ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION PROGRAMME:
PROGRESS NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

- Zimbabwe is sitting on the fifth extension period granted by the 16msp in Vienna expiring on 31 December 2025
The meeting went a long way in promoting awareness of the Zimbabwe problem to the world.


The launch of the National strategy which was supposed to incorporate the follow up meeting to the individualised approach was not well attended.

Embassies in Zimbabwe were not even aware of the landmine problem in Zimbabwe even though some of their organisations and countries were represented during the Vienna side meeting.

Zimbabwe encourages representatives of states present in the meeting to share their input on the best ways Zimbabwe can ensure equal engagement and participation of your state staff and embassies in national events related to mine action in Harare.

Now that elections are over, we are optimistic that more donors will come on board.
PROGRESS TO DATE

- Progress is measured against the four strategic goals elaborated in the National strategy
  - Land release
  - Safe behaviour promotion
  - International and national awareness front
  - Victim Assistance

A mine/ERW free Zimbabwe where women, girls, boys and men safely engage in sustainable livelihood activities and where mine/ERW victims are fully integrated into the society.
**PROGRESS TO DATE**

**Land release**
- This year’s target is 7,160,645m². As at 31 October 2018 Zimbabwe released 7,217,341m².
- The remaining level of contamination as at 31 October 2018 was 54,6km² as shown on table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mined Area</th>
<th>Linear Distance (km)</th>
<th>Remaining Area (m²)</th>
<th>Responsible Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Musengezi to Mazowe River</td>
<td>201.00</td>
<td>10,126,356</td>
<td>HALO Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mazowe River to Rwenya River</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>11,585,456</td>
<td>MAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>12,880,625</td>
<td>NMCU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River (Cordon Sanitaire)</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>7,196,038</td>
<td>APOPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rusitu to Muzite Mission</td>
<td>68.80</td>
<td>7,656,765</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>5,077,853</td>
<td>NPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lusulu</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>53,523</td>
<td>NMCU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>503.3</td>
<td>54,576,649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRESS TO DATE

- Outcome of Pilot Projects.

- Mechanical assets have been authorised on condition that they do not leave a trail of excessive environmental damage.

- MDDs have were authorised on condition that will not be used as stand alone demining tools.
PROGRESS TO DATE

• Outcome of Pilot Projects.

• These assets have quickened clearance of highly metallised minefields and areas with deeply buried mines due to deposition.
PROGRESS TO DATE

- Benefits of released land

- Burma Valley clearance has opened up increased business opportunities in the area of agriculture.

- In Mukumbura, cleared area has opened up ample grazing land for their domestic animals. Local inhabitants can now freely access water sources and travel across once mined lands to visit their relatives without risking their lives and limbs.

Photo 2. Women crossing cleared area to fetch water in Mukumbura
PROGRESS TO DATE

• A UN malaria control clinic was built in the former minefield after clearance of the Gozi shopping centre area by MAG
PROGRESS TO DATE

• In Sango Border, the expansion of the Border Post is on the cards after clearance of the Gonakudzingwa Minefield by NMC while grazing is now happening freely in the Dumisa area of the Sango Border to Mwenezi River Minefield.
PROGRESS TO DATE

• Safe behaviour promotion

• There has been considerable drop in new victims with 2017 having nil victims while 2018 had three (3) victims from two (2) mine accidents.

• A lot still needs to be done given that communities continue to lose their livestock and also use paths which cross minefields.

• Schoolchildren in the Mukumbura area are at great risk as they walk adjacent to these mined areas to school.

• there has been a positive behavioural change in these communities through MRE sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of MREs/CL</th>
<th>Targeted No of MREs/CL</th>
<th>Number Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>10353</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROGRESS TO DATE**

- **Victim Assistance**
  - ZIMAC has not done much in this regard due to inadequate funding.
  - ZIMAC and the demining partners managed to register a considerable number of victims. Presently ZIMAC has 165 victims in the database.
  - Zimbabwe welcomes the input of those present on constructive means of supporting survivors and the need for greater support in Victim’s Assistance.
PROGRESS TO DATE

International and national awareness front

• ZIMAC managed to flight some demining documentaries on the national television as well as showcasing on the national exhibition shows. This resulted in reaching out to a quite wider national audience.

• Zimbabwe makes use of international mine action meetings to share updated information on key achievements and remaining challenges.
CHALLENGES

- main challenge to the Zimbabwe landmine problem is funding

- Zimbabwe has received much assistance from GICHD and Implementation Support Unit (ISU) in making the Zimbabwean problem known by international stakeholders. This has seen trickling in of support from the donor world.

- Funds permitting Zimbabwe need to conduct a nationwide survey to establish the number of victims. This will enable effective pursuance of their needs.
• Funds has been trickling in. Thanks to those who have committed their money to Zimbabwe’s cause. However, more is required.

Table 3: Targeted annual release figures up to 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release targets (m²)</td>
<td>8’080’088</td>
<td>8’452’429</td>
<td>8’677’081</td>
<td>8’564’123</td>
<td>7’723’777</td>
<td>6’704’737</td>
<td>5’777’923</td>
<td>54’003’558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Targeted annual funding requirement for the whole programme up to 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding requirement in Million USD</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>14.55</td>
<td>15.15</td>
<td>16.33</td>
<td>17.84</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>119.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Government of Zimbabwe remains committed to its Article 5 obligation.

Zimbabwe calls for all States and organisations willing to assist to come on board and be part of this successful story come 2025.