

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 10 APRIL 2018 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2018 TO 31 DECEMBER 2018

A. National implementation measures

1. Zimbabwe's Vice President and then also Minister of Defence and War Veteran Affairs launched the National Mine Action Strategic Plan on 09 March 2018. The strategic work plan running up to 2025 seeks to have Zimbabwe fully compliant to the convention by 2025. Beside this, no additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 2015 for information that has been provided by the Republic of Zimbabwe on measures that have been taken in the past.
2. In July 2018, the Government approved the relocation of the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) outside a cantonment area. Currently looking for suitable office accommodation which is accessible to all mine action stake holders.
3. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre with assistance from GICHD is drafting a National Resource Mobilisation Strategy. The process started in December 2018 with a workshop comprising all demining partners accredited to Zimbabwe and ICRC.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

4. 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.

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

5. The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training of its deminers. There hasn't been any change to the authorized holding

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

D Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

6. As at 01 January 2018, the Republic of Zimbabwe had five (5) known distinct minefields and for the purpose of tasking, identification and reporting, two of these minefields were previously divided into 2 areas to give seven (07) minefields totaling **61,793,990 m²**. There were and are no suspected hazardous areas. These mined areas stretch along the borders with Mozambique in five (5) Provinces. The Zimbabwe map at **Annex A** shows the mined border areas.

In 2018, HALO Trust closed twenty one (21) sectors, NPA six (6) Sectors, NMCU six (06) Sectors to give a total of thirty three (33) Sectors closed in 2018. Zimbabwe remains with minefields disaggregated to provinces as shown below. Handover of the completed sectors had been scheduled for December 2018. This did not happen due to various other commitments and onset of the rain season.

Pre-clearance resurveys resulted in additional areas in all the provinces amounting to **295,665m²** compared to the 2017 figure of **1,782,579m²**. Despite this increase, the total area released from the known mined areas along the country`s borders with Mozambique stood at **9,452,120m²** as shown on Table B above compared to 2017's **6,218,692m²** This reduced the remaining contamination figure to **52,637,535m²** by 31 December 2018. Clearance progressed well during the year under review. Zimbabwe managed to complete thirty three (33) sectors in all the minefields in 2018. However, all these await official handover though the land is already in productive use. The official handovers will be done early 2019. During the period under review Zimbabwe recovered and destroyed **22,013** anti-personnel mines compared to **30 533** in 2017.

Table 3. Summary on number and type of mines destroyed as of period 1 January to 31 December 2018:

Mined area location	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	19,137		02	
Mazowe to Rwenya	211	6	nill	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshear)	2060	3	nill	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	Nil	Nil	nill	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	08	Nil	1	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	697	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Totals	22013	13	02	

7. During the Maputo Review Conference, Zimbabwe was granted the forth extension period and one of the conditions was the country comes up with a National Strategic Plan to complete the task. The National Strategic Plan formulated in 2017 with guidance from GICHD and in close coordination with all the stakeholders was approved by the Government in October 2017. The Strategy made land release projections for the period 2017 to 2025 when the whole country is expected to be free of mines. The projections, which are subject to enough funding, were as outlined in the table below:

Annual clearance targets during the extension period (m²)

Minefield	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	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 (MAG)	700 000	802 000	1100 098	1300 000	1500 000	1600 000	1650 000	1650 000	1 075 602	11 277 700
Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2 100 000	2100 000	2100 000	2100 000	2100 000	1 900 000	1900 000	2 000 000	988 098	17 292 098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire)	300 000	900 000	750 000	900 000	850 000	900 000	1000 000	800 050	781 588	7 181 638
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	1 768 098						7 183 098
Lusulu(NMC)					30 000	26 000				56000
Total	7 035 300¹	7 367 700	8150 098	9 008 098	8 720 000	8 666 000	8 790 000	8 600 050	3072418	66 131 289

8. Since 2010, the Government has been allocating approximately two million five hundred thousand dollars (US\$2 500 000,00) annually through the National Budget. Of this figure, US 2 000 000,00 covers the upkeep for the National Mine Clearance (NMCU) deminers while US

\$500 000,00 covers NMCU and ZIMAC operational costs. The Zimbabwean Mine Action Centre is responsible for priority setting, mine action information management, quality management and coordination with demining stakeholders and National Standards review. In order to meet the ambitious 2025 World free of mines deadline, Zimbabwe requires approximately **US\$16.2 million each year from 2019 to 2025** to cover the costs of clearance. The detailed annual funding requirement as outlined in the National Strategic Plan is tabulated on the table below.

Annual Budget targets for clearance operations 2017-2025

Organisation	YEAR									Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Zimbabwe Government Financial Support (US million dollars)										
NMCU	0.60	0.70	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	12.70
International Donor Financial Support (US million dollars)										
NPA	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	3.81	4.00	4.20	4.10	32.96
HALO	4.65	4.65	5.25	5.69	5.80	6.03	6.21	6.40	6.59	44.68
APOPO	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.40	3.50	3.40	2.40	2.00	21.20
MAG	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	17.70
Sub-Total	9.35	10.80	11.55	12.65	14.33	16.34	13.61	16.00	9.41	117.04
Total	9.95	11.50	12.45	13.65	15.33	17.84	18.61	18.50	11.91	129.74

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

9. All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines were marked with warning signs in both respective area languages and English prominently displayed. Lack of funding hampers replacement of warning signs and maintenance on a regular basis however, danger of straying

by locals into close minefields has significantly reduced in the recent years due to massive risk-reduction education by operators and Army engineers. Efforts were made to tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality). These efforts resulted in Zimbabwe recording zero human victims and 07 cattle in the year 2017. The year 2018 saw the recorded human victims and cattle figure rising to three (3) and fourteen (14) respectively. A lot still needs to be done given that communities continue to lose their livestock and also use paths which cross minefields.

The Revised Work Plan for 2018 to 2025

10. In her fifth extension request granted in Vienna during the 16 MSP in December 2017, the Republic of Zimbabwe made time bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. These commitments were also outlined in the eight (8) year National Strategy. With respect to the need to consider applying the full range of available means to efficiently and expediently release areas containing anti-personnel mines, Zimbabwe allowed the running of MDD and Mechanical Demining pilot projects by NPA and HALO Trust respectively. These were officially approved into the Zimbabwe demining tool box and are positively contributing to the speedy clearance of areas with metallic soils and deeply buried mines respectively. In 2016, two NGOs were accredited, that is, MAG and APOPO. MAG managed to commence clearance on 08 December 2017 on the Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield in Mashonaland East Province. The organisation has since grown in capacity from a single demining team to three by end of 2018. APOPO who were supposed to have started work on the stretch parallel to NMCU in the South Eastern part of the country are facing challenges in mobilising resources though there is hope for them to be operational in 2019 following the agreement with Mozambican authorities to release APOPO equipment to Zimbabwe programme. Clearance is progressing well in the Musengezi to Mazowe River stretch where HALO Trust released massive tracks of land, Sango Border to Mwenezi where the NMCU also released massive tracks of land and Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill as well as Rusitu to Muzite Minefields where the NPA has recorded remarkable progress. The anticipated release figures for 2019 going forward have been revised considering the remaining challenge as at 31 December 2018 as well as the remaining period of the requested extension while maintaining a view of completion by 2025.

The Revised Work Plan for 2019 is on Annex B to this report.

E Technical Characteristics of Anti-Personnel Mines

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

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

12. Not applicable

G. Victim assistance

13. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies assist those living with disabilities (without discrimination) be it road accidents or any other cause. This also is the case on the provision of basic needs including medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic and social inclusion where all those with disabilities are treated alike. Though the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for the social welfare of all people living with disabilities, mine victims inclusive, limitations in funding inhibits full implementation of rehabilitating mine victims. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre always try and assist identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the Social Welfare database. The extent or number of victims as well as their location is not exact neither are their voices so audible. As such, ZIMAC has planned a National Landmine Victim Survey which is failing to take off due to absence or lack of funding. This will be the foundation of any meaningful victim assistance.

14. **Data on Landmine Victims.** Zimbabwe has a considerable number of mine victims scattered around mine-infested areas. The data gathered so far indicate 165 victims have been registered. Majority of these are still surviving. To date, over 110 have received assistance in the form of prosthetics through the HALO Trust and its donors. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies captures data of all the people living with disabilities (without categorizing) be it from landmines or any other cause. In 2018, there were three recorded mine victims. The three (3) victims were from two (2) mine accidents. One accident

involved two kids aged 8 and 10 years who picked and played with a landmine detonator (Musengezi – Mazowe Minefield). The other one was a male adult who was unfortunate to meet his fate on a commonly used path crossing a mined area (Mazowe- Rwenya Minefield).

15. **Medical Care.** Individuals who suffer traumatic lower limb injuries from causes such as anti-personnel mines/ERW and motor vehicle accidents receive medical treatment from nearest local district medical hospitals or clinics. When individuals' conditions are beyond the local health care services capability, a long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centers is normally required. However, treatment is usually received in time due to the network of clinics around the country

16. **Physical rehabilitation.** There are limited rehabilitation centers, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in some most rural areas of Zimbabwe (where minefields are). Many individuals who come from rural areas, including landmine victims either cannot afford to travel to access these special services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income, hence opt to stay home using traditional means of treatment. . As highlighted in the last Article 7 report, HALO Trust continue to assist identified mine victims with prosthetic limbs courtesy of their donors. In 2018, they assisted fifty-one (51) victims identified by ZIMAC and the demining organisations with prosthetic limbs.

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

18. Due to limitation of funding, no much coordination has been done with other state entities dealing with victims that include the Ministry of Health and Child Care and Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. **It should also be noted that the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare have now assigned an officer to work with ZIMAC on mine victim issues.** However, the Mine Action Authority

always try and assist identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the Social Welfare database. Plans are in place for conducting a landmine victim survey in coordination with the demining organisations other Ministries.

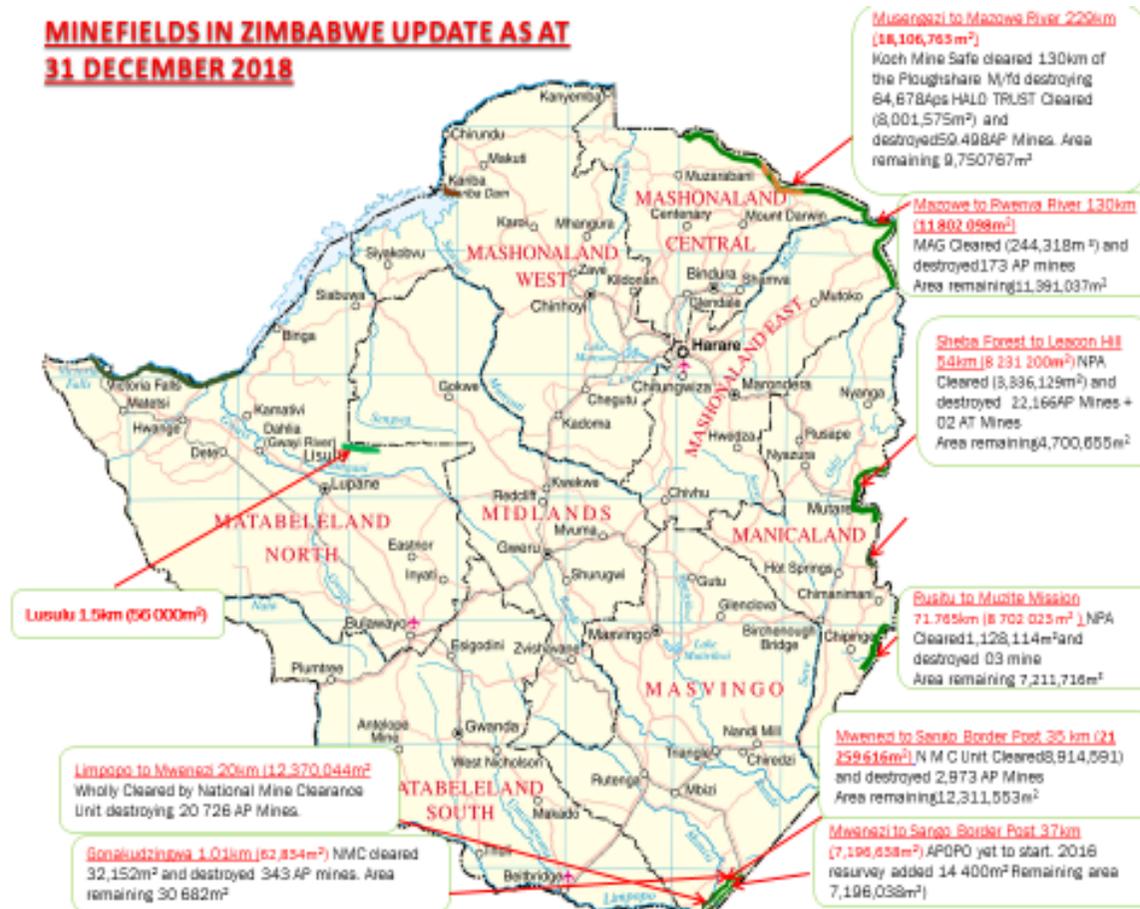
H. Cooperation and Assistance

19. During the period under review, Zimbabwean operators continued to receive funding from their traditional donors without much change. The positive story was the continuation of DFID, USDoS and NMFA as major funders of the programme. In 2018, NAMAAZ and The Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance successfully planned an Individualized Approach Platform for Zimbabwe on the Sidelines of 17MSP. This was a follow up to the one held in 2017 during the 16MSP. This enabled Zimbabwe to present on its needs and challenges to international Mine Action Stakeholders and Donors. No pledges were immediately received from this meeting. However, Zimbabwe remains optimistic of much assistance in the near future to ensure the remaining seven (7) years of both the National Strategic Plan and the extension period are well funded. Zimbabwe is open and ready to provide further details on its needs to all those interested to assist.

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ANNEX A TO ARTICLE 7 REPORT
DATEDMARCH 2019

AN UPDATED MAP OF AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN ANTI--PERSONNEL MINES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018



ZIMBABWE`S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2019-2025

INTRODUCTION

Zimbabwe was granted an eight (8) year extension period 2018-2025 during the 16th Meeting of States Parties (16MSP) in Vienna. In granting the request, the 16MSP requested that Zimbabwe submit to the Fourth Review Conference (4RC) an updated work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension period. The meeting requested that the work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of areas that would be dealt with each year during the remaining period covered by the extension period and by which organisations and a detailed budget.

Also in granting the requested extension period, the States Parties noted that:

- a. The Convention would benefit from Zimbabwe submitting to the Article 5 Implementation Committee by 30 April 2019 an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension period.
- b. States Parties requested Zimbabwe to provide an update on the relocation of Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre out of a military cantonment area.

This document is a detailed revised work plan for the period 2019-2025. The work plan includes an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of areas to be dealt with each year during the remaining period of the extension period and a revised detailed budget.

The document also provides an update of concrete steps that Zimbabwe has taken in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation. Zimbabwe continues to commit to full implementation of her Article 5 obligations albeit some challenges. The remaining contaminated land as at the 16MSP was **66 131 289m²** as tabulated on the table below.

THE REMAINING CHALLENGE AS AT THE 16MSP.

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

Mined Area location	<u>Number of Sectors/tasks known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as at Jan 2016</u>	<u>Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as at Jan 2016 (Square metres)</u>	Amount of area <u>cleared</u> during the year 2016 (square metres)	Amount of area <u>reduced</u> during the year 2016 (square metres)	Amount of area <u>cancelled during</u> the year 2016 (square metres)	Total area addressed during the year 2016 (square metres)	<u>Number of areas remaining to be addressed (ie. at the end of the year 2016)</u>	<u>Total area remaining to be addressed (ie. at the end of the year 2016)</u>
Musengezi to Rwenya	182	27 871 733	1 027 704	1 127 597	0	2 155 301	151	25 716 432
Sango Border Post to Crooks corner	02	26 281 122	131 995	1 675 391	0	1 807 386	02	24 473 736
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	35	8 702 023	0	0	0	0	35	8 702 023
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	25	8 070 782	511 616	376 068	0	887 684	23	7 183 098
Lusulu	01	56 000	0	0	0	0	01	56 000
Total	245	70 981 660	1 671 315	3 179 056	0	4 850 371	212	66 131 289

PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE 16MSP

CLEARANCE

Following the granting of the extension period, the national and international operators continued with clearance and survey activities throughout the known or suspected mined areas. They are now more invigorated to achieve the 2025 deadline. Since the 16MSP, a cumulative total of **13,493,754m²** was released leaving the contaminated area at **52,637,535m²** as at 31 December 2018 as shown on the table below:

Remaining Contamination as at 31 December 2018

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1'523'777	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	9'750'767
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	1'200'059	1'400'000	1'600'000	1'700'000	1'750'000	1'740'000	2'000'978	11'391'037
⁴ Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2'700'000	2'500'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	831'322		12'331'322
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	750'000	900'000	950'000	950'000	950'000	1'500'050	1'195'988	7'196'038
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1'000'000	1'100'000	1'100'000	1'100'000	1'500'000	1'411'716		7'211'716
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1'003'652	1'013'652	1'013'652	1'041'346	628'353			4,700,655
Total	8'233'488	8'284'817	8'134'817	8'262'511	8'299'518	6'854'253	4'568'131	52'637'535

CAPACITY BUILDING

The detailed capacities of each organisation will be dealt in detail later on this document suffice to briefly highlight the following:

- a. **MAG** The organisation started operation at the end of 2017 with one team and added two more during the 2018 demining calendar. Currently MAG is recruiting for a fourth (4th) team.
- b. **HALO Trust** HALO Trust is the biggest of all the demining organisations with 240 deminers and expecting to add four (4) more sections/teams starting April 2019 courtesy of the Japanese funding. The Organisation is also expected to boost its mechanical demining capability with the introduction of MMD Sizer expected in June 2019 and the Government has approved its introduction to the Zimbabwe demining tool box.
- c. **NPA** The Organisation reduced from seven (7) teams to four (4) teams by end of 2017. However, during the 2018 demining calendar, added one (1) more team and will be adding another team in April 2019 to make six (6).
- d. **APOPO** The Organisation is still mobilising resources. It is hoped they will commence operation during the course of 2019 demining calendar.
- e. **National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU)** No additional capacity in 2018 and also nothing envisaged in 2019. The NMCU remain with its 150 deminers, as will be highlighted later, they performed exceptionally well in 2018.

The increased capacities by the international operators is a big boost on Zimbabwe's Article 5 Implementation. This increased capacity compounded by the land release rate from the 16MSP to 31 December 2018 is encouraging and gives high hopes that the 2025 deadline is achievable.

PILOT PROJECTS

In 2017, Zimbabwe took on board the Mechanical and MDDs demining methodologies as pilot projects by HALO Trust and NPA respectively. Both methodologies were finally approved by Government in 2018 and are now operational. These will be espoused further under each organisation later on this document.

MINE RISK EDUCATION (MRE)

The national and international operators conduct MRE and Community Liaison within their areas of operations. This has seen a remarkable behaviour change within communities living adjacent to minefields. While there is behaviour change by the communities, cattle continue to be hit by mines in some areas. The reason being cattle are herded during the season when there are crops in the fields. Once the harvest season is over, there is no herding of cattle hence they stray into the minefields where there are good grazing land.

RELOCATION OF ZIMAC OUTSIDE MILITARY CANTONMENT

The Government approved the relocation of ZIMAC outside a military cantonment in 2018. Office accommodation for ZIMAC is likely to be secured soon. Furthermore, the Government has relieved the Director of his other duties to concentrate on Mine Action Activities only.

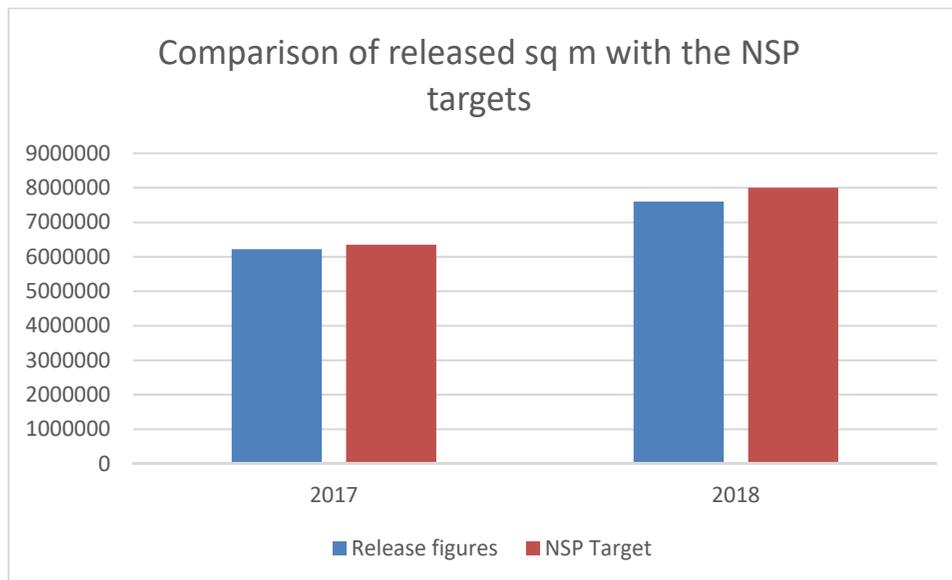
NATIONAL STRATEGY PLAN (NSP)

In March 2018, Zimbabwe launched its National Mine Action Strategy, which presents the overall vision, mission, goals and objectives of Zimbabwe's mine action programme for period 2018-2025. The Strategy's time-line corresponds to Zimbabwe's Article 5 Extension

period granted during the 16MSP and its end-state is the completion of clearance obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine ban Convention. The Strategy outlines the mine action activities, output and resources required to finish the job by 2025.

SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

The **graph** below shows the NSP targets against the actual released figures for the two years (2017 and 2018) worked so far. The variations from the targets were due to failure by the programme to mobilise the required funding to either start, increase or maintain the funding levels. However, it is very true and evident that there has been some capacity growth. Though the 2018 clearance failed to meet the NSP target, it did meet the revised 2018 target thus the 2025 goal is still within reach if required funding is realised.



REMAINING CONTAMINATION

a. Musengezi to Mazowe Stretch (HALO Trust).

This minefield is on the North Eastern part of the country bordering Mozambique. It runs through two provinces Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Provinces. The minefield contained both buried and above surface ploughshear antipersonnel mines. The above surface have since detonated due to veld fires, animal or human actions. At some point there are two minefields running parallel to each other the Cordon Sanitaire and the Ploughshear Minefield. The minefield was partially cleared by a local demining company Koch Mine Safe funded by the European Union 1999-2000. HALO Trust commenced operations on this minefield in 2013 starting with resurveys and subsequent clearance dividing the minefield into tasks (sectors), the method they are using to date.



At the start of the year on 01 January 2018, the contamination was at **11,784,543m²**. HALO Trust, who are working on this stretch released **2,327,053 m²** in the course of the year against a target of **1,118,104m²**, that is **207%** achievement of the target. Of the released land **41%** was reduction while the bulk was actual clearance. Resurveys (TS) during clearance resulted in additional area of **293,277m²** to the polygons during the year. The remaining contamination of this minefield stood at **9,750,767m²** as at 31 December 2018.

Current Capacity. HALO Trust continue to receive funding from Department of International Development (DFID), Irish Aid, United States Department of State (US Dos), Japanese Government, World Without Mines (WWM) and Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD). Currently, the organisation has a capacity of 27 demining sections with a total of 240 deminers. If HALO Trust maintains this capacity and increase as envisaged and taking cognisance of the 2018 rate, the organisation is certainly set to meet the 2025 deadline.

Activities and Milestones for 2018. HALO Trust conducted forty-eight (48) MREs together with ZIMAC personnel in the communities close to their task areas. These MREs managed to reach out to 3905 boys 4179 girls 869 man and 929 women as follows:

Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Totals
3905	4179	869	929	9882

This has seen visible behavioural change to the communities resulting in the number of mine accidents dropping. There were no reported case of people injured by mines in 2018. MRE and Community Liaison (CL) is set to continue in 2019 targeting to reach out to 8000 people living along this minefield stretch. Through the HALO Trust and Dr Cassim partnership, fifty one (51) mine victims were assisted with prosthetic limbs. This partnership is set to continue in 2019. More funding will be sourced to be able to assist a lot more victims. Another milestone activity was, Battle

Area Clearance was conducted on a sector which used to be an Army bush camp during the war and was believed to be having ammunition left during the war. An area of 235 237, m² was cleared. However, no mines nor ammunition was recovered.

Mechanical Assets. Over and above the current mechanical asserts held by HALO Trust, the Government approved HALO Trust`s request to import the MMD Sizer to increase its capacity on mechanical demining. **The equipment is expected in the country by June 2019. The effectiveness of the MMD Sizer will only be evaluated once the machine is on the ground.**

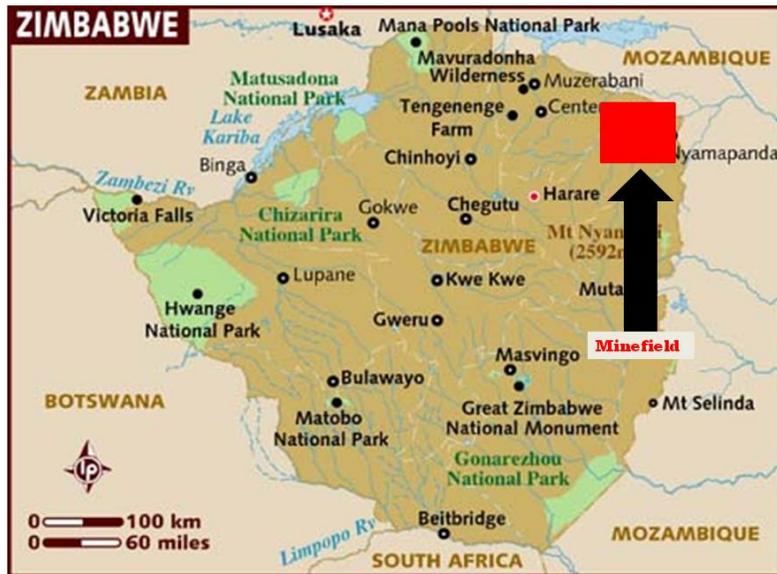
2019 Deployment and projections. The 2019 operations commenced on 07 January with both mechanical assets and manual deminers deploying at Rushinga and Chisecha worksites. HALO Trust is projected to address at least 1,523,777 m² in 2019 and remain with an area of 8 226 990m² of the Musengezi to Mazowe River Minefield as at 31 December 2019.

Future Plans and Projections. Funds permitting, HALO Trust looks forward to further capacitate its mechanical demining teams which are proving to be instrumental in the achievement of the 2025 goal. As already alluded to, HALO Trust is expecting to increase by four additional teams by April 2019 courtesy of Japanese funding. If additional funding can be secured, HALO Trust can increase the number of manual demining sections deployed to be able to complete the minefield within the set time frame. A large swatch of cleared land in Rushinga and Mt Darwin Districts with a total linear distance of 41,7km will be handed over to the beneficiaries provisionally in April 2019.

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1'523'777	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	9'750'767

b. Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield Sector (MAG)

This minefield is part of long stretch from Musengezi where HALO Trust minefield starts. It runs along the border with Mozambique in Mashonaland East Province. HALO Trust was initially assigned to the whole stretch (429km linear distance) until 2016 when MAG came on board and the Mazoe to Rwenya river portion was allocated to MAG.



MAG commenced operations on this minefield segment in December 2017 and released 39m². In 2018, the organisation’s target was **801 961m²**. The Organization recruited and expanded to three (3) teams during the course of 2018 from one team in 2017 and managed to release **421,968m²** that is 53% of the target. The rate of clearance gradually increased as the year came to the end. ZIMAC conducted quality control on the cleared area and it was found to meet the standards. Though the organisation failed to meet the targets in the two first years of the NSP, MAG remains

optimistic that given the prospects of increased funding in future, the 2025 deadline is still within reach. The contamination level of this stretch as at 31 December 2018 stood at **11,391,037m²** Like all the other organisations, MAG conducts MRE and CL in the communities living close their work area in the Nyamapanda area. The organisations has also become useful to the locals who used to risk their limb to retrieve cattle hit by mines in the minefields. In 2018 alone, a total of 14 cattle were hit by mines with the organisation being the nearest point of help to the locals. Cattle stray into the minefields especially after crop harvesting when cattle are left to go alone without any body herding them. The main funder to MAG Zimbabwe is the British Government through DFID.

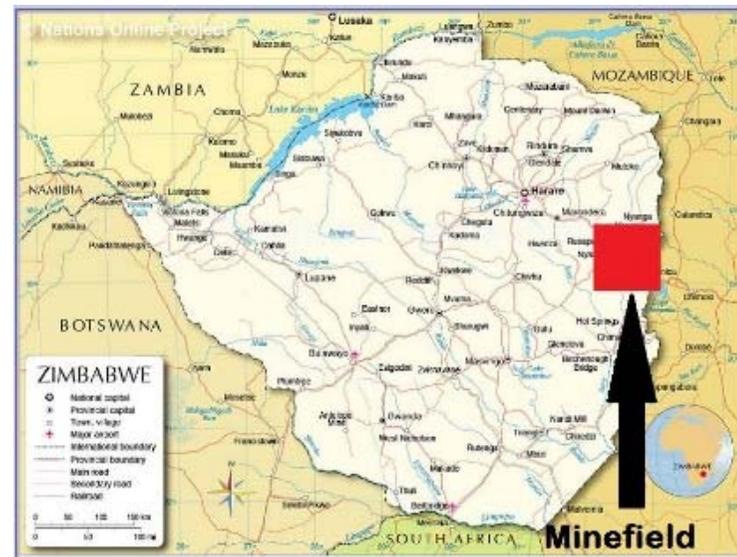
Future Plans and Projections MAG has projected adding one more team in the first quarter of 2019 courtesy of the secured funding from DFID. With the experience gained in 2018, MAG targets to release 1,200,059 m² in the year 2019. This will enable them to keep the 2025 deadline within reach. The 2019 operations commenced on 07 January with three (3) team worksites. It is projected that the remaining contamination on the Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield at the end of December 2019 will be **10,190,978m²**.

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	1'200'059	1'400'000	1'600'000	1'700'000	1'750'000	1'740'000	2'000'978	11'391'037

c. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield (NPA)

The Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield stretches along the Eastern Border in Manicaland Province. The minefield is a combination of buried and above surface ploughshear antipersonnel mines although the above surface have since detonated over the years. The area affected by mines

is predominately timber plantation which timber has overgrown its maturity stage. NPA commenced operations on this minefield in 2012 starting with resurveys and subsequent clearance.



As at 31 December 2018, NPA remained with an area of 4.700.655m² un-cleared land.

Current Capacity. NPA commenced clearance of this minefield in June 2014. They started the year 2017 with a capacity of seven (7) manual demining teams and one MDD team which was a pilot project. NPA lost capacity at the end of 2017 due to reduction in funding inflows. The organisation started 2018 with only four (04) manual demining teams and one MDD team shared on the two minefields (Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill and the Rusitu to Muzite stretches). They managed to add one manual demining team mid-2018. The total land released in 2018 was

1,195,299m² compared to the revised target of **1 213 652 m²** in 2017 while 2018 saw the organisation releasing **1,195,299 m²** against a revised NSP target of **1,213,652m²**.

Other Activities. NPA continues to hold MRE sessions in the Manicaland Province in conjunction with the Army Engineers. In 2018, Fifty five (55) sessions were held at communities close to the minefields reaching out to **6,532** people aggregated as follows

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
939	1015	2390	2188	6 532

The organisation plans to continue MRE in the year 2019 targeting to reach out to **10 000** people.

Future Plans and Projections: NPA is expecting to add one more team in April 2019 to bring to six total number of teams in 2019. NPA’s revised target for Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill in 2019 is **1,003,652m²** and this will leave a remaining area of **3,697,652 m²** at the close of 2019. NPA Projects to complete this minefield in 2023 (Though the NSP had projected 2020). Once they are done with this minefield, its capacity will be utilised on other minefields where the organisations will be behind targets.

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. The cleared land with a linear distance of 17km (**3,004,222m²**) will be handed over to the beneficiaries provisionally week 22-26 April 2019 is set for the handover. This will facilitate the cultivation of overgrown timber and a boost on agricultural activities by the beneficiaries of the cleared land.

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1'003'652	1'013'652	1'013'652	1'041'346	628'353			4,700,655

d. Rusitu to Muzite Mission Minefield (NPA)

The minefield is also in Manicaland Province in the Eastern part of the country. The minefield runs through the hub of the country's tea and coffee plantation estates. NPA commenced work on this minefield with resurveys in 2013 and subsequent clearance in 2016.



Progress. As at January 2018, the remaining contamination was **8,550,808m²** of which, NPA released **1,339,092m²** through cancellation, clearance as well as reduction against a target of **984,000m²**. This left a remaining contamination figure of **7,211,716m²** as at 31 December 2018.

Current Capacity. Currently two manual demining teams are working on this minefield while the MDD team is shared between this minefield and the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield. The organisations has two MRE/CL teams which educate communities staying close to both minefields.

MDDs. As already alluded to NPA has an MDD section which started as a pilot project in 2017 and final approved by the Government in 2018. MDDs are good at Technical Survey (TS) and Quality Control (QC). On clearance they tend to be distracted where mines are destroyed in situ. So far NPA MDD section has done well.

Future Plans and Projections: NPA is expected to release **1,000,000m²** on this minefield in 2019 to remain with **6,211,716m²** by 31 December 2019. This minefield is set to be complete by 2024 if current funding levels remain the same or increased.

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1'000'000	1'100'000	1'100'000	1'100'000	1'500'000	1'411'716		7'211'716

e. Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner Minefield 6/3 (Ploughshear Minefield) (NMCU)

There are two minefields running parallel to each other on South Eastern part of the country in Masvingo Province. The NMCU has since cleared both minefields from Limpopo River to Mwenezi river stretches of 21km each. One is the Cordon Sanitaire running along the border and the

other is both below and above surface ploughshear minefield. The NMCU is currently working on the ploughshear minefield from Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post (*The ploughshear minefield has the biggest depth (400-500m) of all minefields in Zimbabwe*) while APOPO was allocated the Cordon Sanitaire from Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post.



Progress. As at 01 January 2018, the remaining contamination was **16,508,808m²** of which the NMCU released **4 177 266m²** against a target of **2 100 000m²** in 2018. The unit achieved an excess of almost 200% of its target. The NMCU release figures are made up of 95% reduction which is due to the wider polygon which contain 3 x 5m width lanes of mines spaced more than 100 meters in some cases. The minefield had perimeter fences both sides as such the polygons had to follow the fences. All the 2018 land release activities have left the contaminated area at **12 331 322m²** as at 31 December 2018. This is inclusive of the remaining area on small Gonakudzingwa minefield which was discovered in 2017. The Gonakudzingwa is part of the Sango Border Post minefield but was missed during the initial surveys as this is a small minefield, which was a

protective minefield for the Police station. The minefield is planned to be addressed in 2019 starting with survey which will give us the actual size of the minefield.

Current Capacity. The NMCU has a compliment of fifteen (15) teams (150 deminers). The monthly clearance rate rose from 12 600 square metres in 2017 to 20 000 square metres per month in 2018. This was due to the undisturbed pattern of the minefield as compared to previous areas they were working on which are close to densely populated areas hence the patterns were disturbed by cattle movement.

Future Plans and Projections: The NMCU works from April to November after which deminers go for the annual shutdown from December to March of the following year. The NMCU continue to hold its annual Mine Awareness Music Gala which has brought positive results in the form of reduced risk taking behaviour by the locals. **Mine Awareness Musical Galas have become very popular with the local communities with attendances of up to ±4000 people per each event.** Equally the sports galas attract a lot of spectators and sports teams increase each year. Both events are hosted by the NMCU and at intervals, dangers of mines and ERW are preached.

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2'700'000	2'500'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	831'322		12'331'322

Pictures below show Mine Awareness Music and Sports Galas conducted by NMCU





The NMCU is currently funded through the Zimbabwe Annual Budget. Like 2017, there was no donor funding support in 2018 and there are no expectations for the year 2019. NMCU looks forward to continue receiving its funding needs from the Government of Zimbabwe. NMCU will

continue at current capacity or if funds permit double the capacity. The funding requirement is towards equipment. The Government covers the operational cost and human resource costs through the normal Army channels. The NMCU is expected to clear **2 700 000m²** in 2019 and remain with **9 631 322m²** of the ploughshear minefield by 31 December 2019. At current capacity and rate, completion of this minefield is achievable even before 2025. If the stretch is completed before 2025 which is likely, then the unit can be redeployed to other outstanding minefields.

f. **Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River Minefield Sector 6/4(Cordon Sanitaire Minefield) (APOPO)**



The Cordon Sanitaire minefield was allocated to APOPO which was expected to start work first half of 2018 had they managed to mobilise enough resources. APOPO was expected to complete 300 000m² in 2017 and 900 000m² in 2018 which they failed due to failure to start up. This means

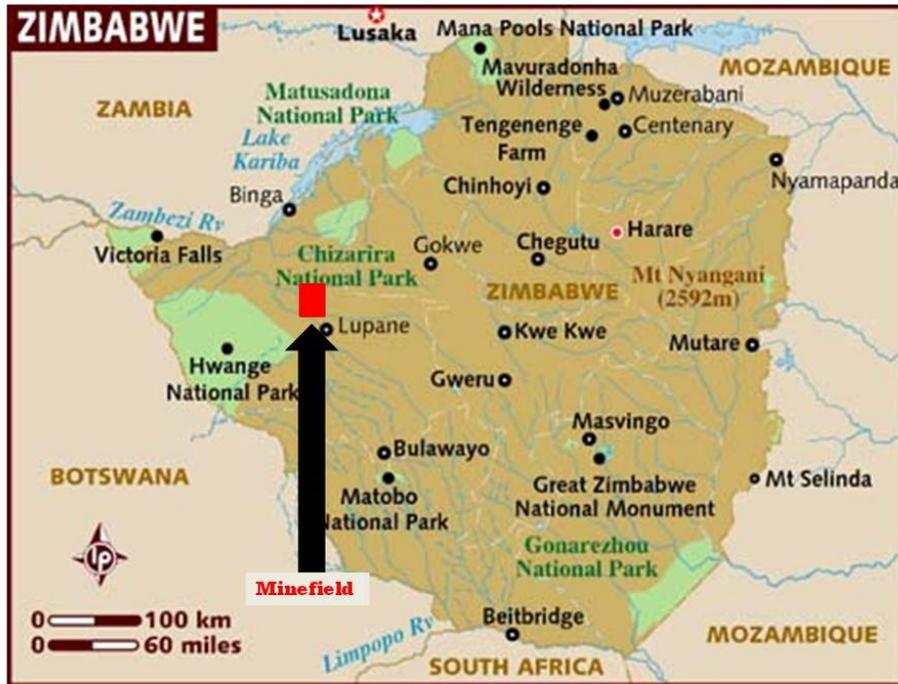
that **7,196,038m²** still remain in their allocated area and this is what they have to clear by 2025. The organisation is still running around trying to secure enough resources with prospects of being ready to start early 2019 after striking a deal for the release of their equipment in Mozambique for use in the Zimbabwe programme.

Future Plans. To continue resource mobilisation and possibly start work by early 2019. This may then result in release of up to **750 000m²** to remain with **6 446 038m²** end of 2019.

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	750'000	900'000	950'000	950'000	950'000	1'500'050	1'195'988	7'196'038

g. Lusulu Minefield (NMCU)

The Lusulu minefield was partly cleared in 2003 for an area that was urgently required for the expansion of the Police Station covering an area of **2 368** square metres. This was not well documented. An area believed to be 56 000 square metres remains to be cleared. NMCU deployed a Survey Team in late 2018 to conduct resurvey. The survey is still ongoing and is set to be complete mid 2019. On completion of the surveys, NMCU detachment will move on for clearance. The figure to be released will be determined by the outcome of the survey



ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE (ZIMAC)

ZIMAC continues to be an essential organisation on the day to day running of the programme. The Government of Zimbabwe has been giving the organisation all the support it requires. ZIMAC makes use of the opportunities availed by the GICHD to continue training its personnel on information management. ZIMAC has robust Quality Management System, Information management with a functional IMSMA and also MRE capacity. ZIMAC is set to hand over large tracks of land which were completed in 2018 in the 2019 demining calendar. Future handovers are planned to be done in time to ensure cleared land is put to productive use in time.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEARS 2019 TO 2025.

- **Resource Mobilization.** ZIMAC with assistance from GICHD held a strategy workshop from 10 to 15 December 2018 in Harare. The workshop as already alluded to, was spear headed by GICHD comprising all the five (5) demining organisations and ICRC. The workshop was aimed at formulating the **National Resource Mobilisation Strategy**. The draft document should be ready by end of February or early March 2019. The Resource Mobilisation Strategy is mostly linking mine action to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ZIMAC is earmarking to launch the Resource Mobilisation Strategy before the 4th review conference in Oslo. While the Zimbabwe`s demining partners engage potential donors individually, the national authorities make efforts to sell the programme internationally to compliment operators` efforts. 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, APOPO and NPA from the international community will be solicited on any availed opportunity. Zimbabwe welcomes any assistance from the international Mine Action Stakeholders in resource mobilization efforts.
- **Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment.** The Government approved the relocation of ZIMAC outside a cantonment area in July 2018. Furthermore, the Director ZIMAC is now dedicated to ZIMAC and mine action activities only. Currently the Government is looking for appropriate office accommodation which will be accessible to all mine action stakeholders. The complete movement of ZIMAC is expected in early 2019 as everybody is expecting the move soon.
- **Monitoring of the National Strategic Plan.** Zimbabwe is keeping track of the National Strategic Plan and making positive adjustments where possible. These adjustments will be reported yearly through the Article 7 reports. It is pleasing to note that even though there has been adjustments and organisations failing to start as had been planned, the main goal remains achievable and within reach.

- **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The 2018 operations sailed through smoothly. It is equally expected that 2019 will be free from any disturbances to the programme. However, over the extension period, the following factors may pose challenges and affect the targets and the ultimate goal of completion by 2025:

- **Heavy rains and flooding.** Zimbabwe generally experience sporadic floods during summer from November to March. During this time of the year, demining activities may be suspended or conducted on a slow pace depending on the rainfall intensity. This may result in failure to meet stated deadlines of the extension period. It has to be noted that most of the mined borders are low lying and prone to flooding and storms.
- **Ploughshear minefields.** Ploughshear mines continue to slow the pace of manual demining due to the metal fragments which scattered all over the ground when they detonated. This has been a challenge since time immemorial. However, the coming in of other clearance methodologies in the form of MMDs and Mechanical assets have been instrumental in dealing with this challenge. Zimbabwe looks forward to continued capacitation of these methodologies by the operators.
- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme needs a total of **USD \$109, 7** million to complete the job at a rate of about 15.67 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 though at levels it can afford 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 continuation of funding from the international community.

- Overall economic/ political climate. The economy is subdued. This may affect the operations of ZIMAC and NMCU who are wholly funded by the Government. However, the Government of Zimbabwe has always prioritised demining operations. The current political climate in Zimbabwe is conducive for the international community to support the country's mine action programme. Zimbabwe encourages all willing partners to keep on assisting the programme which is purely humanitarian with no link to the politics of the day.

REVISED FUNDING REQUIREMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2019 TO 2025

Organisation	Year								Total (USD)
	2019		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
	Projected	Secured							
(a)	(b)		(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	International Donor Support (\$USD million dollars)								
NPA	3,3	4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	3		25.2
HALO	5,25	4.48	5.12	5.12	5.13	5.13	5.14	5.14	35.26
APOPO	2,0	Not yet confirmed	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.3	17.4
MAG	1,0	1,54	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	27.54
Sub-Total	11,55	10.02	15.82	16.52	16.63	16.83	16.34	13.24	105.4
	Zimbabwe Government Finance (\$USD million dollars)								
NMCU and ZIMAC	0,9	0.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.8	0.7	0.7	5.7
Total	12,45	10.52	16.82	17.52	17.63	17.63	17.04	13.94	111.1

* The capacity in tasks completed before 2025 will be transferred to the remaining tasks until all the minefields are completed.

REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2019 TO 2025

Minefield	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1'523'777	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	1'371'165	9'750'767
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	1'200'059	1'400'000	1'600'000	1'700'000	1'750'000	1'740'000	2'000'978	11'391'037
⁴ Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2'700'000	2'500'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	831'322		12'331'322
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	750'000	900'000	950'000	950'000	950'000	1'500'050	1'195'988	7'196'038
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1'000'000	1'100'000	1'100'000	1'100'000	1'500'000	1'411'716		7'211'716
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1'003'652	1'013'652	1'013'652	1'041'346	628'353			4,700,655
⁵ Lusulu (NMCU)	56'000							56'000
Total	8'233'488	8'284'817	8'134'817	8'262'511	8'299'518	6'854'253	4'568'131	52'637'535

⁴ NMCU has high reduction figures due to a well-marked minefield but with distinct mine lines.

⁵ Lusulu's **56 000m²** is likely to be incorrect. It will be verified by the resurvey by the NMCU during the course of the year.

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