

Request for extension of the deadline for fulfilment of obligations under Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Zimbabwe

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. At independence in 1980, Zimbabwe inherited 6 distinct major mined areas that had been laid by the Rhodesian Army along its borders with Zambia and Mozambique. The original contamination covered a total of 509.45 square kilometres. It is estimated that these areas contained over 2,605,400 anti-personnel mines and that there were and are three different types of minefields as follows:

a. Cordon Sanitaire: The cordon sanitaire barrier generally consists of three rows of sub-surface anti-personnel mines laid in a standard pattern with a width of 25 metres. This type of minefield was laid close to or on the international border.

b. Ploughshare Minefield: The ploughshare minefield consists essentially of three rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation mines mounted on 0.5 to 1 metre high stakes protected by sub-surface anti-personnel mines with a width of 400 metres.

c. Reinforced Ploughshare Minefield: The reinforced *ploughshare* minefield is essentially 6 rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation mines mounted on 0.5 to 1 metre high stakes protected by sub-surface anti-personnel mines with a width of 400 metres.

2. These mined areas have had a severe socio-economic impact on Zimbabwean rural communities. They have severely affected the rural economy as very large numbers of livestock have been and continue to be killed by mines. Mines also continue to injure or in extreme cases kill humans, due to lack of suitable health care facilities in affected areas. Zimbabwe has not been able to build or maintain a reliable database of casualties caused by landmines. What is clear, however, is that the population that is most at risk from landmines includes poor rural subsistence farmers, who are often forced through economic necessities to take risks. While the number of casualties reported is relatively low, the real numbers are likely to be much higher.

3. Unfortunately, perimeter fences that ensured effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas have since been damaged by animals and removed by locals for domestic use. Owing to prohibitive costs and lack of sustainable measures to secure the perimeter fence from theft, no replacement has been placed but danger warning signs have been put in place.

4. In order to respond to the contamination of mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), in 2000 the Government of Zimbabwe established the National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ) to regulate all mine action activities in Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) to plan and coordinate mine action activities.

5. Clearance of the minefields started soon after independence, with priority being given to clearing small gaps in order to facilitate infrastructure development, resettlement and economic development. Major clearance started in 1998, with the United States of America providing initial financial, material and training assistance to the Zimbabwe National Army to clear the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield. This support was discontinued after one and half years leaving Zimbabwe to complete the bulk of the clearance of the 286 square kilometre minefield

on its own in 2005. Further financial assistance was provided by the European Union between 1999 and 2000 to demine the 145.28 square kilometre Musengezi to Rwenya minefield. This support was withdrawn when only 6.2 square kilometres had been cleared. Since then, there has been no international financial assistance provided to Zimbabwe to clear its mined areas. Zimbabwe has been doing everything possible within its capacity to rid itself of anti-personnel mines in compliance with the Convention.

6. Zimbabwe's initial 10 year deadline for fulfilling its mine clearance obligations under the *Convention for the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* expired in March 2009. Zimbabwe requested an extension of 22 months in order to carry out survey work to acquire a more accurate representation of the dimensions of mined areas that need to be addressed and present a new extension request with a detailed work plan to clear these areas. This extension was granted in 2008 at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties. As a basis in this initial request, Zimbabwe had inaccurately assumed that the minefields were 1.3 kilometre deep and, therefore arrived at an exaggerated total area to be addressed.

7. During the 22 months granted to Zimbabwe, ZIMAC, with support provided through the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit (ISU) undertook a more detailed analysis using core data from sources that included the 1994 MineTech Survey Report, a 2000 Koch – MineSafe Completion Report, a 2010 HALO Trust Border Minefield Survey Report done for the Government of Mozambique and significant experience and knowledge gained by Zimbabwe's National Mine Clearance Squadron from more than 13 years of clearance.

8. This analysis revealed that contamination data available on the mined areas of Musengezi to Rwenya, Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner, Rusitu to Muzite Mission, Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill and Burma Valley can be assumed to be reasonably accurate, and thus it can be concluded with certainty that no detailed technical survey will be necessary (with the exception of the Cordon Sanitaire in the Crooks Corner – Sango Border Post minefield, which is not recorded, but is known to exist). What would be required though is to confirm the accuracy of available information on these mined areas through a limited general survey. The mined areas of Lusulu, Mukumbura, Kariba and Rushinga all require more detailed technical survey but the figures provided in this request are based on reasonable analysis of the data available.

9. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds as well as other factors, apart from this analysis Zimbabwe was not able to accomplish the survey work it had intended to carry out during the initial extension period and was obliged to submit a second request for extension of a period of 24 months which was granted at the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties. The above results from the analysis of the core data formed the basis for this second extension request.

10. During the second extension request period Zimbabwe concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the ICRC. The main activities contained in the MOU concerns the support of the ICRC in terms of capacity building. During the month of March a technical expert of the ICRC visited Zimbabwe in order to begin the implementation of the Plan of Cooperation which seeks to explore possible areas of development of the demining and survey capacity of the

National Mine Clearance Unit of the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF), and to develop jointly with ZIMAC a strategy to address potential needs in terms of training and equipment in the field of survey and humanitarian demining. The objectives of the Plan of Cooperation are being met through:

- a. A needs assessment relative to the working procedures of ZIMAC and the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMC), and the challenges faced by ZIMAC and NMC, held by the ICRC in cooperation with relevant representatives from ZIMAC and the NMC Unit.
- b. A needs assessment relating to training needs of both the senior officers responsible for defining the survey and humanitarian demining strategy and of the officers and non-commissioned officers responsible for supervising the survey and humanitarian demining operations and for training the deminers held by a delegate of the ICRC in cooperation with representative of the ZIMAC and the NMC Unit.
- c. Procurement by the ICRC of material likely to improve the quality, safety and productivities of survey and humanitarian demining operations, if deemed necessary as a result of the joint assessments mentioned above.

11. In addition to this MOU with the ICRC, Zimbabwe is currently seeking to accelerate the survey and clearance process through partnership with a number of organizations. In 2011 Zimbabwe issued a tender to non-governmental organizations to carry out mine clearance work. A number of NGOs responded to the tender including The HALO Trust, Norwegian People's Aid, and the Danish Demining Group. NAMAAZ and HALO Trust have agreed on amendments on the draft MOU submitted by Halo Trust. The MOU should be signed anytime from now. We now await the MOU from NPA. The MOU between NAMAAZ and NGOs like HALO Trust and NPA will be that the organisations will be allocated separate minefields to demine. They will use manual demining equipment at their disposal to demine their allocated minefields as indicated on the plan. ZIMAC will be responsible for Quality Control of the minefields these organisations would have demined.

12. Unfortunately, although things have progressed, Zimbabwe has not been able to carry out its Article 5 commitments it set for itself in the past two requests for extension due to the following:

- a. **Inadequate funding for demining from the government:** The economy is depressed and constrained as a result of factors such as illegal economic sanctions. Zimbabwe is unable to access funds from multilateral institutions to revitalise the economy. The government has numerous pressing commitments to meet with the little resources available.
- b. **Insufficient demining equipment:** Due to inadequate equipment, the available military demining capacity cannot be fully utilised. Aged mine detectors and personal protective equipment (PPE) currently in use are endangering the lives of deminers. There is need to immediately re-equip to sustain operations. The assistance from ICRC will go a long way in alleviating this deficiency.

c. Lack of meaningful mine action support from other States Parties and the **international community**: Zimbabwe has not received international support since 2000. This isolation has resulted in it lagging behind in mine clearance techniques and failing to get donor funding for mine action, particularly for contracting commercial demining companies. There is no independent verification of mine action standards. Illegal sanctions imposed by some potential donors have made it impossible for Zimbabwe to access any form of international assistance in the field of mine action. The pending signing of MOUs between the Government of Zimbabwe and HALO Trust and NPA will see a much improvement on mine action in the country.

13. In spite of the circumstances indicated above, over the course of the previous extension request Zimbabwe has continuously carried out clearance work in the mined area of Sango Borer Post to Crooks Corner. To date a total of 297.4 square kilometres of Zimbabwe mined area have been cleared with 198,378 anti-personnel mines have been destroyed and it has been established that a further 13.93 square kilometres can be removed from the list of suspected areas for other reasons. Zimbabwe still has 199.72 square kilometres of land contaminated with anti-personnel mines and UXOs continue to be recovered.

14. These land release activities have been carried out through full clearance. Following the total clearance of a particular minefield, a quality control / quality assurance team carries out inspection of the cleared area. Commercial deminers in the past have used a combination of mechanical clearance and standard manual demining techniques followed by an independent external quality assurance process. Military deminers use standard demining techniques, followed by an internal quality assurance process. Currently clearance of mined areas is being undertaken by military engineers with funding from the government. Subject to availability of funding, other players such as local commercial demining companies can also take part.

15. A lot of benefits will be realised in humanitarian, economic, social and environmental aspects in the endeavour to fulfill the work to be carried out during the requested period. This will allow for more land to be relieved of mines thereby creating more room for greater opportunities. Business opportunities in areas of agriculture, tourism, mining, game ranching and industrial sites would be realised over the period. On the social aspect, local inhabitants will freely access their water sources, have ample grazing land for their domestic animals and travel across lands to visit their relatives without risking their lives and limbs. In such a situation, investors would be much more willing to make business in a mine free land.

16. The remaining 199.72 square kilometres is composed of 3.1 square kilometres of cordon sanitaire minefields and 196.62 kilometres of ploughshare or reinforced ploughshare. The terrain in some of these areas is mountainous and rocky thus making access to the minefield and employment of some of the demining equipment very difficult. Some of the areas have been affected by soil erosion as there are gullies while others are swampy or prone to flooding. In addition, there are areas that are thickly wooded or with hard clay surface which is hard to work on. All these characteristics as well as extremely high temperatures in some of the mined areas have the potential to significantly affect demining operations and have to be considered in planning.

17. In order to address the remaining challenge, Zimbabwe is requesting a third extension of 24 months until January 2015. During this extension period Zimbabwe intends to seek and receive international technical assistance in order to carry out survey and demining operations. Survey will be carried out in 4 remaining “unknown” areas: Rushinga, Lusulu, Mukumbura & Kariba, as well as further survey of the cordon sanitaire between Crooks Corner and Sango Border Post. We are confident of receiving assistance from international partners at a relatively low level and we are optimistic that this partnership with these internationally recognised NGOs and international organizations will be the catalyst to encouraging donors to supporting our broader mine action goals.

18. In order to make an estimate of the funds required, the following assumptions have been made: (a) The total remaining suspected hazardous area is 199.72 square kilometres; (b) There is 381 kilometres of frontage of cordon sanitaire minefield; (c) There is 538.8 kilometres of frontage of either ploughshare or reinforced ploughshare minefields; (d) Cordon sanitaire minefields are assumed to be 25 metres in width and ploughshare and reinforced ploughshare minefields area assumed to be 400 metres in width; (e) Cordon sanitaire minefields are known to consist generally of three rows of anti-personnel mines and contain around 5,500 mines per kilometre of frontage; (f) Ploughshare minefields are known generally to consist of three rows of ploughshare directional fragmentation mines protected by AP mines containing an average of 100 ploughshare and 300 anti-personnel mines per kilometre of frontage; (g) Reinforced ploughshare minefields are known to consist of essentially four rows of ploughshare directional fragmentation mines protected by anti-personnel with an average 100 ploughshare and 5,800 anti-personnel mines per kilometre of frontage; (h) The average industry norm cost of clearing land is considered to be in the region of US\$1 per square metre (overall programme costs); and, (i) The approximate amount of land that can be released from the 199.72 square kilometres of suspected hazardous areas through means other than clearance is expected to be 50 percent given that following a detailed analysis of the contaminated area that was conducted with assistance from the ISU, the area previously reported has been reduced to reflect the area that was not physically cleared covering a depth of 400m . In the past, the cleared area was calculated on the basis that the contaminated area covered a depth of 1 300m along the minefield.

19. It is the intention of the Zimbabwean government to maintain its support to the clearance of landmines in Zimbabwe through the continued deployment of the mine clearance squadron. Although the unit is currently struggling from the lack of sufficient equipment, we expect that external support will assist us with updating the unit’s demining skills and assisting us with the provision of basic demining equipment such as detectors and PPE. Furthermore, an area which has been achieved, albeit not comprehensively, is the delivery of mine risk education (MRE) to vulnerable communities. While more MRE programmes are planned, their implementation is hampered by resource constraints.

1. ORIGINS OF THE ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

The origin of Zimbabwe’s Article 5 implementation challenge derives from the War of Liberation between 1976 and 1979. The Rhodesian Army laid minefields along the northern and

eastern borders of the country to prevent infiltration and resupply of liberation movements operating from Zambia and Mozambique. Combat action between the two forces also resulted in a large amount of unexploded ordnance lying around the country.

Following considerable research and planning by the then Rhodesian Army, minefield construction commenced in 1976 in the north east border area of what is now Zimbabwe. By 1979 minefields had been laid in six significant areas. Several smaller minefields were also laid further inland to protect key infrastructure and permanent bases. The areas where the minefields were laid are highlighted in Annex I.

2. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Most of the military records for the minefields are not readily available but the few that are available are thorough and detailed. Over the years the Zimbabwe National Army has gathered and recorded a lot of useful information about the location of these minefields. In 1994, the first attempt at a consolidated analysis was undertaken by MineTech and this survey formed the basis of the original extension request from Zimbabwe submitted to the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.

During the initial extension period a more detailed level of analysis was carried out. This analysis, coupled with more than 12 years of clearance operations by the mine clearance squadron, provided a more accurate picture of the situation based on a number of assumptions. These assumptions firstly noted that the frontage (linear kilometres recorded) was often, but not always, a line of more than one minefield, of more than one type. For example, it was common in many areas for a *cordon sanitaire* minefield to be laid **at** or **on** the border, with a second parallel minefield – usually *ploughshare* or *reinforced ploughshare* minefields some distance behind – between 1 and 20 km. Further to this, an assumption has been made that the cordon sanitaire minefield has a width of only 25m, whereas the ploughshare and reinforced ploughshare minefields are assumed to have a width of 400m – something that the National Mine Clearance Squadron believe to be the case. It should be noted that the Mine Clearance Squadron has only worked on reinforced ploughshare minefields, but the 400m assumption remains the same for the smaller ploughshare minefields – something that is likely to reduce once work is underway.

With the above, we can set the following benchmark as the original contamination:

Table 1 - Original suspected contamination level

	Mined Areas	Total Area (km²)
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	286
2	Musengezi to Rwenya	145.28
3	Sango Borer Post to Crooks Corner	21.3
4	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	28.8
5	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	20
6	Burma Valley	1.32
7	Rushinga	2.8

8	Lusulu	2.8
9	Mukumbura	0.55
10	Kariba	0.6
	TOTAL	509.45 km²

3. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

Three basic types of minefields were laid. Based on military planning processes and a limited number of records available, together with experience gained from the National Mine Clearance Squadron, the three different types of minefields generally consist of:

- 1. Cordon Sanitaire:** The cordon sanitaire barrier generally consists of three rows of sub-surface anti-personnel mines (APM) laid in a standard pattern with a width of 25m. This type of minefield was laid **close to** or **on** the international border.
- 2. Ploughshare Minefield:** The ploughshare minefield consists essentially of three rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation APMs mounted on 0.5 to 1m high stakes protected by sub-surface APMs.
- 3. Reinforced Ploughshare Minefield:** The reinforced *ploughshare* minefield is essentially 6 rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation APMs mounted on 0.5 to 1m high stakes protected by sub-surface APMs.

As the laying continued, there was always some variation on the laying processes, as well as the types of mines laid. The assumed current contamination is shown at Table 2.

Table 2 - Current suspected contamination level

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire	Length of Ploughshare/ Reinforced ploughshare	Area of cordon sanitaire (km ²)	Area of ploughshares (km ²)	Total Area assumed (km ²)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	307	344	7.68	137.6	145.28
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	52	54	1.3	21.6	21.3
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	0	72	0	28.8	28.8
4	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	0	50	0	20	20
5	Burma Valley	0	3.3	0	1.32	1.32
6	Rushinga	0	7	0	2.8	2.8
7	Lusulu	0	7	0	2.8	2.8
8	Mukumbura	22	0	0.55	0	0.55
9	Kariba	0	1.5	0	0.6	0.6
Total length & area		381	538.8	9.53	215.52	223.45

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LANDMINES IN ZIMBABWE

Impact on the population of Zimbabwe. The recent problems Zimbabwe has suffered have meant, among other things, that it has not been possible to build or maintain a reliable database of casualties caused by landmines within the country. What is clear however, is that those populations least able to mitigate the threats from landmines, are those who are most at risk from landmines – the poor rural subsistence farmers, who are often forced through economic necessities to take risks. While the number of casualties reported is relatively low, the real numbers are likely to be much higher and until a full programme is established, it is unlikely to be quantified more.

Impact on Rural Communities. Mined areas are in rural areas that are inhabited by poor peasant farmers whose livelihood depends on land and livestock rearing. Mined areas deny peasant farmers about 174.08 km² of fertile land of which 145.28 km² is in Mukumbura and 28.8 km² in Rusitu/Muzite area. Minefields have both an economic and social impact on these people, especially those that live adjacent to or within mined areas. They deny freedom of movement to these people. This in turn impacts on socialisation with relatives across the mined areas. Some have attempted to cross these minefields in order to maintain contact or communication with relations and the unlucky ones have been maimed or injured by anti-personnel mines.

Minefields also deny the same people access to potable water sources as well as grazing. Out of desperation, some people who live adjacent to known mined areas have as a result of land pressure ended up taking unnecessary risks by cultivating crops or grazing their livestock in mined areas that have not been properly cleared. This has in most cases resulted in injury or in some cases death has occurred as a result of unavailability of suitable health care facilities in rural areas to deal with traumatic injuries caused by landmines. Very large numbers of livestock, a source of livelihood for the affected peasant farmers have also been lost. It is estimated that since 1980; over 1,550 humans were killed or maimed, more than 120 000 livestock and thousands of wild animals have been killed. The denial of land due to existence of mines is with very few exceptions, the direct cause of most deaths in the mined areas.

Impact on Commercial Farming. An area of about 68.9 km² of commercial farm land for tea estates and timber plantations is mined, and in some of this area there is timber that is now well past its maturity and has obviously already lost its commercial value. Although no computation has been made, the revenue and potential income that has been lost by the country as a result of the existence of mines in these areas are too significant to be ignored.

Impact on Tourism. The successful completion of the clearance of the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield in 2005 unlocked tourism development potential around the town of Victoria Falls. Significant tourism development has taken place in the cleared area. State of the art tourist facilities and infrastructure such as an aerodrome for tourist and other activities have been constructed and are operational in the cleared area. However tourism development has remained impossible in a huge area of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP), a tripartite tourism

project by Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique where the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield is located and where contaminated areas remain uncleared. Although the minefield covers 21.3 km², the affected area spreads much wider.

4. METHODS USED TO IDENTIFY AREAS CONTAINING AP MINES AND REASONS FOR SUSPECTING THE PRESENCE OF AP MINES IN OTHER AREAS

In Zimbabwe's initial extension request, Zimbabwe had taken the recorded or surveyed length of the minefield and multiplied it by an average width of 1.3 km. During the initial extension period a more detailed analysis was undertaken by ZIMAC with support provided through the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to assist with this analysis. The core data that were available were:

1. Minefield Maps held by the Army. The Zimbabwe National Army has 1:50 000 maps that show the general location of mined areas and gaps that have been opened. The mine laying records are not available except for the reinforced ploughshare minefield stretching from Limpopo river to Mwenezi river on the Sango – Crooks Corner Minefield.

2. 1994 MineTech Survey. MineTech, which was then a Zimbabwean demining company, was contracted by the EU in 1994 to undertake a technical survey of the country. Although Mine Tech presented information on the construction of the minefields, it would appear from their survey report that they only carried out a general survey. ZIMAC has a hard copy of the Survey Report. This survey was undertaken through the process of physically visiting and verifying all minefields whose records were held by the Zimbabwe National Army.

3. 2000 Koch – MineSafe Completion Report. Koch MineSafe were contracted to undertake clearance on the minefield between Musengezi to Rwenya and finished the project in 2000. The completion report shows that the project cleared around 130km frontage and also reported an additional suspect area of 22km frontage which remains to be surveyed (and is listed as Minefield in Mukumbura). Koch MineSafe learnt of the location of the reinforced ploughshare Mukumbura Minefield from the local communities whilst they were clearing the cordon sanitaire in that area.

4. 2010 HALO Trust border minefield survey for the Government of Mozambique. This survey was undertaken by HALO Trust with an aim of clarifying the situation on the Mozambique – Zimbabwe border. An **unofficial** version of the survey was available, which offers only a limited degree of clarity and needs further investigation. This survey was done on behalf of the Mozambican authorities and in general, access to minefields was only obtained from the Mozambican side, meaning that it is likely that some clarity is missing. HALO Trust surveyed the entire minefields on the Zimbabwe - Mozambique Border by physically visiting each area. Communities living along the borders provided information on the mined areas. Mozambican Border guards and locals acted as guides for HALO survey teams. HALO carried a technical survey within the Mozambican territory in four locations to confirm the type and density of mines.

5. Significant experience gained from more than 12 years of clearance by the National Mine Clearance Squadron. During their years of experience, the mine clearance squadron have cleared the complete minefield from Victoria Falls to Mlibizi, around 286km² of SHA, and more recently, some 3.6km² of minefield at Crooks Corner. Their understanding of the threat posed and the patterns expected are significant.

5. NATIONAL DEMINING STRUCTURE

National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe

The National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMA AZ), is a policy and regulatory body on all issues relating to mine action in Zimbabwe. It was established in terms of an Act of Parliament [The Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act Chapter 11:19] and has 9 high level civil servants members. The Deputy Secretary Policy Public Relations & International Affairs in the Ministry of Defence (MoD) is the Chairman and is deputised by the Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Committee Members include Deputy Secretaries from the following government ministries: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Local Government, Finance, Labour and Social Welfare and Home Affairs. A UNDP Representative and the Director of the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre are also on the NAMA AZ Committee. The organisation is dynamic and can be adapted as necessary, to suit changing circumstances and enhance effectiveness in mine action.

MANDATE OF NAMA Z

- Policy making and mine action implementation coordinating body.
- Conscientising the nation and International Community about the landmine problem and demining activities in Zimbabwe.
- Sourcing funds to finance various mine action projects.
- Setting out national mine action programme priorities.
- National Landmine Victim Assistance Policy formulation.
- Seeking any assistance required from the UN and other organisations or states parties on the implementation of national plan under article 6 of the mine ban treaty.

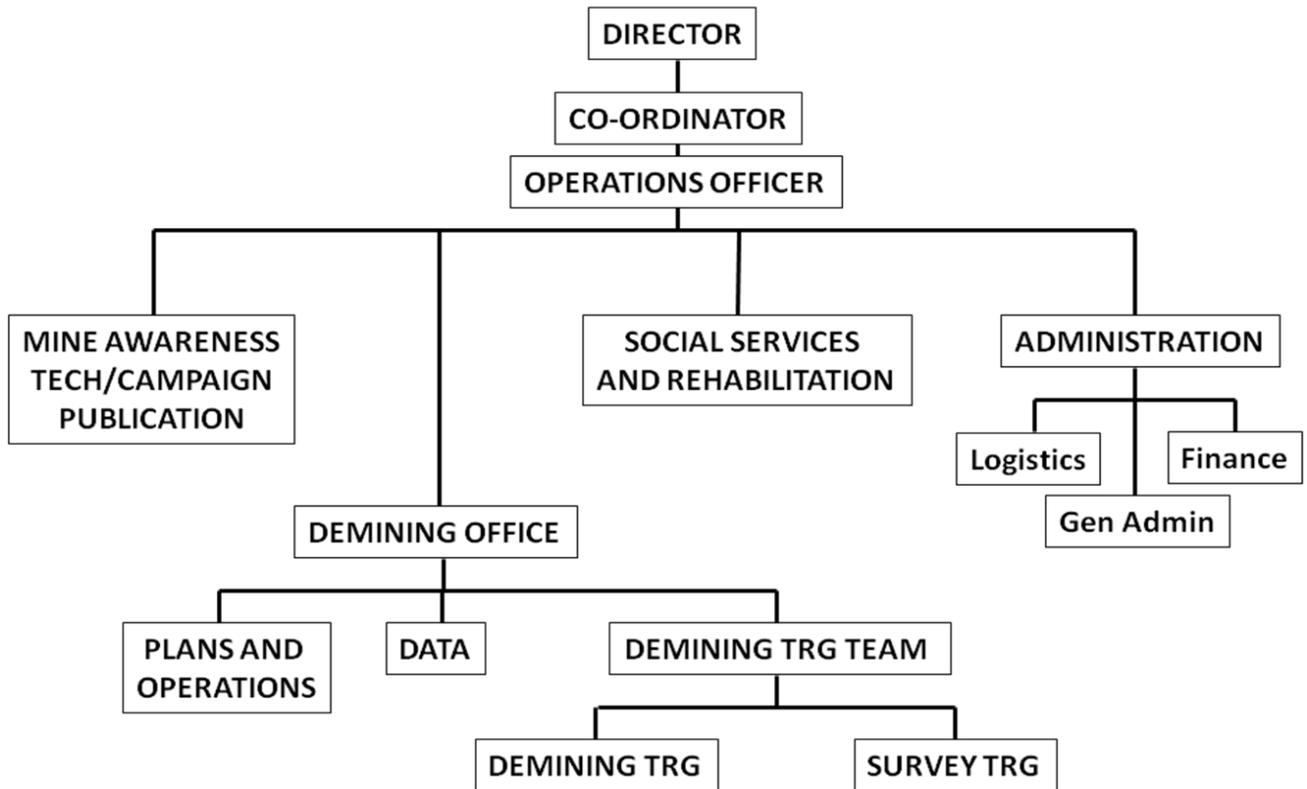
Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC)

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) is the focal point and the coordination centre of all mine action activities in the country. ZIMAC was established in 2000 with skeletal officers and clerical staff to run its affairs. ZIMAC reports to NAMA AZ. It is currently housed by the Ministry of Defence but there are plans in the near future –subject to availability of financial resources - to find a suitable location that would be readily accessible to all mine action stake holders. The organisational chart for ZIMAC is shown below.

MANDATE OF ZIMAC

- Co-ordination of all landmine victims, care, rehabilitation and reintegration.
- Establishment and maintenance of a mine action database.
- Production and co-ordination of a national plan to destroy banned landmines.
- Monitoring adherence to the OTTAWA convention in Zimbabwe and elsewhere.
- Supervision of the destruction of banned AP mines.
- Planning for the conduct of Mine Risk Education (MRE) campaigns.
- Establish communication with all mine action stakeholders and interested groups at both national and international level.

ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE



6. NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Efforts to clear the mines started after Zimbabwe gained independence. A significant amount of clearance has been undertaken by the Zimbabwean National Army and a major minefield laid between Victoria Falls and Mlibizi has been cleared. Additionally, significant clearance has been carried out in the North Eastern Border on the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield as part of the Koch – MineSafe project funded by the EU between 1999 and 2000. Casualties are still being reported in this area in the numerous small areas that were not cleared by the project (although they were marked, ten years passage of time has resulted in the majority of marking being removed and populations now not knowing where cleared and non-cleared areas are). MRE has been carried out in the past in these areas but has not been sustained due to resource constraints. Resources are being sought to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from these areas and also ensure that civilians in the area are aware of the situation. MRE in this area and other high impact areas will be prioritised in our future plans. A more systematic turnover of cleared land to local communities will be done in the future.

To date a total of 297.4 km² has been cleared culminating in the destruction of **198 378** anti-personnel mines. Furthermore, there is 15 km² area (points *b* and *c* below) which was cleared not in accordance with current IMAS and therefore all the area must be addressed in future clearance as it has not been included in the total area cleared. UXOs have been routinely recovered from battle areas in the country side by military EOD teams stationed at Provincial Centres. In the

early post war period an average of 600 UXOs were recovered annually. 1, 780 UXOs were recovered from 2000 to 2011.

The current clearance progress is as follows:

- a. Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield: **286 km²**.
- b. Cleared gaps: **10 km²**.
- c. Forbes Border Post: **5 km²**.
- d. Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner: **5.2km²**.
- e. Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield by Koch – MineSafe¹: **6.2 km²**

Further to Table 2, there are a number of areas that can be removed from the list of suspected areas for a number of reasons. These are noted at Table 3 below

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire removed (km)	Length of Ploughshare/ Reinforced Ploughshare removed (km)	Area of cordon sanitaire (km ²)	Area of ploughshare s (km ²)	Total Area removed (km ²)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya (9km frontage of this minefield has been found and agreed to be within Mozambican territory)	9	0	0.23	0	0.23
2	Rusitu to Muzite Mission (12.3km frontage of this minefield has been found and agreed to be within Mozambican territory)	0	12.3	0	4.9	4.9
3	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill (44km frontage of this minefield has been found and agreed to be straddling Mozambican and Zimbabwean territory and ownership has thus been shared)	0	22	0	8.8	8.8
^	Total length & area removed	9	33.3	0.23	13.7	13.93

¹ During the period of the contract, Koch MineSafe declared they had cleared 6.2 km² of minefield. Available records are unclear, but it is assumed that the clearance was on a cordon sanitaire minefield.

7. NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

Before 1998, a number of gaps in minefields were cleared to permit the limited free passage between communities. Additionally, gaps provided the opportunity for the construction of government offices and development of infrastructure.

The most notable qualitative progress made is in the clearance of Victoria Falls in 2005 which allowed for the unhampered expansion of the town, provided local inhabitants and tourists with access to the Zambezi River, facilitated game viewing in cleared areas of the Zambezi Basin and culminated in the development of major tourism infrastructure. This has certainly had a positive effect on the development of the region.

8. METHODS AND STANDARDS USED TO RELEASE AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN AP MINES

Ser	Name of mined area	Total area cleared (km ²)	Means used to destroy the mines	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive munitions destroyed
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield	286	Explosive demolitions	25 959	12 UXOs
2	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill (Forbes border Post)	5	Explosive demolitions	500	
3	Sango to Crooks Corner minefield	5.2	Explosive demolitions	7501	
4	Cleared gaps	10	Explosive demolitions	2000	
5	Part of Musengezi – Rwenya minefield	6.2	Mechanical and explosive demolitions	162 419	
6	TOTAL	297.4²		198 378	

The SHAs that have since been cleared and released were known minefields. For this reason, the method used to release land in these areas was through full clearance. In each case, clearance was preceded by a technical survey to ensure that resources were not wasted clearing areas without contamination. Two methods have been used so far to clear minefields:

- Koch – MineSafe used a combination of mechanical clearance (using a ground tiller method) and standard manual demining techniques followed by a separate external quality assurance process.
- Military mine clearance has been undertaken in the remainder of the areas and consists of standard demining techniques, followed by an internal quality assurance process (except for the most recent 3.6km² in the Crooks Corner to Sango area, where there has been, thus far, no quality assurance undertaken).

All the cleared area was cleared by military deminers save for the 130 km (6.2 km²) stretch in the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield which was done by Koch – MineSafe.

² The total area cleared excludes serials 2 and 4 that were not cleared in accordance with current IMAS and hence will need re-clearance. The area is also subject to confirmation of records.

9. METHODS AND STANDARDS OF CONTROLLING AND ASSURING QUALITY

In respect to the progress noted in section 8, after the total clearance of a particular minefield, a Quality Control/Quality Assurance team would carry out quality inspection on the cleared area. This was done on all cleared portions except the Sango to Crooks Corner minefield which is still under clearance. Quality Assurance is usually achieved by training and supervision during the clearance operations. This is done on a daily basis by monitoring and thorough supervision of deminers by Section Leaders. Quality Control is done by members from NMC Squadron. Usually a fresh team is assigned to do QC on an area they are not familiar with. They usually carry out QC using the sampling method and post clearance verification. However it should be noted that even after the quality inspections have been done, elements of up to 0.01% of mines may go unnoticed due to human and mechanical error. On the commercial demining contract on the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield, QA was undertaken by an external commercial company through monitoring and supervision. Although reports of mine incidents in cleared areas in this minefield continue to be received, it is highly unlikely that these have occurred in areas that were reported as cleared but may be occurring in uncleared areas that are adjacent to cleared areas. The absence of markings between the cleared areas and the many small uncleared areas within the cleared areas appears to contribute to the belief that cleared areas are unsafe. These areas were originally marked, but ten years on, most marking is now non-existent.

In areas cleared by the National Mine Clearance Squadron, Quality Control/Quality Assurance is done by deminers who were not engaged in the initial clearance through post clearance verification.

10. EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE EXCLUSION OF CIVILIANS FROM MINED AREAS

An area which has been achieved, albeit not comprehensively, is the delivery of MRE to vulnerable communities. Mine Risk Education continues to be done to educate people in mine affected areas on the dangers of mines. Mine risk education teams take advantage of community developmental and social gatherings to disseminate information. Face to face and small media methods are used to communicate with the targeted audiences. More comprehensive MRE programmes are planned but efforts to effectively reach out to all affected communities remain a major challenge owing to funding constraints.

Some of the mined areas were previously perimeter fence marked to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas. However, the perimeter fence has since been damaged by animals and some of it was removed by the local inhabitants for their own use. Owing to prohibitive costs and lack of sustainable measures to secure the perimeter fence from theft, the vandalised/ stolen fence has not been replaced. However, danger warning signs to alert civilians of the existence of a minefield were erected.

11. RESOURCE MADE AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PROGRESS MADE TO DATE

The Government of Zimbabwe is fully committed to rid the country of all landmines. This has been amply shown by its consistency in annually allocating a budget for demining operations since 1980. Although the funds allocated have been inadequate to allow for the contracting of commercial demining companies to complement the military humanitarian demining efforts, the act has gone a long way in demonstrating national ownership of the demining programmes. The USA donated demining equipment and tools in 1998, which saw the start of the full clearance of the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield. Unfortunately the USA withdrew its support in 2000. The EU funded the clearance of the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield from 1999 to 2000. The EU also withdrew its support after the clearance of only 6.2 km² of the 145.28 km² minefield.

Funding level of the demining operations in Zimbabwe

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)		
Financial resources made available by Zimbabwe ³	US\$ 500 000	US\$ 600 000 ⁴	US\$ 650 000	US\$ 800 000						
Financial resources made available by actors other than the State Party	Nil	Nil	Nil							
Totals	US\$ 500 000	US\$ 600 000	US\$ 650 000	US\$ 800 000						

12. CIRCUMSTANCES THAT IMPEDE COMPLIANCE

Ser	Circumstance	Comments	Degree to which circumstance may impede the ability of Zimbabwe to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Inadequate funding for demining from the government	The economy is depressed and constrained as a result of among other things, illegal economic sanctions. Zimbabwe is unable to access funds from multilateral institutions to revitalise the economy. The government has numerous pressing commitments to meet with the little resources available. However there are indications that the international community may assist in the near future as currently there are moves by such organisation like ICRC, HALO Trust and NPA.	High degree

³ Funding levels have been revised to include employment costs, maintenance of demining equipment and vehicles as well as cater for logistic items that sustained the demining operations. Allocations between 2003 and 2009 were in local currency and have been converted to USD equivalent. Although funds were allocated in 2009, there was hyper inflation which eroded the original value of the funds resulting in no demining operations being done.

⁴ Funding in 2010 is in US\$. The normative annual allocation has been increased by US\$100 000.

2	Insufficient demining equipment.	Due to inadequate equipments, the available military demining capacity cannot be fully utilised. Aged mine detectors and PPE currently in use are endangering the lives of deminers. There is need for immediate re-equipping to sustain operations. There is need to establish local capacity to repair broken down demining equipment especially mine detectors.	The situation is likely to improve with the assistance from ICRC.
3	Lack of meaningful mine action support from other state parties and international community	Zimbabwe has not been supported by the International Community since 2000. This isolation has resulted in it lagging behind in mine clearance techniques and failing to get donor funding for mine action particularly for contracting commercial demining companies. There is no independent verification of Mine Action standards.	The assistance from ICRC will go a long way. The pending signing of MOUs with HALO Trust and NPA will certainly speed up the implementation of Article 5
4	Illegal sanctions imposed by some potential donors	Zimbabwe cannot import survey as well as demining equipment - most of which is not available locally.	The assistance from ICRC will go a long way. The pending signing of MOUs with HALO Trust and NPA will certainly speed up the implementation of Article 5

13. HUMANITARIAN, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

A lot more benefits will be realised in humanitarian, economic, social and environmental aspects in the endeavour to fulfil the work to be carried out during the requested period. This will allow for more land to be relieved of mines thereby creating more room for greater opportunities. Business opportunities in areas of agriculture, tourism, mining, game ranging and industrial sites would be realised over the period. On the social aspect, local inhabitants will freely access their water sources, have ample grazing land for their domestic animals and travel across lands to visit their relatives without risking their lives and limbs. In such a situation, investors would be much more willing to make business in a mine free land.

14. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Zimbabwe believes that it has a total of **199.72 km²** of suspected minefield remaining to be cleared. Based on available data, the mined areas of Musengezi to Rwenya, Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner, Rusitu to Muzite Mission, Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill and Burma Valley can be assumed to be reasonably accurate (with the exception of the cordon sanitaire minefield in the Crooks Corner – Sango border post, which is not recorded, but known to exist and thus requires further survey). **If resources are available, it would also be appropriate to confirm the accuracy of available information on these mined areas through a limited general survey.**

The mined areas of Lusulu, Mukumbura, Kariba and Rushinga all require more detailed technical survey but the figures provided are based upon reasonable analysis of the data available.

15. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

The remaining mined area consists of:

- **3.1 km²** cordon sanitaire
- **196.62 km²** of ploughshare or reinforced ploughshare

The terrain in some of these areas is mountainous and rocky thus making access to the minefield and employment of some of the demining equipment very difficult. Some of the areas have been affected by soil erosion as there are gullies while others are swampy or prone to flooding. In addition to this, there are areas that are thickly wooded or have hard clay which is hard to work on. All these characteristics as well as extremely high temperatures in some of the mined areas have the potential to significantly affect demining operations and have to be considered in planning.

16. AMOUNT OF TIME REQUESTED AND A RATIONALE FOR THIS AMOUNT OF TIME

Zimbabwe has gone through a lot of challenges in her efforts to fulfil her Article 5 obligation. There has been no assistance rendered to the Country for the past ten years and the Country could not import any demining equipment. Our armed force through the National Clearance Squadron, have been able to undertake limited clearance. This though has made very little impact on the significant degree of mine contamination throughout the country. We have failed to meet our Article 5 obligations during the last two extensions granted to us as a country due to among others lack of support and financial constraints.

The coming on board by ICRC and the pending MOUs with HALO Trust and NPA in the not to distant weeks and the two organisations commencing work, there will be significant impact on the Country's endeavours to eradicate the mine problem currently faced. The equipment from ICRC when finally handed over will at least increase the pace of our Demining Squadron to a certain degree.

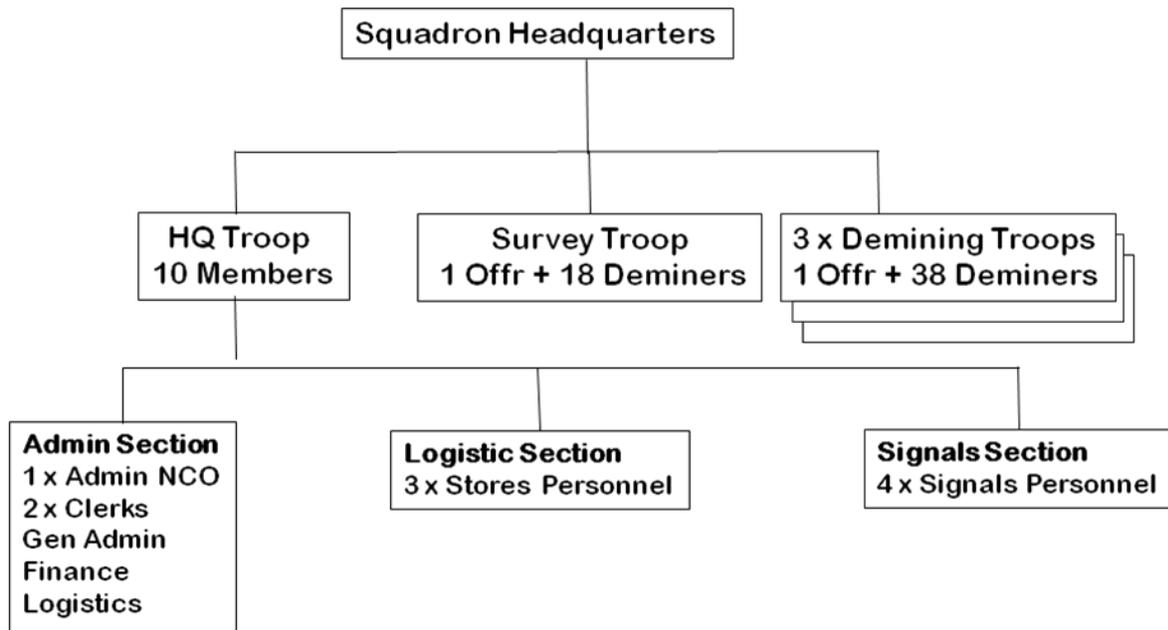
While there are seemingly positive developments, the magnitude of the remaining mined land is still huge. **Zimbabwe is therefore requesting a further 24 months extension of its deadline.** This request of extension of the deadline up to January 2015 is as result of the previously requested extensions did not realise any meaningful progress owing to reason already alluded to above. This time around, there is hope that the intended goal can be achieved following the coming in of the ICRC, HALO Trust and NPA.

17. INSTITUTIONAL, HUMAN RESOURCES AND MATERIAL CAPACITY AVAILABLE

NATIONAL MINE CLEARANCE SQUADRON

There are 8 registered commercial demining companies in Zimbabwe, some of them with international experience. None of them is engaged in clearing mines in Zimbabwe at present due to lack of funding. Demining operations are currently being carried out by National Mine Clearance Squadron (NMC), which is a military unit which was established in 1982 and has an establishment for 140 deminers and 24 support staff. The organisational structure for NMC is as follows:

NATIONAL MINE CLEARANCE SQUADRON



18. DETAILED WORK PLAN

Detailed plan:

The work plan three key components that will be addressed through the extension period and beyond the extension period including:

1. Training
2. Equipment procurement
3. Survey
4. Mine clearance
5. Mine Risk Education
6. Resource Mobilization

The activities which will take place in these different areas during the extension period are explained in detail below.

Following the two year process of survey, retraining and consolidation of resources by our deminers and the work by the two international demining organizations (the HALO Trust and NPA), Zimbabwe is confident that it will be able to submit a further extension with a clear and effective plan for the final removal of all remaining minefields as required under Article 5.

At the time of writing the number of details are yet to be worked out with our partners and we look forward for possible submitting further details of our plans in a couple of months time.

Training

After the signing of the MOU, the ICRC is now in the process of supporting ZIMAC with training and the procurement of equipment.

In terms of training, the ICRC will provide training to ZIMAC staff in basic and advanced survey and demining techniques.

This training will be carried out as follow:

- 27-30 March 2012: Senior Engineer Officers on Demining Management course which was already conducted.

The purpose of the Senior Engineer Officers Demining Management was as follows:

1. Senior Officers to have a clear understanding of how humanitarian mine action was developed.
2. Senior Officers to know how HMA is currently organized.
3. Senior officers to understand the current process and standards of HMA.
4. Officers to have a clear understanding of Mine Clearance planning and Management
5. Quality Management system which leads to QA and QC.
6. How to assess risk and reporting and investigation of demining incidents

- 10 -25 May 2012: Train the training course for 12 junior officers and 18 SNCOs in humanitarian demining and survey.

The purpose of the Train the Trainer course on Humanitarian Demining and Survey would be as follows:

1. Producing first class instructors/trainers in HMA at the junior operational level.
2. An intense training programme which covers all aspects of HMA at operational level (Deminer).
3. Capacity building of ZIMAC

Equipment procurement

With support of the ICRC equipment will be procured to support the equipping of a limited survey capacity and to improve the efficiency of our demining capacity. At the time of writing the ICRC has started procurement of demining equipment PPE and Medical equipment.

This equipment will include the following:

Survey Equipment	Demining Equipment	Personal protective equipment	Medical Equipment
Global Positioning System (GPS) x 04	Mine Detectors x 50	Demining Apron heavy duty x 50	Trauma kit x 05 Sets
Topcon/Theodolite/Dumpy level x 04	Overboots x 100 pairs	Demining Apron light duty x 50	First Aid kit x 05 Sets
Soap worth staff x 08	Trowel small x 25	Helmet with visor x 100	Stretcher Beds x 05
Laptop Compatible with Theodolite software x 02	Trowel big x 25	Genital protectors x 50	
Map processor/ printer complete with Scanner x 01	Brushes big x 25	Protective trousers x 50	
	Brushes small x 25		

NB :The above was the wish list which was submitted to ICRC for consideration.

Further efforts to seek to procure additional equipment will be made in the future given the need to update aging equipment.

Survey

The Survey and Demining will be conducted by organisations as shown below:

	Mined Areas	Survey Organization	Approximate date of Survey
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust	TBD
2	Sango Borer Post to Crooks Corner	National Mine Clearance Unit	TBD
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	TBD
4	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	NPA	TBD
5	Burma Valley	NPA	TBD
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust	TBD
7	Lusulu	National Mine Clearance Unit	Have already commenced
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust	TBD
9	Kariba	National Mine Clearance Unit	TBD

Unfortunately, at the time of writing, technical discussions have not been carried out with our future partners on the methodology, timeline, and budget for the survey. These discussions will be held following the signing of the MOU. It is hoped that a detailed survey plan can be created in the upcoming months.

Mine Clearance

It has been more than ten year since the military demining teams were last trained under the US project. Some of the basic skills have become eroded and a refresher training course will be delivered by our international partners in order to provide up to date skills in effective and safe demining operations. As highlighted above the ICRC will run a train the trainer course for junior officers and SNCOs who in turn will train the rest of the deminers and surveyors. The first course is schedules to commence on 10 April 2012.

It is the intention of the Zimbabwean government to maintain its support to the clearance of landmines in Zimbabwe through the continued deployment of the 164 members of the mine clearance squadron as well as engage international support as witnessed by the signing of the MOU with the ICRC and the two pending for HALO and NPA. The mine clearance squadron will be deployed in a more effective manner once their training is complete and they are re-equipped with updated clearance equipment.

At the time of writing Zimbabwe, discussions are currently in an advanced stage with the HALO Trust and NPA in terms of developing a plan to undergo major clearance activities in the future.

Following the results of the survey operations, clearance plans will be developed in collaboration with partners.

	Mined Areas	Survey Organization	Approximate date of Survey
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust	TBD
2	Sango Borer Post to Crooks Corner	National Mine Clearance Unit	TBD
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	TBD
4	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	NPA	TBD
5	Burma Valley	NPA	TBD
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust	TBD
7	Lusulu	National Mine Clearance Unit	Have already commenced
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust	TBD
9	Kariba	National Mine Clearance Unit	TBD

Cost

Given the lack of any real progress over the last years and thus a clear understanding of the actual costs and rates, it should be noted that the figures presented here are estimates based on industry best practices and understanding. By the time that the next, and hopefully final, extension request is submitted in two years time, it is expected that the experience gained in Zimbabwe will be sufficient to make a more accurate assessment of the situation.

However, in order to make some estimates of the costs required, we have made a number of assumptions:

- The total remaining SHA is 199.72 km².
- There is 381km frontage of cordon sanitaire minefield.
- There is 538.8 km frontage of either ploughshare or reinforced ploughshare minefields.
- Cordon sanitaire minefields are assumed to be 25m in width Ploughshare and reinforced ploughshare minefields are assumed to be 400m in width.
- Cordon sanitaire minefields are known to consist generally of three rows of AP mines and contain around 5,500 mines per km frontage.
- Ploughshare minefields are known generally to consist of three rows of ploughshare directional fragmentation mines protected by AP mines. They contain on average 100 ploughshare and 300 AP mines per km frontage
- Reinforced ploughshare minefields are known to consist of essentially four rows of ploughshare directional fragmentation mines protected by AP mines – much more heavily so in alternate rows. They contain on average 100 ploughshare and 5,800 AP mines
- The average industry norm cost of clearing land is considered to be in the region of US\$1/m² (overall programme costs)
- The average amount of land that can be released from the 199.72 km² SHA will be 50%.

Based on the above assumptions, we believe that the programme to clear Zimbabwe will cost in the region of US\$100 million. The costs of this would need to be managed tightly, and we believe that we are in a position to undertake a certain degree of this ourselves, with the support of donors and the United Nations.

Donor support begins to provide support to Zimbabwe for the clearance of its landmines.

This option is, in our opinion, the preferred option and it is hoped that the international community look favourably on Zimbabwe's extension request. An outline plan is included below.

Mine Risk Education

As was indicated in the extension request, MRE has not been carried out in a comprehensive manner due to major challenges in attaining funding for this activities. Likewise, Zimbabwe also faces a situation in which perimeter fences and warning signs have been removed by civilians.

Given these issues Zimbabwe seeks to develop its Mine Risk Education efforts in high impact communities, particularly Mukumbura to Rwenya river, Rusitu to Muzite Mission and Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner.

Resource mobilization

Resource mobilization will be an ongoing effort in Zimbabwe with these efforts currently beginning to bear fruit. Funding support from the international community is currently at an advanced stage with the pending MOUs with two well known international partners, the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).

Zimbabwe will also continue, as it has done in the past, to solicit support from the international community during meetings of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention as well as through other means such as workshops and different events.

Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment. ZIMAC will be relocated out of the cantonment area once Government avails funds for purchasing accommodation. Funds required for this are being sourced by the Ministry of Defence.

Development of Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards. ZIMAC has already produced a draft copy for the Zimbabwe Mine Action Standards in accordance with international accepted norms (IMAS). The copy is yet to be approved.

Development And Implementation Of National Strategic Plan. The National Strategic Plan was already developed. However, the implementation will be done once MOUs with HALO Trust and NPA are finalised. The Plan highlights the following:

Phase	Activity	Time Line	Costings
1	Gain support from International organisation and undertake activities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demining refresher training (all demining staff) • Survey training (12 experienced and selected staff) 	Within 6 months	Already in place with ICRC. Reasonable resources are expected to be brought by international organisation who undertakes training.
	Undertake non-technical survey of 4 unknown areas (Rushinga, Lusulu, Mukumbura & Kariba)	Within 12 months	Estimated: US\$ 200,000
	Undertake specific technical survey of small areas of each of the 5 known minefields	Within 12 months	
	Mine Risk Education in high impact areas	Within 12 months	US\$100 000
	Relocate ZIMAC out of Military cantonment area.	Within 18 months	US\$ 130,000 capital costs
	Undertake development on Zimbabwe national mine action standards in accordance with internationally accepted norms (IMAS)	Within 24 months	External support required, but estimated US\$50,000
	Mobilising funding support from donor and States Parties community	Already at an advanced stage with the pending MOUs with HALO Trust and NPA	-
2	Continue to mobilise funding support from donor and States Parties community.	Ongoing	-
	Re-equip mine clearance squadron and deploy in more effective manner	3-12 months depends on how soon the equipment being procured by ICRC is received	ICRC has already started procurement of equipment and PPE

	Work with partners to oversee <i>either</i> contract development for clearance activities <i>and/or</i> work closely with international or local organisation who agree to undertake major clearance activities.	As soon as possible	Discussions at an advanced stage. Expected total costs for clearance expected to be in region of US\$ 100 million
3	Begin major clearance operations	As soon as possible, subject to resource availability	-
	Develop national strategic mine action plan	Once results of surveys become clearer	-
	Implement national mine action strategic plan	As soon as possible	-

Annex II. Location of Minefields in Zimbabwe

MINEFIELDS IN ZIMBABWE

