

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION SUBMITTED 27 APRIL 2018 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

A. National implementation measures

1. No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 2015 for information that has been provided by the Republic of Zimbabwe on measures that have been taken in the past.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

2. As previously indicated on the Article 7 Report of January 2004 to December 2004, Zimbabwe completed the destruction of all stockpiled antipersonnel mines that it owned or possessed or that were under its jurisdiction or control on 15 November 2000, thereby complying with its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention before its 1 July 2005 deadline.

C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

3. The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering, (ZSME) to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training of its deminers.

TYPE	QUANTITY	LOT# [if any]	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
HE/AP/PMD6	340	N/A	Reserved for Training
HE/R2M2	110	N/A	Reserved for Training
TOTAL	450		

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

4. As at 01 January 2017, the Republic of Zimbabwe had five (5) known distinct minefields and for the purpose of tasking, identification and reporting, two of these minefields were further divided into 2 areas to give 07 minefields totaling 66 230 103m². There are no suspected hazardous areas. These mined areas stretch along the borders with Mozambique in five (5) Provinces.

The table below provide information on Zimbabwe known and suspected mined areas and accomplishments within the period of reporting.

Mined area location	Province	Total area known or suspected to contain anti- personnel mines as <u>at Jan 2017</u>	Amount of area <u>cleared</u> during the year 2017 (square metres)	Amount of area <u>reduced</u> during the year 2017 (square metres)	Amount of area <u>cancelled</u> during the year 2017 (square metres)	Total area addressed during the year 2017 (square metres)	ADDITIONAL AREA AFTER RESURVEYS	Total area remaining to be addressed (i.e., <u>at the end of the year 2017</u>)
Musengezi to Mazowe	Mashonaland Central	13,914,334	941,576	839,330	568,118	2,349,024	219,233	11,784,543
Mazowe to rwenya	Mashonaland East	11,802,098				39		11,802,059
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post Sector 3 (Primary MF) NMC	Masvingo	17,292,098	62,571	1,069,885	1,200,000	2,332,456	1,548,946	16,508,588
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post Sector 4 (Secondary MF) APOPO	Masvingo	7,181,638					14,400	7,196,038
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	Manicaland	8,702,023	68,025	83,190	Nil	151,215		8,550,808
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	Manicaland	7,281,912	583,650	802,308	Nil	1,385,958		5,895,954
Lusulu	Matebeleland North	56 000	Nil		Nil			56,000
Total		66 230 103	1,655,861	2,794,713	1,768,118	6,218,692	1,782,579	61,793,990

5. During more detailed technical survey, which was combined with clearance though out all areas being worked on, it is being realised that some additional areas were not included in the 2014 survey. This is resulting in expansion of some polygons. This additional area in all the provinces amounted to **1,782,579m²**. Albeit this increase in contamination figure, total national clearance and reduction managed to reduce the remaining contamination figure to **61,793,990 m²** by 31 December 2017. Clearance progressed well in the year under review, with Zimbabwe managing to handover a **30km** stretch of **1,6km²** South East of Mukumbura to the beneficiaries on 22 September 2017. The land is now safe for human and economic development

6. During the period under review Zimbabwe recovered and destroyed **30 533** Anti-personnel mines as shown on the table below and released a total area of **6,218,692m²** within the known mined areas along the country borders with Mozambique as shown on table B above.

Table 3. Summary on number and type of mines destroyed as of period 1 January to 31 December 2017:

Mined area location	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	16 652		02	
Mazowe to Rwenya	nill	nill	nill	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshear)	435	Nil	nill	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	Nil	Nil	nill	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	Nil	Nil		

Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	13 446	04		
Lusulu	Nil	Nil		
Totals	30 533	04	02	

7. During the Maputo review conference Zimbabwe was granted the forth extension period on the condition that they come up with a strategic plan to complete the task. The National Strategic Plan was formulated with guidance from GICHD and in close coordination with all the stakeholders during the year 2017 and was approved by the government in October 2017. The strategy came up with land release projections for the period 2017 to 2025 when the whole country is expected to be free of mines. The projections which are subject to enough funding, were as outlined in Paragraph K of the annexed Work plan

8. Zimbabwe is committing US\$ 500,000 per year since 2010 to fund the National Mine Clearance Unit operations and to cover the costs of the Zimbabwean Mine Action Authority, which has responsibilities for priority setting, mine action information management, quality assurance and quality control, coordination with demining organization and cooperation partners, and establishing policy and standards. In order to meet the ambitious 2025 World free of mines deadline, Zimbabwe requires approximately US\$ 15 million each year from 2018 to 2025 to cover the costs of clearance. The detailed annual funding requirement are outlined on paragraph K of the annexed Revised National Work Plan.

Zimbabwe can furnish a detailed project proposal outlining its funding needs and expected results to those interested in supporting its efforts to complete implementation of Article 5.

9. All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both respective areal languages and English are prominently displayed. Lack of funding hampers replacement of warning signs and maintenance on a regular basis however, danger of straying by locals into close minefields is reduced by massive risk-reduction education by Mine Action personnel and Army Engineers. Efforts are being made to tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality).

10. The efforts to change high risk behavior has resulted in Zimbabwe recording zero victims in the year 2017. However, a total of 07 cattle in the Nyamapanda area in Mashonaland East were killed during the period under review.

E. The Revised Work Plan for 2018 to 2025

11. In its fifth extension request granted in Vienna during the 16 MSP in December 2017, the Republic of Zimbabwe made time bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. These commitments were also outlined in the Eight (8) year National Strategy. With respect to the need to consider applying the full range of available means to efficiently and expediently release areas containing anti-personnel mines, Zimbabwe allowed the running of MDD and Mechanical Demining pilot projects by NPA and HALO Trust respectively. These are yet to be officially approved though they have indicated to be positively contributing to the speedy clearance of metallic areas and deeply buried mines respectively. Of the two NGOs accredited in 2016, that is MAG and APOPO, MAG managed to commence clearance on 08 December 2017. They were allocated the Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield in Mashonaland East. APOPO who are supposed to work alongside the NMC are facing challenges in mobilising resources. Clearance is progressing well in the Musengezi to Rwenya River stretch, Sheba forest to Leacon Hill, Sango Border to Crooks Corner and of late Rusitu to Muzite Minefield. The output of clearance in these areas were revised

from the ones in the strategic plan and extension Request. The revision was evoked after realising the deviations in the year 2017. However, the revisions did not affect the 2025 deadline if the expected funding is to be realised.

The Revised Work Plan for 2018 to 2025 is on Annex A to this report.

F. Technical Characteristics of Anti-Personnel Mines

12. Besides the M969, Maps, R2M2, RAP1, VS50, Ploughshare which were already reported in reports submitted earlier, Zimbabwe has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned, possessed or in its jurisdiction.

G. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

13. Not applicable

H. Victim assistance

14. Zimbabwe has a considerable number of mine victims scattered around mine invested areas. The country is in the process of capturing data and statistics specifically for those affected by landmines through the assistance of our Demining Partners.

a. Data on Landmine Victims

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies captures data of all the people living with disabilities (without categorising) be it landmine caused or any other cause. This also is the case on the provision of basic needs including medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic and social inclusion where all those with disabilities are treated alike.

Though the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for the social welfare of all people living with disabilities, mine victims inclusive, limitations in funding inhibits full implementation of rehabilitating mine victims. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre always try and assist identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the Social Welfare database. Plans are in place to conduct a countrywide mine victim survey as soon as funding is secured

b. Medical Care

Individuals who suffer traumatic lower limb injuries from causes such as anti-personnel mines/ERW and motor vehicle accidents receive medical treatment from nearest local district medical hospitals or clinics. When individuals' conditions are beyond the local health care services capability, a long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centres is normally required.

c. Physical rehabilitation

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There are no rehabilitation centres, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in some areas of Zimbabwe. Many individuals who come from rural areas, including landmine victims either cannot afford to travel to access these special services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income, hence opt to stay home using traditional means of treatment. . As highlighted in the last Article 7 report, HALO Trust continue to assist identified mine victims with prosthetic limbs courtesy of their donors. In 2017, they assisted 17 members identified by ZIMAC and the demining organisations with prosthetic limbs.

d. Coordination

The National Mine Action Authority Of Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ) and Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) normally represented Zimbabwe in all Convention-related discussions. However, up to date interaction between the ZIMAC and other relevant State entities, like the Ministry of Health has been limited. NAMAAZ is putting efforts to engage these departments and ministries. Cordial relations exist between ZIMAC and the operating organisations. This is strengthened through the quarterly Mine Action Stakeholders Coordinating Meetings held every three months.

15. Due to limitation of funding, no much coordination has been done with other state entities dealing with those with disabilities that include the Ministry of Health and Child Care and Public service and Social Welfare. However, the Mine Action Authority always try and assist identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the Social Welfare database. Plans are in place for conducting a landmine victim survey in coordination with the demining organisations other Ministries.

I. Cooperation and assistance

16. During the period under review, Zimbabwean operators continued to receive funding from their historical donors with no much change save for reduction in assistance received from the US DoS. In 2017, The Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance successfully planned an Individualized Approach Platform for Zimbabwe on the Sidelines of 16MSP. This enabled Zimbabwe to present on its needs and challenges to international Mine action Stakeholders and Donors. Based on this meeting, Zimbabwe remains optimistic of much assistance in the near future to ensure 8 year work plan is well funded. Zimbabwe is open and ready to provide further details on its needs to all those interested to assist.

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ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2018

A. MUSENGEZI TO MAZOWE MINEFIELD

a. Musengezi to Mazowe sector.



As at 31 December 2017 HALO Trust was left with a total of **11,784,543m²** uncleared area of the **18,106,763m² Musengezi to Mazowe Minefield**.

Current Capacity. HALO Trust currently has a capacity of 29 demining sections with a total of 240 deminers. With this capacity, HALO has been averaging approximately 130,000m² of clearance per month.

Deployment. HALO Trust works for eleven (11) months annually. During 2017, HALO Trust released 2,349,024m². However, an area of 219,233m² was added to the polygons after the TS combined with clearance.

Annual Projections: HALO Trust is projected to address **1,118,104m²** in 2018 and remain with an area of **10,666,439m²** of the Musengezi to Mazowe River Minefield sector to be completed by 2025. (The 2017 land release figure is higher than 2018 as HALO is currently working on tasks with very little contamination and hence higher than normal clearance rates.)

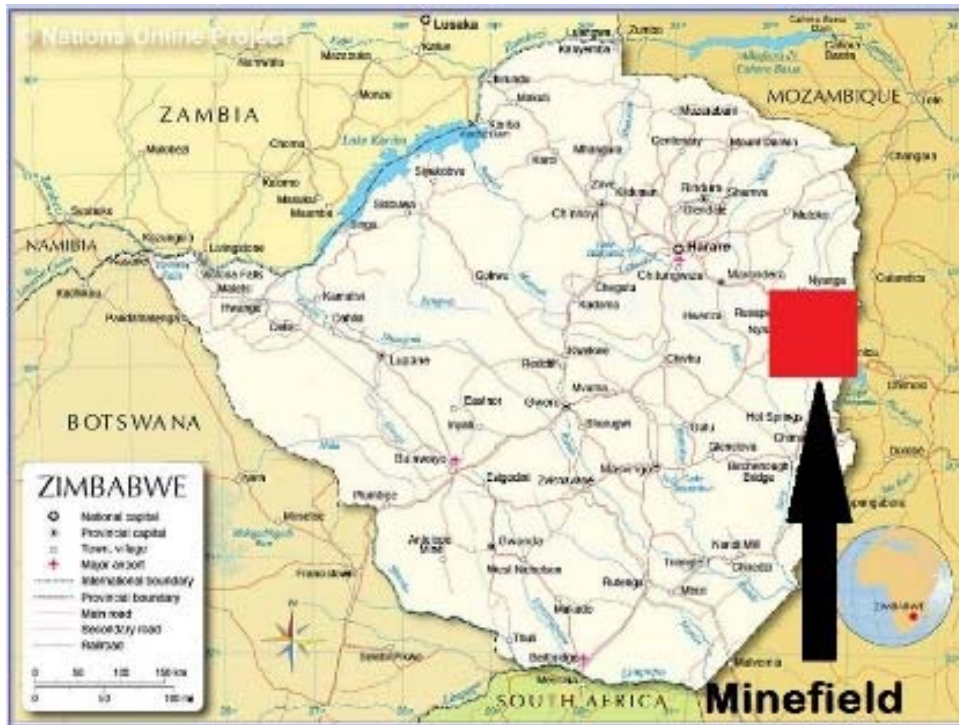
Future Plans. If additional funding can be sourced, it is HALO's intention to increase the number of manual demining sections deployed.

B. MAZOWE TO RWENYA MINEFIELD SECTOR (MAG)



MAG commenced operations on this minefield segment on 11 December 2017. In 2017, the organisation failed to meet the target due to delayed commencement of operations. It started late in December and because of the heavy rainfall, they only managed to clear **39m²**. This left them with a remaining area of **11,802,059m²** by 31 December 2017. The revised figures set MAG's 2018 target on **801 961m²**. The Organization is expected to recruit and expand during the course of the year. At the end of 2018, MAG should be left with **11 000 098m² contaminated** area to be cleared by 2025.

C. SHEBA FOREST TO LEACON HILL MINEFIELD (NPA)



As at 31 December 2017 NPA remained with an area of 5,895,954m² un-cleared on the 8231,200m² Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield.

Current Capacity. NPA commenced clearance of this minefield in June 2014. They started the year 2017 with a capacity of seven (7) manual demining teams and one MDD team which as a pilot project. Authorisation of the adoption of the MDDs awaits approval from government authorities. NPA lost capacity during the course of the year due to reduction in funding inflows, finishing the year with only four (04) manual demining teams and one MDD team. The current average monthly land release rate is 20,500m². The total land released in 2017 was **1,385,958m²** compared to the revised target of **1 213 652 m²**

Deployment: NPA work throughout the year and break for annual leave during the rainy December.

Annual Projections: NPA's revised target for Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill in 2018 is **1,213,652m²** and this will leave a remaining area to be released by 2025 of **4,682,302 m²** to be completed by 2023.

Future Plans. Funds permitting and approval granted, NPA intends to increase its MDD capacity during 2018. In addition, if necessary funding is secured, manual teams are set to be increased back to seven (7).

D. RUSITU TO MUZITE MISSION MINEFIELD (NPA)



Progress. NPA deployed to this **8,702,023m² Rusitu to Muzite Minefield** in October 2017 and managed to clear 151,215 m² by December 2017 against a target of 164,104m². This left a remaining contamination figure of **8,550,808 m²** as at 31 December 2017.

Current Capacity. Currently two manual demining teams are working on this minefield while the MDD team is shared between this minefield and the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield.

Activities for 2018 to 2025.

Annual Projections: NPA is expected to release **984,000m²** on this minefield in 2018 to remain with **7 553 919m²** by December 2018.

E. SANGO BORDER POST TO CROOKS CORNER MINEFIELD SECTOR 3 (PLOUGHSHEAR MINEFIELD.)



Progress. The 2016 clearance left a remaining area of **17 292 098 m²**. An additional area of **1 548 946 m²** was discovered on the former Gonakudzingwa Restrictive Camp. Clearance during 2017 resulted in release of **2 332 456m²** against a target of **2 902 712m²** leaving a remaining area of **16 508 588m²** by 31 December 2017.

Current Capacity. NMC Unit has a compliment of fifteen (15) teams (150 deminers). The monthly clearance rate is 12 600 square metres. Bulk of the annual release is through reduction.

Resources Required. The NMC Unit is currently funded through the fiscus. No donor funding was received in the year 2017 and there are no expectations for the year 2018. NMC looks forward to continue receiving its funding needs from the Government of Zimbabwe.

Future Plans. To continue at current capacity. Funds permitting double the current capacity. The funding requirement is towards equipment. The government covers the deployment and human resource costs through the normal Army channels. NMC Unit is expected to clear **2 100 000m²** in 2018 and remain with **14 408 088m²** of the ploughshare minefield to be completed by 2025.

F. SANGO BORDER POST TO CROOKS CORNER MINEFIELD SECTOR 4(CORDON SANITAIRE MINEFIELD.) (APOPO)
Progress



The Cordon Sanitaire minefield was allocated to APOPO which is expected to start work first half of 2018 provided they manage to mobilise enough resources. APOPO was expected to complete 300 000m² in 2017 and 600 000m² in 2018 which was not and will not be met due to delay in start up and deployment . This means that **7,196,038m²** still remain in their allocated area and this is what they have to clear by 2025. The organisation is trying to secure authority to have their equipment in Mozambique released for their Zimbabwe programme.

Future Plans. To continue resource mobilisation and possibly start work by mid-2018. This may then result in release of up to 900 000m² to remain with 6 296 038m² end of 2018.

G. LUSULU MINEFIELD (NMC)



The Lusulu minefield was partly cleared in 2003 with an area of 2 368 square metres released for expansion of the Lusulu business centre. An area believed to be 56 000 square metres remains to be cleared. NMC is set to deploy three demining teams to commence clearance of this minefield.

H. ZIMAC

Quality Control by ZIMAC team to be conducted on all areas which clearance has been completed by demining organizations. Also handover of released areas to be done in throughout the year.

Projected budget for the Period 2018

Ser	Organisation	2018	Remarks
1	NMC Unit	0.7	Not Secured (Only 0.5 million is secured)
2	HALO Trust	5.89	3, 7 million secured and 1.9 million in proposals
3	NPA	4.23	Not secured (Only 1.7 million secured. Efforts being made to fundraise)
4	MAG	1.6	
5	APOPO	2	Not Secured (180 000 secured and 440 000 in proposals)

I. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2018 AND 2025.

- **Resource mobilization.** Resource mobilisation will be an ongoing effort in Zimbabwe. The 2017 Individualised Approach 16 MSP side event for Zimbabwe is expected to bear fruit in the year 2018. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue to fund demining operations by NMC Unit. In order to meet the 2025 goal, funding support for the HALO Trust, MAG, APOPO and NPA from the international community will be solicited on any availed opportunity. Zimbabwe welcomes any assistance from the international Mine Action Stakeholders in resource mobilization efforts.

- **Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment.** ZIMAC will be relocated out of the cantonment area once Government avails funds for purchasing or renting accommodation. Funds required for this are being sourced by the Ministry of Defence and the Government is committed to the relocation of ZIMAC offices.
- **Monitoring of the National Strategic Plan.** Zimbabwe will keep track of National Strategic Plan making positive adjustments where possible. These adjustments will be reported yearly through the Article 7 reports.

J. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

During the extension period there are many factors that may affect the completion of demining activities targets stated in the extension request. The risks likely to be encountered area as follows:

- **Heavy rains.** Zimbabwe generally experience heavy rains during summer from November to March. During this time of the year, demining activities may be suspended or conducted on a slow pace depending on the rainfall intensity. This may result in failure to meet stated deadlines of the extension period.
- **Ploughshear minefields.** All minefields contain ploughshear mines which have already detonated of which fragments are scattered thereby slowing the pace of manual demining of those underground.
- **Financing.** The plans for clearance of the mined areas in Zimbabwe will depend on the continuation of funding from the Government as well as from the international community.

- **Overall economic/ political climate.** The current political and economic climate has no effect to the demining operations. It is hoped that it remains conducive.

K. REVISED FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2018 TO 2025

Organisation	Year									Total (USD)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	
(a)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(p)	
International Donor Support (\$USD million dollars)										
NPA	4.23	3.3	3.46	3.63	3.81	4	4.2	4.41	31.04	
HALO	5.89	5.25	5.69	5.8	6.03	6.21	6.4	6.59	47.86	
APOPO	2	2	2	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.4	2	20.7	
MAG	1.6	1	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	3	17.6	
Sub-Total	13.72	11.55	12.65	14.33	16.34	16.61	16	16	117.2	
Zimbabwe Government Finance (\$USD million dollars)										
NMCU	0.7	1.5	1	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	13.2	
Total	14.42	13.05	13.65	15.33	17.84	18.61	18.50	19	130.4	

L. REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2018 TO 2025

Minefield	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1'118'104	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	11'784'543
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	802'000	1'200'059	1'400'000	1'600'000	1'700'000	1'750'000	1'650'000	1'700'000	11'802'059
Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	1'808'588	16'508'588
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	900'000	950'000	900'000	950'000	900'000	1'000'000	800'050	795'988	7'196'038
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	996'889	1'000'000	1'200'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'600'000	653'919		8'550'808
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1'213'652	1'213'652	1'213'652	1'213'652	1'041'346				5,895,954
Lusulu (NMC)	30'000	26'000							56'000
Total	7'160'645	8'013'488	8'337'429	8'987'429	8'865'123	7'973'777	6'727'746	5'828'353	61'793'990