

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021  
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

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<p><b>Form C: APMs retained or transferred</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2021</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p><b>Form H: Victim Assistance</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p><b>Form D: Location of mined areas</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p><b>Form I: Cooperation and Assistance</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2021</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p><b>Form E: Mine risk education and reduction</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p><b>Form J: Other Relevant Matters</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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Notes on using the cover page:

1. The cover page can be used as a **complement** to submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties in instances when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports. That is, when using the cover page, only forms within which there is new information needs to be submitted.
2. The cover page can be used as a **substitute** for submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties only if all of the information to be provided in an annual report is the same as in past reports.
3. If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form is **unchanged** in relationship to a previous year's form, the **date of submission** of the previous form should be clearly indicated.

## 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 ON 27 APRIL 2022 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2021 TO 31 DECEMBER 2021**

#### **1. National implementation measures**

The planned official launch of the Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan in 2021, did not take place due to the Covid-19 pandemic and is expected to be done in 2022 once the situation allows. On the other hand the Mid- Term Review of the National Mine Action Strategy 2018 – 2025 was successfully conducted in November 2021. As such, the strategy integrates gender and takes the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account in line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #1

Zimbabwe continues to consider mine action as an essential programme. This saw it being allowed to continue with other essential services during COVID-19 prompted lockdowns.

Beside the above, there are no additional legal, administrative and other measures taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. Please see the report submitted in 2020 for information previously provided on these matters.

As such Zimbabwe is compliant with Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action #50.

#### **2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

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. There hasn't been and it's not expected that there will be any new discovery of stockpiles. As such Zimbabwe is compliant with Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action # 13, #14 and #15.

### 3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training. ZIMAC will continue engaging authorities in the year 2022 to review the numbers retained as required by **Action #16 of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP)**. In the same vein, engagements have started with the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering to explore the possibility of coming up with alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines as sought by **Action #17 of the OAP**. Once alternatives are established, the number of retained live anti-personnel mines will be reduced or totally destroyed. ZIMAC will continue to report developments in this front annually in the Article 7 reports. Otherwise, there hasn't been any change to the authorized holding at the ZSME as shown below

**Table 1**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>LOT# [If any]</b>	<b>Supplementary Information</b>
HE/AP/PMD6	340	N/A	Reserved for Training
HE/R2M2	110	N/A	Reserved for Training
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450</b>		

### 4 Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

The Republic of Zimbabwe started the year 2021 with six (6) known distinct minefield stretches and for the purpose of tasking, identification and reporting, one of these minefields is divided into two (2) areas to give seven (07) minefields with a total contamination of **34,116,225 m<sup>2</sup>**. The 2021 operations released a total of **11,281,593 m<sup>2</sup>** while pre-clearance resurveys resulted in additional **448,734 m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination being recognized. Thus, the remaining contaminated area as of 31 December 2021 was **23,507,427 m<sup>2</sup>**. All this information is accessible in the national IMSMA database. There were no suspected hazardous areas in Zimbabwe in the year 2021, in this way Zimbabwe has already fulfilled Action #18 of the OAP. Six of the remaining minefields stretch along the borders with

Mozambique covering four (4) Provinces while one is inland in Matebeleland North Province as shown on the Zimbabwe map below and tabulated on **Table 3**.

ZIMAC made submissions to have mine action included in the national development goals in accordance with **Action #1 and 6 of the OAP**. Response from the authorities is awaited. Even though the programme is not mentioned in the current development plans, in principle the programme is included under the need to emancipate remote communities and ensure improved livelihood. The clearance of mines is unlocking land for communities to engage in developmental activities.

In line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #5 Zimbabwe is working on updating the national mine action standards in accordance with the latest IMAS. Zimbabwe failed to update the standards in 2021. Plans are underway to have the standards updated in 2022 starting with the MDD standard as well as mechanical clearance by June 2022

In line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #9 Zimbabwe can confirm its information database is accurate, contains up to date on the status of contamination, and is sustainable.

The remaining contamination as of the time the country was granted the eight-year extension period and also the National Strategic Plan projections for the period 2018-2025 is shown on table 2 below, as per **Action #19 of the OAP**. Zimbabwe has a national capacity able to deal with any residual risk and or contamination discovered after completion of the discovered mined areas by the set deadline. The NMCU has been there since independence and will be there even after all the organisations have left as required by **Action #26 of the OAP**.

**Table 2: NSP Projections 2017-2025.**

Minefield	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe ( <b>HALO</b> )	1'290'300	1'405'700	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'302'732	14'438'732
Mazowe to Rwenya River ( <b>MAG</b> )	700'000	802'000	1'100'098	1'300'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'650'000	1'550'000	1'075'602	11'277'700

Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	1'900'000	1'900'000	2'000'000	992'098	17'292'098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	300'000	900'000	750'000	900'000	850'000	900'000	1'000'000	800'050	795,988	7'196'038
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	164'104	984'000	1'000'000	1'200'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'600'000	653'919		8'702'023
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1'795'000	1'810'000	1'810'000	1'866'912						7'281'912
Lusulu (NMC)					30'000	26'000				56'000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6'349'404</b>	<b>8'001'700</b>	<b>8'500'098</b>	<b>9'106'912</b>	<b>7'720'000</b>	<b>7'766'000</b>	<b>7'890'000</b>	<b>6'743'969</b>	<b>4'166'420</b>	<b>66'244'503</b>

In accordance with Action #22 of the OAP, please find in **table 3** updated information on Progress in implementation.

**Table 3: Zimbabwe's known and suspected mined areas and land released during the reporting period January 2021 December 2021.**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 31 Dec 2020	Area known or suspected to contain mines Jan 2021	Area cleared during the year 2021 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount of area reduced during the year 2021 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cancelled during the year 2021	Total area addressed during the year 2021	Additional area from resurveys during 2021	Number of Open and worked on sectors by 31 Dec 2021	Area remaining to be addressed 2022-2025

<b>Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)</b>	Mashonaland Central	78	<b>6,576,690</b>	1,219,532	<b>1,043,149</b>	<b>61,352</b>	<b>2,324,033</b>	<b>182,818</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4,435,475</b>
<b>Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)</b>	Mashonaland East	<b>52</b>	<b>9,751,263</b>	<b>153,252</b>	<b>82,361</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>236,521</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9,521,239</b>
<b>Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)</b>	Masvingo	18	<b>7,196,038</b>	387,117	4,065	5,502,974	-	-	<b>18</b>	<b>1,693,064</b>
<b>NMCU</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>85,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>138,918</b>	
<b>Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)</b>	Masvingo	1	<b>2,437,629</b>	<b>19,749</b>	<b>0</b>	500,000	<b>519,749</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1,917,880</b>
<b>Rusitu to Muzite (NPA)</b>	Manicaland	22	<b>4,611,555</b>	<b>217,658</b>	<b>570,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>788,138</b>	<b>78,349</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,901,766</b>
<b>Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)</b>	Manicaland	10	<b>2,637,513</b>	<b>357,974</b>	<b>1,467,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,825,035</b>	<b>181,070</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>993,548</b>
<b>Lusulu (NMCU)</b>	Matabeleland North	7	<b>905,537</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>7</b>	<b>905,537</b>
<b>Total</b>		191	<b>34,116,225</b>	<b>2,440,425</b>	<b>3,167,116</b>	<b>5,674,052</b>	<b>11,281,59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>448,734</b>	<b>131</b>

\* NMCU was allocated part of APOPO's Cordon Sanitare working from the other end ( Mwenezi River end).

**Table 4. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021**

Mined area location	Organisation	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
		AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	

Musengezi to Mazowe	HALO Trust	<b>21278</b>	Nil	1	UXOs are usually found during EOD call outs outside the known mined areas
Mazowe to Rwenya	MAG	<b>296</b>	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshear)	NMCU	<b>0</b>	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	APOPO	4099	Nil	2	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	NMCU	536	Nil	Nil	Reallocated portion on the APOPO's area
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	<b>154</b>	Nil	Nil	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	<b>630</b>	Nil	Nil	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>26,457</b>	Nil	<b>3</b>	

### Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

EORE and Community Liaison conducted by the operators in their allocated areas in prior years brought a remarkable behaviour change within communities living adjacent to minefields. Similar to 2020, in 2021 limited activities were done as far as RE is concerned due to COVID -19 related restrictions.

EORE is conducted at schools after liaison with school authorities in affected areas. Efforts are being made to fully integrate EORE into the school curriculum as required by (**OAP Action #28**). However, kids who were easily met at schools could not get RE sessions as schools were closed the greater part of the year. The operators had to continue with the house to house approach adopted in 2020 to avoid gatherings while observing WHO guidelines as shown on the pictures below. However, this reduced the number of EORE beneficiaries. While there is behaviour change in the communities living adjacent to mined areas, ERWs continue to pose a serious threat even to those far away from landmine contaminated areas in all the country's provinces. Mostly children are attracted to these mortar bombs

and grenades. They pick and carry them to their play grounds. During playing, they then actuate them. No new victims from tampering with ERWs or mines by the communities were suffered in 2021.

However, the need for context- specific EORE as part of a comprehensive national Risk Education approach still remains the best approach as people always move and change places and Zimbabwe will continue to employ that.

As such, accidents may continue being experienced in the coming years. ZIMAC has been reaching out to all the provinces but the 2020 cases showed that a new strategy based on Action #29 and Action #30 of the OAP has to be formulated to ensure the messages reach every corner of the country. Zimac will continue to work with international and national partners in developing this strategy and welcomes input from international community to assist in implementing the OAP. While clearance is progressing to totally remove the risk in these communities, the organisation will continue to engage the communities to find ways to reduce cattle from straying into the mined areas. In line with Action #29 Zimbabwe is seeking to provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes for all populations at risk tailored to the threat encountered by the population, sensitive to gender and take into consideration the diverse experiences of people in affected communities. However, the environment continues to be restrictive as the nation like other countries continues to be engaged in the fight against the pandemic. Zimbabwe has always had the Army engineers based at provinces who had been ushering risk education to all provinces. However, the target audience was biased to formally mined areas. In order to fulfil action #31 of the OAP, the existing national capacity has to be reviewed and improved.



**HALO Trust CL Officer delivering RE to children at Mukosa Secondary school..**



**Pic 2: NPA CLO conducting a household visit which is integrated with EORE session**



**Pic 3: MAG CL team delivering RE to male community members observing the COVID 19 guidelines.**

**5. Technical Characteristics of Anti-Personnel Mines**

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, recovered or in its jurisdiction.

**6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities**

Not applicable

**7. Victim Assistance**

In Zimbabwe, Victim Assistance falls under the Department of Disabilities Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. Here the landmine victims are not particularized, they are assisted like any others living with disabilities. From time to time the Government provides specific basics for those living with disabilities through this ministry which include

medical care and physical rehabilitation. Programmes are availed from time to time to ensure those living with disabilities are economically and socially not left out. Funding constraints to this ministry inhibits full implementation of rehabilitating mine victims. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre and the operators always bring on record identified victims in remote areas by having them registered by the Department of Disabilities Affairs. The extent or number of victims as well as their location is not exact as the Department of Disability Affairs do not record the disability by cause. The Department managed to ensure inclusion of a few questions on cause of disability during the 2022 census to be held in April. This is expected to give us a better figure of how many victims exist. However, the planned National Landmine Victim Survey which is failing to take off due to lack of funding and of late due to the pandemic related restrictions will be the most ideal exercise for comprehensive data capturing. This will be the foundation of any meaningful victim assistance.

**Data on Landmine Victims.** ZIMAC has recorded 269 landmine/ERW victims in its database. However, the list is not exhaustive and has a lot of information gaps. Neither does it include victims of ERWs in non-landmine contaminated regions. Thus a more comprehensive landmine/ERW victim survey is highly necessary. In 2021, Zimbabwe registered 03 victims all of which were demining accident

### **Mines and ERW Victims 2021**

<b>Ser</b>	<b>Date of injury</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Device Type</b>	<b>Activity at time of injury</b>	<b>Person status and Gender</b>	<b>Status</b>
01	15/05/21	Masvingo- Chiredzi - Ward 13	44	mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
02	18/05/21	Mashonaland Central- Rushinga - Ward 33	29	Mine	Demining	Male deminer	Injured
03	06/08/21	Mashonaland Central- Mt Darwin - Ward 22	36	mine	Demining	–Male Deminer	Injured

**Medical Care.** People who get injured due to anti-personnel mines/ERW and any other accident 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. However, treatment is usually received in time due to the network of clinics around the country. In emergency cases, referrals movement to higher level medical institutions are covered by the Government ambulances.

**Physical rehabilitation.** There are limited rehabilitation centres, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in most rural areas of Zimbabwe (where minefields are). People 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 previous Article 7 reports, HALO Trust has been handy to the identified victims in the remote areas by providing prosthetic limbs locally in their communities courtesy of the USDoS funding. However, no assistance was given 2021.

*Coordination.* Good coordination exist between all those involved in Victim Assistance. However, resource constraints hold back all the efforts.

## **8. Cooperation and Assistance**

Zimbabwe continues to receive assistance from various international donors. It is this cooperation and aid that keeps Zimbabwe hopeful of meeting its obligation to the Convention in the given period. More is required and as such Zimbabwe continues to lobby for increased funding to timely finish the job. In line with Oslo Action Plan, Action #1, Zimbabwe made national financial commitment to the implementation of obligations in 2021 amount to : **USD \$500 000**

In line with OAP #42, a number of State Parties provided assistance to operators accredited to Zimbabwe. These include USA through (US DoS and WRA), Switzerland, Japan, Ireland, the UK, Norway and Sweden and Australia.

During 2021, Zimbabwe in line with Action #44 , Zimbabwe with the help of the ISU held a virtual side event on the side-lines of the Netherlands' 19 MSP where participants and potential donors were encouraged to come on board to assist Zimbabwe achieve its 2025 goal which was under threat from reduced funding.

## **9. The Revised Work Plan for 2021 to 2025**

In 2021, the Zimbabwe programme had five (5) operators namely NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, MAG and APOPO (which just started in January 2021). Zimbabwe employs the demining tools box approach with methodologies including manual clearance, mechanical and MDDs. Details of these are covered on the Revised Work Plan at **ANNEX A**.

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**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE**  
**ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT**  
**DATED 27 APRIL 2022**

**ZIMBABWE`S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2022- 2025**

The Zimbabwe mine action programme is guided by the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) 2018-2025. As mentioned in previous reports, the NSP outlines the mine action activities, output and resources required to finish the job by 2025. Zimbabwe has managed to keep on track with the plans outlined in the NSP on selected goals. A review of the NSP in November 2021 indicated that a steady progress has been maintained on the land release front albeit constrained resources. Also much has been scored on the safe behaviour as well as international and national awareness promotion front. Victim Assistance is yet to be satisfactorily worked on. Funding is the major drawback. The Revised Work Plan 2022-2025 came by basing on the achievements since 2018 and consideration of the remaining work to be done and time available. Zimbabwe maintains its projections of being compliant to the convention by December 2025, though this will depend on availability of resources. In this way, Zimbabwe will continue to update national work plans based on new evidence as well as adjusted milestones, according to Action #20 of the OAP. Zimbabwe is still to come up with a gender and diversity policy for the programme. Presently, the programme, like any other sector in the country is bound by the national policy which seeks giving equal opportunities to both genders and also promoting women to take on roles which have always been dominated by man. There are no barriers to gender balanced participation in mine action. There are female deminer within the international demining NGOs as well as ladies in management role within the entire Zimbabwe Mine Action programme. In pursuance of **Action #3 of the OAP**, women are being encouraged to fully participate in the programme and all mine action data is aggregated to women, girls, boys, and men. This ensures that the needs and perspectives of the respective aggregate

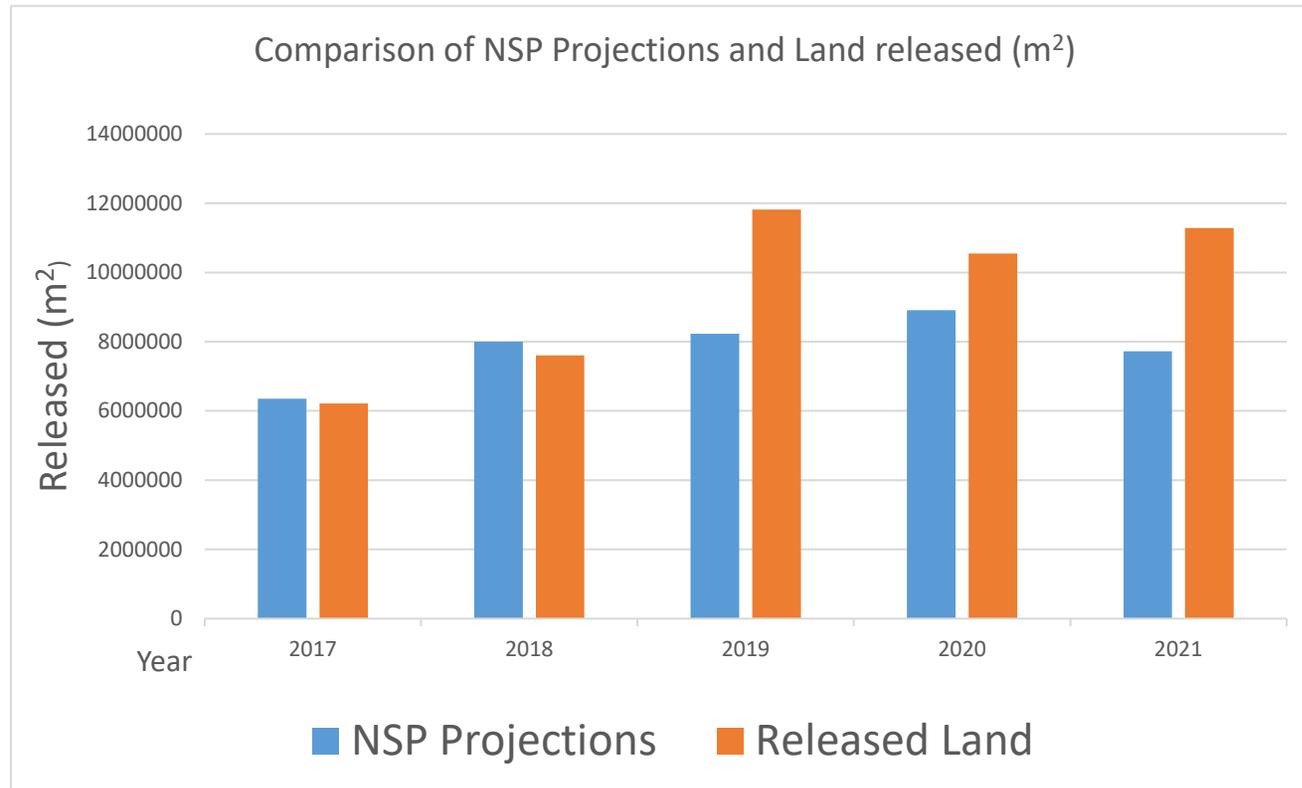
groups are considered. Zimbabwe has had women representation in the Convention meetings specifically on the victim assistance area.

### **Survey and Clearance**

Zimbabwe's clearance and survey work are done in accordance with IMAS and the ZNMAS. The revision of the ZNMAS had been planned for 2021, however, this did not happen due to a number of challenges. Plans are underway to have this done in 2022 as per **Action #5 of the OAP**. The **graph** below shows the NSP targets against the actual released figures for the four years worked so far as from the time Zimbabwe was granted the eight year extension period (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). According to the NSP, Zimbabwe was envisaged to have released **33 328 710 m<sup>2</sup>** by 31 December 2021. This was surpassed, releasing a **47, 462,504 m<sup>2</sup>** which is 42% more. The programme managed to surpass its target due to an efficient and cost-effective land release approach by operators where the bigger area of the contaminated land was released through reduction. The remaining contamination by 31 Dec 2021 which according to the NSP was envisaged to be **26 459 535 m<sup>2</sup>** came out to be **23,507,427 m<sup>2</sup>**. Even though some polygons became bigger during resurveys, the annual release which is always above the targets) compensated for all additional square metres thus keeping the remaining contamination graph under the targeted.

Mechanical assets introduced in 2016 have been useful in tackling deeply buried mines on hard ground as well as areas with highly mineralised soils. Without the assets, full excavation using detectors would have taken away the 2025 landmine free Zimbabwe's hope. Currently Zimbabwe programme has three (3) mechanical demining teams, two at HALO Trust and one at NMCU. MAG is still exploring the possibility of bringing in a team. On the other hand, the Manual Detection Dogs have

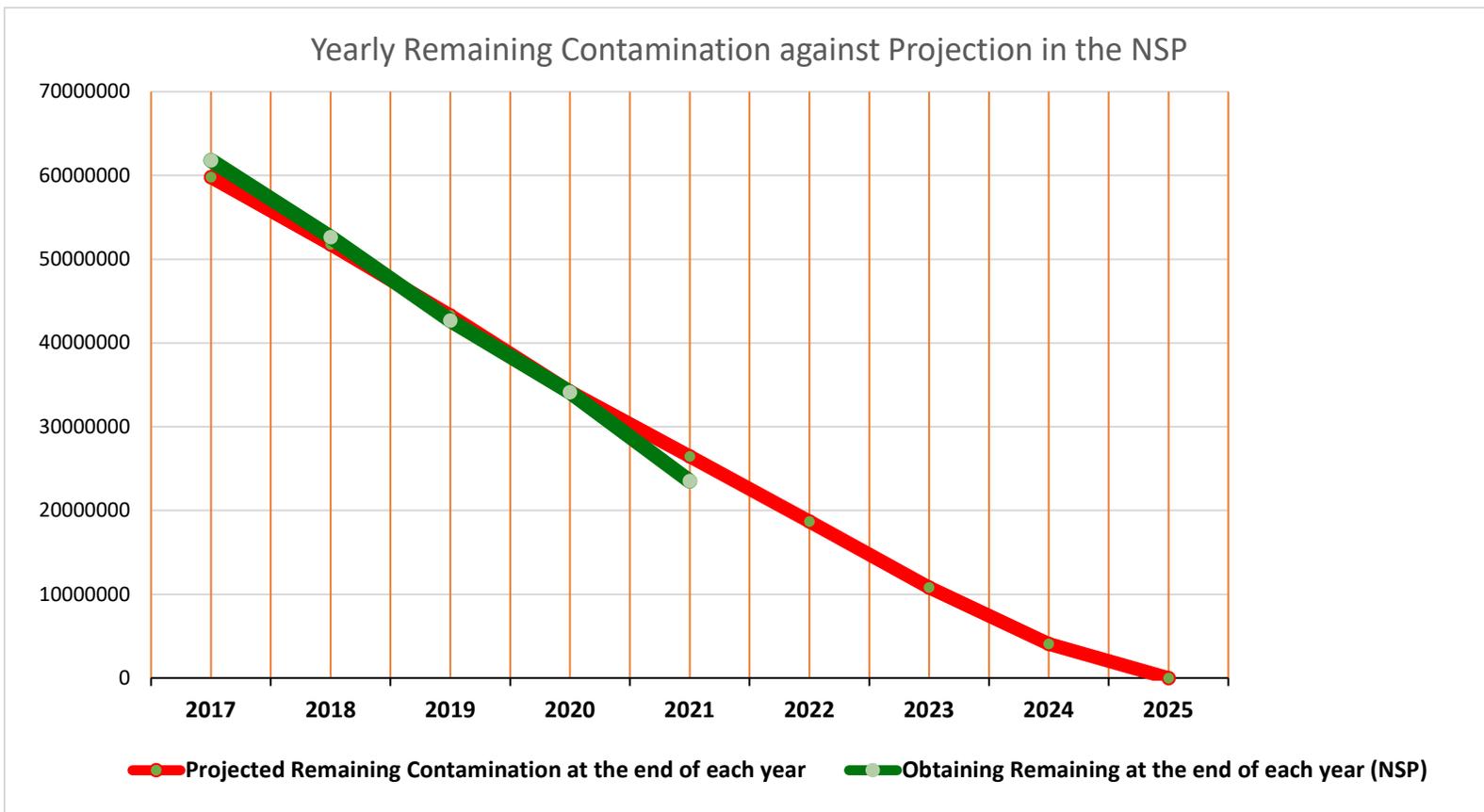
been instrumental in quickening technical survey and enabling fast deployment of manual deminers to mine lanes. The programme has one MDD team at NPA. Plans are underway to add another team once funding is secured.



**Remaining Contamination**

The remaining contamination as of 31 December 2021 was **23,507,427m<sup>2</sup> (23,5km<sup>2</sup>)** which is approximately **38%** of the contamination at the start of the extension period (that is **61,793, 990 m<sup>2</sup>** in Jan 2018). While **38%** of contamination remain, Zimbabwe still have **50%** of the extension period. Thus Zimbabwe still remain optimistic to be landmine free by December

2025. The starting of APOPO did not bring the anticipated increase in annual release figures due to the countering effect of the reduction in capacity by other organisation as a result of reduced funding by one of the largest funders. Furthermore, figures for reduction through TS are likely to fall as the remaining polygons are narrow. As highlighted on the graph below, Zimbabwe is technically still on track to meet its deadline. However, this is subject to continued funding by the donors. Zimbabwe’s efforts to maintain current donors and attract new ones include ensuring transparent reporting of the progress so far and the funding requirement to complete the job. Zimbabwe continues to use international meetings platform to update on this progress and call for assistance to ensure the programme is successful as per the plan. This is in line with Action #42 and #43. Furthermore, efforts are underway to approach new potential donors to join the programme.



ZIMAC plans to address the remaining contamination as shown on **Table A1 page A-21**. The information below highlights each remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), the organisation working on it, its capacity as well as projections.

a. Musengezi to Mazowe Stretch (HALO Trust).

Figure 1



**Activities and Milestones for 2021.** A notable achievement in 2021 was the total completion of Mt Darwin District. This meant that all the capacity was now to be moved to Rushinga District. The remaining contamination of this area came down to **4,435,475 m<sup>2</sup>** by 31 Dec 2021. This was after releasing a total of **2,324,033 m<sup>2</sup>** against a target of **1,700,000m<sup>2</sup>** that is **136.7%** achievement. Land released by clearance amounted to **1,219,532 m<sup>2</sup>** which is **52.5 %** of all land released. This is almost equal to the 2020 release by clearance figure which was 1,155,768 m<sup>2</sup>. This shows an improved efficiency given that the capacity dropped by 3 teams mid-2021. Release by reduction amounted to 44.9 % or 1,043,149 square metres while by cancellation was 2.6 % measuring 61,352 square metres. Pre-clearance resurveys resulted in addition of **182,818m<sup>2</sup>** to the polygons during the year. This is far less than the 2020 figure of **1,246,536 m<sup>2</sup>**.

Despite the COVID 19 restricted environment, in 2021, the HALO Trust managed to reach out to **4559** people during the **38** EORE sessions conducted in the communities close to their task areas. This is less than the thirty-eight (38) sessions of 2020 which reached out to 7,561 people. This was due to the COVID 19 situation.

**2020 EORE Statistics**

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
1893	363	1976	327	7,561

Mashonaland Central Province continue to witness a positive behavioural change in the communities close to mined areas evidenced by absence of civilian mine accidents in 2021. However, over 20 cattle were hit by landmines after straying into the minefields in this area. While clearance is progressing to totally remove the risk in these communities, the organisation will continue to engage the communities to find ways to reduce cattle from straying into the mined areas. In line with Action #29 Zimbabwe is seeking to provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes for all populations at risk tailored to the threat encountered by the population, sensitive to gender and take into consideration the diverse experiences of people in affected communities. Risk education will also cover communities infested by other explosive ordnances left during the war to keep the people well informed. The target is to reach out to 5000 people including those living in ERW infested areas far from the mined areas.

**Capacity.** Similar to 2020, the organisation was again affected by the COVID 19’s second wave in early 2021 though at low levels. Though demining was considered an essential service the guidelines could not accommodate 100% deployment. HALO Trust spent January and February 2021 with less than 50% capacity. However, in March 2021 the organisation managed to deploy all its 32 teams and two mechanical teams. After losing some funding mid-2021, the HALO Trust remained with a capacity of thirty (30) manual demining teams and two (02) mechanical teams. This capacity may reduce come June 2022 as of one of their largest donors (FCDO) has not come clear as to continue funding although at reduced levels. Efforts are underway to maintain capacity by possibly securing other donors. It is commendable that the HALO Trust has maintained its annual production for the past years.

**2022 Deployment and projections.** The remaining area of **4,435,475 m<sup>2</sup>** is envisaged to be released as shown on the table below if the 2025 goal is to be a reality. HALO Trust is projected to address at least **1,400,000m<sup>2</sup>** in 2022. The projection has been set lower than their previous years achievements considering the anticipated reduction in funding in the second quarter of the year. Furthermore the organisation is set to be allocated part of the area in Mashonaland East which was under MAG. This is because the area has been lagging behind and MAG alone cannot complete it by 2025. The total area reallocated to the organisation will be reported in the next update.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2022-2025**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,300,000	335,475	<b>4,435,475</b>	<b>Some capacity will be transferred to Mashonaland East</b>
Funding Rquired (Mln USD)	5.22	5.22	4.85	0.8	<b>16.09</b>	<b>Current funding is below the requirement</b>

**Funding.** HALO Trust continued receiving funding from the FCDO (though mid-2021 saw the funding reduced), Irish Aid, United States Department of State (US DoS), Japanese Government, World Without Mines (WWM), Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD) and the Oak Foundation. There are high hopes of maintaining most of these in 2021 except for FCDO who are

likely to withdraw or reduce funding mid-2022. HALO Trust needs more funding to increase its current capacity and be able to meet its 2025 deadline in Mashonaland Central as well as the area to be allocated from Mashonaland East. Funds permitting, an additional mechanical team and more manual teams could be very important to achieving the set goals.

**b. Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield Sector (MAG)**

**Figure 2**



**Activities and Milestones.** MAG’s 2021 target was to release **1,200,000m<sup>2</sup>**. Like previous years, the organisation’s achievement fell far short of the target. The total area released amounted to **236,521 m<sup>2</sup>**. This is even lower than the 2020 release figure of **418,004 m<sup>2</sup>**. The contamination level on this stretch as at 31 December 2020 stood at **9,751,263 m<sup>2</sup>**. MAG has been instrumental in changing the behaviour of the communities living close to this stretch. There has been reduction of new victim numbers due to the educative CL they conduct to the locals. Like all the other organisations, MAG conducts EORE and CL within the communities living close to their work

area in the Nyamapanda area. The organisation has also become useful to the locals who used to risk their limb to retrieve cattle hit by mines in the minefields.

**Capacity.** MAG has failed to secure funding for expansion as had been envisaged. The organisation continued its work with 3 manual teams in 2021. MAG is optimistic that 2022 may bring in some expansion for them to be able to meet their targets. Seeing the lagging behind of this area, ZIMAC has moved in to re apportion some of their area to other organisations specifically NPA who are expected to finish earlier than 2025 and also HALO Trust. This is meant to ensure that all the mined areas will be completed come 2025. The area to be re-allocated will be reported end of 2022 after the process has been completed.

**2022 Deployment and Projections.** The 2022 operations commenced in January with three (3) manual demining teams. MAG is projected to release **800,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2022 to remain with **8,721,239m<sup>2</sup>** by December 2021. This is an ambitious target given the organisation’s past performance at this unchanged capacity. However, the organisation is very optimistic of securing some more funding during the year. Also a promising improved COVID 19 environment may also bring improved output.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2022-2025**

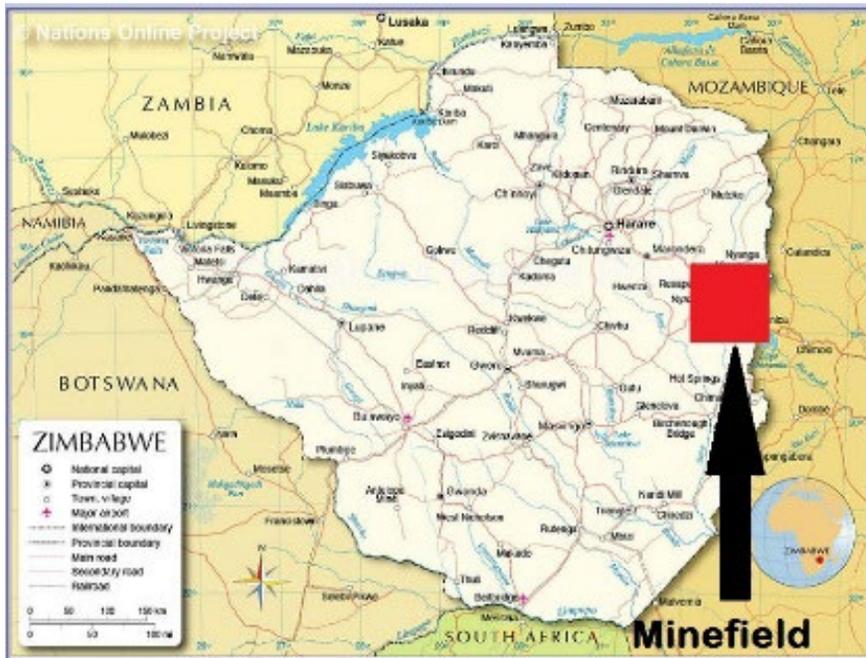
Minefield	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG) m <sup>2</sup> to be released annually	800,000	1,835,653	3,400,000	4,284,786	<b>9,521,239</b>	<b>In case funding is not secured, capacity will be brought from other organisations who would have completed their allocated areas and still have funding. This is envisaged to begin in 2023</b>
Funding required (mln USD)	1.3	2.8	5	6.5	<b>15.6</b>	

**NOTE:** At the current capacity, MAG can only release **1,200,000 m<sup>2</sup>** by 2025. As such, for this stretch to be completed, the current capacity has to be increased. Capacity from NPA and HALO Trust who are envisaged to complete a little earlier will be transferred to this minefield to ensure it is done by 2025.

**Funding.** For 2020 and 2021, MAG operations in Zimbabwe were and are funded by FCDO and SIDA. The loss of capacity which is expected upon the withdrawal of FCDO has already been averted by the expected funding from the Netherlands Government. The organisation will require funding as shown on the table above if it is to complete the allocated area by 2025. Current funding levels cannot sustain this, as such more funding is required to ensure success come 2025.

**c. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield (NPA)**

**Figure 3**



**Activities and Milestones.** The Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) was assigned to clear Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield and Rusitu to Muzite minefield in Manicaland Province. The organisation’s 2021 target was to release **1,300,000 m<sup>2</sup>** on the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield. This was surpassed releasing **1,825,035 m<sup>2</sup>** that is 140 %. A total of **630 AP mines** were recovered on this stretch in 2021. The remaining contamination on this minefield as at 31 December 2021 stood at **993,548m<sup>2</sup>**. Albeit the COVID environment NPA CL teams in conjunction with the Provincial Army Engineers managed to reach out to over **1654** people in **43** sessions disaggregated as shown on the table below. These EORE sessions covered the whole province including areas affected by other EOs.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
468	349	429	408	1654

**Capacity.** NPA lost some capacity early 2021 due to the loss of FCDO funding. The organisation reduced from 8 to 5 manual demining teams and one MDD team which was being rotated on the two minefields (Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill and the Rusitu to Muzite stretches). They have maintained the same capacity into 2022 though there are plans to add one team back. When capacity was lost the organisation had all teams deployed on this minefield while operations on the Rusitu to Muzite were totally stopped. COVID 19 outbreaks at times resulted in total closure of camps. Currently the organisation is set to complete this minefield by June 2022 and move on to the Rusitu to Muzite Minefield. With the current capacity, NPA is expected to fulfil its targets as shown on the projections below. On completion of its allocated areas, NPA’s capacity is set to be transferred to Mashonaland East where MAG is working. As such funding levels need to be maintained up to 2025.

**2022 Plans and Projections** The previously set projection of completing this stretch by 2022 is being achieved as NPA is set to complete the remaining area of 993,548 by May 2022. All the capacity will then be concentrated on the Rusitu to Muzite Minefield while conducting surveys on the reallocated stretch in Mashonaland East (Nyamapanda to Nyahuku area which is part of MAG’s area). NPA will continue using both the manual teams and the MDDs. Funds permitting NPA may increase its MDD capacity as well as adding more manual teams to contribute more on the overall completion of the job by 2025.

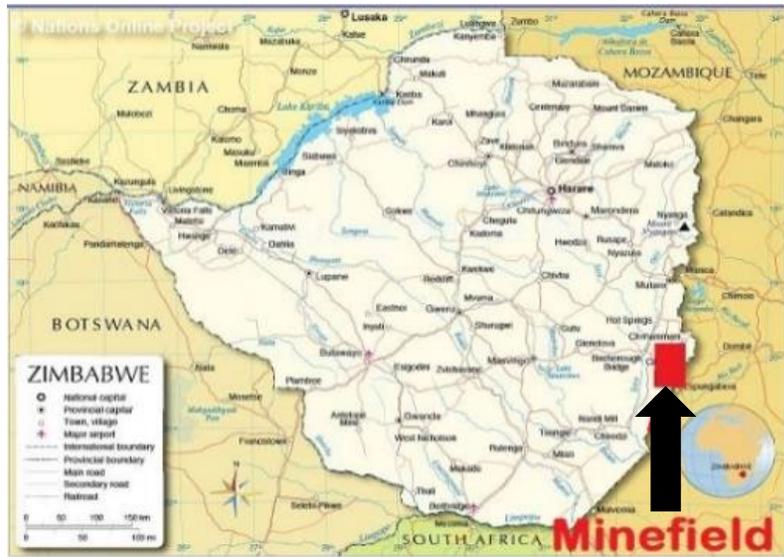
**Land Release Projections (m<sup>2</sup>) 2022-2025**

Minefield	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Mutasa District(NPA)	993,548				<b>993,548</b>	Capacity will be transferred to Chipinge District and later to Mashonaland East
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	1.85				<b>1.85</b>	

**Funding.** NPA’s 2021 operations were funded by the NMFA. The NMFA funding is guaranteed up to 2025. Efforts are being made to secure more funding from other donors.

**d. Rusitu to Muzite Mission Minefield (NPA)**

**Figure 4**



**Activities and Milestone.** During 2021, NPA released **788,138 m<sup>2</sup>** from this minefield. This was 56% of the 1,400,000 target. This was due to the loss of FCDO funding as such operations on this stretch were suspended in June 2021. Despite failing to meet the 2021 target, the organisation overall goal of completing this stretch by 2023 is still within reach. The remaining contamination on this minefield stretch by 31 December 2021 was **3,901,766 m<sup>2</sup>**. The NPA's MDD team has contributed a lot to the organisation's overall land release.

**Capacity.** As highlighted above, NPA has 5 manual teams and 1 MDD team. All this will be concentrated on this stretch from June 2022 going forward. A team will be dispatched to Mashonaland East later during the year. Furthermore, the organisations has one EORE/CL team which educate communities staying close to both minefields on the dangers of landmines.

**2022 Plans and Projections** NPA is projected to release **1,400,000 m<sup>2</sup>** on this minefield in 2022 to remain with **2,401,766 m<sup>2</sup>** by 31 December 2022. This remaining contamination will be completed in 2023 if current funding levels remain the same or is increased. The organisation is expected to start sending teams to Mashonaland East by end of 2022. All its capacity will be in Mashonaland East by end of 2023.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2020-2025**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,500,000	2,401,766			<b>3,901,766</b>	The 2023 output is expected to be high as all the organisation's capacity will be concentrated on this minefield
Fundind requirement	2	2.5			<b>4.5</b>	Funding after completion of this segment will be required to maintain the capacity which will be utilised in Mashonaland East

e. Mwenezi to Sango Border Post Minefield (Reinforced Ploughshare Minefield) (NMCU)

Figure 5



**Activities and Milestone.** The NMCU has been working on the reinforced ploughshare minefield of this stretch for the past years. In 2021 a total of **519,749 m<sup>2</sup>** were released on this stretch to remain with **1,917,880 m<sup>2</sup>**. As highlighted in the previous report, the reduction figures dwindled in 2021 as tighter polygon remain. In 2021, the unit was re-allocated a portion of the Cordon Sanitare minefield which was initially APOPO’s area which required urgent clearance than the remaining part of the reinforced ploughshare minefield. The Unit managed to release a total of **85,143 m<sup>2</sup>** on this portion. The unit is set to continue working on the prioritised cordon portion and also complete the reinforced ploughshare. The NMCU conducted limited EORE to communities close to its work areas. The COVID environment continued hampering works on this important pillar

**Capacity.** The NMCU has fifteen (15) manual demining teams (150 deminers) and one mechanical team. The mech team is only used on ground preparation.

**2022 Deployment and Projections.** NMCU’s demining calendar starts March to December. As such the Unit deployed its 15 teams and the mechanical team on this minefield on 1 April 2022. The Unit is expected to release all the **138,918 m<sup>2</sup>** on the priority cordon task and possibly move back to the remaining **1,917,880 m<sup>2</sup>** portion on the reinforced ploughshare minefield. Completion of these areas will see the unit’s capacity being utilised on other areas lagging behind.

**Funding.** The Ministry of Defence continue to cover the deployment and human resource costs through the normal Army channels. The NMCU is wholly funded by the Government through a dedicated annual vote in the national budget. This funding is guaranteed at current level until clearance is complete. Chances are there for improved funding once the economy improves. However, any other funding is welcome.

### Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2022-2025

Minefield	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Mwenezi River to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	900,000	1,017,880			<b>1,917,880</b>	On completion capacity will be moved to elsewhere
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (Cordon Sanitare)	138,918				<b>138,918</b>	
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	0.8	1	0.5	0.5	<b>2.8</b>	Funding is required even after completing these areas to maintain the capacity to be transferred to other areas. Funding requirement for 2023 is higher to be able to replace the old detectors

f. Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River Minefield (Cordon Sanitaire Minefield) (APOPO)

Figure 6



**Activities and Milestone** APOPO managed to secure funding for its operations on this minefield late 2020. The organisation conducted its initial training and deployment in November and December 2020. The actual clearance only started in January 2021. During its first operational year, the organisation managed to release a total of **5,502,974 m<sup>2</sup>** with **5,111,792 m<sup>2</sup>** being cancellation during resurveys. The remaining area on the allocated stretch was **1,693,064 m<sup>2</sup>** by 31 Dec 2021.

**Capacity.** The Organisation started with a capacity of four teams of **09** deminers each. Of these **08** were females that is **21 %**. In mid 2021, a further **13** deminers were added to the team. Currently, the organisation has **49** Deminers which is **05** Teams.

**2022 Deployment and Projections.** Having completed the survey, the organisation's 2022 release figure is set to be lower. Since only **387,117 m<sup>2</sup>** was released by clearance in 2021, the 2022 target was set at **500,000 m<sup>2</sup>**. The remaining contamination will be dealt with

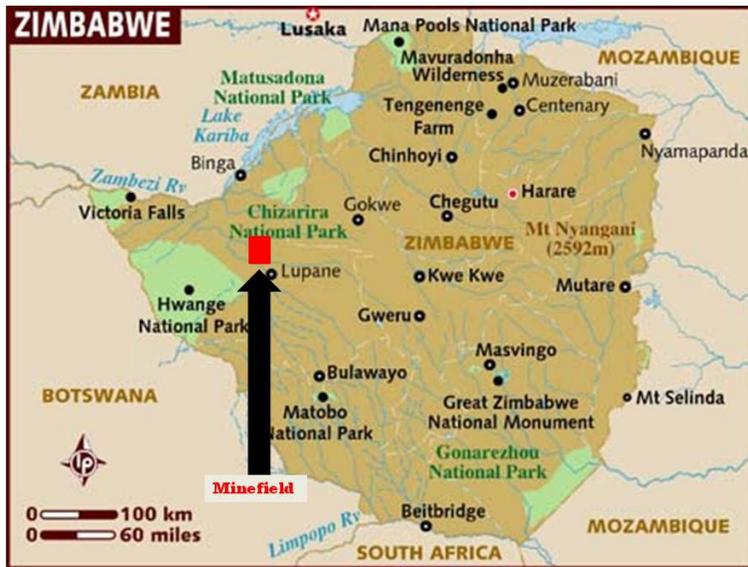
in the remaining extension years as shown on the table below. The capacity of the NMCU may further help ensure this stretch is completed before 2025.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2022-2025**

Minefield	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	500,000	590,000	503,064	100,000	<b>1,693,064 m<sup>2</sup></b>	NMCU may transfer their capacity to this stretch once they finish their allocated areas
Funding Requirement (MIn USD)	3	3	3	0.5	<b>9.5</b>	

**g. Lusulu Minefield Reinforced Ploughshare (NMCU)**

Figure 7



In 2021, the NMCU failed to deploy on this minefield as had been planned due to the COVID 19 outbreak and other logistical challenges. As such the remaining contamination still stands at **905,537 m<sup>2</sup>**. NMCU’s capacity on this minefield is set to increase in 2023 as the Unit would have completed the Sango Border to Mwenezi River Minefield.

**2022 Deployment and Projections.** Plans are now at an advanced stage for work on this Minefield to commence by April 2022. NMCU is expected to release **305,537 m<sup>2</sup>** of the reinforced ploughshare minefield by 31 December 2021. It is expected that total clearance will be completed in December 2024.

**Funding** Like any other area being worked by the NMCU, work on this minefield is funded by the Government through the normal Army channels.

### **Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2021-2025**

Minefield	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
<sup>5</sup> Lusulu (NMCU)	100,000	300,000	505,537		<b>905,537 m<sup>2</sup></b>	
Funding requirement (Mln USD)						Funding requirement is included in the above NMCU projections table.

### **ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE (ZIMAC)**

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre continues to improve on its day to day coordination of the programme. The Government of Zimbabwe gives the Centre all the support it requires. ZIMAC appreciates the input from GICHD in capacitating the Centre’s human resource through various training courses as well as strategy workshops. The Centre’s Information Management Department maintains a clear record of where the programme came from, where it is and the probable future in terms of statistical data. ZIMAC has a robust Quality Management system as well as EORE capacity. From time to time the Centre has supported the NMCU and all the operators on

EORE sessions. The Centre cordially works with the Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service labour and Social Welfare on victim assistance.

### **Projected activities for 2022 to 2025.**

- **Resource Mobilization.** ZIMAC and local Mine Action Stakeholders with assistance from GICHD came up with a Communication and Resource Mobilisation Strategy document which was approved by Government in 2019. The Strategy's launch failed in 2020 and 2021 hope the improved COVID 19 environment will allow this to take place in 2022. Plans are underway to launch the document once the situation allows. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue to fund demining operations by NMCU. In order to meet the 2025 goal, funding support for HALO Trust, MAG, NPA and APOPO from the international community will be solicited at any availed opportunity. Zimbabwe welcomes any assistance from the international Mine Action stakeholders in resource mobilization efforts.
- **Review of the Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards** The ZNMAS need to be updated to be kept in line with the new IMAS developments. As such ZIMAC with the assistance of the accredited operators plans to review the ZNMAS in 2022.
- **Review of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan.** With the assistance of the GICHD as well as full participation of all national stakeholders, the Centre managed to review the National Strategic Plan and accounted for the successes and misses. From the review, it was noted that the programme is still on track as per the strategic plans. The reviewed document will be published once approved by the relevant government authorities.

### **Risks and Assumptions**

Zimbabwe programme has limited risks beside natural phenomenon. The previous and still running world challenge of COVID 19 greatly affected the possibility of finishing the job earlier. However, if the pandemic is to go now, achieving the 2025 goal is still a real possibility. Over the remaining extension period, the following factors still remain possible risks that may affect the targets as well as the ultimate goal of completion by 2025:

- **The Prevailing COVID 19 pandemic Situation.**

The COVID 19 pandemic has affected the programme both on the funding side and operationally. The priority for most donors shifted to the fight against the pandemic as such funding towards mine action has been marginally reduced. The 2020 and 2021 demining calendars were impacted by the pandemic. However, hopes are high that the 2022 situation is much improved.

- **Heavy rains and flooding.** Zimbabwe generally experiences sporadic floods during summer from November to March. During this time of the year, demining activities may be suspended or conducted at a slow pace depending on the rainfall intensity. This may result in partially affecting the stated deadlines of the extension period. It has to be noted that most of the mined areas are low lying and prone to flooding and storms. However, the operators are guaranteed of good working environment during the winter and spring time.

- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme requires up to **USD \$51.34** million to complete the job at a rate of about **US\$14 million** per year. ZIMAC and NAMAAZ continue to engage the international community to seek assistance for the programme. The Government will continue funding the two institutions ZIMAC and NMCU at possible levels given the prevailing economic situation. Much of the funding is expected to come from the donor community through the operating partners. This then means the plans for clearance of the mined areas in Zimbabwe will depend on the continued funding from the international community. For the budget projections, **refer to Table A2.**

- **Overall Economic/ Political Climate.** The economy has been going through hard times though there are some indicators of improvement. The under performance of the economy affect the operations of NMCU and ZIMAC who are wholly funded by the Government. The Government of Zimbabwe has always prioritised demining operations albeit the prevailing economic environment. The prevailing political climate is positive to the programme and is likely to remain the same for the foreseeable future. Zimbabwe continues to encourage all willing partners to keep on assisting the programme which is purely humanitarian with no link to the politics of the day.

**TABLE A1: REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2022 TO 2025**

SERIAL	MINEFIELD	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	REMARKS
01	Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,300,000	335,475	<b>4,435,475</b>	
02	Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	800,000	1,835,653	1,600,000	1,615,610	<b>9,521,239</b>	NPA will move to the MAG area. Correct figures will be available after their survey
	Nyamapanda to Mazowe Ploughshare (NPA)			1,800,000	1,869,976		
03	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (NMCU)	900,000	1,017,880			<b>1,917,880</b>	On completion capacity will be moved to Lusulu and APOPO area and later to other minefields
04	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) NMCU	138,918				<b>138,918</b>	
05	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	500,000	590,000	503,064	100,000	<b>1,693,064</b>	
06	Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,500,000	2,401,766			<b>3,901,766</b>	
07	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	993,548				<b>993,548</b>	
08	Lusulu (NMCU)	100,000	300,000	505,537		<b>905,537</b>	
09	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,332,466</b>	<b>7,545,299</b>	<b>5,708,601</b>	<b>3,921,061</b>	<b>23,507,427</b>	

**TABLE A2: REVISED FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2022 TO 2025**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>2022 US\$m</b>	<b>2023 US\$m</b>	<b>2024 US\$m</b>	<b>2025 US\$m</b>	<b>Total US\$m</b>
(a)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
APOPO	3	3	3	0.5	<b>9.5</b>
HALO	5.22	5.22	4.85	0.8	<b>16.09</b>
MAG	1.3	2.8	5	6.5	<b>15.6</b>
NPA	3.85	2.5			<b>6.35</b>
NMCU	0.8	1	0.5	0.5	<b>2.8</b>
ZIMAC	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>51.34</b>

**NOTE:** *The grand total on the above table is US\$51 340 000-00. The availability of this funding determines the ability of the programme to complete clearance by 2025.*

Name of Focal Point: COL MB NCUBE Director ZIMAC  
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**VICTIM ASSISTANCE  
CHECKLIST**

**2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan**

**VII. Victim assistance**

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes?	X		-the recently adopted national disability policy by Cabinet recognises the inherent dignity and worth of all human beings paying special attention to rights of persons with disabilities.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?			-There is need for comprehensive awareness raising campaigns amongst stakeholders and a collaborative

			and well coordinated approach in implementing programmes to improve the welfare of mine victims -advocacy
> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?	X		All programming is informed by, goal 4( equal and accessible education); goal 8 (promote inclusive employment), goal 10 (political inclusion); goal 11,(accessible cities) goal 17, (data collection and monitoring)
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	X		
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			

**Action #33** Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks?	X		Department of Disability Affairs which falls under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
> If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs?			The Department of Disability Affairs plays a coordinating role amongst ministries, NGOs and landmine survivors
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	X		Government is in the processing of introducing Disability Focal persons in all the Ministries and meetings to that effect are ongoing

> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?	X		Mine Action National Strategic Plan 2018-2025
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators?	X		Goal 3 of the strategy clearly indicate objectives aimed at providing social protection services to mine victims as soon as they are identified.
> Does the plan include all six pillars <sup>1</sup> of victim assistance?	X		
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?			Was supposed to be reviewed in May 2020 unfortunately this was not possible due to the restrictions on Covid-19 pandemic.
> If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal?	X		
> Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan?	X		Desk review, databases and reports are mechanisms employed in monitoring the implementation of the plan.
> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	X		The monitoring mechanism involve relevant actors but unfortunately Zimbabwe is yet to mobilise mine victims to establish Associations and Organisations in advocating for their rights and welfare.
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?	X		Updates on activities are provided in the quarterly meetings that are held with all relevant stakeholders.
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?	X		Not only for mine victims but for all persons with disabilities. However, since circumstances constantly changes due to unforeseen circumstances like disasters, a continuous assessment is recommended.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of 'built environment' <sup>2</sup> ?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to develop a standard to ensure 'built environment' such as hospitals, schools, public parks, swimming pools, places of worships, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities?			The Ministry responsible for local Government is coming up with a policy which ensures universal design.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems <sup>3</sup> ?		X	

<sup>1</sup> The six pillars of victim assistance are data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support; social and economic inclusion; and laws and policies.

<sup>2</sup> Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

<sup>3</sup> "Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing health care." - World Report on Disability, WHO

<p>&gt; If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?</p>			<p>The Ministry responsible for transport should make sure that transport and roads are accessible to all persons with disabilities.</p>
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**Action #34** Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
<p>&gt; Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?</p>	X		<p>Victims of mines are included in all social protection services.</p>
<p>&gt; If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes?</p>			-
<p>&gt; Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting related to health, disability and social protection?</p>	X		<p>The Disability Affairs Department coordinates all programmes pertaining to the welfare of persons with disabilities including mine victims.</p>
<p>&gt; Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development, disaster management, and so on?</p>	X		<p>The responsibilities are outlined in the National Strategic Document, Disabled Persons Act and the National Disability Policy.</p>
<p>&gt; If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?</p>			-
<p>&gt; Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?</p>		X	<p>The quota was approved in the National Disability Policy and was also proposed in the Persons with Disabilities Bill which is currently under review.</p>
<p>&gt; If yes, has this measure been successful?</p>			<p>It was adopted in the National Disability Policy and still pending in the Persons with Disabilities Bill.</p>

> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		X	
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			-Zimbabwe is in the process of aligning legislation to its New Constitution as well as International and Regional statutes and conventions.
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	X		Disability legislation is being aligned to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**Action #35** Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?	X		Data is collected at District level where the survivors register for various social protection assistance
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?	X		There is however need to consolidate and harmonise the data from various provinces
> If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.?			The Data is used to inform policy and programming but there is still need for the data to be made available and accessible to all relevant stakeholders without any challenges.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions?			
> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?		X	-
> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?			-
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			The Government is in the process of compiling a database for all Persons with Disabilities.

> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?	x		The Department of Disability Affairs has a database of persons with disabilities receiving social protection services within their Ministries, however there is need for a more comprehensive survey.  A Living Conditions Survey was carried out in 2013 and it outlines the living conditions, needs and challenges of Persons with Disabilities but there is now need for another survey to be conducted.
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?			However ZIMAC has a database of all known mine victims.
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			Need to compile a database

**Action #36** Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW?	X		The demining organisations provide assistance. Before their coming, the local Red Cross first aiders had no much knowledge of mines and and trauma training
> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?	x		Yes Demining Organisations have all the equipment
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	x		The Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe trains community based health Care and First Aiders in all communities
> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	x		Yes but at minimum 100 km
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?			Government Ambulance system covers all districts of the country

> Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health?	X		
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes?			
> What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care?			there is need to further equip ward and district clinics in affected areas with the necessary equipment, personnel as well as capacity

**Action #37** Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there an accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country?	X		There are 2 separate Directories for Government Ministries and Non-Governmental Organisations
> If yes, is it shared with landmine survivors, affected families and persons with disabilities including with those living in remote areas as well as mine action operators?			-it is accessible in District Social Welfare Offices but there is however need to update it and share with all relevant stakeholders.
> If no, who will compile a directory and by when?			
> Is there an established mechanism among service providers to facilitate referrals to services?	X		There is a referral system for all social protection services which is most efficient in Districts.
> If no, what will have to be done to establish a mechanism or agreement?			
> Is there a referral system in place to support persons with disabilities including mine survivors access the services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in mine affected regions?	X		First local clinics, referred to District, Provincial and National where necessary.

**Action #38** Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation

service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.<sup>4</sup>

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there health care available in affected locations in the country?	X		There are clinics and hospitals in every District in the country
> Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?	X		Yes all health services are designed to cater for all persons without discrimination on the bases of gender, ethnicity or disability.
> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	X		Persons with Disabilities access the same services as other members of the society and where necessary, referrals are made to general hospitals with specialist services.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?			-
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?	X		Cases which require Specialists are referred to any of the five (5) Central Hospitals in the country
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?			-

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?	X		The Ministry of Health and Child Care and the Department of Disability Affairs facilitate rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including purchasing of assistive devices.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			

<sup>4</sup> Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		There are Rehabilitation Centres in all Districts but they have limited raw materials due to resource constraints.
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			-
> Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?		X	
> If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			There is need for outreach programmes where services are brought to the people.
> Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?		x	
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			There is need to train more specialists to work in hard to reach areas.
> Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	X		Rehabilitation services are prioritised by the Government of Zimbabwe, as such efforts are being made to have them in every rehabilitation centre.
> If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			-
> Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?	X		To a limited extent
> Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	X		

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is professional psychological support by psychiatrist, psychologist or psychotherapists available to mine survivors, affected families and communities?	X		Those who require such services are referred to Provincial or National level where necessary through medical channels.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mental health policy?	X		Zimbabwe Mental Health Policy
> If yes, is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims?	X		The policy is now due for review

> If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there peer to peer support available including in remote mine affected areas?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy?			There is need to facilitate Associations and Organisations of and for mine victims.
> Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors?			Engagement with ZIMSTATS for training of Enumerators and data collectors
> Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		Inclusive trainings are ongoing
> If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum?			-

**Action #39** Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others?	X		Social protection services are administered to all in need.
> If no, what steps could be taken to ensure the equalisation of opportunities to access services?			-
> Is there social protection support available for the most vulnerable individuals with disabilities including mine victims?	X		Social Protection safety nets are in place
> If no, what measures could be taken to support them?			-
> Do national, regional and local development and poverty reduction policies, budgets and programmes include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		There is a special budgetary allocation for Disability Programming across all social protection services

> If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors?			-
> Is there a vocational training programme available to enable persons with disabilities including mine survivors adapt/learn employment/income-generating skills?	X		Payment of vocational training fees is done by Government for Persons with Disabilities at private and public rehabilitation centres.
> If no, what steps could be taken to create/expand vocational training and capacity building programmes?			-
> Do child survivors and other children with disabilities in mine affected communities have equal access to educational opportunities in their communities?	X		10% of BEAM funds are reserved for children with disabilities but there is need for appropriate teaching materials and more special needs teachers.
> If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools?			-
> Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres?	X		There is a commemoration day for Persons with Disabilities held each year and various outreach programmes that are conducted at community level
> Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible?	X		All new buildings including schools cater for people with disabilities.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is gender, age and disability and diversity considered in relevant socio-economic policies and programmes?	X		

**Action #40** Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy in place?	X		

> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		The response plan caters for all cross cutting issues including gender and disability
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			-
> Are vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities including mine survivors in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters trained in the basics of mitigation and rescue?	X		There is Civil Protection Unit which establishes Emergency Response Preparedness Communities. Persons with Disabilities are represented in these Committees
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?		-	
> Are there emergency response facilities available in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		

**Action #41** Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans?	X		Organisations and Associations are recognised by Government through the Disabled Persons Act which is currently been amended to match with current trends and the National Disability Policy
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			-
> Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings?		X	Due to financial constraints, they are represented by an official from the Department of Disability Affairs .
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			Facilitate establishment of organisations for mine victims
> Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities?	X		The National Disability Board represents all Persons with Disabilities regardless of the cause of disability
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas?	X		Existence of registers of mine victims at Ward and District levels.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			-

> Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings?	X		There are two (2) representatives of Persons with Disabilities in the House of Senate.
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### VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention’s obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

**Action #42** Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is support to mine victims included in the national/federal annual budget related to development, human rights and humanitarian spheres?	X		For all persons with disabilities ,mine victims included
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Does the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs include support for the health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	X		The new Directorate of Disability Affairs under the ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare was specifically created to cater for the Welfare of persons with disabilities, including mine victims.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

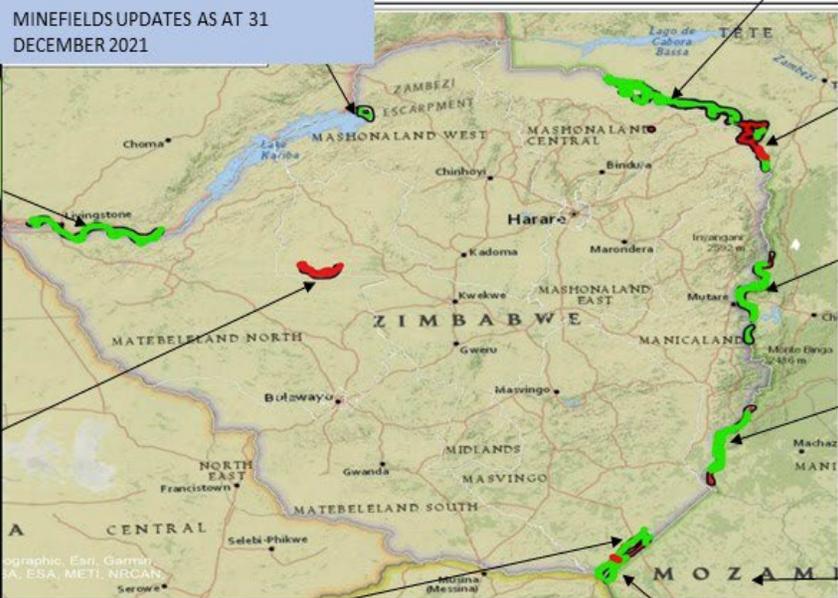
**Action #43** States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			There is need for a resource mobilisation plan.

> Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance?	X		
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**ANNEX C TO  
THE 2021 ARTICLE 7 REPORT**

**MINED AREAS AND THE REMAINING CONTAMINATION**



**Kariba Power Station**  
**(450 000m<sup>2</sup>) Completed**

**Musengezi to Mazowe River 229km (18 106 763m<sup>2</sup>) HALO TRUST. Area remaining 4.4 Km<sup>2</sup>**

**Victoria Falls to Mlibizi 220km (88 000 000m<sup>2</sup>) Completed**

**Mazowe to Rwenya River 130km (11 802 098m<sup>2</sup>) Area remaining 9.5 Km<sup>2</sup>**

**Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill 54km (8 231 200m<sup>2</sup>) Area Remaining is 1.0km<sup>2</sup>**

**Lusulu 1.5km (905,537m<sup>2</sup>) Yet to be started 0.9km<sup>2</sup>**

**Burma Valley 4.1km (636 821 m<sup>2</sup>) Completed**

**Rusitu to Muzite Mission 71.765km (8 702 023 m<sup>2</sup>) Remaining 3,9km<sup>2</sup>**

**Mwenezi to Sango Border Post 35 km (21 259 616m<sup>2</sup>) National Mine Clearance Unit released (12.5km<sup>2</sup>) and destroyed 1680 AP Mines. Area remaining 2,0km<sup>2</sup>**

**Mwenezi to Sango Border Post 35 km (7 196 638m<sup>2</sup>) Area remaining 1,7km<sup>2</sup>**

**Released Areas**  
**Contaminated Areas**