

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 SUBMITTEDMAY 2020 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2019

A. National implementation measures

1. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) relocated from a military cantonment area in August 2019. Now there is free access to the Centre by all mine action stakeholders.
2. The Government approved the Communication and Resource Mobilisation Strategic Plan which was formulated with the assistance of GICHD in 2019. The Strategic Plan is scheduled to be officially launched by the Minister of Defence and War Veterans Affairs in May 2020, however, the launch is likely to be deferred due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
3. The Government is considering increasing resources to the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU) while at the same time efforts are being made to include mine action into the broader National Development priorities.
4. The Zimbabwe Mine Action is linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goal of Clearance of mined land is to reclaim mined land for productive use. The mined land is adjacent to rural populace who depend mainly on agricultural activities such as crop and livestock farming. When the mined land is released, the benefits amongst others are:
 - The rural populace living adjacent to minefields have more land to expand their crop fields as such realize better harvest to reduce poverty. Furthermore, the Government provides Presidential inputs for all disadvantaged communities to ensure poverty reduction and zero to hunger in line with SDG 1 & 2.
 - The local populace have more grazing land for their livestock which is regarded as the main wealth and insurance for a rural peasant farmer. Cattle farming in affected areas is more pronounced in the South Eastern part of the country where the NMCU is clearing the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield.

- In some of the areas, schools and clinics have been built on once mined land as such reduces the distances for school children and the sick to access these facilities in line with SDG 3&4.
- Cleared land facilitates access to safe drinking water (SDG 6), for example, The Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield was a barrier to local inhabitants to access the Zambezi River where they now fetch water for their daily needs and also fishing for their livelihoods and export to cities and towns. Fishing on this part of the country is a business not a luxury hence employment was generated by clearing this minefield.
- The land released to the local beneficiaries is distributed irregardless of gender, whoever wants some piece of that land is provided whether a woman or a man, there is no discrimination.

5. Zimbabwe is in the process of updating its National Mine Action Standards in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapting the standards to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation. Even though, there are no much new developments and key principles to the mine action standards, Zimbabwe is keen to update its standards. Zimbabwe has complied with the international standards despite the prevailing challenges storming against the implementation of safe, efficient and effective practices in mine action activities.

6. Zimbabwe welcomed the visit by the Joint AU/UN Assessment Team who visited the country in July 2019. The purpose of the visit was to assess the magnitude of the mine situation in the country and the assistance required to fulfill the country's Article 5 obligation.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

7. 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

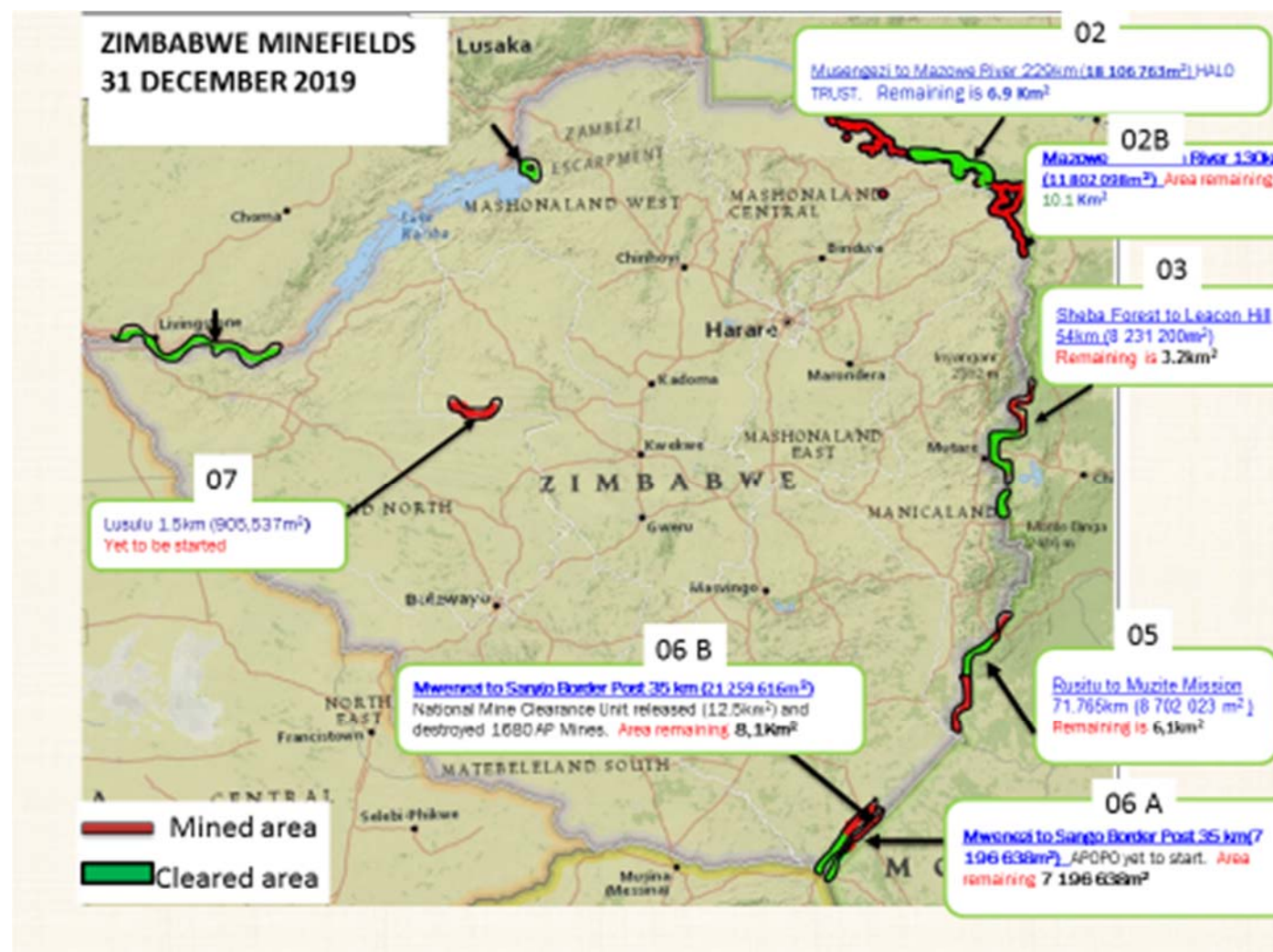
8. The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training of its deminers. There hasn't been any change to the authorized holding as shown below.

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

9. As at 01 January 2019, the Republic of Zimbabwe had five (5) known distinct minefields and for the purpose of tasking, identification and reporting, two of these minefields were divided into two (2) areas to give seven (07) minefields totalling **52,637,535 m²** and as at 31 December 2019, the remaining area was **42,692,666 m²** to give a total of **9,944,869 m²** area released in 2019. There were and are no suspected hazardous areas. These mined areas stretch along the borders with Mozambique in five (5) Provinces and one inland minefield in Matebeleland North Province as shown on the Zimbabwe map below and tabulated on **Table 2**.

Zimbabwe's mined areas are known simply because all the minefields were fenced and are thus easy to identify. The surveys carried out by Zimbabwe and her demining partners were thorough and properly done to the satisfaction of all. While the mined areas are known, there are also ERWs scattered around the country. These are dealt by the military engineers who are in each of the country's ten (10) provinces. If for some reason, there will be other minefields discovered after the demining partners have completed their tasks and left the country, Zimbabwe is well prepared to deal with that through the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU).



10. The remaining contamination as at the time the country was granted the eight-year extension period and also the National Strategic Plan projections for the period 2018-2025 is shown on table 1 below.

TABLE 1: NSP Projections 2018-2025.

Minefield	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	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)	802,000	1,100,098	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,075,602	11,277,700
Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	988,098	17,292,098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire)	900,000	750,000	900,000	850,000	900,000	1,000,000	800,050	781,588	7,181,638
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	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)	1,810,000	1,810,000	1,768,098						7,183,098
Lusulu(NMC)				30,000	26,000				56,000
Total	7,367,700	8,150,098	9,008,098	8,720,000	8,666,000	8,790,000	8,600,050	3,072,418	66,131,289

NOTE: In 2019, all the operational organisations namely the NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, and MAG surpassed the NSP projections on the above table. For the 2019 demining calendar see Table 2 on land released and Table 3 on mines recovered and destroyed.

**Table 2: Zimbabwe's known and suspected mined areas and land released during the reporting period
January 2019 – December 2019.**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 2019	Total area known or suspected to contain mines 2019	Total area cleared during the year 2019	Amount of area reduced during the year 2019 (square metres)	Amount of area cancelled during the year 2019	Total area addressed during the year 2019	Additional area from resurveys during the year 2019	Total area remaining to be addressed 2020-2025
Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)	Mashonaland Central	86	9,750,767	1,458,877	1,861,457	20,169	3,340,503	544,852	6,955,116
Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)	Mashonaland East	29	11,391,037	258,047	707,236	333,963	1,299,246	40,969	10,134,760
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)	Masvingo	1	7,196,038	-	-	-	-	-	7,196,038
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)	Masvingo	9	12,331,322	111,363	4,117,215	-	4,228,578		8,102,744
Rusitu to Muzite (NPA)	Manicaland	31	7,211,716	431,635	576770	112,287	1,120,692	54,576	6,145,600
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	Manicaland	17	4,700,655	499554	1327769	-	1,827,323	379,539	3,252,871
Lusulu (NMCU)	Matabeleland North	1	56,000	-	-	-	-	849,537	905,537
Total		174	52,637,535	2,759,476	8,590,447	466,419	11,816,342	1,869,473	42,692,666

Table 3. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019:

Mined area location	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	29218	Nil	11	
Mazowe to Rwenya	259	Nil	nill	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshear)	5047	Nil	nill	
.Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	Nil	Nil	nill	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	439	Nil	1	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	4068	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Totals	39,031	Nil	12	

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, recovered or in its jurisdiction.

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

12. Not applicable

G. Mine Risk Education (MRE)

13. 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 lands.

In October 2019, the NMCU held its annually mine risk education music gala at their operation area attracting +_4000 people of all ages. Some of the pictures showing MRE sessions by all the organisations are shown from page 8-11.

Zimbabwe has an effective mine risk reduction and education programme which is age appropriate and gender sensitive and coherent with applicable national and international standards. The MRE activities are being implemented in a safe, effective and efficient manner that includes full community liaison, with the aim to reduce impact on women, girls, boys and men living close to mine/ERW contaminated areas. ZIMAC and partners are still at the verge of identifying and training community and school volunteers in all Zimbabwe's mine/ERW impacted districts.

ZIMAC and operators are continuously collecting and analysing SADD casualty to better understand how community members of different age, sex, and backgrounds are exposed to mine/ERW and why. Samples reveal that men represent the group that is the most exposed to mine/ERW, with 78 percent of the victims identified being adult males. This awareness has enabled ZIMAC and operators to design MRE activities to reflect age and gender-specific exposure to risks, thereby ensuring activities are tailored and targeted, responding to distinct needs and priorities of different community members. MRE teams take advantage of community developmental and social gatherings and schools for school going ages to disseminate information resulting to positive behavioural changes and reduction in numbers of accidents.

MRE-NMCU 2019 MUSICAL GALA



MRE-HALO Trust



MRE-MINES ADVISORY GROUP (MAG)



MRE- NPA 2019 SESSIONS



H. Victim assistance

14. 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 is also 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 on 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 lack of funding. This will be the foundation of any meaningful victim assistance.

15. Mine Victims in Zimbabwe are covered under the Disability Act which is meant for people living with Disabilities. People living with Disabilities are catered for on all policies made by Government. They are covered in the country's Constitution. In Parliament, there is a quota which is not contested for but reserved for people living with disabilities. The different needs and perspectives are well recognized and they differ due to the geographical location of the victims and age groups. eg. School going victims are paid for their school fees and other necessities by Government while women and men are assisted to venture into projects within their localities through the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare. There is, however, a limitation on Victims to attend the Convention Meetings due to financial constraints. On all land releases, emphasis is on local authorities to prioritise mine victims on the allocation of the land released.

16. ***Data on Landmine Victims.*** Zimbabwe has a considerable number of mine victims scattered around mine-infested areas. The data gathered so far indicate **260 victims** have been registered. The majority of these are still surviving. ZIMAC and the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare are working on plans for mine victims' data capture during the country's National Census in 2022 depending on funding.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
Nil	49	07	204	260

17. **Medical Care.** People who get injured due to anti-personnel mines/ERW and any other accident receive medical treatment from nearest local district medical hospitals or clinics. When individuals' conditions are beyond the local health care services capability, a long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centres is normally required. However, treatment is usually received in time due to the network of clinics around the country.

18. **Physical rehabilitation.** There are limited rehabilitation centres, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in some most rural areas of Zimbabwe (where minefields are). People who come from rural areas, including landmine victims either cannot afford to travel to access these special services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income, hence opt to stay home using traditional means of treatment. As highlighted in the last Article 7 report, HALO Trust assisted identified mine victims with prosthetic limbs courtesy of their donors.

19. **Coordination.** On Victim Assistance, there is very good coordination between ZIMAC and the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and also between ZIMAC and the country's operating partners (international demining NGOs accredited to Zimbabwe).

20. **Further Information.** In Zimbabwe, currently there is no National policy specifically for mine victims. There is, however, a new Directorate for Disabled Persons under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare which is responsible for all people living with disabilities including mine victims. The Directorate of Disabled Persons mentioned above is at national level and is currently cascading down to provincial level and further down to district level as time goes on.

Mine Victims as part of the People Living with Disabilities are not discriminated. They are included in all spheres of life in terms of education, social protection programmes, rural development and so on. The formation of the Directorate of Disabled Persons was specifically to comprehensively deal with people living with disabilities inclusive mine victims.

The safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk is a Government concern. The Government ensures or takes all necessary steps to ensure the safety of all citizens without segregation in situations of risks, natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies. Fortunately, there is no armed conflict in Zimbabwe.

Mine survivors participate in relevant policies and programmes like any other persons from community level up to national level. There is no discrimination to say this is a mine survivor as such cannot do one or two things NO. They are treated equal like any other persons.

21. ***Check List for VA.*** The Checklist for Victim Assistance Actions of the Oslo Action Plan is at Annex B to this report.

I. Cooperation and Assistance

22. As alluded to earlier, the visit by the Joint AU/UN Assessment Team in 2019 gave the team an in-depth understanding of Zimbabwe's challenges. The Team promised to source for assistance from donors on behalf of Zimbabwe. True to their word, UNMAS has engaged ZIMAC as a follow-up to the Joint Team's visit.

Zimbabwe continues to lobby for assistance from the international community and any well wishers.

J. Information Management System.

23. Zimbabwe ensured an effective Information Management system (IM) with the assistance by the GICHD. There is now in place clear reporting systems and sound coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders central to the realisation of all goals and achievements of all objectives. The IM in Zimbabwe's mine action programme ensures that stakeholders are at all times able to leverage information towards evidence-based operational and strategic decision making. ZIMAC has a sufficient number of skilled personnel at its disposal and up-to-date and fit-for-purpose standards, tools and processes for compiling, storing, analysing and disseminating accurate, timely and relevant information. Zimbabwe still welcomes any IM training that may be offered anywhere.

The Revised Work Plan for 2020 to 2025

24. The Zimbabwe programme has five (5) operators namely NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, MAG and APOPO although not yet operational. Methodologies include manual clearance, mechanical and MDDs. Details of these are covered on the Revised Work Plan at **ANNEX A**.

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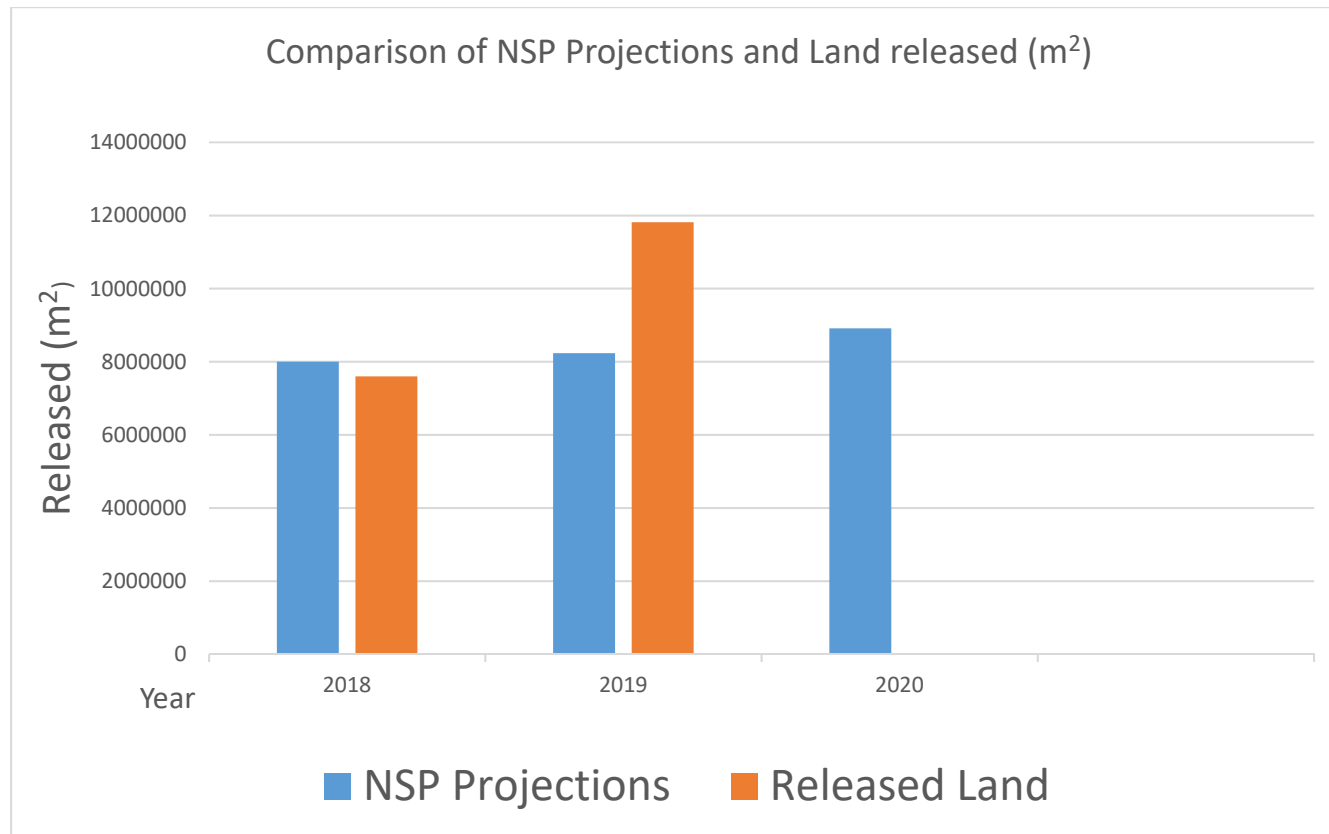
**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT
DATED..... MAY 2020**

ZIMBABWE'S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2020-2025

The Zimbabwe mine action programme is guided by the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) 2018-2025. As mentioned on previous reports, the NSP outlines the mine action activities, output and resources required to finish the job by 2025. There has been commendable progress along the plan's dictates. The plan enunciated four strategic goals which had to be achieved to ensure Article 5 compliance come 2025. It is against these goals that progress is being measured. Zimbabwe has maintained a steady progress on the land release front amid constrained resources. Also much has been scored on the safe behaviour promotion as well as international and national awareness front. It is victim assistance which still lags behind. The Revised Work Plan 2020-2025 is based on a comparison of the NSP projections and achievements in 2019.

SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

The **graph** below shows the NSP targets against the actual released figures for the two years (2018 and 2019) worked so far as from the time Zimbabwe was granted the eight year extension period. 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

The remaining contamination as at 31 December 2019 was **42,692,666m² (42,70km²)** which is approximately 14% of the initial contamination of **310,65km²** at Independence in 1980. The remaining contamination will be addressed as shown on Table A1 page A18. The information below highlights each remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) and how it will be addressed in 2020 and the organisation that will do the job.

A. Musengezi to Mazowe Stretch (HALO Trust).



As at 01 January 2019, the contamination was at **9,750,767m²**. HALO Trust, who are working on this stretch released **3,340,503 m²** in the course of the year against a target of **1,523,777m²** that is **219%** achievement of the target. Of the released land **56%** was reduction while the bulk was actual clearance. Resurveys (TS) during clearance resulted in additional area of **544,852m²** to the polygons during the year. The remaining contamination of this minefield stood at **6,955,116m²** as at 31 December 2019.

Capacity. Currently, HALO Trust has a capacity of twenty nine (29) manual demining teams and two (02) mechanical teams. In 2019, HALO Trust took delivery of an additional mechanical demining equipment in the form of a Sizer which is yet to be operational. The annual land release projections for 2020-2025 are as shown on **Table 2** below. If HALO Trust maintains this capacity and increase as envisaged and taking cognisance of the 2019 rate, the organisation is certainly set to meet the 2025 deadline.

Activities and Milestones for 2019. HALO Trust handed over **5,382,584m² (5,4km²)** in Rushinga and Mt Darwin respectively. As already alluded to, HALO Trust surpassed its 2019 target achieving **219%** of the target. HALO Trust conducted fifty-two (52) MRE sessions to the communities close to their task areas. These MRE managed to reach out to 11 961 people aggregated as girls, women, boys and men.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
4900	1157	4620	1284	11961

This has seen visible behavioural change to the communities resulting in the number of mine accidents dropping. MRE and Community Liaison (CL) is set to continue in 2020 targeting to reach out to 8000 people living adjacent to this minefield stretch. Battle Area Clearance (BAC) was conducted on a sector which used to be a base for the liberation fighters and lots of ammunition were recovered through BAC. An area of **207 530 m²** was cleared.

2020 Deployment and projections. The 2020 operations commenced on 07 January with both mechanical assets and manual deminers deploying at Mkumbura, Rushinga and Chisecha worksites and recently at Mazoe Bridge. HALO Trust is projected to address at least **1,618,500m²** in 2020 and remain with an area of **5,334,500m²** of the Musengezi to Mazowe River Minefield as at 31 December 2020.

Funding. HALO Trust operations in Zimbabwe are donor funded by the Department of International Development (DFID), Irish Aid, United States Department of State (US DoS), Japanese Government, World Without Mines (WWM), Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD), OAK Foundation and recently the UK Aid March.

Future Plans. 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. If additional funding can be secured, HALO Trust can increase the number of manual demining teams to be able to complete the minefield within the set time frame.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,618,500	1,618,500	1,546,250	1,122,000	882,750	165,000	6,953,000

B. Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield Sector (MAG)



Capacity. In 2019, MAG commenced operations with three (3) manual demining teams and managed to release **1,299,246m²** that is **53%** of the target. The contamination level of this stretch as at 01 January 2019 stood at **11,391,037m²**. 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 remaining contamination of this minefield stood at **10,132,760m²** as at 31 December 2019.

Activities and Milestones. Like all the other organisations, MAG conducts MRE and CL in the communities living close their work area in the Nyamapanda area. The organisation has also become useful to the locals who used to risk their limb to retrieve cattle hit by mines in the minefields.

Funding. The MAG operations in Zimbabwe are funded by DFID and SIDA with small support funding from Good Gifts and Kirby Laing Foundation.

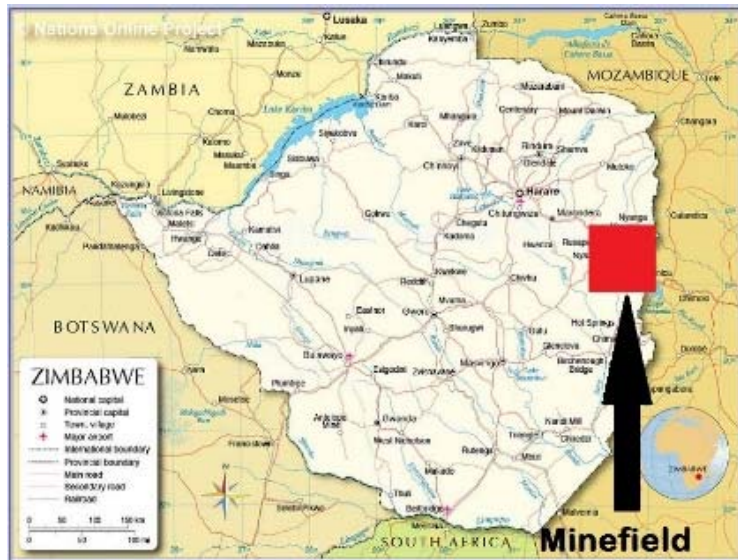
2020 Deployment and Projections. The 2020 operations commenced in January with three (3) teams worksites. MAG is projected to release **1,200,000 m²** in 2020 to remain with **8,932,760m²** by December 2020.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	6,700,000

NOTE: With the current capacity, MAG can release **6,700,000 m²** by 2025 leaving **3,432,760 m²** which can be tackled by the NMCU who are expected to complete their areas much earlier. However, additional funding is being strongly sought.

C. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield (NPA)



Current Capacity. NPA started 2019 with only eight (08) manual demining teams and one MDD team shared on the two minefields (Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill and the Rusitu to Muzite stretches). They have maintained the same capacity into 2020.

Activities and Milestones. The organisation surpassed its target by releasing a total of **2,948,015 m²** from both minefields against an NSP projection of **2,003,652 m²**. NPA handed over **2,927,243m²** in Mutare and **733,475m²** in Chipinge totalling to **3,660,718m²** to local beneficiaries in 2019. NPA continues to hold MRE sessions in the Manicaland Province in conjunction with the Army Engineers. In 2019, eighty nine (89) sessions were held at communities close to the minefields reaching out to 6706 people aggregated as follows.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
2629	1076	1839	1162	6706

The organisation plans to continue MRE in the year 2020 and already they have carried out seventeen (17) MRE sessions.

Projection: NPA's revised target for Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill in 2020 is **1,300,000m²** and this will leave a remaining area of **1,952,871 m²** at the close of 2020. NPA projects to complete this minefield in 2022 (though the NSP has projected 2020).

Future Plans: When they complete as per projection, deminers will be re-deployed to the Rusitu to Muzite minefield. 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.

Land Release Projections (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		TOTAL
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1,300,000	1,300,000	652,872					3,252,871

D. Rusitu to Muzite Mission Minefield (NPA)



Progress. During 2019, NPA released **1,120,692m²** of land through cancellation, clearance as well as reduction against a target of **1,000,000m²**. This left a remaining contamination figure of **6,145,600m²** as at 31 December 2019.

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.

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.

Projections: NPA is projected to release **1,100,000 m²** on this minefield in 2020 to remain with **5,045,600 m²** by 31 December 2020. This minefield is set to be complete by 2023 if current funding levels remain the same or increased. When NPA completes this minefield, they will be allocated the secondary minefield Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post to work with APOPO if ever they will have secured funding.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,747,128	2,198,472			6,145,600m ²

E. Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner Minefield 6/3 (Ploughshare Minefield) (NMCU)



There are two minefields running parallel to each other on the 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 a reinforced ploughshare minefield. The NMCU is currently working on the ploughshare minefield from Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post (*The ploughshare 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 2019, the remaining contamination was **12,331,322 m²** of which the NMCU released **4,228,578 m²** against a target of **2 700 000m²** in 2019. The unit achieved almost **157%** of its target. The NMCU release figures are made up of **97, 3%** 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. The 2019 land release activities have left the contaminated area at **8,102,744 m²** as at 31 December 2019.

Current Capacity. The NMCU has fifteen (15) manual demining teams (150 deminers) and one mechanical team, funds permitting can double the capacity.

Deployment and Projections. NMCU is expected to clear **2,431,320 m²** and remain with **6,432,200 m²** of the ploughshare minefield. At the current rate, the NSP target is achievable before 2025. NMCU projects to complete this ploughshare minefield by 2023.

Funding. The Government covers the deployment and human resource costs through the normal Army channels. The NMCU is currently wholly funded by the Government through the Annual budget. NMCU looks forward to continue receiving its funding needs from the Government of Zimbabwe. The funding requirement is towards equipment.

Future Plans: The NMCU will continue working on the Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post until completed thereafter re-deploy to other minefields that will be outstanding by then. The NMCU will 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 sporting teams increase each year. Both events are hosted by the NMCU and at intervals, dangers of mines and ERW are preached.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploughshare) (NMCU)	2,431,320	2,222,100	2,110,100	1,339,224			8,102,744 m ²

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



Progress. The Cordon Sanitaire minefield was allocated to APOPO which was expected to start work by the first half of 2018, however, up to date they have not yet started due to resource constraints. APOPO’s capacity is yet not known and no projections can be made since they have not yet started.

Future Plans. To continue resource mobilisation and possibly start work by late 2020. If APOPO fails to secure funding, the minefield will be allocated to NPA in 2024.

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)							7,196,038

G. Lusulu Minefield (NMCU)



The Lusulu minefield was partly cleared in 2003 with an area of **2 368 m²** released for expansion of the Lusulu business centre. The minefield was resurveyed by ZIMAC in October 2019 and found to be bigger than had been reported over the years (**56 000m²**)

Deployment and Projections. Full scale clearance of this minefield was scheduled to commence in April 2020 by the NMC Unit, however, the Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the plan. NMCU is expected to release **101,103 m²** and remain with **804,434 m²** of the reinforced ploughshare minefield. It is expected that total clearance will be completed in December 2023.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Lusulu (NMCU)	101,103	202,123	292,201	310,110			905,537 m²

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 is giving the Centre 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 2019 during the 2020 demining calendar. Future handovers are planned to be done in time to ensure cleared land is put to productive use in time. As already alluded to, ZIMAC now has its own website. www.zimac.gov.zw

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEARS 2020 TO 2025.

- **Resource Mobilization.** ZIMAC and local Mine Action Stake Holders with assistance from GICHD came up with a Communication and Resource Mobilisation Strategy document which was approved by Government in 2019. The Strategy is scheduled to be officially launched in May 2020 although chances are low, this may be deferred due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue to fund demining operations by NMCU. In order to meet the 2025 goal, funding support for HALO Trust, MAG, NPA and APOPO from the international community will be solicited at any availed opportunity. Zimbabwe welcomes any assistance from the international Mine Action Stakeholders in resource mobilization efforts.
- **Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment.** As already alluded to, ZIMAC relocated out of the military cantonment in August 2019.
- **Monitoring of the National Strategic Plan.** Zimbabwe is keeping track of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) and making positive adjustments where possible. These adjustments will be reported annually through the Article 7 reports. It is pleasing to note that even though there has been adjustments and one organisation failing to start as had been planned, the main goal remains achievable and within reach. ZIMAC and GICHD will review and assess progress of the NSP in May 2020, depending on the current pandemic at that time.

- **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The 2019 operations sailed through smoothly. It was equally expected that 2020 will be free from any disturbances, however, the Covid-19 has already affected the programme. Over the remaining 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 experiences sporadic floods during summer from November to March. During this time of the year, demining activities may be suspended or conducted at a slow pace depending on the rainfall intensity. This may result in partially affecting the stated deadlines of the extension period. It has to be noted that most of the mined borders are low lying and prone to flooding and storms.

- **Ploughshare minefields.** Detonated ploughshare mines continue to slow the pace of manual demining due to the metal fragments which they throw all over the ground when they detonate. 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.
- **The unexpected.** In 2019, the country experienced Cyclone Idai but this did not affect the programme. As already alluded to, the 2020 demining calendar has already been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme requires a total of **USD \$65, 6** million to complete the job at a rate of about **US\$11 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 continued funding from the international community. For the budget projections, refer to Table A2.
- **Overall economic/ political climate.** The economy is subdued. This may affect the operations of NMCU and ZIMAC who are wholly funded by the Government. However, the Government of Zimbabwe has always prioritised demining operations. The current political climate has no effect to the 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.

TABLE A1: REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2020 TO 2025

Minefield	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,618,500	1,618,500	1,546,250	1,122,000	882,750	165,000	6,953,000 m²

Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	6,700,000 m²
⁴ Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2,431,320	2,222,100	2,110,100	1,339,224			8,102,744 m²
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)							7,196,038 m²
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,747,128	2,198,472			6,145,600 m²
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1,300,000	1,300,000	652,871				3,252,871 m²
⁵ Lusulu (NMCU)	101,103	202,123	292,201	310,110			905,537 m²
Total	7,750,923	7,542,723	7,448,550	6,069,806	1,982,750	1,265,000	39,255,790m² (39,26km²)

NOTES: 1. The remaining contamination as at 31 December 2019 was **42,692,666m²** but the above table shows **39,255,790m²**. It is so because from the above projections, by 2025, HALO Trust will be left with **2,116m²** while MAG will be left with **3,432,760m²**. When these are added to the figure on the table gives the **42,692,666m²**.

NOTES: 2. The NPA and NMCU are projected to be through with their assigned minefields by 2023. Both operators will be re-assigned to remaining tasks with NPA taking on the secondary minefield Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post in Masvingo Province alongside APOPO if ever they would have started. The NMCU will support any of the organisations with outstanding tasks by that time until all minefields are completed and Zimbabwe is free of mines. If all the operators meet the above targets, a 2025 mine free Zimbabwe is achievable.

TABLE A2: REVISED FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2020 TO 2025

Organisation	2020 US\$m	2021 US\$	2022 US\$m	2023 US\$m	2024 US\$m	2025 US\$m	Total US\$m
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
APOPO							
HALO	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	4.815	0.9	26.595
MAG	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	8.1
NMCU	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	3,6
NPA	2,8	2.8	2.8	2.8			11.2
Total	9,87	9,87	9,97	9,97	6,865	2,95	49,495

NOTE: The grand total on the above table is **US\$49 495 000-00** but it is projected that APOPO will require **US\$16.1 m** to clear the minefield allocated to it bringing the total amount required to **US\$65 595 000-00**. If APOPO fails to secure funding will be re-assigned to that minefield hence the same amount **US\$16.1 m** is required.

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**ANNEX B TO ZIMBABWE
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT
DATED MAY 2020**

**THE OSLO ACTION PLAN
VICTIM ASSISTANCE
CHECKLIST**

WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?

It is a Checklist for the victim assistance aspects of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In accordance with its mandate to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Oslo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known” the Committee on Victim Assistance with the support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) prepared this Checklist to assist the work of the national victim assistance and disability authorities in reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Oslo Action Plan.

The 2020-2024 OAP includes nine actions on victim assistance. Assigning a focal point or an entity, developing a specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound action plan, applying integrated and multi- sectoral approaches, creating or strengthening a unified database, providing first aid, creating a referral system, creating or improving psychological and peer support network, providing social and economic inclusion and ensuring the protection and safety of mine survivors in situation of emergency as some of the concrete actions included in the OAP. As stated under the international cooperation and assistance section of the OAP, in order to translate these commitments into action, State Parties have agreed to develop “resource mobilisation plans” and making use of “South-to-South” cooperation to help with generating the required support to achieve the objectives of the nine victim assistance actions in the next five years.

In order to achieve these commitments, the Checklist can be used by States Parties with victim assistance obligation to report and measure the state of progress in victim assistance and to create a baseline on all aspects of victim assistance for the next five years. Completing this Checklist would help the States Parties and the Committee to gauge progress and remaining challenges in victim assistance upon the completion of the OAP in 2024.

WHO TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance invite all the 30 States Parties that have reported having responsibility for a significant number of landmine survivors¹, and other States Parties that may find it relevant, to complete the Checklist.

HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

The information that will be submitted through this checklist through the Article 7 Report will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the Convention to suggest preliminary observations and recommendations on the respective reports at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2020, and conclusions at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020. The key purpose of this tool, however, is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to assess how far they have come, what gaps exist, what challenges remain to be addressed and on what areas of victim assistance they would have to invest their efforts to address the rights and needs of landmine survivors and affected families and communities. The Checklist can be used on an annual basis to measure progress on victim assistance and adapt efforts to meet new or remaining challenges.

HOW TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist covers victim assistance and other related actions of the OAP. Each of the related action is broken into a series of questions.

It can be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts, such as by members of the national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum. It is important to describe in both cases of 'yes' or 'no'. A description of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities.

WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors to fill in the Checklist in the first quarter of 2020 and include the completed Checklist in the *Article 7 Report (under Form J)* to be submitted by the 30 April. A sample of a timeline could be as follows:

February – March ----->	April ----->	30 April ----->	May ----->
<i>Hold a national dialogue with concerned actors to assess the situation in victim assistance</i>	<i>Complete the Checklist</i>	<i>Submit the Checklist through your country's Art. 7 Report</i>	<i>Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan on victim assistance</i>

¹ States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Congo DR, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan

VII. Victim assistance

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes?	X		-
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?			There is need for advocacy and awareness on mine victims and victims assistance
> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?	X		All programming is informed by, goal 4(equal and accessible education); goal 8 (promote inclusive employment), goal 10 (political inclusion); goal 11,(accessible cities) goal 17, (data collection and monitoring)
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	X		
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks?	X		Department of Disabled Persons Affairs which falls under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
> If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs?			
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	X		Government is in the processing of introducing Disability Focal persons in all the Ministries
> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?	X		Mine Action National Strategic Plan 2018-2025
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators?	X		
> Does the plan include all six pillars ² of victim assistance?	X		
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?			Was supposed to be reviewed in May 2020 unfortunately this might not be possible due to the restrictions on Covid-19 pandemic.
> If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal?	X		
> Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan?	X		

² The six pillars of victim assistance are data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support; social and economic inclusion; and laws and policies.

> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	X		
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?	X		
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?	X		Not only for mine victims but for all people living with disabilities.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of 'built environment' ³ ?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to develop a standard to ensure 'built environment' such as hospitals, schools, public parks, swimming pools, places of worships, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities?			All new infrastructure being put up takes into consideration people living with disabilities
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems ⁴ ?	X		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

Action #34 Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?	X		Victims of mines benefit from any other services for Persons with Disabilities
> If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes?			-

³ Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

⁴ "Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing health care."- World Report on Disability, WHO

> Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial /inter-sectoral coordination meeting related to health, disability and social protection?	X		
> Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development, disaster management, and so on?	X		The responsibilities are outlined in the National Strategic Document, Disabled Persons Act
> If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?			-
> Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?		X	The quota is being proposed in the Draft National Disability Policy
> If yes, has this measure been successful?			-
> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		X	
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			-
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	X		Disability legislation is being aligned to the CRPD

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?	X		
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?	X		

> If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.?			The Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is responsible.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions?			
> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?		X	-
> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?			-
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			The Government is in the process of compiling a database for all Persons with Disabilities
> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?		X	No database exists, however a Living Conditions Survey was carried out in 2013 and it outlines the living conditions, needs and challenges of Persons with Disabilities
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?			However ZIMAC has a database of all known mine victims.
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			Need to compile a database

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW?	X		
> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?	x		
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	x		

> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	x		
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?			
> Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health?	X		
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes?			
> What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care?			

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

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

Action #38 Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.⁵

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there health care available in affected locations in the country?	X		There are clinics and hospitals in every District in the country
> Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?	X		
> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	X		Persons with Disabilities access the same services as other members of the society
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?			-
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?	X		Cases which require Specialists are referred to any of the five (5) Central Hospitals in the country
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?			-

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?	X		
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			-

⁵ Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		There are Rehabilitation Centres in all Districts
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			-
> Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?		X	
> If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			
> Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			More need to be trained
> Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	X		
> If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			-
> Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?	X		To a limited extent
> Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	X		

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

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

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

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

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

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy in place?	X		
> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		-

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

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans?	X		Disabled Persons Act which is currently been amended to match with current trends Draft National Disability Policy
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			-
> Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings?		X	Due to financial constraints, they are represented by an official from the Department of Disabled Persons Affairs who is always sponsored by GICHD.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities?	X		The National Disability Board represents all Persons with Disabilities regardless of the cause of disability
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas?	X		Existence of registers of mine victims at Ward and District levels.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			-
> Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings?	X		There are two (2) representatives of Persons with Disabilities in the House of Senate.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			There is need for a resource mobilisation plan.
> Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance?	X		

