

Annex II: Simplified Reporting Format

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023  
 (dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

<b>Form A: National implementation measures:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<b>Form F: Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2023 <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
<b>Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2023 <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable	<b>Form G: Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non applicable
<b>Form C: Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2023 <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable	<b>Form H: Victim Assistance</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
<b>Form D: Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable	<b>Form I: Cooperation and assistance</b> <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2023 <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
<b>Form E: Mine risk education and reduction efforts</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable	<b>Form J: Other Relevant Matters</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable

Notes on using the cover page: If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular matter is **unchanged** in relationship to a previous year's report, the **date of submission** of the previous report 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 22 APRIL 2024 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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

The long-awaited official launch of the Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan 2019-2025, as well as the Reviewed version of the National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2018-2025, occurred in January 2023. This occurred during the National Dialogue in Mine Action, which was held from January 24 to 26, 2023. This was to raise awareness among relevant national authorities about the need for stronger inter-ministerial coordination and dialogue, to raise the profile of mine action, to highlight the plight of affected communities in the eyes of the public, and to promote the national mine action program among new and traditional partners. In accordance with Action #1 of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP), the strategy incorporates gender and considers the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities.

The National Stakeholders Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining, hosted by Zimbabwe with support from ISU, funded by the EU took place period 24-26 January 2023. The dialogue included a balanced mix of high-level and technical participants. Participants represented national ministries, agencies, mine-affected communities, partner countries and relevant international and Non-Governmental organisations.

Aside from the aforementioned, no additional legal, administrative or other measures were implemented during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited by the Convention. As a result, Zimbabwe complies with Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Action #50.

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

On 15 November 2000, Zimbabwe completed the destruction of all stockpiled antipersonnel mines that it owned, possessed, or had under its jurisdiction or control, thus fulfilling its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention, as

stated earlier in the Article 7 Report from January 2004 to December 2004. Zimbabwe complies with Oslo Action Plan (OAP) Actions 13, 14, and 15 because no new stockpiles have been discovered, and none are expected to be discovered.

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

The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to keep the anti-personnel mines listed on Table 1 for training purposes. ZIMAC continues to engage authorities to review the numbers retained in accordance with Action #16 of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In the same vein, there have been ongoing discussions with the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering about developing alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines, as outlined in OAP Action #17. Once alternatives have been identified, the number of remaining live anti-personnel mines will be reduced or completely destroyed. ZIMAC will continue to report on developments on this front in its annual Article 7 reports. Otherwise, there has been no change to the authorized holding at the ZSME.

**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 began the year 2023 with six (6) known distinct minefield stretches for tasking, identification, and reporting; however, after completing one minefield during the course of the year, the total number of minefields was reduced to five (5). At the beginning of 2023, a total of **18,302,728 m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination remained. The 2023 operations released **2,305,246 m<sup>2</sup>**, and pre-clearance resurveys revealed an additional **166,815 m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination. As of 31 December 2023, the remaining contaminated areas totaled **16,164,297 m<sup>2</sup>**. All of this information is available in the national IMSMA database. There were no suspected hazardous areas in Zimbabwe in

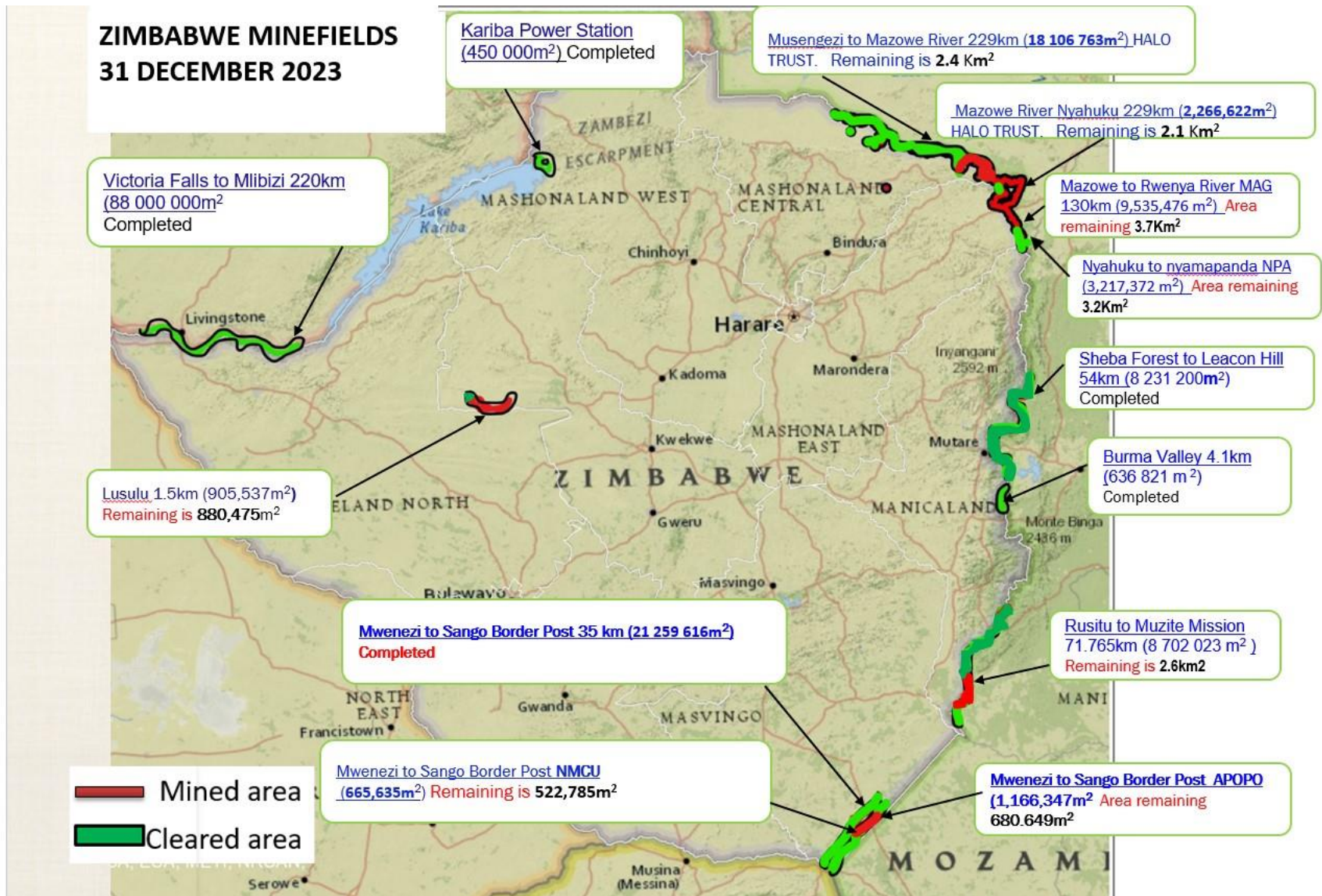
2023, indicating that the country has already fulfilled Action #18 of the OAP. Five of the remaining minefields run along the border with Mozambique, covering four (4) provinces, while one is located inland in Matebeleland North Province, as shown on the Zimbabwe map below.

In accordance with the OAP's Actions #1 and #6, ZIMAC is still awaiting feedback on submissions to include mine action in the national development goals. In principle, the programme falls under the category of emancipating remote communities and ensuring improved livelihoods. Mine clearance frees up land for communities to use for development.

Zimbabwe will continue to align its national mine action standards with the most recent IMAS, adapting them to new challenges and utilizing best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation. The standards were last updated in 2022, which is an obligation of Action #5, of the Oslo Action Plan.

In accordance with the Oslo Action Plan, Action #9 Zimbabwe can confirm that its information database is accurate, current on contamination status, and sustainable.

Updated Map as at 31 December 2023





**Table 2: Revised NSP Projections 2022-2025.**

Name of Minefield	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Comments
1. Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,300,000	335,475	<b>4,435,475</b>	
2. Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	700,000	1,335,653	1,000,000	1,215,610	<b>9,521,239</b>	NPA will move to the MAG area. Correct figures will be available after their survey HALO Trust will take over part of MAG's are, ready to start in 2022
3. Ploughshare (NPA)			1,500,000	1,503,354		
4. Ploughshare (HALO)	100,000	500,000	900,000	766,622		
5. Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (NMCU)	900,000	1,017,880			<b>1,917,880</b>	On completion, NMCU's assets will be moved to other minefields
6. Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) NMCU	138,918				<b>138,918</b>	
7. Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	500,000	590,000	503,064	100,000	<b>1,693,064</b>	
8. Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,500,000	2,401,766			<b>3,901,766</b>	
9. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	993,548				<b>993,548</b>	
10. Lusulu (NMCU)	100,000	300,000	505,537		<b>905,537</b>	
<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 2 above displays the remaining contamination as of the time the country was granted an eight-year extension period, in accordance with Action #19 of the OAP, as well as the Revised National Strategic Plan projections for the years 2022–2025. Zimbabwe has the national capacity to handle any contamination or residual risk that is found after the mined areas are completed by the deadline. The NMCU was established after independence and will continue to exist even after all demining organizations have departed, as mandated by OAP Action #26.

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

**Table 3: Zimbabwe’s known and suspected mined areas and land released during the reporting period  
January to December 2023.**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 31 Dec 2022	Area known or suspected to contain mines 01 Jan 2023 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cleared during the year 2023 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount of area reduced during the year 2023(m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cancelled during the year 2023 (m)	Total area addressed during the year 2023 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional area from resurveys during 2023 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Open and worked on sectors by 31 Dec 2023	Area remaining to be addressed 2024-2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)	Mashonaland Central	28	3,316,781	840,228	154,562	0	994,790	86,719	25	2,408,710
Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)	Mashonaland East	28	3,881,674	158,224	121,517	19,806	299,547	80,096	12	3,662,223
Mazowe to Nyahuku (Halo)	Mashonaland East	04	2,189,843	20,277	0	0	20,277	0	07	2,164,834
<b>Nyahuku to Nyamapanda (NPA)</b>	<b>Mashonaland East</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,217,372</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,207,467</b>
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)	Masvingo	11	931,152	250,503	0	0	250,503	-	07	680,649
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)	Masvingo	07	634,900	112,115	0	0	112,115	0	06	522,785
Rusitu to Muzite (NPA)	Manicaland	15	3,226,519	492,172	97,193	0	589,365	0	12	2,637,154
Lusulu (NMCU)	Matabeleland North	07	904,487	24,012	4,732	-	28,744	-	07	880,475
<b>Total</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>18,302,728</b>	<b>1,907,436</b>	<b>378,004</b>	<b>19,806</b>	<b>2,305,246</b>	<b>166,815</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>16,164,297</b>

\* NPA was allocated part of MAG minefield working from the other end (Nyahuku to Nyamapanda).

**Table 4. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January to 31 December 2023**

Mined area location	Organisation	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
		AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	HALO Trust	<b>30,934</b>	Nil	06	
Mazowe to Rwenya	MAG	<b>2,510</b>	Nil	28	16 additional UXOs were found during EOD call outs outside the known mined areas
Mazowe to Nyahuku	HALO Trust	<b>00</b>	Nil	nil	Reallocated portion on the MAG's area
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	<b>05</b>	Nil	Nil	Reallocated portion on the MAG's area
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshare)	NMCU	<b>0</b>	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	APOPO	<b>2,308</b>	01	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	NMCU	<b>1,002</b>	Nil	Nil	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	<b>567</b>	Nil	Nil	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	<b>00</b>	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	NMCU	<b>04</b>	Nil	Nil	



Totals	37,330	01	34	A total of 50 UXO were destroyed in 2023
--------	--------	----	----	---

### Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

The operators' implementation of EORE and Community Liaison in their designated areas has resulted in a notable change in the behavior of the communities residing near minefields.

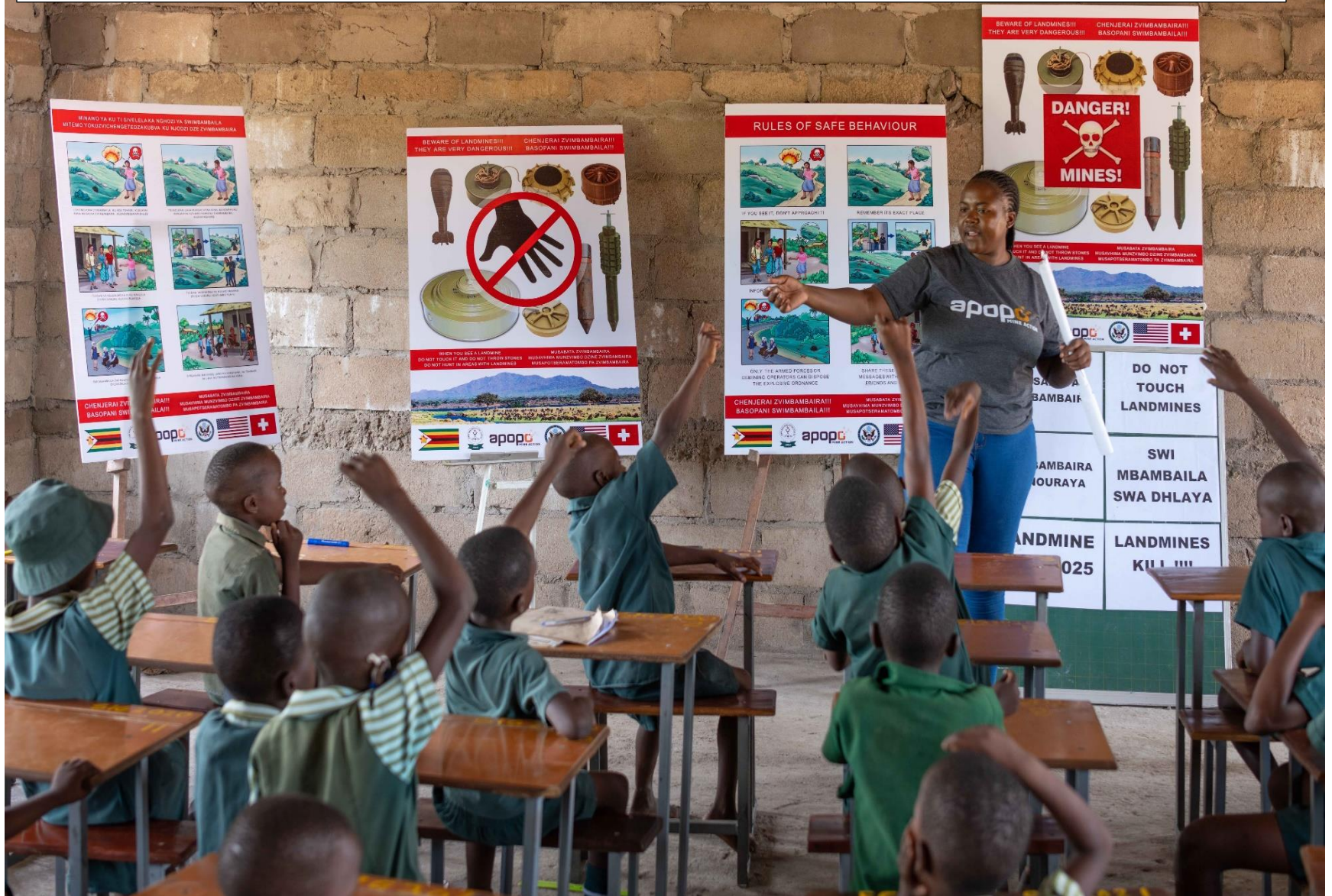
School authorities in the affected areas are consulted before conducting EORE at the schools. Though this is hampered by the way sessions are run in schools, efforts are still being made to fully incorporate EORE into the curriculum as mandated by (OAP Action #28). In addition to snap sessions for people who cross mined areas into neighboring countries, EORE sessions focused on schools and local communities. In all provinces of the nation, ERWs continue to pose a major threat to people even far from landmine-contaminated areas, despite behavioral changes among the communities living next to mined areas. Cattle are still occasionally hit by mines in these areas. These grenades and mortar bombs mostly attract children. Owing to ERWs' crafty nature, kids pick and carry them before unintentionally activating them. A portion of these incidents are the result of ignorance, which is why all parties involved are urged to hold EORE sessions. However, because people move and change locations frequently, Zimbabwe will keep using context-specific EORE as a component of a comprehensive national risk education strategy.

Accidents may still occur in the upcoming years as a result of people moving around, particularly from unaffected to affected areas. ZIMAC has been reaching all provinces, but as a result of the previously documented cases, it is necessary to develop a new plan based on OAP Actions #29 and #30 to guarantee that the messages are received nationwide. ZIMAC is open to suggestions from the global community to help with the implementation of the OAP and will keep working on this strategy with both domestic and international partners. The organisations will keep working with the communities to find solutions to lessen the number of cattle that stray into these areas even though clearance is moving along nicely to completely eliminate the risk.

Zimbabwe aims to implement Action #29 by offering context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes for all populations at risk. These programmes should be sensitive to gender, adapted to the threat encountered at specific locations, and take into account the varied experiences of people in affected communities. The engineers of the Zimbabwean Army have consistently brought risk education to every province in the country. The target market was skewed toward areas that were officially mined, though. The current national capacity needs to be examined and enhanced in order to fulfill OAP action #31.

The images below show demining organizations carrying out EORE sessions in their Area of Operations (AoP) in an effort to lessen the number of mine victims, particularly schoolchildren who are most vulnerable to these explosive ordnances.

# APOPO CL Officer delivering RE to children at a School close to mine affected areas





**CONDUCT OF EORE SESSION BY HALO TRUST CL OFFICER**





**MAG CL TEAM IMPARTING RISK EDUCATION KNOWLEDGE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN**





**NPA CL TEAM DURING RISK EDUCATION AT A SCHOOL IN MANICALAND PROVINCE**





**NMCU CL TEAM DURING RISK EDUCATION AT AN EORE MUSICAL GALA HELD IN MASVINGO**



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

Other than the mines identified in earlier reports (M969, MAPS, R2M2, RAP1, VS50, Ploughshare), Zimbabwe does not possess any further information regarding the technical attributes of anti-personnel mines that are owned, possessed, recovered, or under its jurisdiction.

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

Not applicable.

## **7. Victim Assistance**

In Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare's Department of Disabilities Affairs oversees victim assistance. In Zimbabwe, landmine victims are provided with the same assistance as other disabled people, without any special treatment. Through this ministry, the government occasionally provides particular necessities for people with disabilities, such as medical attention and physical rehabilitation. Programmes are occasionally made available to guarantee that people with disabilities are included in society and the economy. Unfortunately, the ministry's financial limitations prevent the rehabilitation of mine victims from being fully implemented. In order to record identified victims in remote areas, the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre and its operators register them with the Department of Disabilities Affairs.

Since the Department of Disability Affairs does not keep track of the cause of the disability, it is impossible to pinpoint the precise number or extent of victims or their location. For thorough data collection, the National Landmine Victim Survey which is currently struggling with funding will be the best endeavor. Any significant victim assistance will be built upon this survey once it proves to be successful.

### **Data on Landmine Victims.**

ZIMAC currently has 304 landmine/ERW victims registered in its database, despite the fact that the list is not comprehensive and contains many gaps in the information. It also does not include ERW victims in areas uncontaminated by landmines. Therefore, a more thorough landmine/ERW victim survey is imperative. To update the database, though, work is being done through the Department of Disabilities Affairs and Victim Assistance (VA). Five victims were reported from demining accidents in Zimbabwe in 2023.

## Mines and ERW Victims 2023

Ser	Date of injury	Location	Age	Device Type	Activity at time of injury	Person status and Gender	Status
01	12/10/23	Mashonaland Central-Rushinga - Ward 22	36	Mine	Demining	Female deminer	Traumatized
02	10/07/23	Mashonaland Central-Rushinga - Ward 22	38	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
03	10/09/22	Mashonaland East – Nyamapanda – Ward 12	30	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
04	02/10/23	Masvingo – Chiredzi - Ward 16	35	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
05	09/03/23	Masvingo – Chiredzi – Ward 15	35	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured

**Medical Care.** The closest district medical hospitals or clinics in the area provide medical care to people hurt by anti-personnel mines, explosive remnants, or any other accident. Traveling to provincial or national health care centres can be expensive and time-consuming when an individual's condition exceeds what the local health care system can handle. Nonetheless, the countrywide network of clinics ensures that treatment is typically received on schedule. The government ambulances transport patients who are referred to more advanced medical facilities in an emergency.

**Physical rehabilitation.** Prosthetic limbs, physical therapists, specialized physicians, and rehabilitation centers are scarce in the majority of Zimbabwe's rural areas (where minefields are located). People from rural areas, including landmine victims, choose to stay home and receive traditional treatment because they are unable to travel to access these special services or because they cannot be away from their families or source of income for extended periods of time. As was mentioned in earlier Article 7 reports, the USDoS funding has allowed HALO Trust to provide prosthetic limbs locally to the identified victims in the remote areas, however, the organisation did not offer victims any support in 2023.

**Coordination.** There is good coordination amongst all parties providing victim assistance. All the efforts are, however, hindered by a lack of resources.

## 8. Cooperation and Assistance

A number of foreign donors are still providing aid to Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe remains optimistic that it will be able to fulfill its obligations under the Convention within the allotted time frame thanks to this cooperation and aid. Since more is needed, Zimbabwe keeps pushing for more funding in order to complete the project on schedule. The national financial commitment of Zimbabwe to the implementation of obligations in 2023, as stated in the previous report (USD 500 000), remained unchanged in accordance with Oslo Action Plan, Action #1.

In accordance with OAP, Action #42, several donor nations and organizations offered support to operators accredited to Zimbabwe. These include the USA through the US DoS, HDRD, and WRA; Switzerland (which stopped funding in October 2023); Japan, Ireland, and the UK through the FCDO; Norway, the Netherlands (which stopped funding in June 2023); Germany, and additional organizations like World Without Mines and the OAK Foundation.

Thanks to its successful hosting of the National Dialogue in Humanitarian Demining, Zimbabwe unveiled its Communications and Resource Mobilization Strategy and National Mine Action Completion Strategy in January 2023. OAP Action #44 was followed in this instance.

## 9. The Revised Work Plan for 2023 to 2025

Zimbabwe is still home to five (5) operators: NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, MAG, and APOPO. The country uses the demining tools box approach, with manual, mechanical, and MDD clearances as methods; specifics are on the Revised Work Plan at ANNEX A.

State [Party]:	ZIMBABWE Reporting for time period from JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2023
Name of Focal Point:	COL MB NCUBE Director ZIMAC
Address:	ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE P BAG 7713 CAUSEWAY HARARE
Telephone:	+263 242 750462
Cell:	+263 712236257
Email	zimakaction@gmail.com mblemuncube@gmail.com

**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE  
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT  
DATED 22 APRIL 2024**

**ZIMBABWE`S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2024- 2025**

The National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) 2018–2025 serves as the framework for the Zimbabwe mine action programme. The NSP describes the mine action activities, output, and resources needed to complete the project by 2025, as was indicated in earlier reports. For the past few years, Zimbabwe has been able to adhere to the plans and achieve the goals specified in the NSP. Despite limited resources, a consistent progress on the land release front has been maintained, according to the reviewed and launched NSP in January 2023. However, the withdrawal of funding from other donors caused this progress to stall. The goal of achieving safe behavior and raising national and international awareness is gaining traction as the 2025 deadline approaches. Due to financial difficulties, the national survey that will support victim assistance has not yet been completed satisfactorily. The accomplishments of the previous two (02) years were the foundation for the Revised Work Plan 2024–2025, which also took time constraints and the amount of work still to be done into account.

It is now certain that Zimbabwe will not meet its obligation by 31 December 2025. The previous extension request was based on the capabilities available at the time, however, **these assumptions ignored natural disasters. During the Covid-19 era, demining organisations operated at less than half capacity and in some cases, funding was completely withdrawn, which resulted in not being able to meet the goal. In this regard, Zimbabwe will seek a two-year extension, up to 31 December 2027.** As per the OAP's Action #20, Zimbabwe will keep updating its national work plans in light of fresh information and modified milestones. The programmes' gender and diversity policy has not yet been completed. The

national policy, which aims to provide equal opportunities to both genders and encourage women to assume roles that have traditionally been filled by men, binds the programme, like it does other sectors. There are no obstacles standing in the way of gender parity in mine action. Both women in management positions within the Zimbabwe Mine Action programme and women deminers within international demining NGOs exist. In compliance with OAP Action #3, women are being urged to actively engage in the programme, and all mine action data is combined for women, girls, boys, and men. In doing so, it is ensured that the needs and viewpoints of the various aggregate groups are taken into account. Women from Zimbabwe have participated in the Convention meetings, particularly in relation to the victim assistance area.

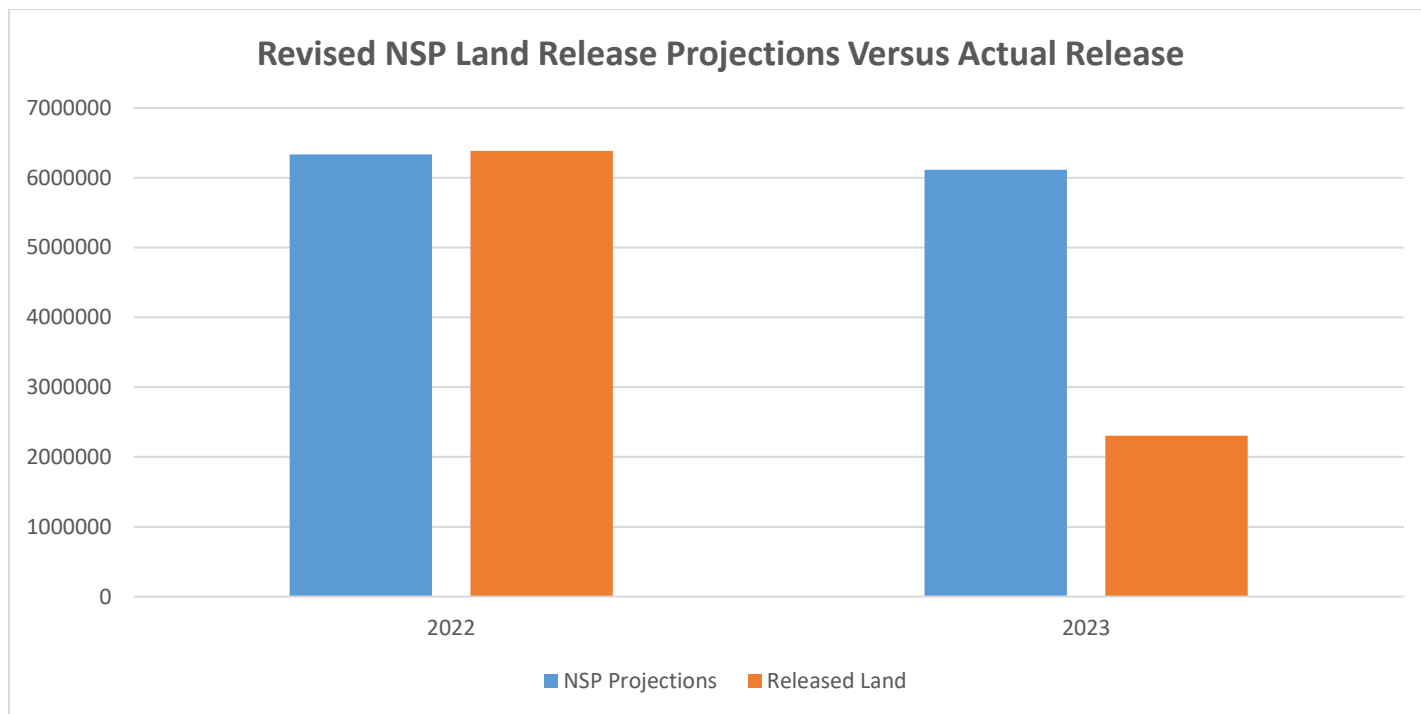
### **Survey and Clearance**

The fundamental components of Zimbabwe's clearance and survey work are IMAS and ZNMAS. In accordance with OAP Action #5, the ZNMAS were successfully revised. The updated NSP targets are displayed in the graph below in comparison to the officially released data for the first two (02) years of work since Zimbabwe was given an eight-year extension period (2022 and 2023). Zimbabwe has for the first time failed to meet its estimated release date. According to the revised NSP, Zimbabwe was expected to release **13,877,765 m<sup>2</sup>** by December 31, 2023, but only **8,420,775 m<sup>2</sup>**, resulting in a **39.7%** deficit in land released during the same period. Due to donor funding reductions or withdrawals, the programme was unable to exceed or maintain its target, and less contaminated land was released through reductions. According to the revised NSP, the remaining contamination was expected to be **9,629,662 m<sup>2</sup>** by December 31, 2023, but it turned out to be **16,164,297 m<sup>2</sup>**.

2016 saw the introduction of mechanical assets, which have proven beneficial in areas with highly mineralized soils and deeply buried mines on hard ground. Zimbabwe's hope of having a landmine-free 2025 would have been lost if full detector



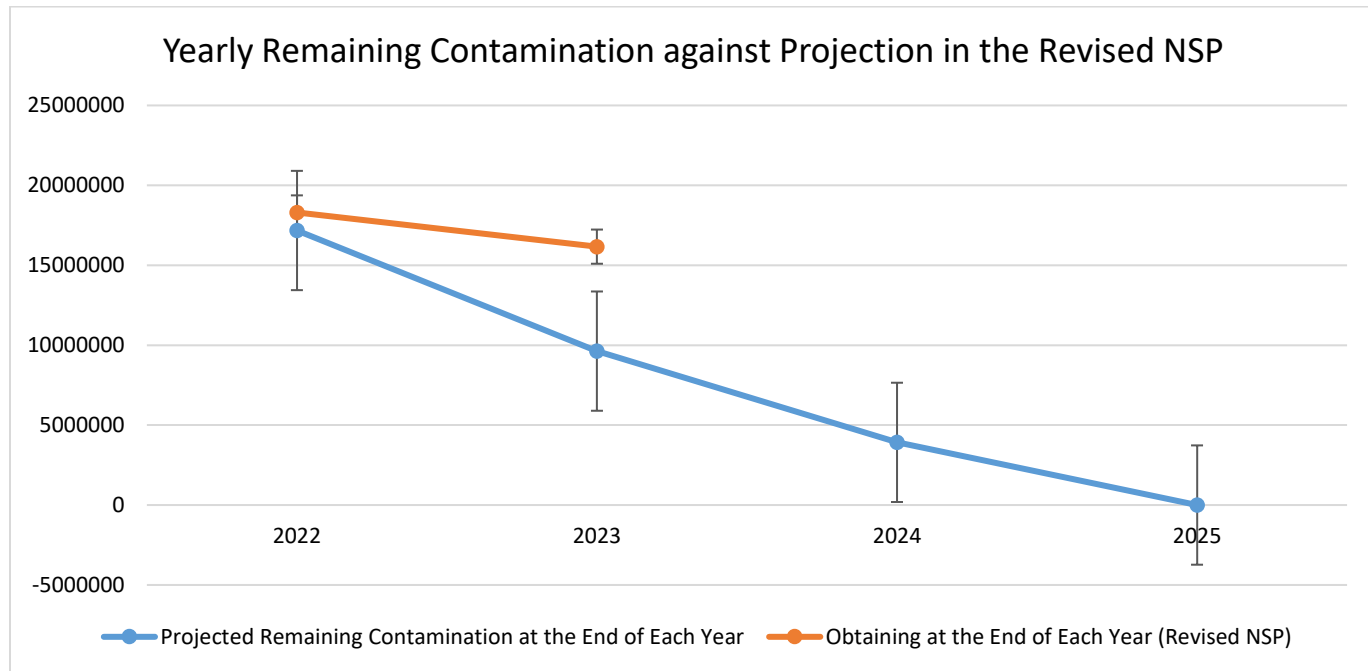
excavation had not been made possible by the GPZ 7000 detector, which replaced the MMD process. Three (3) mechanical demining teams—two at HALO Trust and one at NMCU—are still employed by the Zimbabwe programme. Conversely, the Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) have played a crucial role in expediting technical surveys and facilitating the prompt deployment of manual deminers to mine lanes. At NPA, there is only one MDD team for the programme, with four handlers and dogs.



**Remaining Contamination**

As of December 31, 2023, the remaining contamination amounted to **16,164,297 m<sup>2</sup> (16,17 km<sup>2</sup>)**, or approximately **68.8%** of the contaminated land released at the beginning of the revised NSP. A total of **31.2%** of the contamination still present,

Zimbabwe has two (02) years left in the previous extension period. As a result, Zimbabwe’s hope of landmines by December 2025 are now being shattered. Due to donor withdrawal or reduction in funding, demining operators have less capacity. The 2023 target has unfortunately been significantly impacted by these factors, as evidenced by the declining figures for reduction through TS as remaining polygons become narrower and contain more cordon sanitaire minefields. Technically, Zimbabwe is on course to make it in time, as seen by the graph below. That being said, this can be accomplished by means of ongoing donor funding, which will sustain and grow capacity.



ZIMAC intends to deal with the residual contamination, as indicated on pages A-19 of Table A1. Each of the remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), the organization working on it, its capacity, and projections are highlighted in the information below.

a. Musengezi to Mazowe Stretch (HALO Trust).

Activities and Milestones. The remaining contamination in this area was reduced to **2,408,710 m<sup>2</sup>** by December 31, 2023. This came after releasing a total of **994,790 m<sup>2</sup>** against a target of **1,400,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, representing a **71.1%** achievement. The cleared land area totaled **840,228 m<sup>2</sup>**. Clearance figures decreased compared to 2022 due to less land release through reduction and cancellation. Release by reduction totaled **15.6%**, with no cancellations for the entire year. Pre-clearance resurveys resulted in an increase of **86,719 m<sup>2</sup>** to the polygons this year.

Figure 1



2023 EORE Statistics. During the **70** EORE sessions held in the communities near their task areas, HALO Trust was able to make contact with **6,841** individuals. The breakdown of this is as follows:

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
3,046	646	2,640	509	6,841

There were no civilian mine accidents in the previous year, indicating that behavioral shifts are still taking place in communities near mined areas in Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Provinces. Furthermore, communities affected by other explosive remnants of the war are the subject of risk education. All nearby residents and beneficiaries, including those in ERW-affected areas far from the mined areas, must be contacted in order to achieve this objective.

**Capacity.** HALO Trust deployed twenty-five (25) manual and two (2) mechanical clearance teams for 2023 operations from January to June; however, after receiving additional donor funding from FCDO, the operator increased its capacity to thirty (30) manual demining teams and two (2) mechanical teams. Efforts will be made to maintain current capacity through 2025. It is commendable that HALO Trust has maintained its annual production in recent years and is the largest organisation in Zimbabwe's demining programme.

**2024 Deployment and projections.** The remaining area of **2,408,710 m<sup>2</sup>** and **2,164,834 m<sup>2</sup>** for Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Provinces respectively are 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 **1,700,000m<sup>2</sup>** in 2024. The organisation release figure will cater for both minefields as it is not clear on when they intended to work on the Mashonaland East minefield which was suspended in 2023 due to disturbances which affected the productivity. HALO Trust deployed thirty manuals and two (02) mechanical clearance teams for 2024 operations.

**Funding.** The HALO Trust has received funding from the FCDO, Irish Aid, the US Department of State, the Japanese government, World Without Mines (WWM), the Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD), and the Oak Foundation. Due to the organization's successful re-securing of FCDO funding, they will receive funding until 2025. This funding will allow HALO Trust to continue operations at their current level until 2025.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025**

Minefield	2024	2025	Total Remaining to date	Remarks
Musengezi to Mazowe (Mashonaland Central) (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,700,000	2,000,000	2,408,710	Total contamination for both minefields is 4,573,544 m <sup>2</sup> , however, on Dec 2025 only 873,544 m <sup>2</sup> will be remaining area.
Mazowe to Nyahuku (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )			2,164,834	
Funding Rquired (US\$m)	6.5	4.5	11	Additional USD 3 m will be required to clear the remaining area.

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

**Activities and Milestones.** MAG intended to release **335,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2023. The organization's achievement fell short of the target, as it had done in previous years, releasing a total of **299,547 m<sup>2</sup>**. This was an increase from the 2022 release figures. As at 31 December 2023, the contamination level for this stretch was **3,662,223 m<sup>2</sup>**. The remaining area decreased dramatically from the previous year, owing primarily to the removal of some of the NPA-allocated area from their database.

**2023 EORE Statistics**

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
800	235	683	301	2019

MAG continues to play an important role in influencing the behavior of the local communities surrounding this stretch. The number of new victims has decreased as a result of their community education efforts. Like all other organizations, MAG engages in EORE and CL with local residents in the Nyamapanda area near their workplace. Locals who once risked their lives to rescue cattle hit by mines

in the minefields now value the organization. 1,819 people were reached during the 71 EORE sessions held in communities near MAG's operational areas.



Figure 2

**Capacity.** In January, MAG began operations for 2023, deploying four manual demining teams. Unfortunately, an unexpected reduction in funding limited its capabilities to three manual teams, which had a negative impact on its plan and productivity. The organization has a single EORE/CL team that educates nearby communities about the dangers posed by landmines.

**2024 Deployment and Projections** The 2024 operations began in January with four (04) manual demining teams, followed by one additional team in March, bringing the total to five (05) manual teams. MAG is expected to release **420,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, but the set target only leaves the possibility of completing the allocated portion, which cannot be accomplished. As a result, it is recommended that the organisations' capacity be doubled in order to meet the 2025 goal.



**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Total Remaining to date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Mazowe to Rwenya River (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )	420,000	420,000	<b>3,662,223</b>	<b>MAG will only manage to release 840 000 m<sup>2</sup> by Dec 2025 with the current capacity hence the need to bring in other organisations that would have completed their allocated areas or optimistic of meeting the dateline and still have funding.</b>
Funding required (US\$m)	1.91	1.91	<b>3.82</b>	<b>For MAG to complete this area alone they will approximately USD 11 m additional funds.</b>

**NOTE:** At current capacity and clearance rate, MAG will need seven (7) years to complete the remaining contamination of **3,662,223 m<sup>2</sup>**. To ensure that this minefield is completed by 2025, the current capacity needs to be increased.

**Funding.** In 2023, FCDO and SIDA remained the primary donors to MAG's Zimbabwe operations with the Netherlands having withdrawn funding in 2023. Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) funded one female demining team, the capacity loss caused by the reduction in funding for FCDO and SIDA was avoided. In order to complete the designated area by 2025, the organization will require the funding listed in the table. As the current funding levels cannot meet the demands of the national authority, additional funding will be required to ensure success by 2025.

**c. Rusitu to Muzite Mission and Nyahuku to Nyamapanda Minefields (NPA)**

**Activities and Milestone.** From a target of **2,401,766 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2023 operations, NPA released **589,365 m<sup>2</sup>** from this minefield. This was caused by a projected cancellation figure that was not met, affecting the year's projection. Despite missing the 2023 deadline, the organization expects to complete the minefield stretch from Rusitu to Muzite Mission by the end of 2024. Operations in the Nyahuku to Nyamapanda minefield, where only **9,905 m<sup>2</sup>** were released out of a target of **629,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, were hampered by the aforementioned

minefield's failure to meet its goals. Due to the delay in transferring its capacity, the organization was only able to operate on this minefield for two (2) cycles. As of December 2023, there were still **2,637,154 m<sup>2</sup>** and **3,202,467 m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination from both minefields.

**Figure 4**



**2023 EO RE Statistics.** In 123 sessions, NPA CL teams and the Provincial Army Engineers were able to reach out to over 4817 people, as disaggregated in the table below. This indicates that the teams are still conducting RE sessions. All provinces were covered by these RE sessions, including those where other EOs had assigned NPA.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
1711	789	1724	593	4817

**Capacity.** Between January and September, the organization had six manual teams and four MDDs. From October to December, the number increased to eight manual teams and decreased to three MDDs. In 2023, as the organization prepared for operations in 2024, A-10

two (2) teams were dispatched to Mashonaland East. By November 2023, the organizations had begun operations in the Nyahuku-Nyamapanda minefield (Mashonaland East). Furthermore, as shown by the EORE statistics above, the organization employs a single EORE/CL team to educate communities living near both minefields about the dangers posed by landmines. The organization is expected to meet its goals using its current capacity, as shown in the projections below. NPA transferred a portion of its capacity to Mashonaland East, where MAG operates, after clearing one of its minefields in Manicaland. Therefore, funding levels must be maintained until 2025.

**2024 Plans and Projections.** NPA expects to release **2,400,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2024, implying that Manicaland Province will be cleared completely by then. The organisation also plans to release **385,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in Mashonaland East. In January, eight manual teams and three MDDs were deployed, with the latter increased to five MDDs in March for operations in Manicaland and Mashonaland provinces. The previously set goal of completing this stretch by 2023 was not met, as NPA plans to complete the remaining area in 2024 if current capacity remains stable. However, one-third of its capacity has been transferred to Mashonaland East, with the expectation of full capacity by the 2025 demining calendar. NPA will continue to use both the manual and MDD teams.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025**

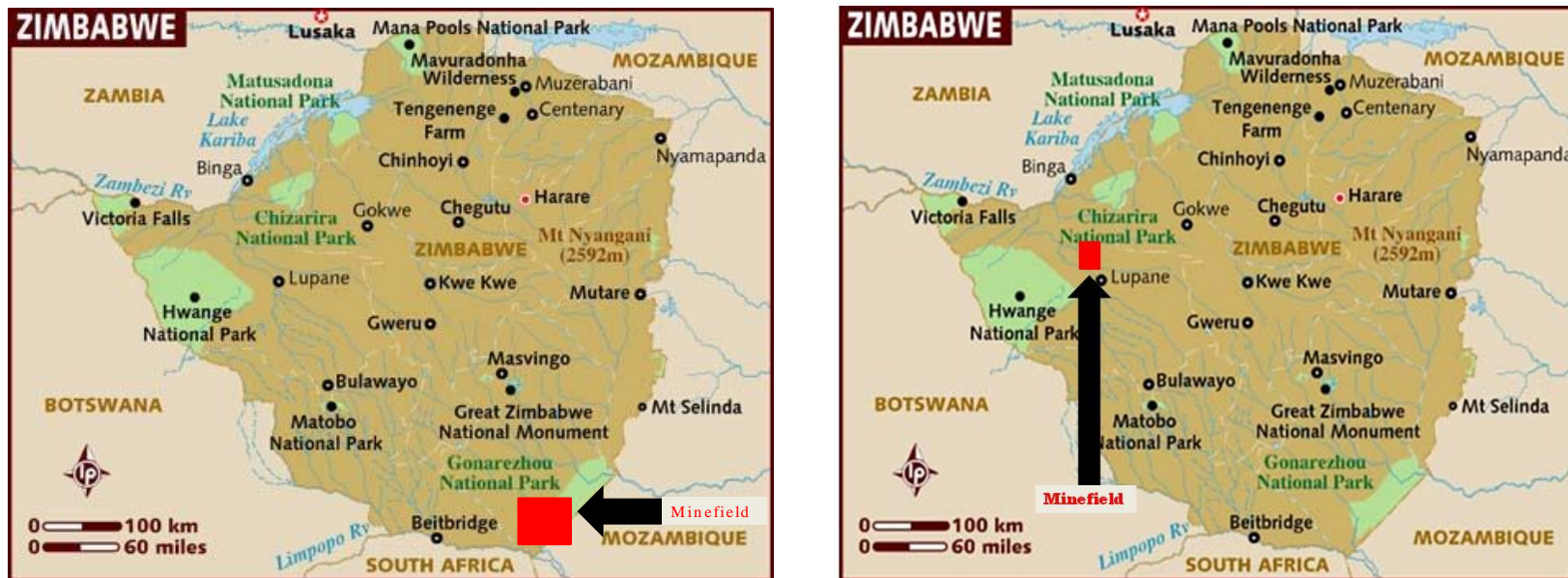
<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Total Remaining to date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (Manicaland) (m <sup>2</sup> )	2,400,000	237,154	<b>2,637,154</b>	<b>Capacity will be transferred to Mashonaland East minefield by Jan 2025.</b>
Nyamapanda to Nyahuku (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )	385,000	2,000,000	<b>3,207,467</b>	<b>Remaining area of 822,467 m<sup>2</sup> is scheduled to be completed in 2026.</b>
Funding requirement (US\$m)	3.52	2.1	<b>5.62</b>	<b>Additional funding of USD 1.15 m will be required to to complete the remaining area.</b>

**Funding.** The NPA operations are funded by the NMFA since the start of operations in Zimbabwe, with funding guaranteed through 2025. The organization was successful in obtaining funding from Germany (GFFO) as a result of its efforts to secure additional funding from other donors. This funding will likewise enable them to continue operations until 2025.

**d. Mwenezi to Sango Border Post and Lusulu Encirclement Minefields (NMCU)**

**Activities and Milestone.** In the Mwenezi to Sango Boarder Post minefield, NMCU released **112,115 m<sup>2</sup>** of a target of **350,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, while in the Lusulu Encirclement minefield, they released **28,744 m<sup>2</sup>** of a target of **150,000 m<sup>2</sup>**. These low numbers were due to logistical issues and equipment delivery delays that hindered the start of operations.

**Figure 5**



**Capacity.** The NMCU deployed fifteen (15) manual demining teams (150 deminers) and one mechanical team to both minefields. The mechanical team is still only employed to open survey lanes.

### **2023 EORE Statistics**

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
944	591	963	528	3,026

The NMCU, which works on the same stretch as APOPO, continues to have a significant impact on the behavior of the surrounding communities. Because of the informative CL they provide to locals, the number of new victim reports has remained low—no new local victims have been reported. To prevent cattle from wandering into mined areas, the Unit will continue to interact with local communities. Locals who previously risked their lives to cross minefields have found the Unit useful as well. NMCU reached 3,026 people through ten RE sessions held in communities near their task areas. Fortunately, the Unit was able to hold its annual awareness gala, which drew a large crowd and engaged a broader audience.

**2024 Deployment and Projections.** The demining season at NMCU runs from March to December. In light of this, the Unit will deploy fifteen (15) manual teams and one (1) mechanical team by April 2024. The unit is expected to clear **320,000 m<sup>2</sup>** of minefield between Mwenezi and the Sango Border Post, as well as **120,000 m<sup>2</sup>** of the Lusulu encirclement. Once completed, the unit's capacity will be utilized in areas that are behind schedule.

**Funding.** The Ministry of Defence continues to pay for deployment and human resource expenses through standard Army channels. The government provides all funding for the NMCU through the national budget. Until the clearance process is completed, this funding will remain at its current level. There is a good chance that funding will increase as the economy strengthens. Nonetheless, the Unit welcomes additional funding in the form of equipment donations.

## Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025

Minefield	2024	2025	Total Remaining to date	Remarks
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (Cordon Sanitaire) (m <sup>2</sup> )	320,000	202,785	522,785	NMCU shall transfer their capacity to Lusulu minefield once they complete or near completion of their allocated area.
Lusulu (Matebeleland North) (m <sup>2</sup> )	120,000	120,000	880,475	The remaining contamination will probably need two additional years to be completed after transfer of capacity.
Funding Requirement (US\$m)	0.5	0.5	1.0	Current funding will continue until the allocated portions are declared landmines free.

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

Figure 6



**Activities and Milestone** APOPO was supposed to release **320,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, but it only managed to release **250,503 m<sup>2</sup>**, which is an increase over the 2022 release figure. As at 31 December 2023, the remaining contamination on the allocated stretch was **680,649 m<sup>2</sup>**.

**Capacity.** The organization's 2023 operations began in January and endured through August, with a capacity of five (5) manual teams. They lost one team between September and the end of the year due to funding reductions, leaving them with only four manual teams at the end of the year.

**2023 EORE Statistics**

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
68	11	54	74	207

The communities that live near this stretch have changed their behavior in large part thanks to APOPO. Due to the educational CL they provide to the locals, there are no new victim reports, thus the number of reported victims remains low. The team will keep interacting with the locals to figure out how to lessen the number of cattle that wander into the mined areas. In the Sango border post area, APOPO, like all the other organisations, carries out EORE and CL with the local communities that are near their work area. The organisation has also proven useful to locals who used to risk their lives crossing minefields. Due to the minefield's geographical location (in a game reserve with few households nearby), APOPO was able to reach **207** people during the **04** EORE sessions held in communities near their task areas.

**2024 Deployment and Projections.** With the possibility of losing funding and thus having reduced capacity, the organization has set a target of **200,000 m<sup>2</sup>** for 2024. This will have an adverse effect on productivity. To ensure that this stretch is completed on time, NMCU will continue to assist this organization. APOPO deployed six (06) manual teams when operations resumed in January.



**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025**

Minefield	2024	2025	Total Remaining to date	Remarks
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (m <sup>2</sup> )	200,000	200,000	680,649	Remaining contamination of 280,649 m <sup>2</sup> will be witnessed at Dec 2025 hence this area will be catered for in the coming year.
Funding Requirement (US\$m)	1.6	1.6	3.2	Additional funding of USD 1.6 m will be required to cater for the remaining area.

**ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE (ZIMAC)**

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre continues to improve programme management on a daily basis. The Zimbabwean government provides the Centre with all necessary support. ZIMAC appreciates the ISU's ongoing support and the GICHD's contribution to the Centre's human resource development through various training courses and strategy workshops. The Centre's Information Management Department keeps a clear record of where the programme came from, where it is now, and where it is likely to go in terms of statistical data. ZIMAC possesses a strong Quality Management system as well as EORE capabilities. The Centre has occasionally provided assistance to the NMCU and all operators during EORE sessions. Regarding victim assistance, the Centre collaborates with the Ministry of Public Service, Labor, and Social Welfare's Department of Disability Affairs. The likelihood of successfully updating the national victim assistance database has increased as a result of these actions. The organization that has been granted accreditation to provide victim assistance in Zimbabwe will be essential in keeping the victim database current and comprehending their needs.

**Projected activities for 2024 to 2025.**



- **Resource Mobilization.** ZIMAC and local Mine Action Stakeholders developed a Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategy document with support from GICHD, which was approved by the government in 2019. Later, in January 2023, the Strategy was launched at the National Dialogue on Humanitarian Demining. The Zimbabwean government will continue to fund the NMCU's demining operations. To meet the 2025 goal, the global community will be sought to provide funding for the HALO Trust, MAG, NPA, and APOPO at any available opportunity. Zimbabwe is willing to accept any assistance for resource mobilization from international Mine Action stakeholders.
- **Review of the Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards.** ZIMAC reviewed the ZNMAS with the assistance of accredited operators to ensure that it was in compliance with the most recent IMAS updates, as the ZNMAS must be updated to keep up with new IMAS developments.
- **Review of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan.** With the assistance of the GICHD and full participation of all national stakeholders, the Centre was able to review the National Strategic Plan and account for successes and failures. According to the review, the programme is still on track with the strategic plans, despite the fact that the funding reduction has had a negative impact on the plan. The revised document was also unveiled in January 2023 during the National Dialogue.

- **Risks and Assumptions**

Apart from natural disasters, the Zimbabwe programme poses few risks. The following factors may continue to pose a risk during the remaining extension period, potentially affecting both the targets and the ultimate goal of completion by 2025:

- **Heavy rains and flooding.** During the summer months of November to March, Zimbabwe experiences sporadic flooding. Depending on the intensity of the rainfall, demining activities may be suspended or carried out slowly during this time of year. This may have a partial impact on the stated deadlines for the extension period. It should be noted that most of the mined borders are low-lying and vulnerable to flooding and storms. However, operators are guaranteed a good working environment during the winter and spring months.

- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme will need up to **USD \$24.64 million** to reach 2025 as per last eight-year extension, or approximately **US\$12.32 million** per year. In order to fully complete the demining project, Zimbabwe need additional funding of **US\$17.75 million**. ZIMAC is still reaching out to the global community to solicit support for the programme. Given the current state of the economy, the government will continue to provide funding for ZIMAC and NMCU at all feasible levels. A significant portion of the funding is expected to come from the donor community via the operating partners. As a result, Zimbabwe's demining strategies will rely on long-term financial support from abroad. **Table A2** shows the budget projections.
- **Overall Economic/ Political Climate.** Despite some signs of improvement, the economy has struggled. The operations of NMCU and ZIMAC, which receive full government funding are hampered by the economy's underperformance. Regardless of the state of the economy the Zimbabwean government has consistently prioritized demining operations. Up until the country's landmines are cleared the political environment is expected to remain favorable to the programme for the foreseeable future. Zimbabwe continues to encourage all willing partners to continue supporting the programme, which has no connection to current politics and is entirely humanitarian in nature.

**TABLE A1: REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2024 TO 2025**

SERIAL	MINEFIELD	2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )	2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )	TOTAL (m <sup>2</sup> )	REMARKS (Remaining area to be addressed after 2025)
01	Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,700,000	2,000,000	<b>2,408,710</b>	<b>873,544</b>
02	Mazowe to Nyahuku (HALO)			<b>2,164,834</b>	
03	Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	420,000	420,000	<b>3,662,223</b>	<b>2,822,223</b>
04	Nyamapanda to Nyahuku ,Ploughshare (NPA)	385,000	2,000,000	<b>3,207,467</b>	<b>822,467</b>
06	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) NMCU	320,000	202,785	<b>522,785</b>	
07	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	200,000	200,000	<b>680,649</b>	<b>280,649</b>
08	Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	2,400,000	237,154	<b>2,637,154</b>	
10	Lusulu (NMCU)	120,000	120,000	<b>880,475</b>	<b>640,475</b>
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,545,000</b>	<b>5,179,939</b>	<b>16,164,297</b>	<b>5,439,358</b>

**TABLE A2: REVISED FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2024 TO 2025**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>2024 US\$m</b>	<b>2025 US\$m</b>	<b>Total US\$m</b>	<b>Funding Required to Address Remaining Area (US\$m)</b>
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
APOPO	1.6	1.6	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
HALO	6.5	4.5	<b>11</b>	<b>3.0</b>
MAG	1.91	1.91	<b>3.82</b>	<b>11</b>
NPA	3.52	2.1	<b>5.62</b>	<b>1.15</b>
NMCU	0.5	0.5	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>24.64</b>	<b>17.75</b>

**NOTE:** *The grand total on the above table is US\$24 6400 000-00. The availability of this funding determines the ability of the programme to reach the extension period up to 2025, however, to complete clearance there is need for additional funding of US\$17 750 000-00 beyond 2025.*

Name of Focal Point: COL MB NCUBE Director ZIMAC  
Address: ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE P BAG 7720 CAUSEWAY HARARE  
Telephone: +263 242750462  
Cell: +263 712236257  
Email: mblemuncube@gmail.com  
zimaaction@gmail.com

**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 Zimbabwe National Disability Policy (2021) in its key standards, recognises the inherent dignity and worth of all human beings with a particular focus on the rights of persons with disabilities. Key Standard 3.1 relates to Right to Life which is the basis of all the other key standards such as right to health, education, issues of participation, inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in relevant facets of life. The policy upholds diversity and non-discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) and the United Nations

			Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), (2006), which Zimbabwe ratified in September, 2013. The Public Service Commission has created the position of Gender, Wellness and Inclusivity Directors and appointments are being made in all the 26 government ministries. These directors form part of the National Technical Committee on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion which is being chaired by the Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. As such, victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination are being considered in all relevant policies, planning and programming through this committee and across sectors within our context of the whole of government and whole of society approach.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			N/A
> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?		X	Through the National Technical Committee on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, which includes representatives from all the 26 Government Ministries, the Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is raising awareness across sectors about the needs and concerns of victims and the need for them to be integrated into broader national frameworks in all sectors. The Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare has put a robust awareness raising program in place, and continues to raise awareness on the need to integrate victim assistance in broader national frameworks, through using different media platforms.
> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?			N/A
> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?	X		Zimbabwe, has such national blueprints like the National Development Strategy (NDS1) where disability and gender are acknowledged as crosscutting issues, thus

			ensuring the inclusion of persons who acquired disabilities because of landmines in relevant development pillars. The government of Zimbabwe also has a multi-stakeholder Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Coordination Unit that has been set up in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. Through this unit which is overseeing the national SDGs agenda, efforts are being made to provide victim assistance across all SDGs.
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	X		Yes, affordability, accessibility and equality are considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes. For example, the Government of Zimbabwe is providing assistive devices to victims who acquired disabilities because of landmines, and such persons do not have to pay for the assistive devices. Healthcare for victims is also available through the Assisted Medical Treatment Order in public health care institutions, albeit the fact that challenges may arise when specialised services are required. Efforts are being made to ensure access to not just physical infrastructure but also to information in appropriate formats that include Sign Language for Deaf persons and Braille for blind persons. The idea is to ensure equality in a context where all marginalised groups including landmine victims are an integral part of planning, policy making and implementation as well as programming.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			N/A

**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 is mandated to follow up on the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks. The Department of Disability Affairs chairs the national technical committee on diversity, equity and inclusion, which includes representatives from all 26 government ministries, thus facilitating the process of working collaboratively to ensure the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks within our context of the whole of government and whole of society approach. Mine Action National Strategic Plan 2018-2025 is in place but the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted its revision – plans are underway to review the plan.
> 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, development partners and landmine survivors themselves. As indicated above, the Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare works actively and regularly with all the 26 government ministries, and other departments and agencies, including the Zimbabwe Mine Action in the Ministry of Defence, organizations of persons with disabilities and international and national development partners including NGOs to push forward the agenda of enhancing the wellbeing of victims.



> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	X		Government launched the National Technical Committee on Diversity Equity and Inclusion, to which representatives from all the 26 government ministries have been appointed, thus forming an inter-ministerial Committee that ensures regular coordination of disability issues at the national level. The Committee also consists of representative organisations of persons with disabilities and development partners.
> 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 indicates 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		Yes
> 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 involves relevant actors but unfortunately Zimbabwe is yet to mobilise mine victims to establish Associations and Organisations in advocating for their rights and welfare. But at a broader level, organisations of persons with disabilities are involved.
> 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 stakeholder coordination meetings that are held with all relevant stakeholders.

<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.

> 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 change 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 upholds the principle of universal design.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems <sup>3</sup> ?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			The Ministry responsible for transport should work hand in hand with the Department of Disability Affairs to make sure that transport systems are accessible to all.

**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
> Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development,	X		Victims of mines are included in all social protection programmes and disability is acknowledged as a cross cutting interdisciplinary issue in implementation of all

<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

disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?			development initiatives. Government ministries that are responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, disaster management etc, are directed to include victim assistance provisions under the broad umbrella of “disability programs” in their policies and programs – the same applies to the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe.
> 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?			N/A
> 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?	X		Yes, the designated entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance (Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare) chairs the National Disability National Technical Committee on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, and coordinates victim assistance work through this committee.
> 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?	X		The responsibilities are outlined in the National Strategic Document and the National Disability Policy (2021).
> If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?			N/A
> Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?		X	There is a 15% quota for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW. The quota is set out in the National Disability Policy (2021).
> If yes, has this measure been successful?			A high increase in the employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector has been recorded. A survey is being planned which will provide specific statistics for both the public and private sectors.
> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		X	N/A
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			N/A

<p>&gt; 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</p>	X		<p>Zimbabwe ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in September, 2013. The country is in the process of repealing its outdated Disabled Persons Act (Chapter 17:01) to ensure that we achieve a new Persons with Disabilities Act which is in line with the UNCPRD. The Persons with Disabilities Bill through which Zimbabwe seeks to achieve this aim is currently at Parliament for further processes.</p>
--	---	--	--

**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
<p>&gt; Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?</p>	X		<p>Data is collected at District level where the survivors register for various social protection assistance</p>
<p>&gt; Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?</p>	X		<p>There is however need to consolidate and harmonise the data from various provinces and to ensure that it is disaggregated on the basis of age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries.</p>
<p>&gt; 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.?</p>			<p>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.</p>
<p>&gt; 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?</p>			<p>NA/</p>
<p>&gt; Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?</p>		X	<p>Plans are under way to put a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism, but this has not yet been achieved due to budgetary constraints.</p>
<p>&gt; If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?</p>			<p>N/A</p>

> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			There is a need to fundraise for this purpose, including the need to raise awareness and to strengthen the capacity of relevant stakeholders.
> 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 through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. 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 and the findings of the 2013 survey are now outdated.
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?			The Zimbabwe Mine Action (ZIMAC) has a database of all known mine victims. Plans to achieve a centralised and up to date database are underway including coming up with a documentary on the lived experiences of the landmine survivors.
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			There is a need to achieve an electronic centralised database which is accessible to all relevant stakeholders.

**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.
> 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 within a minimum distance of 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, but more ambulances need to be provided.
> 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?			There is a need to review the policies and plans of relevant public institutions such as the ministry responsible for health to ensure prompt access to first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties.
> 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, refer to District, Provincial and National health care facilities as required.

**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?			-

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

	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?			
> 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 closer to the doorsteps of 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 so that it is inclusive of the needs and concerns of mine victims.
> 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 the formation and sustenance of 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 Zimbabwe Statistical Agency (ZimStat) for training of supervisors and 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 available through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare.
> 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 to cater for the most vulnerable including persons with disabilities that comprise mine victims.
> 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 but not specifically for mine victims.
> If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors?			A portion of the disability budget should be dedicated to mine victims.
> 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 to enable them to gain skills that result in them securing employment or starting and sustaining their own livelihood projects.

> 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 Basic Education Assistance Module (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		The Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare has rolled out a robust awareness raising program on all media platforms (TV, radio, print media, social media etc.) as well as community outreach programs in both rural and urban areas.
> Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible?	X		The Government of Zimbabwe is making efforts to uphold the principles of universal design in new public buildings, such as schools and hospitals.
> 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		The National Disability Policy is in part rooted in a conceptual framework that includes the intersectional model, which recognises the intersection of gender, age, disability and diversity in framing the life experiences of persons with disabilities including mine victims, hence intersectionality is recognised in relevant economic policies and programmes.

**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		Yes including the National Climate Policy which addresses issues of climate change induced disaster mitigation as well as humanitarian response and the National Adaptation Plan.
> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		Yes it includes persons with disabilities including mine survivors.
> 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 Committees. 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		The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Wild Life and the Civil Protection Unit in the Ministry of Local Government, strive to ensure availability of response facilities in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors.

**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		The National Disability Policy (2021) directs the active and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in law, policy and plan making processes and in implementation.

> 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 as well as fundraise for their participation.
> 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		Yes, through drawing from 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) Senators of Persons with Disabilities in Parliament as well as additional persons with disabilities in positions of leadership and decision making such as being judges in the High Court of Zimbabwe and in other sectors.

## VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is c v 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		Persons with disabilities are included in the national annual budget including mine victims.
> 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		Yes, both ministries include support for health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors.
> 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		Yes, the plan is inscribed in the Communications and Resource Mobilisation Strategy 2019 – 2025
> If no, what steps could be taken > in this regard?			
> 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		



# ZIMBABWE MINEFIELDS

## 31 DECEMBER 2023

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

Musengezi to Mazowe River 229km (18 106 763m<sup>2</sup>) HALO TRUST. Remaining is 2.4 Km<sup>2</sup>

Mazowe River Nyahuku 229km (2,266,622m<sup>2</sup>) HALO TRUST. Remaining is 2.1 Km<sup>2</sup>

Mazowe to Rwenya River MAG 130km (9,535,476 m<sup>2</sup>) Area remaining 3.7Km<sup>2</sup>

Nyahuku to nyamapanda NPA (3,217,372 m<sup>2</sup>) Area remaining 3.2Km<sup>2</sup>

Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill 54km (8 231 200m<sup>2</sup>) Completed

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 is 2.6km<sup>2</sup>

Mwenezi to Sango Border Post APOPO (1,166,347m<sup>2</sup> Area remaining 680.649m<sup>2</sup>)

Mwenezi to Sango Border Post NMCU (665,635m<sup>2</sup>) Remaining is 522,785m<sup>2</sup>

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

Lusulu 1.5km (905,537m<sup>2</sup>) Remaining is 880,475m<sup>2</sup>

Mwenezi to Sango Border Post 35 km (21 259 616m<sup>2</sup>) Completed

 Mined area  
 Cleared area

