Nouadibou
16	wettatlechyakh	126578	APID51	Dakhlet Nouadibou
17	Boukhzame	63796	VS50	Tiris Zemour
18	Guemgoum	50769	APID51	Tiris Zemour
19	Mayaateg	585700	PTMI-K	Adrar
20	Gunive	TBC	PTMI-K	Adrar
	TOTAL	16,183,490		

* For more details about the remaining contamination please visit our website: www.pndhd.org

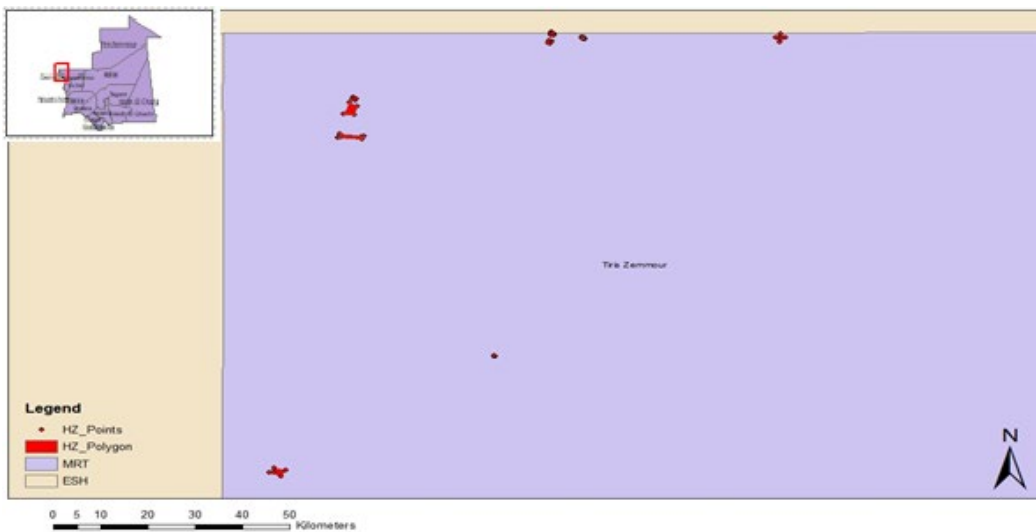
Map 1 : Nouadibou Peninsu



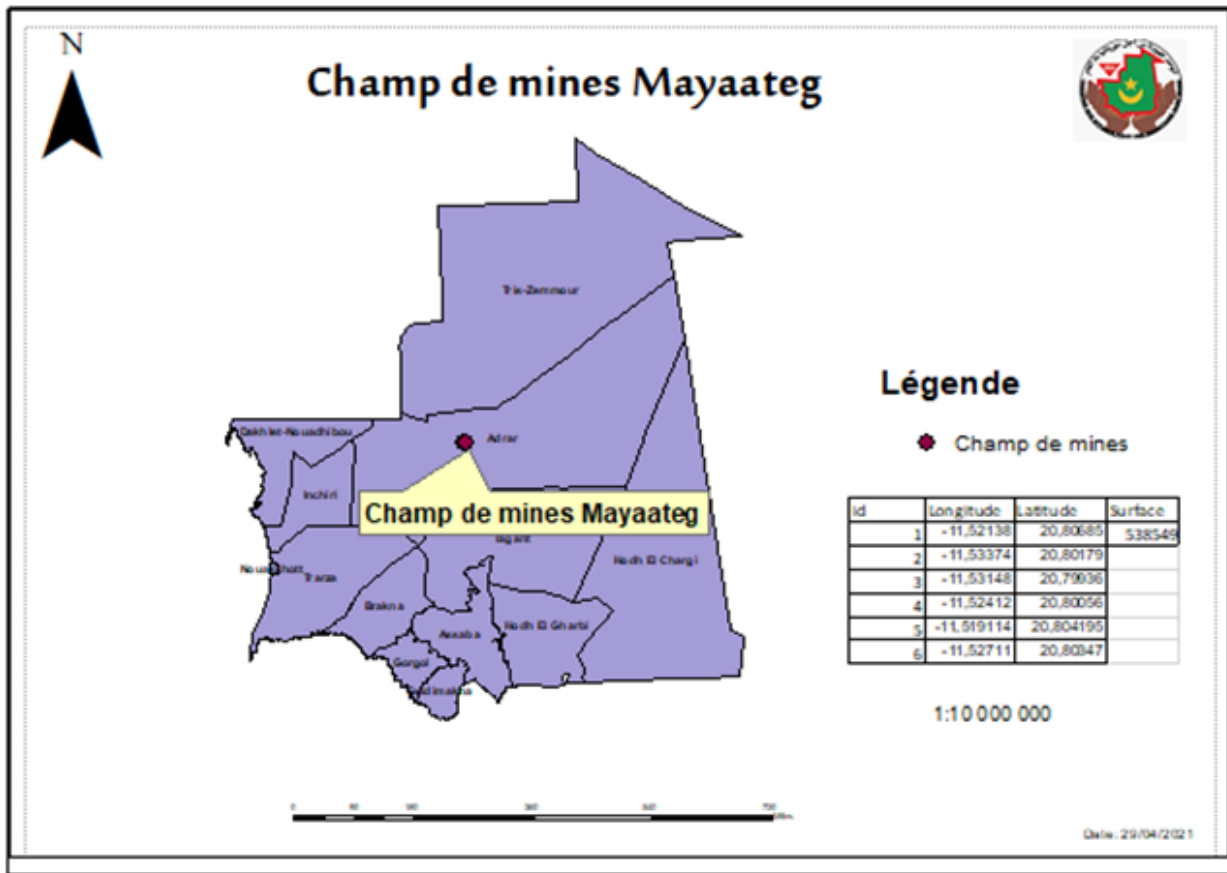
MAP 2: North Eastern Nouadibou Province



MAP 3: Tiris Zemour Region (Far North West Corner of Mauritania)



At the time of writing this request, a PNDHD team is deployed in the area of (Ouadane Region of Adrar) following a report from the local authorities indicating a mined area.



This information has been registered and updated into the National Information Management System which is managed and maintained by the PNDHD.

3. Socio-economic impact and extent of the progress made

The demining and land release operations already carried out have enabled the creation of a favourable environment for socio-economic development in the wilayas initially affected: the development of tourism, the free movement of nomads to access pasture, the significant reduction in accidents of mines and the extension of mining exploration.

In addition, land release operations have allowed the free movement of the population and especially the carrying out of drilling, prospecting, access to pasture and other activities. These same demining operations have also enabled the development of expansion plans for the city of Nouadhibou (the economic capital of the country).

The remaining mined areas in Mauritania have a significant impact on the population. The impact of landmines, cluster munitions and ERW contamination in Mauritania is predominantly social and economic, blocking access to pasture and other community resources and occasionally killing livestock. Human accidents also continue to occur, with a number of injuries occurring between

2009- 2021. The majority of land when released is used for pasture by nomads and semi-nomadic communities. Considerable areas in Mauritania are known to be rich in mineral deposits and as such may be developed once the clearance process has been completed.

The PNDHD recently recorded six victims of mine and explosive device accidents since 2018.

Table 2: mine victims recorded in the period from 2018 to 2021 (after the declaration of January 29, 2018)

Date	Site	Type	Injury
2021	Bir Moghrin	Cluster Munition	Injury to Left Hand, Right foot
2020	Nouadibou	UXO	Loss of Right-Hand Fingers
2019	Nouadibou	UXO	Loss of booth hands
2018	Bir Moghrin	Mine	Facial Injury
2018	Bir Moghrin	Mine	Facial Injury
2018	Bir Moghrin	Mine	Facial Injury

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Killed	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	3	1	1	1	6
Man	2	1	1	1	5
Boys	0	0	0	0	0
Women	1	0	0	0	1
Girls	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL:	12

4. Measure to Ensure the effective Exclusion of Civilians Socio-economic impact and extent of the progress made

Mauritania has conducted mine risk education to change the behaviour of populations in high risk areas. Several awareness campaigns have been organized and the inclusion of this component in school programs has been remarkably effective.

To ensure that material for MRE is effective, the creation of the material takes into consideration gender and the diverse needs of mine affected communities. The current plan is to strengthening these efforts around the newly identified mined areas.

Within the framework of risk education, the following approach has been applied. Elected officials, administrative authorities, nomads, fishermen and other at-risk groups have been the target of the MRE campaign. Radio campaigns have been broadcast, and campaigns have been conducted in schools. Training courses for teachers were carried out so they have the skills to conduct MRE in their classrooms in the future. Sensitization materials are distributed as a useful reinforcement to other communication methods. The approach is gender sensitive to ensure that all groups including men, women, boys and girls and included and that their voices and opinions will be incorporated into the program as a part of PNDHD's gender mainstreaming activities.

5. Methods and Standards for demining

Land Release operations in Mauritania follow well defined National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) which include the carrying out of an evidence based approach to Non-Technical Survey, Technical Survey and Clearance. These national standards were developed with the support of GICHD in 20XX and in partnership with all operators in mine action, including NPA. They are based on IMAS and best practices from the Mauritania Programme.

Mauritania recognizes that since the last update to the NMAS there have been updates to the IMAS. During the extension period, Mauritania intends to carry out an analysis of its NMAS to ensure that they are up to date and fit for purpose to address the remaining challenge.

6. Justification of the Need for an Extended Timeframe

Mauritania initially formally declared completion in 2018, but then this situation was redefined in 2019, to include both previously redefined and previously unknown mine contamination that was subsequently discovered in the country.

It has taken some time in 2020 and 2021 to complete the initial survey work to come up with a rough estimate of the contamination remaining. The assessment mission for the newly discovered mine contamination areas was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but took place in March 2021.

Mauritania still needs to secure international assistance for the clearance of the mine contamination. It will take some additional time to mobilize the support of the international mine action community in order to proceed with further technical survey and clearance work of the identified areas.

The areas identified as contaminated, especially on the Nouadibou Peninsula, are quite substantial and thus the need for an additional five-year extension until 31 December 2026 has been identified.

It is estimated that an initial period of six months in 2021 will be needed to complete the mobilization process. This includes the identification of funding, staffing, equipment and other resources needed in order to deploy eight mine clearance teams to address the remaining amount of contamination.

Once these eight teams have been mobilized and deployed, if the estimated amount of contamination remains the same, it will be possible to complete additional survey and clearance of the areas identified in a period of five years. A more detailed working plan that includes the estimated time required for each task/location identified can be found below including the assumptions made to make the calculation. These assumptions are also based on the previous experience of Mauritania.

An additional four-month period will then be allocated to finalize reporting and documentation of the clearance activities before it will be necessary to submit the final completion reporting.

To address the remaining landmine contamination in Mauritania, the majority of which is on the Nouadibou peninsula, **would require eight teams to work for five years.**

Remaining Mine Contaminated Areas

PNDHD ID	Size (m2)	Type of Contamination	Location	Expected Clearance	Time Required for Clearance
Bouchon24	839,424	APID51, ACID51	Nouadibou	15%	62 Days
bouchon55	9,147,780	PTMIK, TM57, APID51	Nouadibou	15%	686 Days
Guerguara	1,203,880	PTMIK	Nouadibou	15%	90 Days
Rbeit l'echar	62,819	APID51, PTMIK	Nouadibou	40%	12 Days
Zire zargue	279,466	VS50, TM57	Nouadibou	100%	140 Days
L'aweij2	329,829	APID51 VS50	Nouadibou	10%	16 Days
PK126	132,585	APID51	Nouadibou	40%	26 Days
PK173	3,362,364	TYPE72	Nouadibou	5%	84 Days
Weltatlech Yakh	126,578	APID51	Nouadibou	40%	25 Days
Boukzame	63,796	VS50	Bir Mogrein	70%	22 Days
Guemgoume	50,769	APID51	Bir Mogrein	50%	12 Days
Mayaateg	585,700	PTMI-K	Adrar	40%	117 Days
Gneive	TBC		Adrar		
Totals	16,183,490				5 Years

Note: This clearance time estimate is based on estimated area size, level of contamination expected, and past experience working in similar areas. It is subject to change based on further survey work.

The calculations of the time lines are based on the following assumptions and tabulated below:

- Total working teams 8
- Clearance rate per team per day = 250sqm
- Total working days per year = 250 days

At the present time, Mauritania is focused on securing support for its mine action programme. Currently the only financial support is that being provided by the Government of Mauritania.

In an area as large as the deserts of Mauritania, with both vast areas and very limited population numbers, it has always been known that in the future additional previously unknown contamination could be identified. Even when the previously known and newly identified areas are cleared this time, it is still possible that new currently unknown areas of mine contamination may be identified in the future.

In line with the Oslo Action Plan, Mauritania will continue to strengthen and maintain a capacity in country that is equipped to deal with residual risk. In the event that areas previously unknown to have been contaminated by mines are identified after the newly proposed deadline, Mauritania will

as soon as possible take action to accurately identify the extent of the contaminated areas identified and destroy all mines found in those areas in accordance with international and national standards. Mauritania will also report any additionally identified contaminated areas in accordance with its obligations under article 7 of the Convention and to share any relevant information with stakeholders and States parties through other formal and informal means.

7. Resources needed and mobilization plan

Mauritania is seeking the support of the international community in order to be able to complete its Article 5 obligations. Based on the success of the model with other country programs, Mauritania would like to benefit from the individualized approach that has been a success with other mine affected countries. Mauritania is looking to partner with willing donor governments, and international mine action NGOs who would be ready to assist the country with its progress towards completion.

International Assistance requested:

In order to complete the survey and clearance work of the initially identified mine contaminated areas in the timeframe outlined, an initial investment of 650,000 USD would be needed for equipment and then an additional 1.8 million per year for staff and other running costs for a period of five years. This is the amount that the government of Mauritania and the PNDHD would be seeking to fundraise with the assistance of the international mine action community.

A more detailed budget is as follows:

Resources Needed to Address Remaining Mine Contaminated Areas

Line Item	Amount (USD)
Vehicles	280,000
Detectors	200,000
Personal Protection Equipment & Uniforms	80,000
Camping Equipment and other Field Equipment	90,000
Total Equipment Costs	650,000
Operational Staff Costs	900,000
Operational Running Costs	600,000
Overhead Costs	300,000
Total Running Costs per Year	1,800,000

Initial Equipment Investment	Annual Project Running Costs 2022	Annual Project Running Costs 2023	Annual Project Running Costs 2024	Annual Project Running Costs 2025	Annual Project Running Costs 2026
650,000 USD	1,800,000 USD	1,800,000 USD	1,800,000 USD	1,800,000 USD	1,800,000 USD

Governmental Contribution

The government of Mauritania will contribute local staff to work on the project. The staff of the PNDHD will all work to support this initiative, and office space is also provided. The PNDHD will be responsible to facilitate the smooth implementation of this project including the liaison work with national and local governmental and military officials.

Resource Mobilization Approach

Mauritania will take initial steps to mobilize resources for its humanitarian mine clearance programme, including the following:

- Mauritania, with the support of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance and the ISU, will participate in the Individualised Approach:
- Mauritania, will present its request for extension at the 22-24 June 2021 Intersessional Meetings, providing information on the gaps for implementation
- Mauritania will continue outreach to international partners and States parties in a position to provide assistance to support Mauritanian’s humanitarian demining programme;
- Mauritania will reach out partners with representation in Mauritania and invite them to participate in a briefing on Mauritania’s humanitarian demining programme;
- Mauritania will continue providing information on the status of implementation through its national website and country page on the Convention’s website;
- Mauritania will continue to provide updates on implementation at informal and formal meetings of the Convention as well through its Article 7 Report.

8. Work Plan

The workplan for Mauritania will observe the following principles:

- Mauritania will continue providing resources, within its possibilities, for the implementation of its Article 5 commitments.
- Prioritization for survey and clearance will be based on the humanitarian impact caused by the anti-personnel mines taking into account gender and diverse needs of mine-affected communities.
- Recruitment of personnel will be carried out taking into account gender principles and an efforts will be made to try and ensure gender balance.

- Mauritania will continue to provide a high level of transparency in its implementation efforts through its website of the PNDHD, annual Article 7 Reports and informal and formal meetings of the AP Mine Ban Convention.

In line with the recommendations from the assessment mission the PNDHD will:

- Train new civilian staff rather than deploying military engineers to conduct survey and clearance operations;
- Train and deploy three NTS/TS teams to accurately define the extent of contaminated areas prior to commencing clearance;
- Following sufficient NTS/TS, to train and deploy eight clearance teams in Nouadibou;
- Consider the use of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) in Nouadibou where the presence of conventionally undetectable and/or deep buried mines exists;
- Maintain the PNDHD office in Nouakchott, and an operational office in Nouadibou and Tiris Zemour
- Coordinate with relevant authorities to the extent possible on areas that lie outside of Mauritanian jurisdiction but under Mauritanian de facto control.

Plan of Action for the Proposed Extension Period 2022 to 2026							
Activities	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	OBS
Capacity Building of PNDHD -Personnel Training -Capacity Development of Team Leaders -Capacity Development of Deminers and other staff	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Carrying out non-technical and technical surveys in the localities of Adrar, Les deux El Hodhs (Egharbi, Echargui) and Le Tagant	X	X					
-Recognition of zones -Delimitation of minefields (NTS, TS) -Marking, marking of Zones	X	X	X	X	X	X	
* Updating of the cartography * Rehabilitation and extension of Zone Marking tools.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
* Awareness campaign on the danger of mines with the involvement of women and girls Aiming: -The elected -Civil and military authorities	X		X		X	X	

-Educational Institutions -Students -Fishermen							
-Training of trainers (high percentage of women 75%): -Teachers -Fishermen		x		x	x		Pending funding confirmation
- Funding of Income Generating Projects		x	x	x	x	x	
Carrying out demining and land release operations in the 27 zones in the wilayas of Daklet Nouadhibou and Tiris Zemmour	x	x	x	x	x	x	Pending Funding Confirmation
Training NEDEX/DEMINAGE -training in English and French languages	x	x	x	x	x	x	Mauritania, France and PNDHD
Advocacy and Participation in conferences and meetings relating to the Convention on mines and cluster munitions Participation and fundraising.	x	x	x	x	x	x	State subsidized
Ensure the development and establishment of a sustainable national capacity.	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Annexes

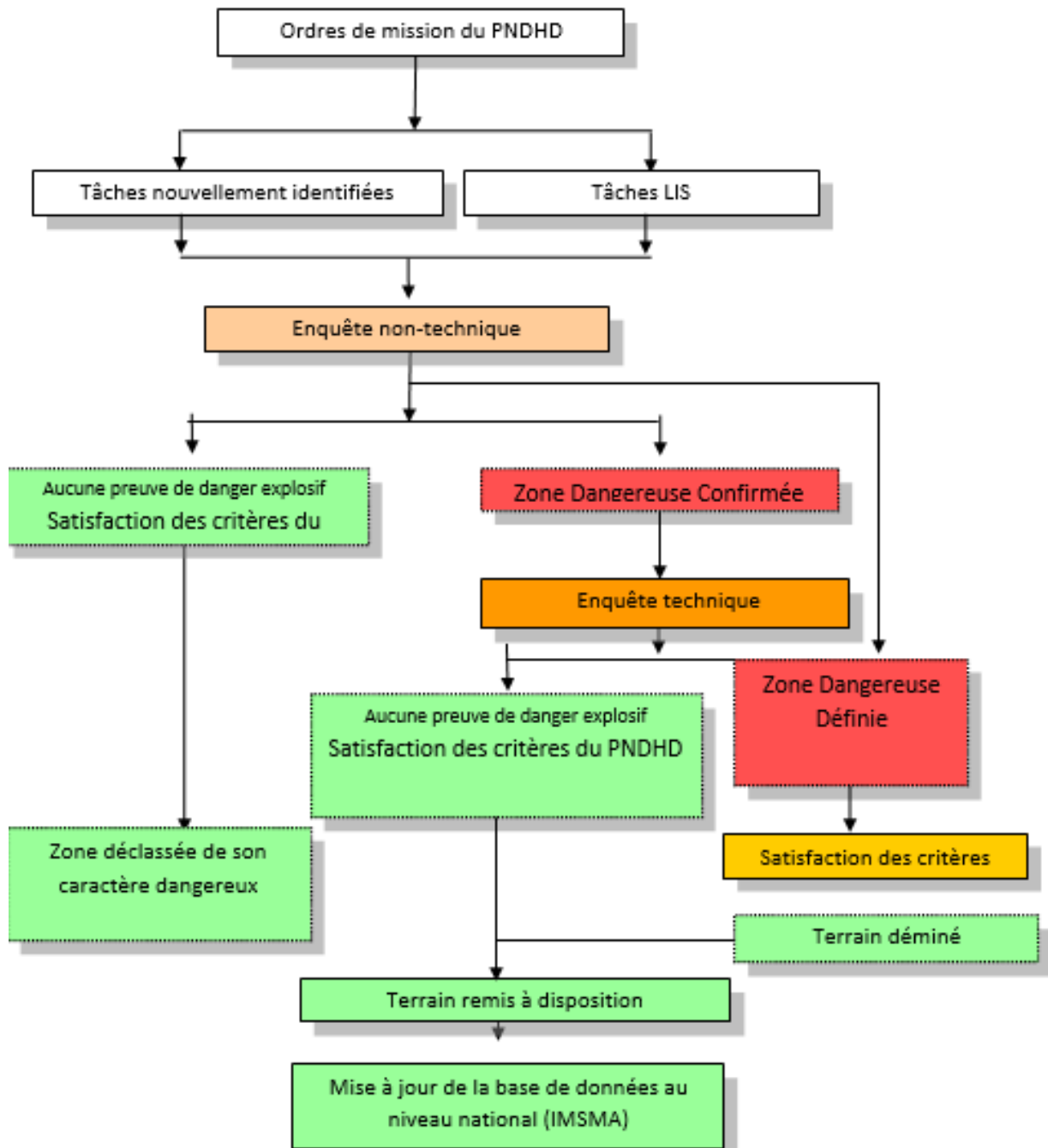
Annex 1 : Table of the zones demined since the convention entered into force in Mauritania.

	Localité	Surface en	AP	AC	REG
1	EhelAlioune	30,000			
2	Tengharada	6,000			
3	Toujinine	25,000			
4	Mbalkett o	4,000			
5	Bidmeijat	1,800			
6	Mbalkett o	12,000			18
7	Chinguetti	20,000			
8	Elmentavaa	1,600			
9	Mayaatég	4,000			412
10	Tweiwiz	2,000			
11	Choum	25,000			
12	NDB(Bouchon)(pati	4,000,000	5902	93	482
13	Carriere	5,160,000	0	0	0
14	Swciya1	2,250,000	915	58	0
15	Sweidiyat	840,000	2	5	
16	Swciya2	3,900,000	0	0	1250
17	Berwagua2	144,000	0	0	0
18	Agdetol	1,040,000			
19	Guerguer	56,000			
20	Wad el	990,000	23		3641
21	Berwagua1	960,000	0	0	0
22	Dhibillal	1,200,000	0	0	0
23	Tmeimichat	600,000	11	9	11
24	P225	1,365,000	0	0	0
25	Guerguara(pati déminées)	4,969		25	
26	Boulenwar	1,365,000	4		48
27	Bouchon 55	3,600,000	0	193	0
28	NDB (Lagwaira	30,000			
29	Visiteur	600,000			
30	Balast	20,000	227	165	315
31	Inale	800,000			28
32	Doueir	600,000	0	0	0
33	Rbeitl'achar	18,000			
34	Laaiwije	2,160,000	0	0	0
35	warghatBalast	8,000			
36	Aghoweyit	900,000			1
37	BiroumGureini	300,000	215	21	255

38	Matt cheguague	120,000	0	0	0
39	Wad elguh	250,000			
40	Rich enajime	200,000			
41	Oudeiatar	80,000			
42	Char	4,000			
43	HassiLewkhare	30,000			
44	Mbalkettchemmad	60,000			
45	Etouajile	400,000	0	0	0
46	Zoueratt	8,098,000			
47	Bathatesbat	8,000			
48	Mbalketeheloudeika	4,600			
49	Sortimijik	15,679,000			
50	HneikLehbara	6,000			
51	Geulbcheibany	6,000,000			13
52	Zmeiletlegtoutha	9,339,000			
53	Steiletbelgerdane	1,200,000			
54	BirMariem	300,000			
55	Sough tamreikett	5,000			
56	Aditloussigane	240,000			
57	Bathatatila	50,000			
58	Etoueirghe	20,000			
59	Oumedhbeiatt	8,000			
60	Tighert	175,000			
61	Gemegoume	52,000,000	306	37	1
62	F'DEIRECK	485,000	210	1	1
63	Stockage	1,600			8540
64	EN(AIN BENTILI)	210,000	31		6
65	Sabkhetfogre	164,533	93	35	
66	Abogerbe	101,269		1	
67	Tazemout1	76,343		8	
68	Tazemout2	114,400		1	
69	Tazemout3	13,844		6	
70	Tazemout4	363,239		2	
71	Tenochert2	39,275		2	
72	Lamark	35,000		2	
73	Wadetmane	11,000	6		
74	Zavti 1	30,000	73	198	
75	Soueidiat 7	45,912		1	
76	Soueidiat 8	11,481	1	2	
77	OumRoueissein	19,968			
78	Egdetelganboul	9,366	1		
79	Tmeimichatt4	3,386			
80	tmeimichatt7	2,503			
81	tmeimichatt5	2,529			
82	tmeimichatt6	2,477			
83	Tmeimichatt8	2,537	3		7
84	Lawej	45,940	39	2	
85	Sweiciya	317,726	6	3	
86	SHA2	373,461	2	1	

87	SHA1	466,887	2		1
88	SWD3	141,923		10	1
89	SWD4	25,832			
90	SWD6	46,133	2	1	
91	Zavti 2	19,792	4	8	
92	Zirezuargue (partie déminées)	100	2	1	
93	Chami(partie déminées)	16,000			88
	TOTAL	130,698,425	8,080	891	15,119

Annex 2 : Schéma de la Politique National de Remise des Terres à Disposition



Annex 3 : Photos of the confirmed minefields





