

Annex IV: Simplified Reporting Format

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

<p>Form A: National implementation measures:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<p>Form F: Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable		
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<p>Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p>Form G: Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p>Form C: Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p>Form H: Victim assistance</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p>Form D: Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p>Form I: Cooperation and assistance</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) 2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p>Form E: Mine risk education and reduction efforts</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p>Form J: Other Relevant Matters</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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Notes on using the cover page:

If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular matter is **unchanged** in relationship to a previous year's report, the **date of submission** of the previous report should be clearly indicated.

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 20 APRIL 2023 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. National implementation measures

The planned official launch of the Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan 2019 - 2025 and Reviewed version of the National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2018-2025 which was scheduled for the period under review did not take place as planned instead the launch was successfully conducted in January 2023 but it will not be reported on this update. Full update including the hosting of National Dialogue in Mine Action will be reported on the next update. The strategy integrates gender and takes the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account in line with Oslo Action Plan (OAP), **Action #1**.

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre spent the good part of the second half of the year in liaison with the ISU on preparation for the National Mine Action Dialogue which was to be held in January 2023. The ISU Team visited Zimbabwe in July 2022 to engage Government officials and Embassies in Harare on the impending Dialogue. Their visit paid dividends as witnessed by the high attendance to the Dialogue.

Beside the above, there are no additional legal, administrative and other measures taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. As such Zimbabwe is compliant with Oslo Action Plan (OAP) **Action #50**.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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 as indicated earlier on the Article 7 Report of January 2004 to December 2004. Zimbabwe is compliant

with Oslo Action Plan (OAP) **Action # 13, #14 and #15** as there hasn't been and it's not expected that there will be any new discovery of stockpiles.

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 anti-personnel mines in table 1 for training. ZIMAC continue engaging authorities 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 of 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. ZIMAC will continue to report developments in this front 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

The Republic of Zimbabwe started the year 2022 with six (6) known distinct minefield stretches and for the purpose of tasking, identification and reporting, one of the minefields was divided into two (2) areas as it was done in the previous year update to give nine (09) minefields with a total contamination of **23,507,427 m²**. The 2022 operations released a total of **6,115,529 m²** while pre-clearance resurveys resulted in additional **910,830 m²** of contamination being recognized. Thus, the remaining contaminated areas as of 31 December 2022 was **18,302,728 m²**. All this information is accessible in the national IMSMA database. There were no suspected hazardous areas in Zimbabwe in the year 2022, in this way Zimbabwe has already fulfilled **Action #18 of the OAP**. Six of the remaining minefields

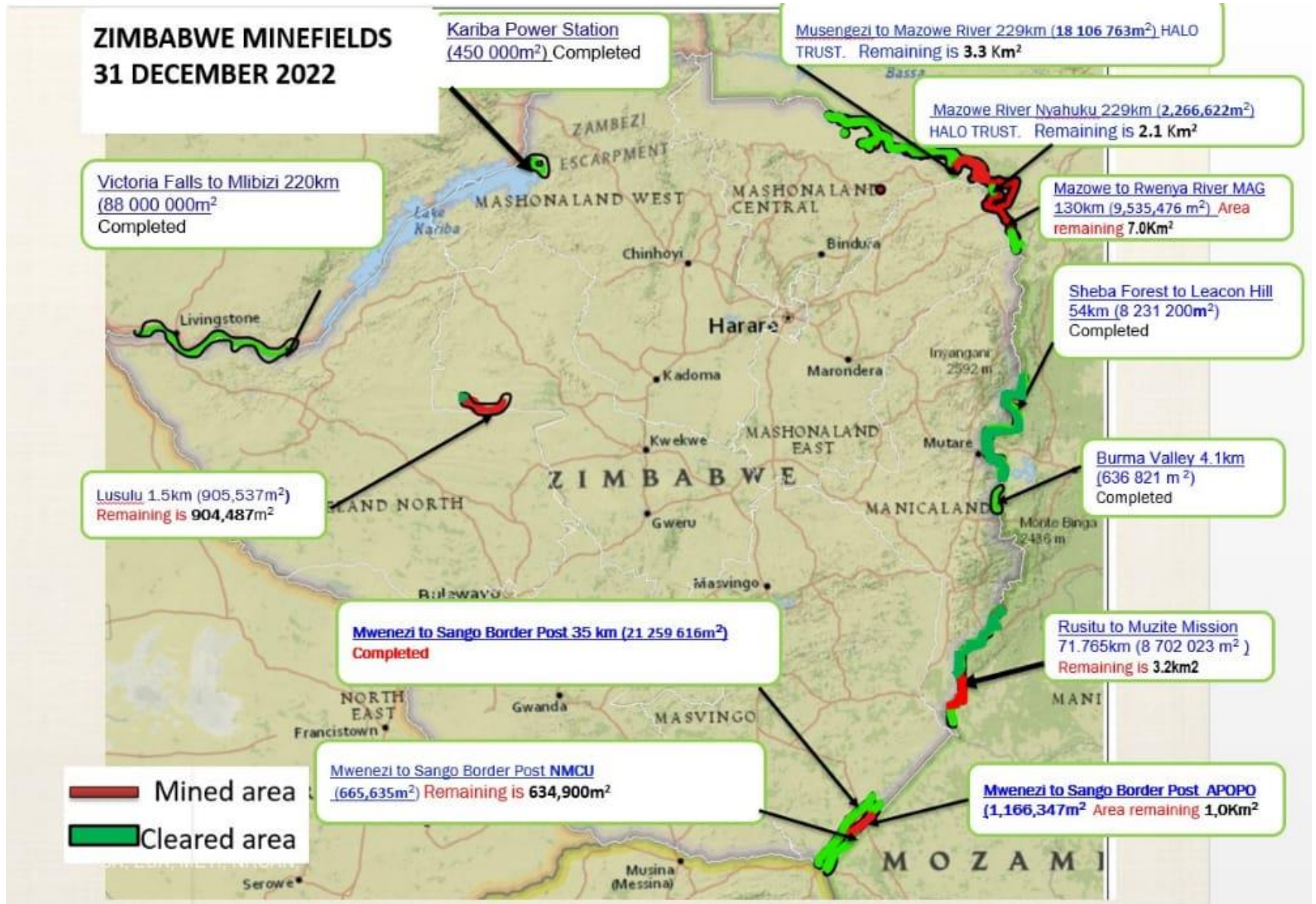
stretch along the borders with Mozambique covering four (4) Provinces while one is inland in Matebeleland North Province as shown on the Zimbabwe map below.

In accordance with **Action #1 and #6 of the OAP**, ZIMAC made submissions to have mine action included in the national development goals, however, response from the authorities is still awaited. Even though the programme is not mentioned in the current 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.

Zimbabwe continue to work on updating the national mine action standards in accordance with the latest IMAS, adapting the standards to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation. Zimbabwe updated the standards in 2022. Therefore, the process is an obligation of **Action #5**, in line with Oslo Action Plan

In line with Oslo Action Plan, **Action #9** Zimbabwe can confirm its information database is accurate, contains up to date on the status of contamination, and is sustainable.

Updated Map as at 31 December 2022



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 2 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 was established since independence and will remain 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

In accordance with **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 2022 to December 2022.**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 31 Dec 2021	Area known or suspected to contain mines Jan 2022 (m ²)	Area cleared during the year 2022 (m ²)	Amount of area reduced during the year 2022(m ²)	Area cancelled during the year 2022 (m)	Total area addressed during the year 2022 (m ²)	Additional area from resurveys during 2022 (m ²)	Number of Open and worked on sectors by 31 Dec 2022	Area remaining to be addressed 2023-2025 (m ²)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)	Mashonaland Central	43	4,435,475	1,126,753	892,681	0	2,019,434	900,740	28	3,316,781
Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)	Mashonaland East	46	7,254,617	155,571	0	0	155,571	0	41	7,099,046
Mazowe to Nyahuku (Halo)	Mashonaland East	-	2,266,622	76,779	0	0	76,779	0	04	2,189,843
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)	Masvingo	18	1,166,347	235,195	0	0	235,195	-	11	931,152
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)	Masvingo	03	665,635	30,735	0	0	30,735	0	07	634,900
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)	Masvingo	01	1,917,880	0	0	1,917,880	1,917,880	0	0	0
Rusitu to Muzite (NPA)	Manicaland	17	3,901,766	286,248	388,998	0	675,247	0	15	3,226,519

Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	Manicaland	03	993,548	220,169	783,469	0	1,003,638	10,090	0	0
Lusulu (NMCU)	Matabeleland North	07	905,537	1,050	-	-	1,050	-	07	904,487
Total		131	23,507,427	2,132,501	2,065,148	1,917,880	6,115,529	910,830	113	18,302,728

* HALO Trust was allocated part of MAG minefield working from the other end (Mazowe River to Nyahuku).

Table 4. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Mined area location	Organisation	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
		AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	HALO Trust	27,275	Nil	Nil	
Mazowe to Rwenya	MAG	864	Nil	Nil	
Mazowe to Nyahuku	HALO Trust	05	Nil	nil	Reallocated portion on the MAG's area
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshare)	NMCU	0	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	APOPO	2001	01	01	UXOs are usually found during EOD call outs outside the known mined areas while AT on road clearance
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	NMCU	302	Nil	Nil	

Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	368	Nil	Nil	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	288	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	NMCU	01	Nil	Nil	
Totals		31,104	1	1	

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. There was increase of EORE sessions in 2022 as compared to 2021. The increase was necessitated by relaxation of Covid – 19 regulations.

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)**. As Covid-19 restrictions were relaxed, RE sessions targeted schools, local communities and snap sessions on those who cross the mined areas into neighbouring countries. Therefore, this positively increased the number of EORE beneficiaries. While there is behaviour change among the communities living adjacent to mined areas, cattle continue to be hit by mines in some areas and also ERWs continue to pose a serious threat even to those far away from landmine contaminated areas in all the country’s provinces. Mostly children are attracted to these mortar bombs and grenades. Due to cunning nature of ERWs, children pick and carry them and then unknowingly actuate them. Some of these incidents happen due to lack of knowledge which then urges all stake holders to conduct RE sessions. No new victims from tampering with ERWs or mines by the communities were suffered in 2022.

However, the need for context- specific EORE as part of a comprehensive national Risk Education approach still remains the best approach as people always move and change places and Zimbabwe will continue to employ that.

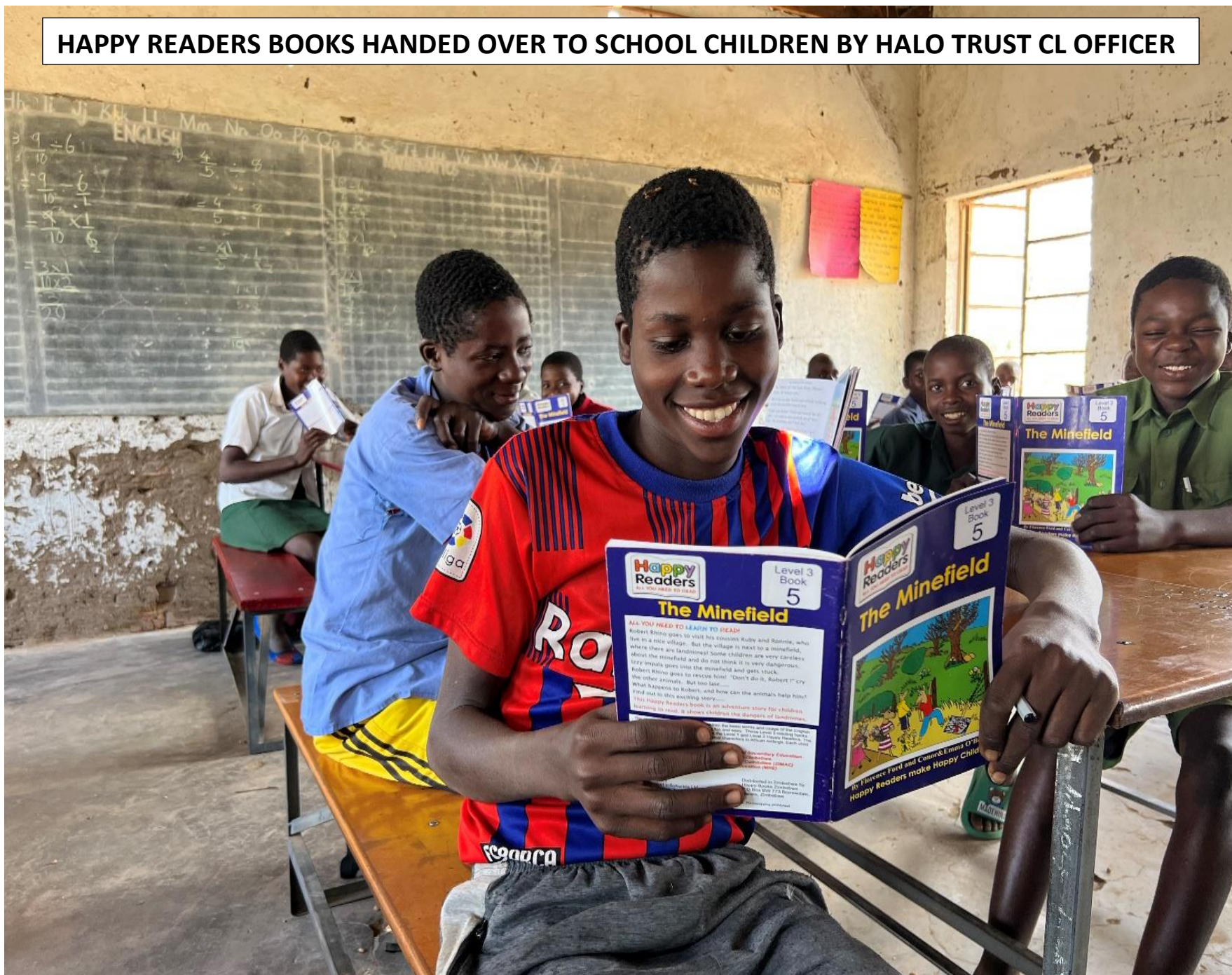
As such, accidents may continue being experienced in the coming years. ZIMAC has been reaching out to all the provinces but the previously reported cases showed that a new strategy based on **Action #29** and **Action #30** of the OAP has to be formulated to ensure the messages reach every corner of the country. ZIMAC will continue to work with international and national partners in developing this strategy and welcomes input from international community to assist in implementing the OAP. While clearance is progressing well to totally remove the risk in these communities, the organisation will continue to engage the communities to find ways to reduce cattle from straying into the mined areas. In line with **Action #29** Zimbabwe is seeking to provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes for all populations at risk tailored to the threat encountered by the population, sensitive to gender and take into consideration the diverse experiences of people in affected communities. Zimbabwe has always had the Army engineers 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.

Below are pictures of demining organisations conducting EORE sessions on their Area of Operations (AoP) in a bid to mitigate the mine victims especially to school children who are mainly at risk to these explosive ordnances.

APOPO CL Officer delivering RE to children at Dumisa Secondary School



HAPPY READERS BOOKS HANDED OVER TO SCHOOL CHILDREN BY HALO TRUST CL OFFICER





MAG CL TEAM IMPARTING RISK EDUCATION KNOWLEDGE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

NPA CL TEAM DURING RISK EDUCATION AT A SCHOOL IN MANICALAND PROVINCE





NMCU CL TEAM DURING RISK EDUCATION AT A SCHOOL IN MASVINGO PROVINCE

5. Technical Characteristics of Anti-Personnel Mines

Besides the M969, MAPS, R2M2, RAP1, VS50, Ploughshare mines which were reported in previous 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 falls under the Department of Disabilities Affairs in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. Landmine victims are not particularized in Zimbabwe; 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. Programmes are availed from time to time to ensure those living with disabilities are economically and socially not left out. However, funding constraints to this ministry inhibits full implementation of rehabilitating mine victims. 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. The Department managed to ensure inclusion of a few questions on cause of disability during the 2022 national census. However, this did not give us the correct figure of how many mine victims exist as expected instead provided a list of people living with disabilities without aggregation such as mine victims etc. More so, the planned National Landmine Victim Survey which is failing to take off due to lack of funding will be the most ideal exercise for comprehensive data capturing. Once this survey becomes a success, it will be the foundation of any meaningful victim assistance.

Data on Landmine Victims. Although the list is not exhaustive and has a lot of information gaps, ZIMAC has currently recorded 283 landmine/ERW victims in its database. Neither does it include victims of ERWs in non-landmine contaminated regions. Thus a more comprehensive landmine/ERW victim survey is highly necessary. However, efforts are being done through the Department of Disabilities Affairs and Victim Assistance (VA) to update the data base. In 2022, Zimbabwe registered 06 victims all of which were demining accidents.

Mines and ERW Victims 2022

Ser	Date of injury	Location	Age	Device Type	Activity at time of injury	Person status and Gender	Status
01	22/03/22	Mashonaland Central-Rushinga – Ward 21	36	mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
02	12/01/22	Mashonaland Central-Rushinga - Ward 2	30	Mine	Demining	Female deminer	Injured
03	20/10/22	Mashonaland Central-Rushinga - Ward 21	34	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
04	10/09/22	Mashonaland East – Nyamapanda – Ward 16	28	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
05	29/04/22	Masvingo – Chiredzi - Ward 16	38	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
06	02/09/22	Masvingo – Chiredzi – Ward 15	22	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured

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. In emergency cases, referrals movement to higher level medical institutions are covered by the Government ambulances.

Physical rehabilitation. There are limited rehabilitation centres, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in most rural areas of Zimbabwe (where minefields are located). 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 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. In 2022, HALO provided assistance to 15 landmine accident survivors, in partnership with Mr. Cassim of Cassim’s Prosthetics. Statistics of those helped are below:

Type of Prosthetic	Male	Female	Total
Below knee (single)	11	2	13
Below knee (double)	1	0	1
Above knee	0	1	1

Coordination. Good coordination exists 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 through 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. In line with Oslo Action Plan, **Action #1**, Zimbabwe national financial commitment to the implementation of obligations in 2022 amount remained unchanged as reported on the previous report (**USD 500 000**).

In line with OAP, **Action #42**, a number of donor countries and organisations provided assistance to operators accredited to Zimbabwe. These include USA through (US DoS and WRA), Switzerland, Japan, Ireland, the UK, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Australia and also organisations such as OAK foundation, World Without Mines.

Zimbabwe held a review of Communications and resource Mobilisation Strategy which was later launched in January 2023 alongside with the national dialogue liaison and preparations of national dialogue by the ISU team in 2022. This was in line with OAP **Action #44**.

9. The Revised Work Plan for 2023 to 2025

Five (5) operators namely NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, MAG and APOPO continue to operate in the country. Zimbabwe employs the demining tools box approach with methodologies which include manual, mechanical and MDD clearances. Details of these are covered on the Revised Work Plan at **ANNEX A**.

State [Party]:	ZIMBABWE Reporting for time period from JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022
Name of Focal Point:	COL MB NCUBE Director ZIMAC
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**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT
DATED ----- APRIL 2023**

ZIMBABWE`S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2023- 2025

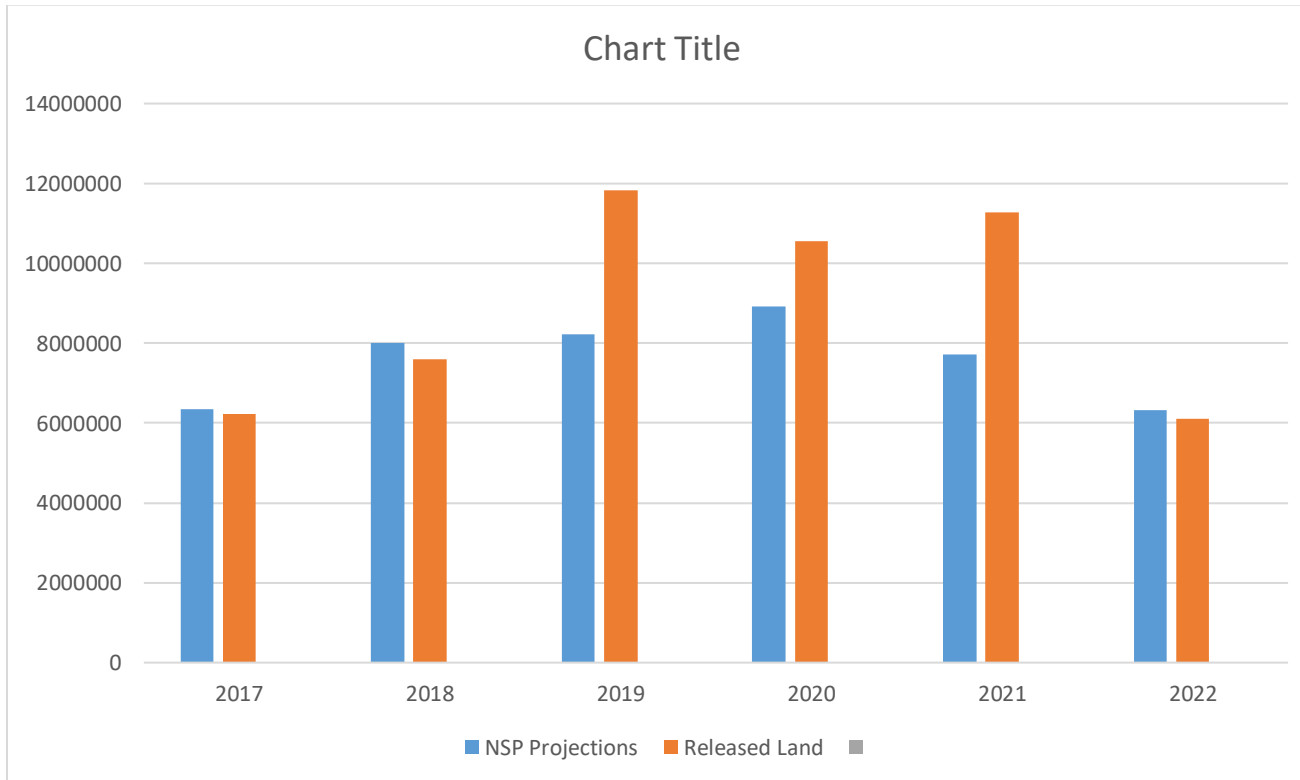
The Zimbabwe mine action programme is guided by the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) 2018-2025. As mentioned in previous reports, the NSP outlines the mine action activities, output and resources required to finish the job by 2025. Zimbabwe has managed to keep on track with the plans outlined in the NSP on selected goals. A review of the NSP in November 2022 indicated that 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 due to funding drawbacks. The Revised Work Plan 2023-2025 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, thus according to **Action #20 of the OAP**. Zimbabwe is still to come 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. There are female deminer within the international demining NGOs as well as ladies in management role within the entire Zimbabwe Mine Action programme. 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 women, girls, boys, and men. This ensures that the needs and perspectives of the respective aggregate

groups are considered. Zimbabwe has had women representation in the Convention meetings specifically on 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 planned for 2021 was successfully done in 2022 as per **Action #5 of the OAP**. The graph below shows the NSP targets against the actual released figures for the six (06) years worked so far as from the time Zimbabwe was granted the eighth year extension period (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022). Zimbabwe continue to surpass its estimated release target. According to the NSP, Zimbabwe was visualised to have released **41, 094,710 m²** by 31 December 2022, however, **49, 211,138 m²** which is 19.8% more land released by the same period. 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 was released through reduction. By 31 December 2022 the remaining contamination was envisaged to be **20, 699,280 m²** but came out to be **18, 302, 728 m²** thus according to the NSP. Even though there was some additional area during resurveys, the annual release compensated for all those square metres thus keeping the remaining contamination graph under the targeted.

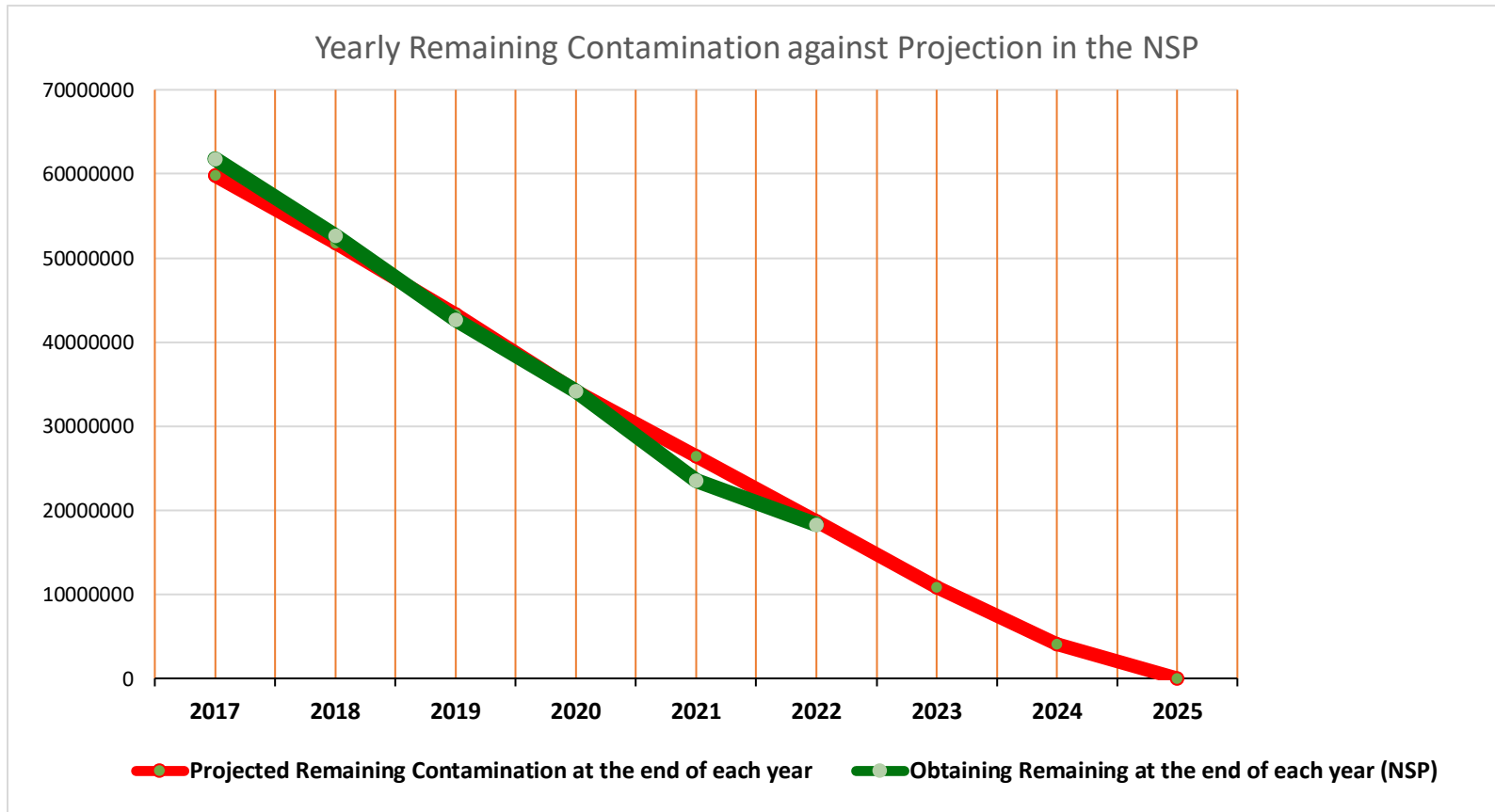
Mechanical assets introduced in 2016 have been useful in tackling deeply buried mines on hard ground as well as areas with highly mineralised soils. Without the assets and approval of the GPZ 7000 detector which substituted the MMD process, full excavation using detectors would have taken away the 2025 landmine free Zimbabwe's hope. Currently Zimbabwe programme has three (3) mechanical demining teams, two at HALO Trust and one at NMCU. On the other hand, the Manual Detection Dogs (MDD) 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 which consists of four handlers and dogs.



Remaining Contamination

The remaining contamination as of 31 December 2022 was **18,302,728 m² (18,31km²)** which is approximately **29.6%** of the contamination at the start of the extension period (that is **61,793, 990 m²** in Jan 2018). While **29.6%** of contamination remain, Zimbabwe still have **three (03)** more years of the extension period. Therefore, Zimbabwe is still optimistic to be landmine free by December 2025. Reduced funding capacity by donors has resulted to demining operators continue to reduce capacity, however, this slightly affected the 2022 target. More so, figures for reduction through TS continue to fall as the remaining polygons are narrow with more of cordon sanitaire minefields. As highlighted on the graph below,

Zimbabwe is technically on track to meet its deadline. However, this can be achieved through continued funding by the donors, thus maintaining current or increasing capacity.



ZIMAC plans to address the remaining contamination as shown on **Table A1 page A-23**. 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. The remaining contamination of this area came down to **3,316,781 m²** by 31 Dec 2022. This was after releasing a total of **2,019,434 m²** against a target of **1,400,000 m²** that is **144.2%** achievement. Land released by clearance amounted to **1,126,753 m²** which is **52.8 %** of all land released. Comparing to 2021 release by clearance figure which was **1,219,532 m²**, there is a slight difference (decrease) which was caused by further reduction in capacity and less land release through reduction and cancellation. This shows a positive improved efficiency given that the capacity dropped by 5 teams mid-2022. Release by reduction amounted to 43.2 %. Pre-clearance resurveys resulted in addition of **900,740 m²** to the polygons during the year. This is higher than the 2021 figure of **182,818 m²**.

2022 EORE Statistics. The HALO Trust managed to reach out to **8,635** people during the **74** EORE sessions conducted in the communities close to their task areas. This is higher than the thirty-eight (38) sessions of 2021 which reached out to **4,559** people. This increase was due to the relaxation of COVID 19 restrictions.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
3630	880	3,199	666	8,635

Behavioural change in the communities close to mined areas of Mashonaland Central Province continue to be witness as evidenced by absence of civilian mine accidents in 2022. Risk education will also target communities infested by other explosive ordnances left during the war to keep the people well informed. The target is to surpass the 8000 people reached in 2022 including those living in ERW infested areas far from the mined areas.

Capacity. The organisation managed to deploy all its thirty (30) manual and two (02) mechanical teams in the first half of 2022. However, after losing funding mid-2022, HALO Trust reduced its capacity to twenty-six (26) manual demining teams and two (02) mechanical teams as one of their main donors drastically reduced funding. Efforts are underway to maintain capacity by possibly securing other donors. It is commendable that HALO Trust has maintained its annual production for the past years.

2023 Deployment and projections. The remaining area of **3,316,781 m²** and **2,189,843 m²** for Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Provinces respectively are envisaged to be released as shown on the table below if the 2025 goal is to be a reality.

HALO Trust is projected to address at least **1,400,000m²** in 2023. The projection has been set unchanged as of their previous year achievements considering that the organisation has also been allocated part of MAG’s area in Mashonaland East Province. This is because the area has been lagging behind and MAG alone cannot complete it by 2025. The organisation will continue to clear the re

allocated minefield and are projected to release at least **800,000 m²** of the Mashonaland East Province minefield. HALO Trust deployed twenty-five (25) manual and two (02) mechanical clearance teams for 2023 operations.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Musengezi to Mazowe (Mashonaland Central) (m ²)	1,400,000	1,300,000	616,781	3,316,781	Some capacity will be transferred to Mashonaland East
Mazowe to Nyahuku (Mashonaland East) (m ²)	800,000	1,000,000	389,843	2,189,843	More teams will be transferred to this task as the Mashonaland Central minefield will be shrinking.
Funding Rquired (Mln USD)	6.5	6.5	6.5	19.5	Current funding is below the requirement

Funding. HALO Trust continued receiving funding from the FCDO (though mid-2021 saw the funding reduced), Irish Aid, United States Department of State (US DoS), Japanese Government, World Without Mines (WWM), Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD) and the Oak Foundation. There are high hopes of maintaining most of these in 2023. HALO Trust needs more funding to increase its current capacity and be able to meet its 2025 deadline in Mashonaland Central as well as the additional area allocated from Mashonaland East. Funds permitting, an additional mechanical team and more manual teams could be very important to achieving the set goals.

b. Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield Sector (MAG)

Figure 2



Activities and Milestones. MAG’s 2022 target was to release **800,000 m²**. The organisation’s achievement fell far short of the target like all other previous years. The total area released amounted to **155,571 m²**. This is even lower than the 2021 release figure of **236,521 m²**. The contamination level of this stretch as at 31 December 2022 stood at **7,099,046 m²**. This indicate a huge jump when comparing with the 2020 figure of **9,521,239 m²**, the main reason being that some of the area was allocated to HALO Trust. Further reduction in remaining will be witnessed as the NPA allocated land shall be subtracted from MAG’s database as well.

2022 EORE Statistics

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
2,769	833	2,650	1,033	7,435

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. However, animal incidents continue to rise as over six (06) cattle were hit by landmines after straying into the minefields in this area. The organisation will continue to engage the communities to find ways to reduce cattle from straying into the mined areas. Like all the other organisations, MAG conducts EORE 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. Due to Covid-19 relaxation, MAG managed to reach out to **7,435** people during the **150** EORE sessions conducted in the communities close to their task areas.

Capacity. MAG’s optimism of 2022 expansion did not materialise as planned, for them to be able to meet their targets. The organisation continued its work with 3 manual teams in 2022. As witnessed by their annual output, ZIMAC has moved in to re apportion some of their area to other organisations specifically NPA and HALO Trust who are expected to finish earlier than 2025. This is meant to ensure that all the mined areas will be completed by December 2025.

2023 Deployment and Projections. The 2023 operations commenced in January with four (04) manual demining teams and is projected to release **335,000 m²**. However, the set target just leaves an imagination of completing the allocated portion which cannot be reached. It is therefore, advised that for the organisation to achieve the goal of 2025 at least its capacity must be doubled.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Mazowe to Rwenya River (Mashonaland East) (m ²)	335,000	1,773,337	1,773,337	3, 881, 674	Capacity will be brought from other organisations that would have completed their allocated areas or optimistic of meeting the dateline and still have funding.

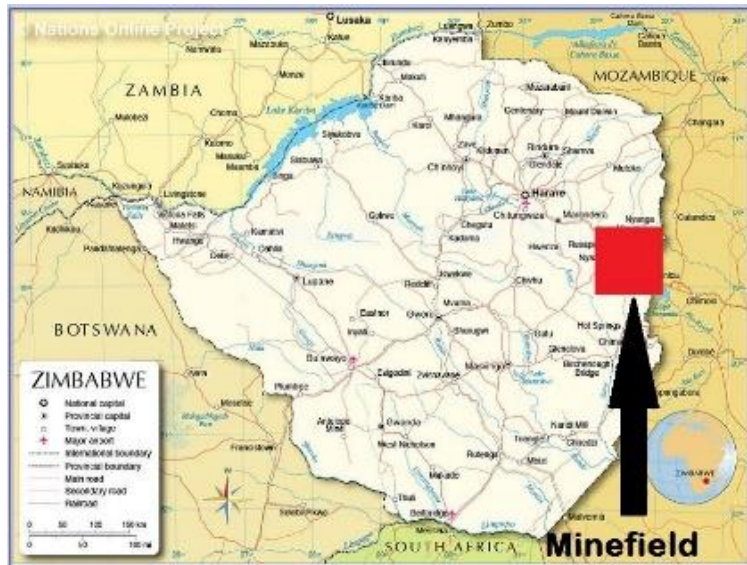
Funding required (mln USD)	1.56	1.56	1.56	4.68	
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NOTE: At the current capacity, MAG can only release **1,005,000 m²** by 2025. As such, for this stretch to be completed, the current capacity has to be increased. Capacity from any operator who can complete a little earlier have to be transferred to this minefield to ensure it is done by 2025.

Funding. 2022 witnessed the unchanged donors for MAG operations in Zimbabwe which are FCDO and SIDA. The loss of capacity due to reduction in funding of FCDO and SIDA has already been averted by the expected funding from the Norway Government (NMFA). The organisation will require funding as shown on the table above if it is to complete the allocated area by 2025. More funding is required to ensure success come 2025 since the current funding levels cannot cope up with the national authority requirements.

c. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield (NPA)

Figure 3



Activities and Milestones. A notable achievement in 2022 was the total completion of Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield in Mutare District. This meant that all the capacity was now to be moved to Chipinge District. As described on previous updates, Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) was assigned to clear two minefields namely Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield and Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield in Manicaland Province. The organisation’s target was to release **993,548 m²** on the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield. Achieving this target meant that NPA had completed the above minefield and positively to note the target was met.

2022 EORE Statistics. As the COVID regulations were relaxed, NPA CL teams in conjunction with the Provincial Army Engineers managed to reach out to over **3,268** people in **74** sessions which is **50%** increase from the year 2021, disaggregated as shown on the table below. These RE sessions covered the whole province including areas affected by other EOs.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
1,022	504	1,002	666	3268

Capacity. After losing its capacity in 2021, NPA continued with five (05) manual and one (01) MDD teams concentrated on Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield before moving to Rusitu to Muzite mission minefield on the last quarter of the year 2022. They had maintained the same capacity into 2022 though there were plans to add one team back. Currently the organisation is expected to complete the Rusitu to Muzite Minefield.

2023 Plans and Projections. All the capacity has been moved to Rusitu to Muzite Minefield.

Land Release Projections (m²) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (Manicaland) (m ²)	0	0	0	0	All capacity has been transferred to Chipinge District and later to Mashonaland East
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	0	0	0	0	

Funding. NMFA funded NPA operations in 2022 and was guaranteed up to 2025. Efforts are being made to secure more funding from other donors. All the secured funding will be used on remaining challenges including Mashonaland East re-allocated areas.

d. Rusitu to Muzite Mission and Nyahuku to Nyamapanda Minefields (NPA)

Figure 4



Activities and Milestone. NPA released **675,247 m²** in 2022 operations from this minefield which translate to 45% of the 1,500,000 target. Despite failing to meet the 2022 target, the organisation will be expecting to complete the Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield stretch by mid-2024. The remaining contamination on this minefield stretch by 31 December 2022 was **3,226,519 m²**. The continued employment of MDD team by NPA has contributed a lot to the organisation's overall land release.

Capacity. The organisation had 5 manual and 1 MDD teams. All this was concentrated in the Manicaland Province minefield stretch as from September 2022. A team which was to be dispatched to Mashonaland East later during the year 2022 did not materialised as the organisation opted to first complete the Manicaland Province (Mutare District to be precise) before moving to the re allocated area. Furthermore, the organisation has one EORE/CL team which educate communities staying close to both minefields on the dangers of landmines as indicated above on EORE statistics. With the current capacity the organisation is expected to fulfil its targets as shown on the projections below. On completion of its allocated areas, NPA's capacity is set to be transferred to Mashonaland East where MAG is working. As such funding levels need to be maintained up to 2025.

2023 Plans and Projections. NPA is projected to release **2,401,766 m²** in 2023 thereby reflecting that complete clearance of Manicaland Province will be done on the first quarter of 2024. The organisation is also expected to start deploying teams to Mashonaland East in June 2023 and projected to release **629,000 m²**. NPA has deployed 06 manuals and 01 MDD teams in Manicaland Province to finish up until mid-2024. The previously set projection of completing this stretch by 2023 won't be achieved as NPA is set to complete the remaining area in 2024. However, 50% of its capacity will be transferred to the Mashonaland East (Nyamapanda to Nyahuku area which was part of MAG's area of operation) in June 2023 with expectation of full capacity by mid-year 2024. NPA will continue using both the manual and MDD teams. NPA has increased capacity by one (01) team for manual and increased its MDD number to 4 dogs thus adding one (01) dog from the previous year deployment.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (Manicaland) (m ²)	2,401,766	824,753	-	3,226,519	
Nyamapanda to Nyahuku (Mashonaland East) (m ²)	629,000	1,498,053	1,090,319	3,217,372	
Fundind requirement	2.1	2.0	3.0	7.1	Funding after completion of this segment will be required to maintain the capacity which will be utilised in Mashonaland East

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

Figure 5



Activities and Milestone. A positive notable achievement in 2022 was the total completion of the reinforced ploughshare. This meant that all the capacity was now to be transferred to cordon sanitaire re allocated from APOPO. The NMCU has been working on the reinforced ploughshare minefield of this stretch for the past years. The entire **1,917,880 m²** on this stretch was released. NMCU continued to clear the re-allocated portion. The Unit managed to release a total of **30,735 m²** on this portion.

Capacity. The NMCU deployed fifteen (15) manual demining teams (150 deminers) and one mechanical team. The mechanical team was only used on ground preparation for 2022 operations.

2022 EORE Statistics

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
634	567	407	389	1,997

NMCU who are working on the same stretch with APOPO continue to be instrumental in changing the behaviour of the communities living close to this stretch. New victim numbers reports continue to be low (no new locals’ victims reported) due to the educative CL they conduct to the locals. The Unit will continue to engage the communities to find ways to reduce cattle from straying into the mined areas. The Unit has also become useful to the locals who used to risk their limb through crossing the minefields. Due to Covid-19 relaxation, NMCU managed to reach out to **1,997** people during the **10** RE sessions conducted in the communities close to their task areas. Unfortunately, the Unit did not conduct its annual awareness Gala which used to pull a big number of attendees.

2023 Deployment and Projections. NMCU’s demining calendar starts March to December. As such, the Unit deployed its fifteen (15) and one (01) manual and mechanical teams respectively on this minefield by April 2023. The Unit was expected to release **350,000 m²** on the cordon sanitaire task. Completion of these areas will see the unit’s capacity being utilised on other areas lagging behind.

Funding. The Ministry of Defence continue to cover 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. This funding is guaranteed at current level until clearance is complete. Chances are there for improved funding once the economy improves. However, any other funding is welcome. The Unit actually seeks an increased funding to be able to replace its detectors which have since passed their shelf life as they negatively affected the 2022 output.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Mwenezi River to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploushare) (m ²)	0	0	0	0	
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (Cordon Sanitare) (m ²)	350,000	200,000	84,900	634,900	
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	1	0.5	0.5	2.0	Funding is required even after completing these areas to maintain the capacity to be transferred to other areas. Replacement of old detectors remains a priority hence more funding is being sort.

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

Figure 6



Activities and Milestone APOPO continues to clear the Masvingo Province cordon sanitaire minefield. During the 2022 operational year, the organisation managed to release a total of **235,195 m²**. The remaining contamination on the allocated stretch was **931,152 m²** by 31 Dec 2022. There was a huge decrease in remaining contamination, this was caused by re allocating some of the area to NMCU.

Capacity. The Organisation started the 2022 operations with a capacity of five (05) manual teams.

2022 EORE Statistics

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
3,124	3,065	3,129	2,341	11,689

APOPO has been instrumental in changing the behaviour of the communities living close to this stretch. New victim numbers reports continue to be low (no new locals' victims reported) due to the educative CL they conduct to the locals. The organisation will continue to engage the communities to find ways to reduce cattle from straying into the mined areas. Like all the other organisations, APOPO conducts EORE and CL within the communities living close to their work area in the Sango border post area. The organisation has also become useful to the locals who used to risk their limb through crossing the minefields. Due to Covid-19 relaxation, APOPO managed to reach out to **11,689** people during the **30** RE sessions conducted in the communities close to their task areas.

2023 Deployment and Projections. The organisation's 2023 target is set to be low due to previous year output since only **235,195 m²** was released by clearance, therefore, 2023 target was set at **320,000 m²** basing on their output. It is optimistic that they can increase the output due to experience gained and lessons learnt on their target shortfalls. In case there are indicators that the organisation might fail to meet the intended goal of 2025 mine free Zimbabwe the NMCU may further help ensure this stretch is completed in the projected time.

Projected Land Release (m²) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (m ²)	320,000	320,000	291,152	931,152	
Funding Requirement (Mln USD)	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.4	

g. Lusulu Minefield Reinforced Ploughshare (NMCU)

Figure 7



NMCU deployed on this minefield in 2022, however, the output was not as expected due to logistical challenges. As such the remaining contamination still stands at **904,487 m²**. NMCU’s capacity on this minefield is set to increase once the Unit nears completion of the re allocated cordon sanitare minefield.

2023 Deployment and Projections. Plans are now at an advanced stage for work on this Minefield to commence by April 2023. NMCU is expected to release **150,000 m²** of the reinforced ploughshare minefield by the end of 2023.

Funding. Like the 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) 2023-2025

Minefield	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	Remarks
Lusulu (Matebeleland North) (m ²)	150,000	400,500	353,987	904,487	NMCU shall transfer their capacity to this stretch once they finish their allocated areas
Funding requirement (Mln USD)					Funding requirement is included in the above NMCU projections table.

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 gives the Centre all the support it requires. ZIMAC appreciates the support it always get from the ISU and the input of the GICHD in capacitating the Centre's human resource through various training courses as well as strategy 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 EORE 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. Such steps have increased the chances of successfully updating the national database on victim assistance. The bringing in of victim assistance organisation to operate in Zimbabwe will play a pivotal role in updating the victim database and understanding their needs.

Projected activities for 2023 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's

launch failed in 2020 and 2021, however, it was later launched in January 2023 during the National Dialogue for Humanitarian Demining. 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.

- **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 reviewed the ZNMAS in 2022 mainly focusing on clearance and survey.
- **Review of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan**. With the assistance of the GICHD as well as full participation of all national stakeholders, the Centre managed to review the National Strategic Plan and accounted for the successes and misses. From the review, it was noted that the programme is still on track as per the strategic plans. The reviewed document was also launched in January 2023 during the National Dialogue.

Risks and Assumptions

Zimbabwe programme has limited risks beside natural phenomenon. Although, the COVID 19 challenge greatly affected the possibility of finishing the job earlier. However, the relaxation of the pandemic means that achieving the 2025 goal is still a reality. 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:

- **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. However, the operators are guaranteed of good working environment during the winter and spring time.

- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme requires up to **USD \$39.55** million to complete the job at a rate of about **US\$13.2 million** per year. ZIMAC 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 affects the operations of NMCU and ZIMAC who are wholly funded by the Government. Despite 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 thus up to the completion on landmines in the country. 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 2023 TO 2025

SERIAL	MINEFIELD	2023 (m²)	2024 (m²)	2025 (m²)	TOTAL (m²)	REMARKS
01	Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1,400,000	1,300,000	616,781	3,316,781	
02	Mazowe to Nyahuku (HALO)	800,000	1,000,000	389,843	2,189,843	
03	Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	335,000	1,773,337	1,773,337	3,881,674	
04	Nyamapanda to Mazowe Ploughshare (NPA)	629,000	1,498,053	1,090,319	3,217,372	
05	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Reinforced Ploughshare) (NMCU)	-	-	-	-	Completed minefield
06	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) NMCU	350,000	200,000	84,900	634,900	
07	Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	320,000	320,000	291,152	931,152	
08	Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	2,401,766	824,753	-	3,226,519	
09	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	-	-	-	-	Completed minefield
10	Lusulu (NMCU)	150,000	400,500	353,987	904,487	
11	Total	6,385,766	7,316,643	4,600,319	18,302,728	

TABLE A2: REVISED FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2023 TO 2025

Organisation	2023 US\$m	2024 US\$m	2025 US\$m	Total US\$m
(a)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
APOPO	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.4
HALO	6.5	6.5	6.5	19.5
MAG	1.56	1.56	1.56	4.68
NPA	2.1	2.0	3.0	7.1
NMCU	1	0.5	0.5	2.0
ZIMAC	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75
Total	12.85	12.65	13.65	39.55

NOTE: *The grand total on the above table is US\$39 550 000-00. The availability of this funding determines the ability of the programme to complete clearance by 2025.*

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**VICTIM ASSISTANCE
CHECKLIST**

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 Zimbabwe National Disability Policy (2021) in its key standards, recognises the inherent dignity and worth of all human beings paying special attention to rights of persons with disabilities. Key Standard 3.1 relates to Right to Life which is the basis of all the other key standards such as right to health, education, issues of participation , inclusion of women and girls with disabilities. The policy upholds diversity and non-discrimination as enshrined in the United Nations

			Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
> 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. The government launched in 2022 the Technical Committee on the Implementation of the National Disability Policy which brings on board all government ministries, state commissions, representation of persons with disabilities.
> 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) Zimbabwe, has such national blueprints like the National Development Strategy (NDS1) where disability and gender are indicated as crosscutting issues to ensure the “Leave no one and no place behind” mantra
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?	X		Yes , affordability, accessibility and equality are considered to ensure accessibility to services by all especially marginalised like persons with disabilities so that they become part of development processes.
> 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 , development partners and landmine survivors themselves.
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	X		Government launched the Technical Committee on the Implementation of the National Disability Policy where focal persons on disability have been appointed. Also, efforts are underway to establish the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Mine Victim Assistance
> 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 ¹ of victim assistance?	X		
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?			Was supposed to be reviewed in May 2020 unfortunately this was not 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.

¹ 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		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 stakeholder coordination 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 continous assessment is recommended.
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of 'built environment' ² ?		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 ³ ?		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.

² Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

³ "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 and disability is considered as a cross cutting issue in implementation of all development initiatives
> 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.

<p>> 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</p>	X		Disability legislation is being aligned to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
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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
<p>> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?</p>	X		Data is collected at District level where the survivors register for various social protection assistance
<p>> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?</p>	X		There is however need to consolidate and harmonise the data from various provinces
<p>> 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.?</p>			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.
<p>> 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?</p>			
<p>> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?</p>		X	-
<p>> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?</p>			-
<p>> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?</p>			The Government is in the process of compiling a database for all Persons with Disabilities.
<p>> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?</p>	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</p>

		Persons with Disabilities but there is now need for another survey to be conducted. The 2022 Population and Housing Census indicated that 9.7% of the population are persons with disabilities. Also, as provided for in the National Disability Policy, it is now a requirement to disaggregate statistics of beneficiaries or participants by disability , age and gender across social protection programmes.
> 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. Efforts for a centralised database are underway including coming up with a documentary on the lived experiences of the landmine survivors.
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?		Need to compile a database most preferably in an electronic version

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.⁴

	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		Yes all health services are designed to cater for all 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

⁴ Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> 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 communities?	X		10% of BEAM funds are reserved for children with disabilities but there is need for appropriate teaching 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 organisations 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	Yes the plan is inscribed in the Communications and Resource Mobilisation Strategy 2019 – 2025
> If no, what steps could be taken			
> in this regard?			

> 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		
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**ANNEX C TO
2022 ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT**

MINED AREAS AND REMAINING CONTAMINATION

