

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION SUBMITTED ON 27 APRIL 2020 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. National implementation measures

The planned official launch of the Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan in May 2020, did not take place due to the Covid-19 pandemic and is expected to be done in 2021 once the situation allows. Zimbabwe continues to consider mine action as an essential programme. This saw it being allowed to continue with other essential services during COVID-19 prompted lockdowns.

Beside the above, there are no additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. Please see the report submitted in 2020 for information previously provided on these matters.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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.

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

The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training. ZIMAC will engage authorities in the year 2021 to review the numbers retained as

required by **Action #16 of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP)**. In the same vein engagements have started with the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering to explore the possibility of coming up with alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines as sought by **Action #17 of the OAP**. Once alternatives are established, the number of retained live anti-personnel mines will be reduced or totally destroyed. Developments in this front will be reported annually in the Article 7 reports. Otherwise, there hasn't been any change to the authorized holding at the ZSME as shown below

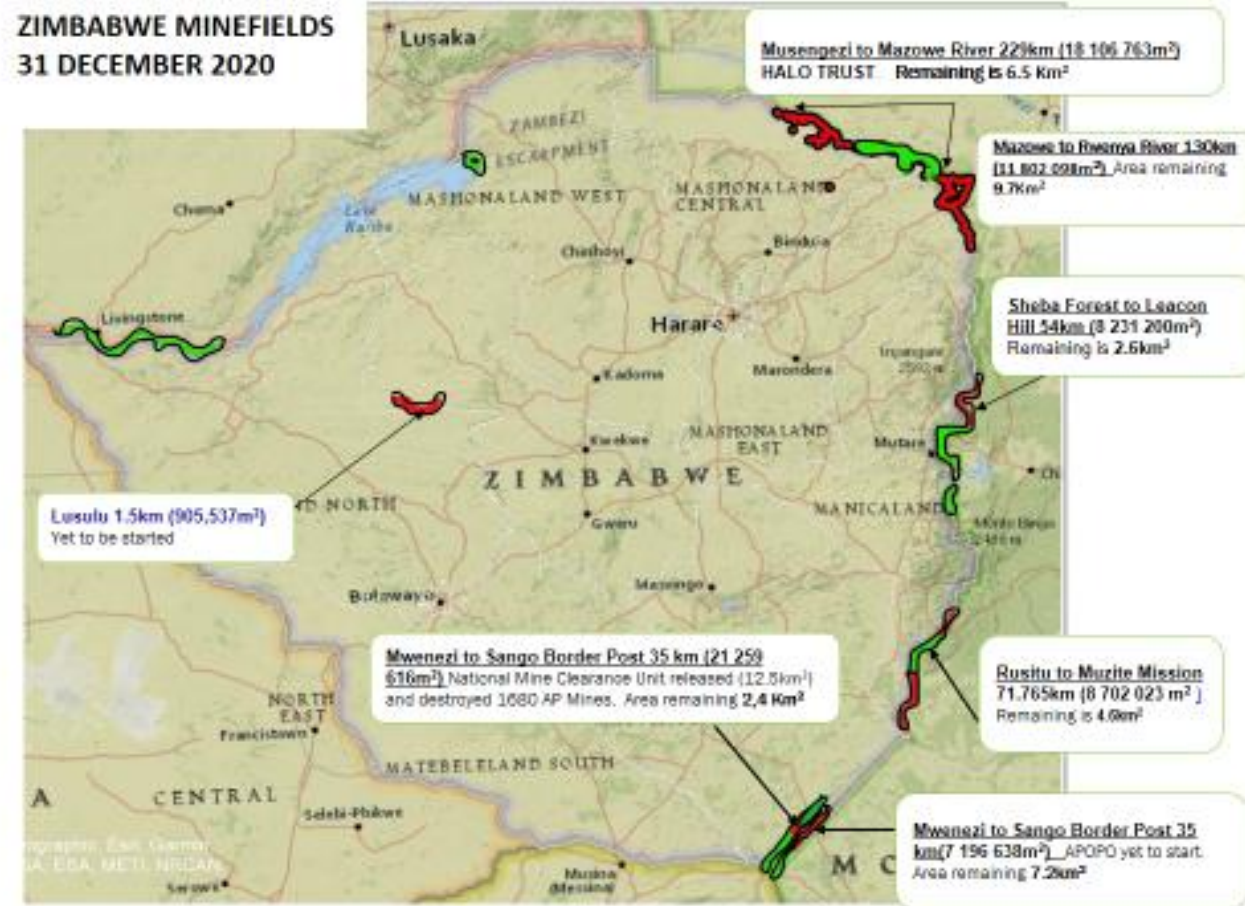
Table 1

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		

4 Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

As of 01 January 2020, the Republic of Zimbabwe had six (6) known distinct minefield stretches and for the purpose of tasking, identification and reporting, one of these minefields was divided into two (2) areas to give seven (07) minefields with a total contamination of **42,692,666 m²**. The 2020 operations released a total of **10,545,554 m²** while pre-clearance resurveys resulted in additional **1,969,113 m²** of contamination being recognized. Thus, the remaining contaminated area as of 31 December 2020 was **34,116,225**. All this information is accessible in the national IMSMA database. There were no suspected hazardous areas in Zimbabwe in the year 2020, in this way Zimbabwe has already fulfilled Action #18 of the OAP. Six of the remaining minefields stretch along the borders with Mozambique covering four (4) Provinces while one is inland in Matebeleland North Province as shown on the Zimbabwe map below and tabulated on **Table 3**. ZIMAC has made submissions to have mine action included in the national development goals as required by **Action #1 and 6 of the OAP**. Response from the authorities is awaited. Even though the programme is not mentioned in the current national development plans, in principle the programme is included under the need to emancipate remote communities and ensure improved livelihood. The clearance of mines is unlocking land for communities to engage in developmental activities.

Figure 1



The remaining contamination as of 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, **as per Action #19 of the OAP**. Zimbabwe has a national capacity able to deal with any residual risk and or contamination discovered after completion of the discovered mined areas by the set deadline.

The NMCU has been there since independence and will be there even after all the organisations have left **as required by Action #26 of the OAP.**

Table 2: NSP Projections 2017-2025.

Minefield	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1'290'300	1'405'700	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'740'000	1'302'732	14'438'732
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	700'000	802'000	1'100'098	1'300'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'650'000	1'550'000	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	2'100'000	1'900'000	1'900'000	2'000'000	992'098	17'292'098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	300'000	900'000	750'000	900'000	850'000	900'000	1'000'000	800'050	795,988	7'196'038
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	164'104	984'000	1'000'000	1'200'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'600'000	653'919		8'702'023
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1'795'000	1'810'000	1'810'000	1'866'912						7'281'912
Lusulu (NMC)					30'000	26'000				56'000
Total	6'349'404	8'001'700	8'500'098	9'106'912	7'720'000	7'766'000	7'890'000	6'743'969	4'166'420	66'244'503

As required by Action #22 of the OAP, please find in **table 3** updated information on Progress in implementation.

**Table 3: Zimbabwe's known and suspected mined areas and land released during the reporting period
January 2020 December 2020.**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 2020	Area known or suspected to contain mines Jan 2020	Area cleared during the year 2020 (m ²)	Amount of area reduced during the year 2020 (m ²)	Area cancelled during the year 2020	Total area addressed during the year 2020	Additional area from resurveys during 2020	Number of Open and worked on sectors by 31 Dec 2020	Area remaining to be addressed 2021-2025
Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)	Mashonaland Central	76	6,955,116	1,155,768	454,451	14,743	1,624,962	1,246,536	78	6,576,690
Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)	Mashonaland East	54	10,134,760	184,164	220,531	13,309	418,004	34,507	52	9,751,263
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)	Masvingo	1	7,196,038	-	-	-	-	-	1*	7,196,038
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)	Masvingo	15	8,102,744	132,472	5,532,643	-	5,665,115	-	1	2,437,629
Rusitu to Muzite (NPA)	Manicaland	26	6,145,600	546,001	1,059,641	895	1,606,537	72,492	22	4,611,555
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	Manicaland	13	3,252,871	392,267	838,669	-	1,230,936	615,578	10	2,637,513
Lusulu (NMCU)	Matabeleland North	7	905,537	-	-	-	-	-	7	905,537
Total		116	42,690,666	2,410,672	8,105,935	28,947	10,545,554	1,969,113	101	34,116,225

*** APOPO was still in the process of dividing the minefield stretch into sectors as such in 2021 the number of sectors will increase.**

Table 4. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Mined area location	Organisation	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
		AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	HALO Trust	24,740	Nil	18	Uxos are usually found during EOD call outs outside the known mined areas
Mazowe to Rwenya	MAG	125	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshear)	NMCU	1243	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	APOPO	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	355	Nil	Nil	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	448	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	NMCU	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Totals		26,911	Nil	18	

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

EORE and Community Liaison conducted by the operators in their allocated areas in prior years brought a remarkable behaviour change within communities living adjacent to minefields. In 2020, limited activities were done as far as RE is concerned due to COVID -19 related restrictions. EORE is conducted at schools after liaison with school authorities in affected areas. Efforts are being made to fully integrate EORE into the school curriculum as required by **(OAP Action**

#28). However, kids who were easily met at schools could not get RE sessions as schools were closed the greater part of the year. The operators had to adapt the house to house approach to avoid gatherings while observing WHO guidelines as shown on the pictures below. However, this reduced the number of EORE beneficiaries. While there is behaviour change in the communities living adjacent to mined areas, ERWs continue to pose a serious threat even to those far away from landmine contaminated areas. Mostly children are attracted to these mortar bombs and grenades. They pick and carry them to their play grounds. During playing, they then actuate them. In 2020 alone, Zimbabwe suffered eleven (11) new victims from tampering with ERWs. These are not localised to specific districts or provinces but are scattered around the country. This showed the serious need for context- specific EORE as part of a comprehensive national Risk Education approach. ZIMAC has been reaching out to all these provinces but the latest cases showed that a new strategy based on **Action #29 and Action #30** of the OAP has to be formulated to ensure the messages reach every corner of the country. However, the environment continues to be restrictive as the nation like other countries continues to be engaged in the fight against the pandemic. Zimbabwe has always had the Army engineers based at provinces who had been ushering risk education to all provinces. However, the target audience was biased to formally mined areas. In order to fulfil **action #31 of the OAP**, the existing national capacity has to be reviewed and improved.



HALO Trust CL Officer delivering RE to children at Mukosa Secondary school while ZIMAC QA Officer looks on.



Pic 2: Memory NPA CLO conducting a household visit which is integrated with EORE session



Pic 3: MAG CL team delivering RE to male community members observing the COVID 19 guidelines.

5. Technical Characteristics of Anti-Personnel Mines

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.

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

Not applicable

7. Victim Assistance

In Zimbabwe, Victim Assistance is under the charge of the Department of Disabilities Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare This is fulfilment of the requirement of Action #33 of the OAP. This responsibilities

are outlined in the National Strategic Document, Disabled Persons Act and the National Disability Policy. Here the landmine victims are not particularized, they are assisted like any others living with disabilities. From time to time the Government provides specific basics for those living with disabilities through this ministry which include medical care and physical rehabilitation. As required by Action 34, Victims of mines are included in all social protection services. The Disability Affairs Department coordinates all programmes pertaining to the welfare of persons with disabilities including mine victims. The National Mine Action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development and disaster management,

There is a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW. The quota was approved in the National Disability Policy and was also proposed in the Persons with Disabilities Bill which is currently under review. Social Protection safety nets are in place. There is a special budgetary allocation for Disability Programming across all social protection services. Payment of vocational training fees is done by Government for persons with Disabilities at private and public rehabilitation centres. Up to 10% of BEAM funds are reserved for children with disabilities but there is need for appropriate teaching materials and more 'special needs' teachers. All new buildings including schools cater for people with disabilities. More so, programmes are availed from time to time to ensure those living with disabilities are economically and socially not left out **as required by Action #39 of the OAP**. Funding constraints to this ministry inhibits full implementation of rehabilitation and assistance efforts. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre and the operators always bring on record identified victims in remote areas by having them registered by the Department of Disabilities Affairs. The extent or number of victims as well as their location is not exact as the Department of Disability Affairs do not record the disability by cause. As such, ZIMAC and the department of Disability Affairs have planned a National Landmine Victim Survey which is failing to take off due to lack of funding and of late due to the pandemic related restrictions. Plans are at an advanced stage to ensure the 2022 census will include questions on landmine/ERW victims. This will be the foundation of any meaningful victim assistance.

Data on Landmine Victims. ZIMAC has recorded 269 landmine/ERW victims in its database. However, the list is not exhaustive and has a lot of information gaps. Neither does it include victims of ERWs in non-landmine contaminated regions. Thus a more comprehensive landmine/ERW victim survey is highly necessary to guarantee a strong national database with information on persons killed or injured by mines and their needs and challenges disaggregated by gender, age and disability as per **Action #35 of the OAP's** requirement. While the historic data has information gaps, in 2020, Zimbabwe suffered 10 new victims as shown below and ZIMAC managed to record all of them. The National survey will also facilitate the effective participation of mine victims and formulation of representative organisations in all matters that affect them as required by **Action #41 of the OAP**

Mines and ERW Victims 2020

Ser	Date of injury	Location	Age	Device Type	Activity at time of injury	Person status and Gender	Status
01	01/11/20	Manicaland- Buhera - Ward 10	10	AXO/UXO	Playing	Civilian - girl	Injured
02	01/11/20	Manicaland- Buhera - Ward 10	11	AXO/UXO	Playing	Civilian- girl	Injured
03	01/11/20	Manicaland- Buhera - Ward 10	10	AXO/UXO	Playing	Civilian -girl	Injured
04	01/11/20	Manicaland- Buhera- Ward 10	5	AXO/UXO	Playing	Civilian -boy	Deceased
05	01/11/20	Manicaland- Buhera - Ward 10	5	AXO/UXO	Playing	Civilian -boy	Deceased
06	21/11/20	Mashonaland East - Mudzi District	Nil	Mine	Demining	Deminer- Man	Injured
07	25/05/20	Mashonaland East -Mudzi District		Mine		Civilian - man	Injured

08	14/09/20	Matebeleland North Province –Tsholotsho District Ward 08	Nil	AXO/UXO	Fetching firewood	Civilian -boy	deceased
09	14/09/20	Matebeleland North Province –Tsholotsho District ward 08	Nil	AXO/UXO	Fetching firewood	Civilian - boy	Deceased
10	14/06/20	Mash Central –Mount Darwin –Ward 33	4	Mine	Nil	Civilian -boy	Injured
11	17/12/21	Mash Central –Mount Darwin	10	Mine	Nil	Civilian-boy	Injured
12	17/12/21	Mash Central –Mount Darwin	6	Mine	Nil	Civilian-boy	Injured
13	15/05/20	Mash Central –Rushinga Ward 1		Mine	Demining	Deminer- man	Injured
14	05/06/20	Mash Central –Rushinga Ward 1		Mine	Demining	Deminer- man	Injured
15	18/05/20	Mash Central –Rushinga Ward 1		Mine	Demining	Deminer- man	Injured
16	19/08/20	Mash Central –Rushinga Ward 1		Mine	Demining	Deminer- man	Injured

Medical Care. As required by Action #36 of the OAP, the Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe trains community based health Care and First Aiders in all communities and these provided assistance in case of injuries in their respective areas but lacked knowledge of mines as well as necessary equipment. The coming of clearance organisations has also improved the provision of timely assistance in emergencies by facilitating access to victims in minefields as well as necessary first aid equipment in the allocated areas. Funds permitting, there is need to further equip ward and district clinics in affected areas with the necessary equipment, personnel as well as capacity to handle emergencies without much travelling to central hospitals. 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. In emergency cases, referrals movement to higher level medical institutions are covered by the Government ambulances **as per Action #37 of the OAP**

National Humanitarian Response Preparedness. In times of humanitarian crisis or disaster, the Civil Protection Unit establishes Emergency Response Preparedness Committees. In establishing these committees, the CPU consider safety and protection of people living with disabilities mine victims included. Persons with Disabilities are represented in these Committees **as required by Action #40 of the OAP**

Physical rehabilitation. There are limited rehabilitation centres, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in 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. There are clinics and hospitals in every District in the country. All health services are designed to cater for all persons without discrimination on the bases of gender, ethnicity or disability. Persons with Disabilities access the same services as other members of the society and where necessary, referrals are made to general hospitals with specialist services. Cases which require Specialists are referred to any of the five (5) Central Hospitals in the country. Funding challenges hold back establishment of comprehensive and close rehabilitation centres **as required by Action #38 of the OAP** As highlighted in previous Article 7 reports, HALO Trust has been handy to the identified victims in the remote areas by providing prosthetic limbs locally in their communities courtesy of the USDoS funding.

Coordination. Good coordination exist between all those involved in Victim Assistance. However, resource constraints hold back all the efforts.

8. Cooperation and Assistance

Zimbabwe continues to receive assistance from various international donors. It is this cooperation and aid that keeps Zimbabwe hopeful of meeting its obligation to the Convention in the given period. More is required and as such Zimbabwe continues to lobby for increased funding to timely finish the job.

9. The Revised Work Plan for 2021 to 2025

In 2020, the Zimbabwe programme had five (5) operators namely NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, MAG and APOPO (which was non-operational until December when they trained their first teams). Zimbabwe employs the demining tools box approach with methodologies including manual clearance, mechanical and MDDs. Details of these are covered on the Revised Work Plan at **ANNEX A**.

State [Party]:	ZIMBABWE Reporting for time period from JANUARY 2020 TO DECEMBER 2020
Name of Focal Point:	COL MB NCUBE Director ZIMAC
Address:	ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE P BAG 7713 CAUSEWAY HARARE
Telephone:	+263 242 750462
Cell:	+263 712236257
Email	zimakaction@gmail.com mblemuncube@gmail.com

**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT
DATED 27 APRIL 2021**

ZIMBABWE`S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2021-2025

The Zimbabwe mine action programme is guided by the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) 2018-2025. As mentioned in previous reports, the NSP outlines the mine action activities, output and resources required to finish the job by 2025. Zimbabwe has managed to keep on track with the plans outlined in the NSP on selected goals. A steady progress has been maintained on the land release front albeit constrained resources. Also much has been scored on the safe behaviour as well as international and national awareness promotion front. Victim Assistance is yet to be satisfactorily worked on. Funding is the major drawback. The Revised Work Plan 2021-2025 came by basing on the achievements since 2018 and consideration of the remaining work to be done and time available. Zimbabwe maintains its projections of being compliant to the convention by December 2025 though this will depend on availability of resources. In this way, Zimbabwe will continue to update national work plans based on new evidence as well as adjusted milestones, according to Action #20 of the OAP. Zimbabwe is working on coming up with a gender and diversity policy for the programme. Presently, the programme, like any other sector in the country is bound by the national policy which seeks giving equal opportunities to both genders and also promoting women to take on roles which have always been dominated by man. There are no barriers to gender balanced participation in mine action. However, women have only been reluctant to take up the challenge. In pursuance of **Action #3 of the OAP**, women are being encouraged to fully participate in the programme and all mine action data is aggregated to boys, men, women and girls. This ensures that the needs and perspectives of the respective aggregate groups

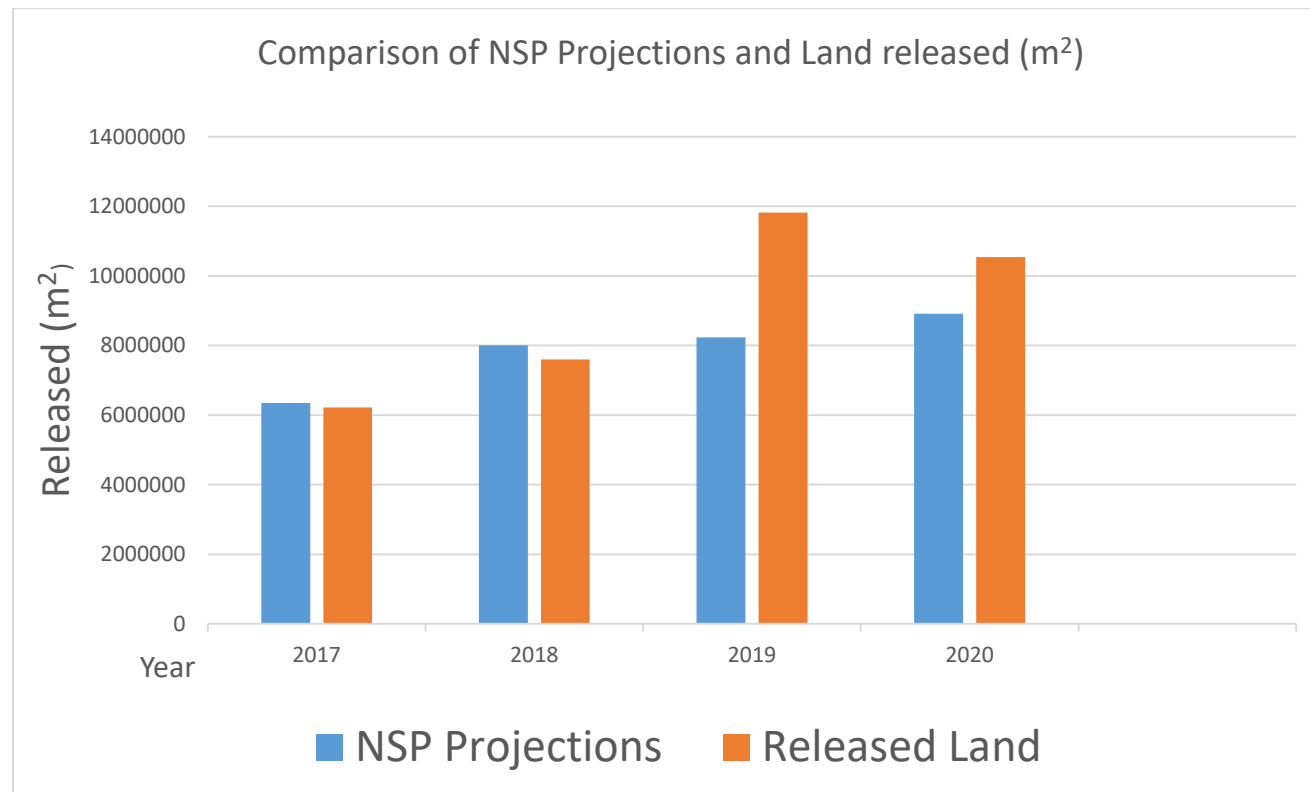
are considered. Zimbabwe has had women representation in the Convention meetings specifically in the victim assistance area.

Survey and Clearance

Zimbabwe's clearance and survey work are done in accordance with IMAS and the ZNMAS. The revision of the ZNMAS had been planned for 2020, however, this did not happen due to a number of challenges. Plans are underway to have this done in 2021 as per **Action #5 of the OAP**. The **graph** below shows the NSP targets against the actual released figures for the three years worked so far as from the time Zimbabwe was granted the eight year extension period (2018, 2019 and 2020). The NSP projected a total of **25 149 122 m²** to have been released by December 2020. The actual released area surpassed this to reach **31 814 016 m²**. The programme managed to surpass its target due to an efficient and cost-effective land release approach by operators where the bigger area of the contaminated land is released through reduction. The remaining contamination by 31 Dec 2020 which according to the NSP was envisaged to be **40 982 167** came out to be **34,116,225 m²**. Even though some polygons became bigger during resurveys, the annual release which is always above the targets) compensated for all additional square metres thus keeping the remaining contamination graph under the targeted.

Mechanical assets introduced in 2016 have been useful in tackling deeply buried mines on hard ground as well as areas with highly mineralised soils. Without the assets, full excavation using detectors would have taken away the 2025 landmine free Zimbabwe hope. Currently Zimbabwe programme has four (4) mechanical demining teams, two at HALO Trust and one at NMCU. MAG is still exploring the possibility of bringing in a team. On the other hand, the Manual Detection Dogs have been

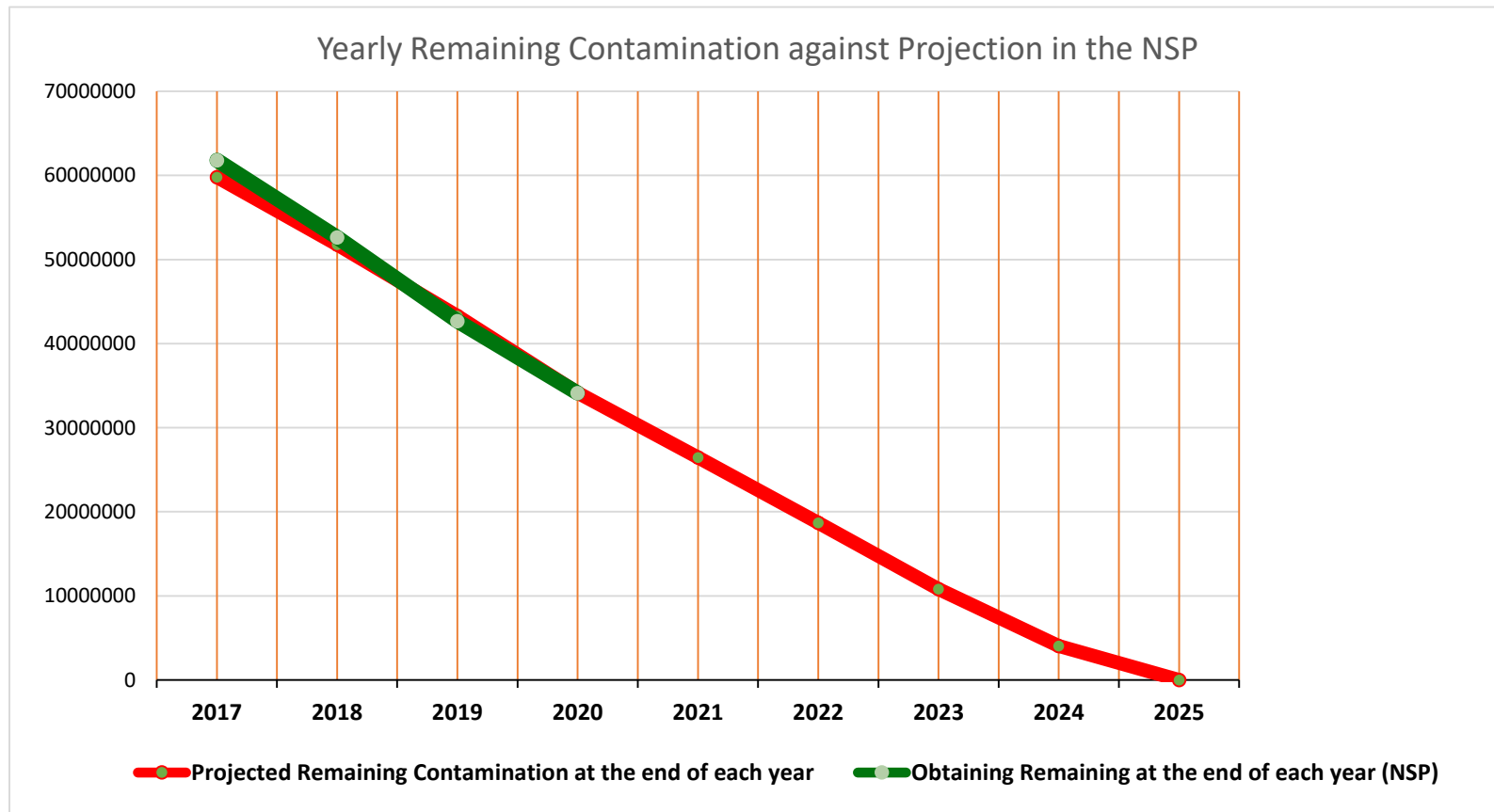
instrumental in quickening technical survey and enabling fast deployment of manual deminers to mine lanes. The programme has one MDD team at NPA. Plans are under way to add another team once funding is secured.



Remaining Contamination

The remaining contamination as of 31 December 2020 was **34,116,225m² (34,12km²)** which is approximately **55%** of the contamination on the start of the extension period (that is **61,793, 990 m²** in Jan 2018). While **45%** of contamination remain, Zimbabwe still have **62%** of the extension period. Thus Zimbabwe still remain optimistic to be landmine free by December

2025. ZIMAC envisage an increased annual release figure due to the starting of operations by APOPO in January 2021. However, figures for reduction through TS are likely to fall as the remaining polygons are narrow. As highlighted on the graph below, Zimbabwe is on track to meet its deadline.



ZIMAC plans to address the remaining contamination as shown on **Table A1 page A-21**. The information below highlights each remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), the organisation working on it, its capacity as well as projections.

a. Musengezi to Mazowe Stretch (HALO Trust).

Figure 1



Activities and Milestones for 2020. Despite releasing over 1.6 million m² of land, the addition of new areas through new/re-surveys meant that the overall contamination remaining assigned to HALO reduced by approximately 400,000 m² over the year. As of 01 January 2019, the contamination was at **6,955,116m²**. The organisation released **1,624,962m²** in the course of the year against a target of **1,618,500m²** that is **100.3%** achievement. Of the released land **28%** was reduction, **0.9 %** cancellation while the bulk was actual clearance. Pre-clearance resurveys resulted in addition of **1,246,536m²** to the polygons during the year. Thus, the remaining contamination of this minefield as at 31 December 2020 stood at **6,576,690m²**.

HALO Trust conducted thirty- eight (38) MRE sessions to the communities close to their task areas. These MRE managed to reach out to 7 561 people aggregated as girls, women, boys and men. This is less than the fifty-two (52) sessions of 2019 which reached out to 11 961 people. This was due to the COVID 19 situation.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
3,151	697	2,995	718	7,561

There is commendable behavioural change in the communities which has resulted in the number of mine accidents dropping. However, there has been incidents from ERWs which are scattered around the provinces. Therefore the 2021 RE will be expanded to cover areas farther from minefields. The target is to reach out to 3000 people leaving in ERW infested areas far from the mined areas.

Capacity. Currently, HALO Trust has a capacity of thirty two (32) manual demining teams and two (02) mechanical teams. The new mechanical demining equipment (Sizer) delivered in 2019 became operational in 2020. HALO Trust has maintained its annual production for the past years. However their remaining area has not been moving down as expected due to the additional square metres being realised on their polygons following new information reported by informants. Their survey polygons had been too tight than the reality. The remaining area is envisaged to be released as shown on the table below if the 2025 goal is to be a reality. This is slightly above their capacity as such more funding is sought towards the organisation.

2021 Deployment and projections. The organisation was affected by the COVID 19 pandemic in 2020 and early 2021 but managed to recover to its full capacity by February 2021. The 2021 operations commenced on a low note as it coincided with the second wave of COVID 19 in the country. Though demining was considered an essential service the guidelines could not accommodate 100% deployment. As such HALO Trust spent January and February 2021 with less than 50% capacity. However, in March 2021 the

organisation managed to deploy all its 32 teams and two mechanical teams. HALO Trust is projected to address at least **1,700,000m²** in 2021 and remain with an area of **4,876,690m²** of the Musengezi to Mazowe River Minefield as at 31 December 2021.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	576,690	6,576,690	
Funding Rquired (Mln USD)	5.5	5.22	5.22	4.85	0.9	21.69	Current funding is below the requirement

Funding. HALO Trust continued receiving funding from the Department of International Development (DFID) now FCDO, 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 the UK Aid in 2020. There are high hopes of maintaining most of these in 2021. HALO Trust needs more funding to increase its current capacity and be able to meet its 2025 deadline. Funds permitting, an additional mechanical team and more manual teams could be very important to achieving the set goals. At current capacity, the organisation is set to complete clearance of Mt Darwin District in 2021 and concentrate its capacity in the Rushinga District.

b. Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield Sector (MAG)

Figure 2



Activities and Milestones. Their target was to release **1,200,000m²**. However due to disturbances from the COVID 19 pandemic they only managed to release **418,004m²** that is **35%** of the target. The contamination level of this stretch as at 01 January 2020 stood at **10,134,760m²** and on 31 December 2020 **9,751,263 m²** was remaining. MAG has been instrumental in changing the behaviour of the communities living close to this stretch. There has been reduction of new victim numbers due to the educative CL they conduct to the locals. Like all the other organisations, MAG conducts MRE and CL within the communities living close to 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.

Capacity. In 2020, MAG commenced operations with three (3) manual demining teams. Though the organisation failed to meet the targets in the three years of the NSP, MAG remains optimistic that if the envisaged funding is secured, 2025 is still achievable. Also the some capacity from NPA and NMCU (if it is maintained) will be transferred to this minefield as soon as they complete Manicaland and Masvingo Province respectively.

2021 Deployment and Projections. The 2021 operations commenced in February with three (3) teams of worksites. MAG is projected to release **1,200,000 m²** in 2021 to remain with **8,932,760m²** by December 2021. This is an ambitious target given that the organisation is set to lose some capacity in March 2021 and would be dependent on gaining significant additional funding early in the year. Also, a relief from COVID -19 triggered disturbances may see them achieve more.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2021-2025

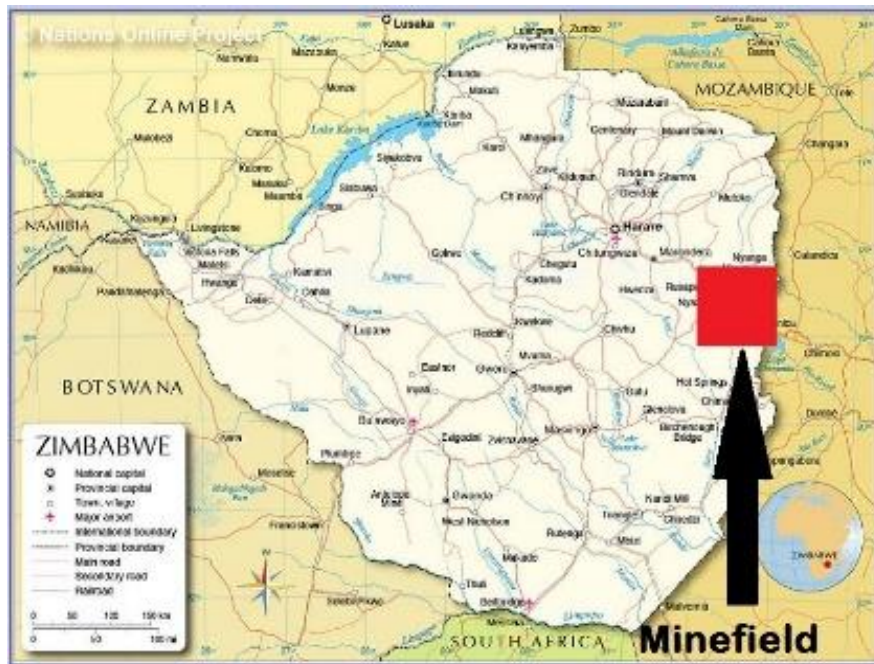
Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG) m ² to be released annually	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,335,653	2,900,000	3,100,000	9,735,653	In case funding is not secured, capacity will be transferred from other organisations who would have completed their allocated areas and still have funding
Funding required (mln USD)	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.35	4.55	14.4	

NOTE: At the current capacity, MAG can only release **6,000,000 m²** by 2025. As such, for this stretch to be completed, the current capacity has to be increased. Capacity from NPA and NMCU who are envisaged to complete a little earlier will be transferred to this minefield to ensure it is done by 2025.

Funding. For 2020 and 2021, MAG operations in Zimbabwe were and are funded by FCDO and SIDA and is hopeful to maintain the current funding levels. The organisation will require funding as shown on the table above if it is to complete the allocated area by 2025. Current funding levels cannot sustain this, as such more funding is required to ensure success come 2025.

c. **Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield (NPA)**

Figure 3



Activities and Milestones. The Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) was assigned to clear Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield and Rusitu to Muzite minefield in Manicaland Province. The organisation's target was to release **1,300,000 m²** on the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield. NPA almost achieved this as it released **1,230,936 m²** that is **94.7 %** of the target recovering and destroying **448 AP mines**. Though this was below the target, overall the organisation surpassed the target of releasing **2,400,000 m²** on both minefields as they managed to release **2,837,473 m²** that is 118%. The remaining contamination on this minefield as at 31 December stood at

2,637,513m². Albeit the COVID environment NPA CL teams in conjunction with the Provincial Army Engineers managed to reach out to over **4,347** people in **138** sessions disaggregated as shown on the table below. These RE sessions covered the whole province including areas affected by ERWs.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
1539	914	1209	685	4347

The 2021 operations started on a low note as far as RE is concerned as no sessions could be held in January and February 2021. However all resumed in March 2021.

Capacity. NPA spent 2020 with eight (08) manual demining teams and one MDD team which was being rotated on the two minefields (Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill and the Rusitu to Muzite stretches). They have maintained the same capacity into 2021. Three manual demining teams were deployed on this stretch while the MDD team was working on both minefields. The COVID 19 situation at times restricted the deployment of these teams at full capacity. Currently the organisation has reverted to 100% deployment. With this capacity the organisation is expected to fulfil its obligation as shown on the projections below. On completion of its allocated areas, NPA's capacity will be transferred to other areas which will be lagging behind. As such funding will be sought for the period up to 2025

2021 Plans and Projections NPA's 2021 target is to release **1,300,000 m²** on this stretch. The projection is to complete this stretch by 2022 upon when all capacity will be concentrated on the Rusitu to Muzite Minefield and or be transferred to minefields allocated to other organisations who will be lagging behind. 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 to contribute more on the overall completion of the job by 2025

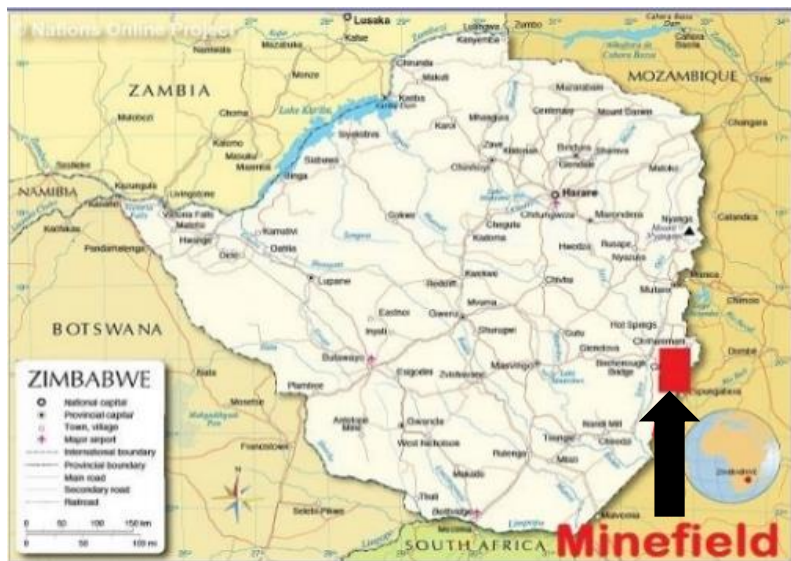
Land Release Projections (m²) 2021-2025

Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1,300,000	1,337,513				2,637,513	Capacity will be transferred to other areas by 2023
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	1.95	1.95				3.9	

Funding. NPA's 2020 operations were funded by the USDoS, NMFA and UK Government through the FCDO. These have been maintained going into 2021 though the FCDO and USDoS funding runs up to June 2021. The organisation requires more funding to maintain capacity in 2021 and beyond to complete the allocated area as scheduled.

d. **Rusitu to Muzite Mission Minefield (NPA)**

Figure 4



Activities and Milestone. During 2020, NPA released **1,606,537 m²** up from **1,120,692m²** of 2019. This was against a target of **1,100,000 m²**. That is **143%** achievement. The 2020 demining operations on this minefield stretch left a contamination of **4,611,555 m²** by 31 December 2020. The NPA's MDD team has managed to fit well in the operations of the organisation. The team has improved the output of the organisations thus enabling its achievement of targets. The increase in output in 2020 was due to an increase in the number of manual clearance teams allocated to the minefield.

Capacity. Five (5) manual demining teams worked on this stretch in 2020. Funds permitting, this capacity will be maintained. As highlighted above, the MDD team will continue to be rotated between this minefield and the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield. The organisations has two EORE/CL teams which educate communities staying close to both minefields on the dangers of landmines. On completion of Manicaland Province minefields, the MDDs will be used in all areas where they are the most suitable methodology.

2021 Plans and Projections NPA is projected to release **1,400,000 m²** on this minefield in 2021 to remain with **3,211,555 m²** by 31 December 2021. This remaining contamination will be dealt with as shown on the table below. This minefield is set to be complete by 2023 if current funding levels remain the same or is increased. When NPA completes this minefield, they will be allocated elsewhere on any area that will be lagging behind.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,400,000	1,511,555	1,700,000			4,611,555	High 2023 output is due to capacity transferred from Sheba Forest/ Leacon Hill Minefield
Fundind requirement	2.1	2.27	2.55			6.92	

e. Mwenezi to Sango Border Post Minefield (Reinforced Ploughshare Minefield) (NMCU)

Figure 5



There are two minefields running parallel to each other from Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post. One is Reinforced Ploughshare while the other is a cordon sanitaire. The NMCU is currently working on the reinforced ploughshare one while APOPO was allocated the Cordon Sanitaire.

Activities and Milestone. In 2020, NMCU released a total of **5,665,115 m²**. This was **270%** achievement as the target was to release 2,100,000 m². This was achieved courtesy of high reduction figure (**97.7%**) which may not be the case going forward. The high reduction figures for the past two years have been 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 on this stretch at **2,437,629 m²** as at 31 December 2020 this has brought back the envisaged year of completing this minefield from 2023 to 2021. The NMCU could not hold its major RE events due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

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

2021 Deployment and Projections. NMCU's demining calendar starts March to December. As such the Unit deployed its 15 teams and the mechanical team on this minefield on 1 April 2021. The Unit is expected to release all the **2,437,629 m²** and possibly move to any other minefield in the year 2021. In case the COVID 19 situation continues to improve the Unit is set to hold its annual RE events which have been instrumental in fighting risk taking behaviour to locals.

Funding. The Ministry of Defence covers the deployment and human resource costs through the normal Army channels. The NMCU is currently wholly funded by the Government through a dedicated annual vote in the national budget. NMCU funding is guaranteed at current level until clearance is complete. Chances are there for improved funding once the economy improves. However the Unit seeks an increase in funding to be able to replace its detectors which have since passed their useful stage

Projected Land Release (m²) 2020-2025

Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2,437,629					2,437,629	On completion capacity will be moved to elsewhere
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	0.3						

f. **Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River Minefield (Cordon Sanitaire Minefield) (APOPO)**

Figure 6



Activities and Milestone APOPO managed to secure funding for its operations on this minefield late 2020. The organisation conducted its initial training and deployment in November and December 2020. The actual clearance only started in January 2021.

Capacity. The Organisation started with a capacity of four teams of **09** deminers each. Of these **08** are females that is **21 %**. This capacity is envisaged to improve mid 2021 as soon as projected funding is secured.

2021 Deployment and Projections. The Organisation deployed its three teams in January 2021. The Organisation targets to release **1,200,000m²** in 2021. The remaining contamination will be dealt with in the remaining extension years as shown on the table below.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2021-2025

Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,196,038		7,196,038 m²	Other operators may transfer their capacity to this stretch once they finish their allocated areas
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	1.2	3	4.5	1.294		9.994	

g. **Lusulu Minefield Reinforced Ploughshare (NMCU)**

Figure 7



Since the resurvey by ZIMAC the minefield has not been worked on. It was allocated to NMCU. However, the Unit failed to deploy in 2020 as had been planned due to the COVID 19 outbreak and other logistical challenges. As such the remaining contamination still stands at **905,537 m²**. Its capacity on this minefield is set to increase in 2022 as the Unit would have completed the Sango Border to Mwenezi River Minefield.

2021 Deployment and Projections. Work on the Minefield is set to commence in April 2021. NMCU is expected to release **305,537 m²** of the reinforced ploughshare minefield by 31 December 2021. It is expected that total clearance will be completed in December 2024.

Funding Like any other area being worked by the NMCU, work on this minefield is funded by the Government through the normal Army channels.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2021-2025

Minefield	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
-----------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	---------

⁵ Lusulu (NMCU)	305,537	250,000	300,000	100,000		905,537 m²	
Funding requirement (Mln USD)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2		1.7	Funding figures are for operational costs All other costs are covered through the normal Army channels

ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE (ZIMAC)

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre continues to improve on its day to day coordination of the programme. The Government of Zimbabwe is giving the Centre all the support it requires. ZIMAC appreciates the input of the ICRC as well as the GICHD in capacitating the Centre's human resource through various training courses and workshops. The Centre's Information Management Department maintains a clear record of where the programme came from, where it is and the probable future in terms of statistical data. ZIMAC has a robust Quality Management system as well as MRE capacity. From time to time the Centre has supported the NMCU and all the operators on RE sessions. The Centre cordially works with the Department of Disability Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service labour and Social Welfare on victim assistance.

Projected activities for 2021 to 2025.

- **Resource Mobilization.** ZIMAC and local Mine Action Stakeholders with assistance from GICHD came up with a Communication and Resource Mobilisation Strategy document which was approved by Government in 2019. The Strategy was scheduled to be officially launched in May 2020. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic was deferred sine die. Plans are underway to launch the document once the situation allows. 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.

- **ZIMAC Offices.** As already alluded to, ZIMAC relocated out of the military cantonment in August 2019 to settle in a rented office in the Harare CBD. Plans are that funds permitting, the Government will purchase more accessible offices out of the CBD.
- **Review of the Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards** The ZNMAS need to be updated to be kept in line with the new IMAS developments. As such ZIMAC with the assistance of the accredited operators plans to review the ZNMAS in 2021.
- **Review of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan.** Despite year after year monitoring and adjustment of the work plans as reported annually on the annual Article 7s, the Centre plans to review the National Strategic Plan and account for the successes and misses. This will help assess its continued validity or remedial action requirement to maintain the ultimate goal of a 2025 landmine free Zimbabwe. This will be done with the assistance of the GICHD.

Risks and Assumptions

Zimbabwe programme has limited risks beside natural phenomenon. The previous and still running world challenge of COVID 19 greatly affected the possibility of finishing the job earlier. However, if the pandemic is to go now, achieving the 2025 goal is still a real possibility. Over the remaining extension period, the following factors still remain possible risks that may affect the targets as well as the ultimate goal of completion by 2025:

- **The Prevailing COVID 19 pandemic Situation.**

The COVID 19 pandemic has affected the programme both on the funding side and operationally. The priority for most donors is the fight against the pandemic as such funding towards mine action has been marginally reduced. The 2020 demining calendar was impacted by the pandemic and so were the first two months of 2021 when the country was fighting the second wave of the pandemic. However, hopes are high that the situation will improve in the near future.

- **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.

- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme requires a total of **USD \$60.654** 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 at possible levels 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 has been going through hard times though there are some indicators of improvement. The under performance of the economy affect the operations of NMCU and ZIMAC who are wholly funded by the Government. Albeit the prevailing economic environment, the Government of Zimbabwe has always prioritised demining operations. The prevailing political climate is positive to the programme and is likely to remain the same for the foreseeable future. Zimbabwe continues to encourage 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	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL m ²	Remarks
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	576,690	6,576,690	
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,335,653	2,900,000	3,115,610	9,751,263	
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2,437,629					2,437,629	On completion capacity will be moved to elsewhere NMCU Capacity to be transferred to other minefields gradually from 2021 to 2024

Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,196,038		7,196,038	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	1,400,000	1,611,555	1,600,000			4,611,555	
Sheba Forest to Leaon Hill (NPA)	1,300,000	1,337,513				2,637,513	
Lusulu (NMCU)	305,537	250,000	300,000	100,000		905,537	
Total	9,343,166	7,899,068	7,735,653	5,446,038	3,626,690	34,116,225	

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

Organisation	2021 US\$	2022 US\$m	2023 US\$m	2024 US\$m	2025 US\$m	Total US\$m
(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
APOPO	1.2	3	4.5	1.294		9.994
HALO	5.5	5.22	5.22	4.85	0.9	21.69
MAG	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.35	4.55	14.4
NPA	4.05	4.22	2.55			10.82
NMCU	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.5
ZIMAC	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25

Total	10.65	11.92	11.95	8.244	6.065	60.654
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

NOTE: *The grand total on the above table is **US\$60 654 000-00**. The availability of this amount in time will determine whether we will catch up with 2025.*

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



**ANNEX B TO ZIMBABWE
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT
DATED 27 APRIL 2021**

**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		-the recently adopted national disability policy by Cabinet recognises the inherent dignity and worth of all human beings paying special attention to rights of persons with disabilities.
> 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 comprehensive awareness raising campaigns amongst stakeholders and a collaborative and well coordinated approach in implementing programmes to improve the welfare of mine victims -advocacy
> 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 Disability 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?			The Department of Disability Affairs plays a coordinating role amongst ministries, NGOs and landmine survivors
> 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 and meetings to that effect are ongoing
> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?	X		Mine Action National Strategic Plan 2018-2025
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives and indicators?	X		Goal 3 of the strategy clearly indicate objectives aimed at providing social protection services to mine victims as soon as they are identified.
> Does the plan include all six pillars ² of victim assistance?	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, 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		Desk review, databases and reports are mechanisms employed in monitoring the implementation of the plan.
> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?	X		The monitoring mechanism involve relevant actors but unfortunately Zimbabwe is yet to mobilise mine victims to establish Associations and Organisations in advocating for their rights and welfare.
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?	X		Updates on activities are provided in the quarterly meetings that are held with all relevant stakeholders.
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?	X		Not only for mine victims but for all persons with disabilities. However, since circumstances constantly changes due to unforeseen circumstances like disasters, a continuous assessment is recommended.
> 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?			The Ministry responsible for local Government is coming up with a policy which ensures universal design.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems ⁴ ?		x	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			The Ministry responsible for transport should make sure that transport and roads are accessible to all persons with disabilities.

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

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 are included in all social protection services.
> 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?			-
> 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		The Disability Affairs Department coordinates all programmes pertaining to the welfare of persons with disabilities including mine victims.
> 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 and the National Disability Policy.
> 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 was approved in the National Disability Policy and was also proposed in the Persons with Disabilities Bill which is currently under review.
> If yes, has this measure been successful?			It was adopted in the National Disability Policy and still pending in the Persons with Disabilities Bill.
> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		X	
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			-Zimbabwe is in the process of aligning legislation to its New Constitution as well as International and Regional statutes and conventions.
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of	X		Disability legislation is being aligned to the Convention

mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities			on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
--	--	--	---

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		Data is collected at District level where the survivors register for various social protection assistance
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?	X		There is however need to consolidate and harmonise the data from various provinces
> 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 Data is used to inform policy and programming but there is still need for the data to be made available and accessible to all relevant stakeholders without any challenges.
> 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		<p>The Department of Disability Affairs has a database of persons with disabilities receiving social protection services within their Ministries, however there is need for a more comprehensive survey.</p> <p>A Living Conditions Survey was carried out in 2013 and it outlines the living conditions, needs and challenges of Persons with Disabilities but there is now need for another survey to be conducted.</p>

> 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		The demining organisations provide assistance. Before their coming, the local Red Cross first aiders had no much knowledge of mines and and trauma training
> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?	x		Yes Demining Organisations have all the equipment
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	x		The Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe trains community based health Care and First Aiders in all communities
> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	x		Yes but at minimum 100 km
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?			Government Ambulance system covers all districts of the country
> 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?			there is need to further equip ward and district clinics in affected areas with the necessary equipment, personnel as well as capacity

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

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

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

needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?			persons without discrimination on the bases of gender, ethnicity or disability.
> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	X		Persons with Disabilities access the same services as other members of the society and where necessary, referrals are made to general hospitals with specialist services.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?			-
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?	X		Cases which require Specialists are referred to any of the five (5) Central Hospitals in the country
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?			-

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?	X		The Ministry of Health and Child Care and the Department of Disability Affairs facilitate rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including purchasing of assistive devices.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			
> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		There are Rehabilitation Centres in all Districts but they have limited raw materials due to resource constraints.
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			-
> Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?		X	
> If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			There is need for outreach programmes where services are brought to the people.

> Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?		x	
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			There is need to train more specialists to work in hard to reach areas.
> Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	X		Rehabilitation services are prioritised by the Government of Zimbabwe, as such efforts are being made to have them in every rehabilitation centre.
> If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			-
> Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?	X		To a limited extent
> Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	X		

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is professional psychological support by psychiatrist, psychologist or psychotherapists available to mine survivors, affected families and communities?	X		Those who require such services are referred to Provincial or National level where necessary through medical channels.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mental health policy?	X		Zimbabwe Mental Health Policy
> If yes, is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims?	X		The policy is now due for review
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there peer to peer support available including in remote mine affected areas?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy?			There is need to facilitate Associations and Organisations of and for mine victims.
> Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery?		X	
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors?			Engagement with ZIMSTATS for training of Enumerators and data collectors

> Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	X		Inclusive trainings are ongoing
> If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum?			-

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

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others?	X		Social protection services are administered to all in need.
> 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 allocation for Disability Programming across all social protection services
> 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 at private and public rehabilitation centres.
> 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	X		10% of BEAM funds are reserved for children with disabilities but there is need for appropriate teaching

communities?			materials and more special needs teachers.
> If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools?			-
> Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres?	X		There is a commemoration day for Persons with Disabilities held each year and various outreach programmes that are conducted at community level
> 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 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		The response plan caters for all cross cutting issues including gender and disability
> 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		Organisations and Associations are recognised by Government through the Disabled Persons Act which is currently been amended to match with current trends and the 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 Disability Affairs .
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			Facilitate establishment of organiosations for mine victims
> 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 persons 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 Disability Affairs under the ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare was specifically created to cater for the Welfare of persons with disabilities, 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		