

Annex II: Simplified Reporting Format

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]:

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/24 to 31/12/2024  
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Form A: National implementation measures:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	2024
<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	

Form F: Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines:

<input type="checkbox"/>	changed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable

Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	2023
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	

Form G: Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities:

<input type="checkbox"/>	changed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable

Form C: Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

<input type="checkbox"/>	changed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable

Form H: Victim Assistance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	2024
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	

Form D: Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	2024
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	

Form I: Cooperation and assistance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed
<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable

Form E: Mine risk education and reduction efforts

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	changed
<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable

Form J: Other Relevant Matters

<input type="checkbox"/>	changed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable

## **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 23 APRIL 2025 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2025**

#### **1. National implementation measures**

The launch of the Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan 2019-2025 and the reviewed version of the National Mine Action Completion Strategy 2018-2025, occurred in January 2023 during the National Dialogue on Mine Action, which was held in January, 2023. This was to raise awareness among relevant national authorities about the need for stronger inter-ministerial coordination and dialogue, to raise the profile of mine action, to highlight the plight of affected communities in the eyes of the public, and to promote the national mine action program among new and traditional partners. In accordance with Action #3 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP), the strategy incorporates gender and considers the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities. The strategies will be reviewed and updated in light of new and emerging evidences covering the requested extension period from 01 January 2026 to 31 December 2030, as outlined in Zimbabwe's Article 5 Extension Request.

The Zimbabwe Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act domesticates the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The Act binds the state and gives the Convention the force of law in Zimbabwe (Sections 3 and 4). The Act provides the framework for the formulation of mine action policies and strategies by the NAMAAZ. The State Party seeks to continuously review and align the existing Mine Action regulation laws through the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to ensure it fully complies with the obligations of the Convention.

Aside from the aforementioned, no additional legal, administrative or other measures were implemented during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited by the Convention. As a result, Zimbabwe complies with Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) Action #48.

## 2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

On 15 November 2000, Zimbabwe completed the destruction of all stockpiled antipersonnel mines that it owned, possessed, or had under its jurisdiction or control, thus fulfilling its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention, as stated earlier in the Article 7 Report from January 2004 to December 2004. Zimbabwe complies with Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) Actions 13, 14, and 15 because no new stockpiles have been discovered, and none are expected to be discovered.

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

The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to keep the anti-personnel mines listed on Table 1 for training purposes. ZIMAC engaged authorities to review the numbers retained in accordance with Action #16 of the Siem Reap Action Plan (SRAAP) in the year 2024 and the quantities remain the same. In the same vein, discussions are still ongoing with the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering about developing alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines, as outlined in SRAAP Action #17. Once alternatives have been identified, the number of remaining live anti-personnel mines will be reduced or completely destroyed. ZIMAC will continue to report on developments on this front in its annual Article 7 reports. Otherwise, there has been no change to the authorized holding at the ZSME.

**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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450</b>		

## 4 Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

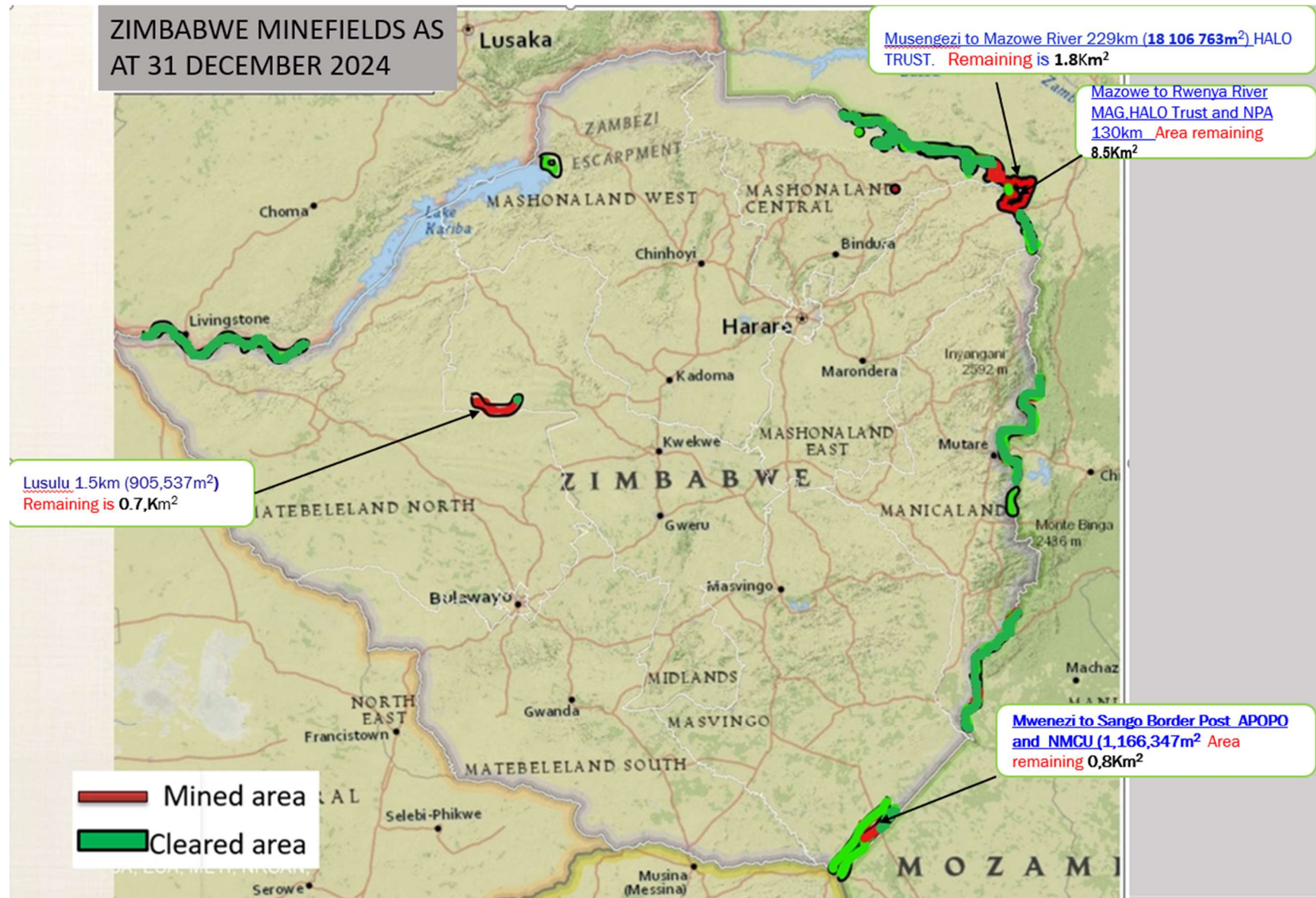
The Republic of Zimbabwe began the year 2024 with five (5) known distinct minefield stretches for tasking, identification, and reporting; however, after completing one minefield during the course of the year, the total

number of minefields was reduced to four (4). At the beginning of 2024, a total of **16,164,297 m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination remained. The 2024 operations released **4,388,172 m<sup>2</sup>**, and pre-clearance resurveys revealed an additional **223,374 m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination. As of 31 December, 2024, the remaining contaminated areas totaled **11,999,499 m<sup>2</sup>**. All of this information is available in the national IMSMA database. There were no suspected hazardous areas in Zimbabwe in 2024, indicating that the country has already fulfilled Action #17 of the SRAAP. Four of the remaining minefields run along the border with Mozambique, covering three (3) provinces, while one is located inland in Matabeleland North Province, as shown on the Zimbabwe map below.

In accordance with the SRAAP's Actions #1 and #5, ZIMAC is still awaiting feedback on submissions to include mine action in the national development goals. In principle, the programme falls under the category of emancipating remote communities and ensuring improved livelihoods. Mine clearance frees up land for communities to use for development. Zimbabwe will continue to align its national mine action standards with the most recent IMAS, adapting them to new challenges and utilizing best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation. The standards were last updated in the last quarter of 2024, which is an obligation of Action #4, of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan.

In compliance with the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan #9, Zimbabwe can verify that, its national information database is reliable, up-to-date on contamination status, and sustainable.

## Updated Map as at 31 December 2024



**Table 2: Revised NSP Projections 2025-2030.**

<b>Minefields</b>	<b>Operators</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Remaining 2024</b>
Musengezi to Mazowe river	HALO Trust	815,000	900,000	94,661				<b>1,809,661</b>
Mazowe River to Nyahuku	HALO Trust			805,339	900,000	459,495		<b>2,164,834</b>
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	2,500,000	441,201					<b>2,941,201</b>
Nyamapanda to Rwenya river	MAG	331,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	<b>3,456,201</b>
	NPA		198,201	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	
	HALO Trust					350,000	350,000	
Mwenezi river to Sango Border Post	NMCU	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	130,239	<b>830,239</b>
Lusulu	NMCU	84,000	120,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	<b>797,363</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,870,000</b>	<b>2,076,402</b>	<b>1,676,000</b>	<b>1,676,000</b>	<b>1,585,495</b>	<b>1,116,239</b>	<b>11,999,499</b>

*Given the closure of APOPO and a now 50% capacity drop for HALO Trust after laying off 15 teams from the initial 30 teams as of March 2024, with no new immediate funding opportunities, the target becomes extremely unattainable by any time before 2030.*

Table 2 above displays the remaining contamination as of the time the country was granted an eight-year extension period, in accordance with Action #19 of the SRAAP, as well as the Revised National Strategic Plan projections for the years 2022–2025. Zimbabwe has the national capacity to handle any contamination or residual risk that is found after the mined areas are completed by the deadline. The NMCU as a military entity was established after independence and will continue to exist even after all demining organizations have departed, as mandated by OAP Action #28.

In accordance with **Action #22** of the SRAAP, please find in **table 3** updated information on Progress implementation.

**Table 3: Zimbabwe's known and suspected mined areas and land released during the reporting period 01 January to December 2024.**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 31 Dec 2023	Area known or suspected to contain mines 01 Jan 2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cleared during the year 2024(m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount of area reduced during the year 2024(m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cancelled during the year 2024 (m)	Total area addressed during the year 2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional area from resurveys during 2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Open and worked on sectors by 31 Dec 2024	Area remaining to be addressed 2025-2030 (m <sup>2</sup> )
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
<b>Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)</b>	Mashonaland Central	<b>25</b>	<b>2,408,710</b>	<b>595,394</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>599,049</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,809,661</b>
<b>Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)</b>	Mashonaland East	<b>12</b>	<b>3,662,223</b>	<b>202,134</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206,022</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,456,201</b>
<b>Mazowe to Nyahuku (Halo)</b>	Mashonaland East	<b>07</b>	<b>2,164,834</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>2,164,834</b>
<b>Nyahuku to Nyamapanda (NPA)</b>	Mashonaland East	<b>13</b>	<b>3,207,467</b>	<b>141,984</b>	<b>173,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315,881</b>	<b>49,615</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,941,201</b>
<b>Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)</b>	Masvingo	<b>07</b>	<b>732,649</b>	<b>232,546</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,546</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>500,103</b>
<b>Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)</b>	Masvingo	<b>06</b>	<b>470,785</b>	<b>140,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>330,136</b>
<b>Rusitu to Muzite (NPA)</b>	Manicaland	<b>12</b>	<b>2,637,154</b>	<b>552,155</b>	<b>2,258,758</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,810,913</b>	<b>173,759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lusulu (NMCU)</b>	Matabeleland North	<b>07</b>	<b>880,475</b>	<b>83,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>797,363</b>

<b>Total</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>16,164,297</b>	<b>1,947,974</b>	<b>2,440,198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,388,172</b>	<b>223,374</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11,999,499</b>
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**Table 4. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January to 31 December 2024**

Mined area location	Organisation	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
		AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	HALO Trust	<b>24,044</b>	Nil	11	
Mazowe to Rwenya	MAG	<b>3,832</b>	Nil	Nil	
Mazowe to Nyahuku	HALO Trust	<b>00</b>	Nil	nil	Reallocated portion on the MAG's area
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	<b>279</b>	Nil	05	Reallocated portion on the MAG's area
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Ploughshare)	NMCU	<b>0</b>	Nil	Nil	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	APOPO	<b>2,167</b>	Nil	02	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	NMCU	<b>1,177</b>	Nil	Nil	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	<b>76</b>	Nil	1	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	<b>00</b>	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	NMCU	<b>97</b>	Nil	Nil	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>31.672</b>	Nil	<b>19</b>	

## **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)**

The behavior of the communities living close to minefields has significantly changed as a result of the operators' application of EORE and Community Liaison in their assigned areas. Key behaviors EORE efforts addressed include, ignorance of physical appearance of mines and their dangers, myths of mercury existence in mines, straying into mined areas, unsafe practices such as throwing stones at or picking mines, and failure to report to the relevant authorities. EORE continues to be done by all operators to educate people in mine affected areas on the dangers of mines and the teams take advantage of community developmental and social gatherings to disseminate information. The methodologies used by operators include school sessions, community sessions, mine awareness soccer tournaments, mine awareness musical galas and EOD sessions. Face to face and small media methods are used to communicate with the targeted audiences. These efforts in the 2024 calendar, resulted in community engagement, increased awareness, behavioral change, reduced casualties, and improved reporting and clearance.

As required under (SRAAP Action #26), the process of integrating EORE into the curriculum has already started and is yet to be finalised. EORE workshops targeted local communities and schools, and there were snap sessions for those who pass mined areas into other nations. Despite behavioural changes in the communities surrounding mined areas, ERWs remain a serious concern to residents in all provinces of the country, even those who live far from landmine-contaminated areas. Cattle are still occasionally hit by mines in these areas. Grenades and mortar bombs mostly attract children. Owing to ERWs' crafty nature, kids pick and carry them before unintentionally activating them. A portion of these incidents are a result of ignorance, which is why all parties involved are urged to hold EORE sessions. However, because people move and change locations frequently, Zimbabwe will keep using context-specific EORE as a component of a comprehensive national risk education strategy.

Accidents may still occur in the upcoming years as a result of people moving around, particularly from unaffected to affected areas. ZIMAC has been reaching all provinces, but as a result of the previously documented cases, it is necessary to develop a new plan based on SRAAP Action #27 and #28 to guarantee that the messages are received

nationwide. ZIMAC is open to suggestions from the global community to help with the implementation of the SRAAP and will keep working on this strategy with both domestic and international partners. The organisations will keep working with the communities to find solutions to lessen the number of cattle that stray into these areas even though clearance is moving along nicely to completely eliminate the risk.

Zimbabwe aims to implement Action #27 by offering context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes for all populations at risk. These programmes should be sensitive to gender, adapted to the threat encountered at specific locations, and consider the varied experiences of people in affected communities. The Zimbabwe National Army engineers have consistently brought risk education to every province in the country.

In order to raise awareness of the scale of the challenge's communities face, ZIMAC take advantage of the landmine gatherings hosted at ministerial levels to disseminate the information through television sites. Progress has been done in making EORE activities more sustainable, with the establishment of EORE community volunteer focal points in all EO impacted areas.

At the national level, ZIMAC undertakes MRE initiatives during major national events held annually, such as the Disability Expo, Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) and the Harare Agricultural Show. These efforts are strategically aimed at engaging the media, senior government officials and development partners, thereby serving the dual purpose of raising awareness about the dangers posed by landmines and promoting the visibility of the programme. On 11 April 2024, Zimbabwe also observed the International Mine Awareness Day, an event that brought together all relevant stakeholders to showcase their EORE tools and methodologies, while providing educational outreach to the public. These high-profile occasions receive extensive coverage from both national and international media, which significantly enhances the reach and impact of the awareness campaigns and contributes to the broader dissemination of life-saving information.

The images below show demining organizations carrying out EORE sessions in their Area of Operations in an effort to lessen the number of mine victims, particularly school children who are most vulnerable to these explosive ordnances.

## CONDUCT OF EORE SESSION 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



## CONDUCT OF EORE SESSION BY HALO TRUST CL OFFICER TO SCHOOL CHILDRENS



**NMCU CL TEAM DURING RISK EDUCATION AT AN EORE MUSICAL GALA HELD IN MASVINGO**



## ZIMAC STAFF EXHIBITING DURING THE ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (ZITF)



## **5. Technical Characteristics of Anti-Personnel Mines**

Other than the mines identified in earlier reports (M969, MAPS, R2M2, RAP1, VS50, Ploughshare), Zimbabwe does not possess any further information regarding the technical attributes of anti-personnel mines that are owned, possessed, recovered, or under its jurisdiction.

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

Not applicable.

## **7. Victim Assistance**

As previously reported in other article 7 transparency reports, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare's Department of Disability Affairs oversees victim assistance (SRAAP Action #30). In Zimbabwe, landmine victims are provided with the same assistance as other disabled people, without any special treatment. Through this ministry, the government occasionally provides particular necessities for people with disabilities, such as medical attention and physical rehabilitation (SRAAP Action #31). Programmes are occasionally made available to guarantee that people with disabilities are included in society and the economy. Unfortunately, the ministry's financial limitations prevent the rehabilitation of mine victims from being fully implemented. In order to record identified victims in remote areas, the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre and its operators register them with the Department of Disabilities Affairs.

As part of its national strategic plan, Zimbabwe is dedicated to providing care for survivors and will be creating survivor aid. These survivors are benefiting from government-sponsored programs through partnership between ZIMAC and the Department of Disability Affairs which has managed to prevent their marginalization. ZIMAC accredited Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe (MVAZ), a local non-governmental organization. In the 2024 calendar, the aforementioned organization managed to reach eighty-five (85) survivors in Mt Darwin district (Mukumbura), Mashonaland Central (Rushinga) and Harare province. Although the number is not all-inclusive, the ZIMAC database records over 314 men and women as landmine victims. Notwithstanding financial limitations, a nationwide survey of mine victims is still planned according to the SRAAP Action #32.

Since the Department of Disability Affairs does not keep track of the cause of the disability, it is impossible to pinpoint the precise number or extent of victims or their location. For thorough data collection, the National Landmine Victim Survey which is currently struggling with funding will be the best endeavor. Any significant victim assistance will be built upon this survey once it proves to be successful.

#### **Data on Landmine Victims.**

Zimbabwe has an estimated number of 1692 EO casualties and is obliged to provide appropriate sex, age, disaggregated data (SADD). As at 31 December 2024, ZIMAC has only 314 landmine/ERW victims registered in its database. Despite the fact that the data is not comprehensive and contains many gaps, 120 casualty records have been shared with relevant ministries (MPSLSW/MoH) for inclusion into broader systems. The data also does not include ERW victims in uncontaminated areas. Therefore, a more thorough landmine/ERW victim survey is imperative. To update the database, there is need for co-operation between ZIMAC, the Department of Disability Affairs and Mine Victim Assistance of Zimbabwe (MVAZ) to have a robust nationwide survey, and to develop customized tools that only collect data for landmine/ERW victims. Furthermore, ZIMAC will continue to work with other relevant stakeholders to have a national survey of all landmine/ERW victims. Ten (10) victims were reported from demining accidents in Zimbabwe in 2024 as shown on the table below.

## Mines and ERW Victims 2024

Ser	Date of injury	Location	Age	Device Type	Activity at time of injury	Person status and Gender	Status
01	06/06/2024	Mashonaland East- Mudzi - Ward 16	42	Mine	Demining	Female deminer	Injured
02	11/09/24	Mashonaland East- Mudzi - Ward 12	43	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
03	19/03/24	Mashonaland Central – Rushinga– Ward 20	46	Mine	Demining	Female team leader	Injured
04	24/04/2024	Mashonaland Central - Rushinga- Ward 2	Nil	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
05	20/05/2024	Mashonaland Central – Rushinga – Ward 22	33	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
06	20/05/2024	Mashonaland Central-Ward 22	40	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
07	07/10/2024	Mashonaland—Central-ward 1	38	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
08	21/10/2024	Mashonaland Central ward 1	41	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
09	12/01/2024	Mashonaland Central-Rushinga - Ward1	33	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
10	02/05/2024	Mash Central -Rushinga-Ward21	45	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured

**Medical Care.** The closest district medical hospitals or clinics in the area provide medical care to people injured by anti-personnel mines, ERW, or any other accident. Traveling to provincial or national health care centers can be expensive and time-consuming when an individual's condition exceeds what the local health care system can handle. Nonetheless, the countrywide network of clinics ensures that treatment is typically received on schedule. The government ambulances transport patients who are referred to more advanced medical facilities in an emergency (SRAAP Action #34).

**Physical rehabilitation.** Prosthetic limbs, physical therapists, specialized physicians, and rehabilitation centers are scarce in the majority of Zimbabwe's rural areas (where minefields are located). In accordance with the APMBC SRAAP Action #35, Zimbabwe through the MPSLSW seeks to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services and the provision of assistive technology. People from rural areas, including landmine victims, choose to stay home and receive

traditional treatment because they are unable to travel to access these special services or because they cannot be away from their families or source of income for extended periods of time. As was mentioned in earlier Article 7 reports, the USDoS funding has allowed HALO Trust to provide prosthetic limbs locally to the identified victims in the remote areas, however, the organisations did not offer victims any support in 2024.

**Coordination.** All parties involved in victim support are well-coordinated. However, a shortage of resources is impeding all of the initiatives. Comprehensive details regarding Zimbabwe's coordination of Victim Assistance and the State Party's progress in implementing the APMBC SRAAP Actions 31 to 39 are provided in Annex B of this document.

## **8. Cooperation and Assistance**

A number of foreign donors are still providing aid to Zimbabwe. Since more is needed, Zimbabwe keeps pushing for more funding in order to complete the project. The national financial commitment of Zimbabwe to the implementation of obligations in 2024, as stated in the previous report (USD 500 000), remained unchanged in accordance with Siem Reap Action Plan, Action #40.

In accordance with SRAAP, Action #40, several donor nations and organizations offered support to operators accredited to Zimbabwe. These include the USA through the US DoS, HDRD, and WRA; Japan, Ireland, and the UK through the FCDO; Norway, Germany, and additional organizations like World Without Mines and the OAK Foundation.

In the 2024 calendar, Zimbabwe hosted a benchmarking visit by the Angola Mine Action Authority. The visit provided a vital platform for the exchange of best practices and lessons learnt from the Zimbabwe mine action programme, contributing significantly to regional collaboration and capacity building. This benchmarking visit fostered mutual learning and demonstrated Zimbabwe's commitment to transparent, effective, and sustainable mine action in alignment with its strategic goals and international obligations (SRAAP Action 45). Zimbabwe also regularly hosted quarterly all stakeholders meeting strengthening national coordination with national stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of the State Party obligation under the convention.

## 9. The Revised Work Plan for 2026 to 2030

Zimbabwe now remains with four (04) active operators namely NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA, and MAG. APOPO closed operation in March 2025 after the withdrawal of US funding. The country uses the demining tools box approach, with manual, mechanical, and MDD clearances as methods; specifics are on the Revised Work Plan at **ANNEX A**.

State [Party]:	ZIMBABWE Reporting for time period from 01 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024
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**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE  
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT  
DATED 23 APRIL 2025**

**ZIMBABWE'S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2025- 2030**

The National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) 2018–2025 serves as the framework for the Zimbabwe mine action programme. The NSP describes the mine action activities, output, and resources needed to complete the project by 2025, as was indicated in earlier reports. For the past few years, Zimbabwe has been able to adhere to the plans and achieve the goals specified in the NSP. Despite limited resources, a consistent progress on the land release front has been maintained, according to the reviewed and launched NSP in January 2023. However, the withdrawal of funding from other donors caused this progress to stall. The goal of achieving safe behavior and raising national and international awareness remains a key note. Although the 2025 deadline is no longer achievable. Due to financial difficulties, the national survey for victim has not been completed, once completed this will support victim assistance. The accomplishments of the previous three (03) years were the foundation for the Revised Work Plan 2025–2030, which also took time constraints and the amount of work still to be done into account.

It is now certain that Zimbabwe will not meet its obligation by 31 December 2025. The previous extension request was based on the capabilities available at the time, however, these assumptions ignored natural disasters. During the Covid-19 era, demining organisations operated at less than half capacity and in some cases funding was completely withdrawn, which resulted in not being able to meet the goal. In this regard, Zimbabwe has already submitted her extension request seeking a five (05) year request up to 31 December 2030. As per the OAP's Action #20, Zimbabwe will keep updating its national

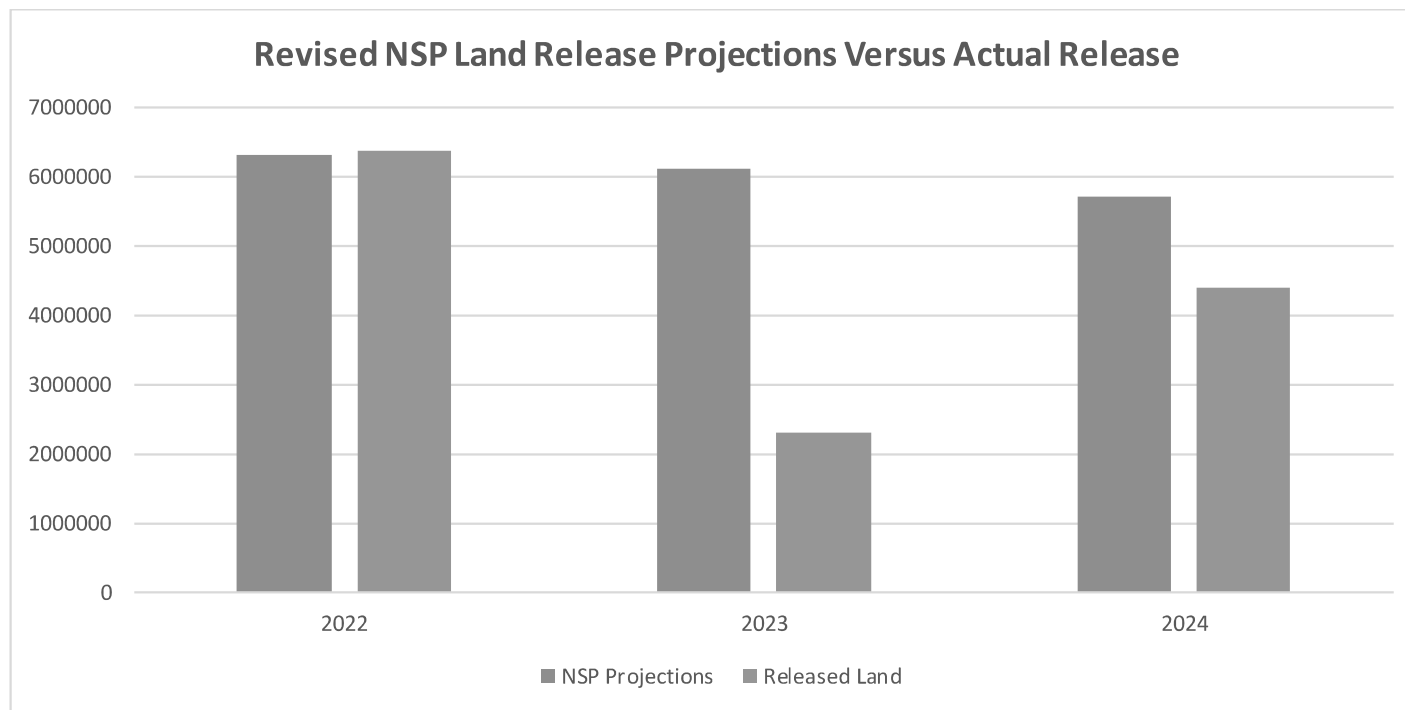
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work plans in light of fresh information and modified milestones. The program's gender and diversity policy has not yet been completed. The national policy, which aims to provide equal opportunities to both genders and encourage women to assume roles that have traditionally been filled by men, binds the programme, like it does to other sectors. There are no obstacles standing in the way of gender parity in mine action. Both women in management positions within the Zimbabwe Mine Action programme and women deminers within international demining NGOs exist. In compliance with OAP Action #3, women are being urged to actively engage in the programme, and all mine action data is combined for women, girls, boys, and men. In doing so, it is ensured that the needs and viewpoints of the various aggregate groups are considered. Women from Zimbabwe have participated in the Convention meetings, particularly in areas of victim assistance area (VA).

### **Survey and Clearance**

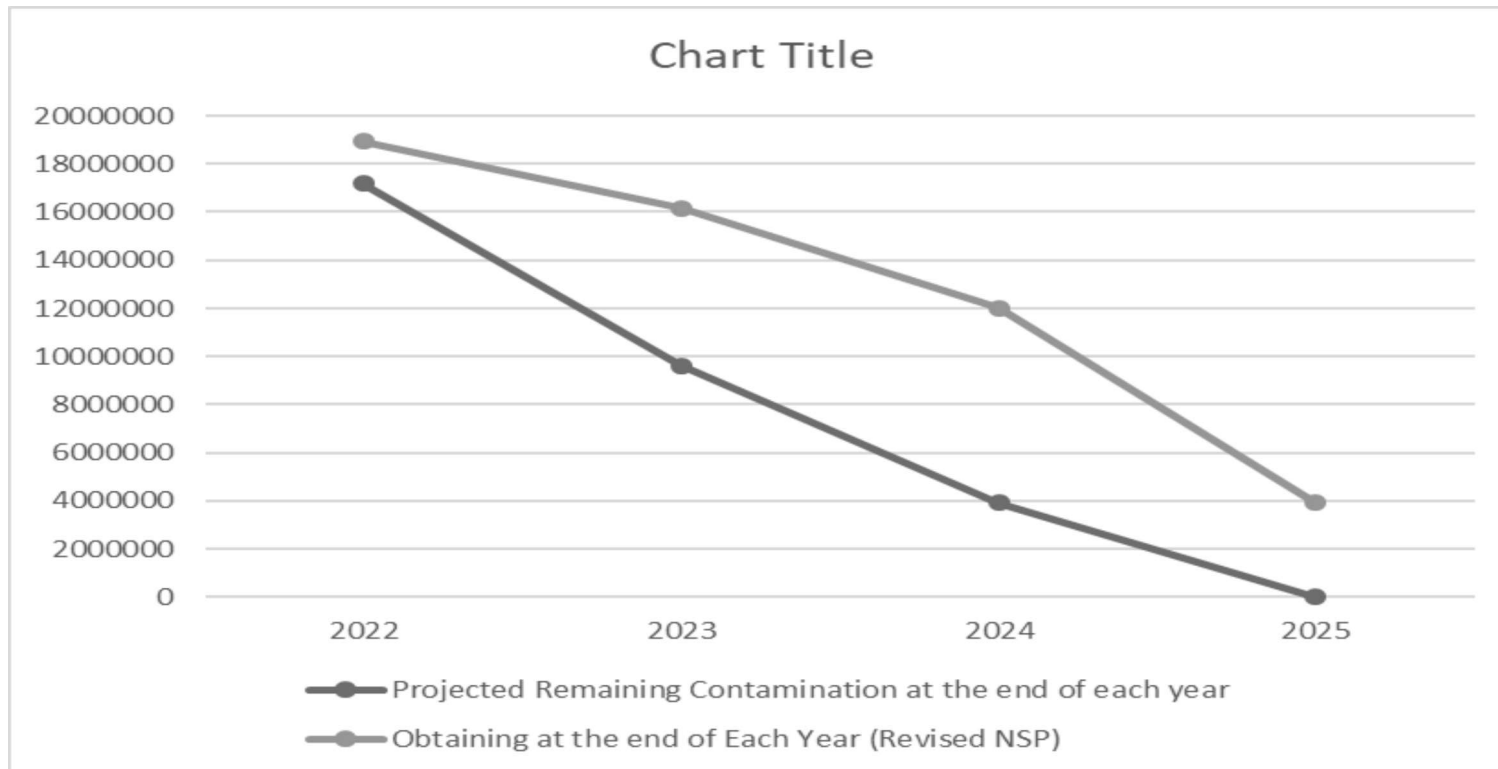
The fundamental components of Zimbabwe's clearance and survey work are **IMAS** and **ZNMAS**. In accordance with OAP Action #5, the **ZNMAS** were successfully revised. The updated NSP targets are displayed in the graph below in comparison to the officially released data for the first two (03) years of work since Zimbabwe was given an eight-year extension period (2022, 2023 and 2024). Zimbabwe has for the first time failed to meet its estimated release date. According to the revised NSP, Zimbabwe was expected to release **19,586,366 m<sup>2</sup>** by December 31, 2024, but only **12,808,947 m<sup>2</sup>**, resulting in a **34.6%** deficit in land released during the same period. Due to donor funding reductions, and in some cases withdrawals, the programme was unable to exceed or maintain its target, and less contaminated land was released through reductions. According to the revised NSP, the remaining contamination was expected to be **3,921,061 m<sup>2</sup>** by December 31, 2024, but it turned out to be **11,999,499 m<sup>2</sup>**.

2016 saw the introduction of mechanical assets, which have proven beneficial in areas with highly mineralized soils and deeply buried mines on hard ground. The introduction of the GPZ 7000 detector, which replaced the MMD process has also contributed significantly to the clearance pace. Three (3) mechanical demining teams—two at HALO Trust and one at NMCU—are still employed by the Zimbabwe programme. Conversely, the Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) have played a crucial role in expediting technical surveys and facilitating the prompt deployment of manual deminers to mine lanes. At NPA, there is only one MDD team for the programme, with five handlers and dogs.



### **Remaining Contamination**

As of December 31, 2024, the remaining contamination amounted to **11,999,499 m<sup>2</sup> (12,0 km<sup>2</sup>)**, or approximately **48.9.8%** of the contaminated land released at the beginning of the revised NSP. A total of **51. %** of the contamination still present, Zimbabwe has one (01) year left in the previous extension period. As a result, Zimbabwe's hope of landmines by December 2025 are now being shattered. Due to donor withdrawal and in some cases reduction in funding, demining operators have less capacity. The 2024 target has unfortunately been significantly impacted by these factors, as evidenced by the declining figures for reduction through TS as remaining polygons become narrower and contain more cordon sanitaire minefields. Technically, Zimbabwe is on course to make it in time, as seen by the graph below. That being said, this can be accomplished by means of ongoing donor funding, which will sustain and grow capacity.



ZIMAC intends to deal with the residual contamination, as indicated on pages A-19 of Table A1. Each of the remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA), the organization working on it, its capacity, and projections are highlighted in the information below.

**a. Musengezi to Mazowe Stretch (HALO Trust).**

**Activities and Milestones.** The remaining contamination in this area was reduced to **1,809,661 m<sup>2</sup>** by December 31, 2024. This came after releasing a total of **599,049 m<sup>2</sup>** against a target of **1,700,000 m<sup>2</sup>** representing a **35.2%** achievement. The cleared land area totaled **595,394m<sup>2</sup>**. Clearance figures decreased compared to 2023 due to less land release through reduction (3.655m<sup>2</sup>) and cancellation. Release by reduction totaled **0.6%**, with no cancellations for the entire year. The percentage of area released through reduction is very low this mainly due to the fact that in cordon sanitaire there is no room for reduction. There was no additional area in 2024 as compared to **2023**.

**Figure 1**



**2024 EORE Statistics.** During the **46** EORE sessions held in the communities near their task areas, HALO Trust was able to contact **2,765** individuals. The breakdown of this is as follows:

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
1125	464	892	284	2.765

There were no civilian mine accidents in the previous year, indicating that behavioral shifts are still taking place in communities near mined areas in Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Provinces. Furthermore, communities affected by other explosive remnants

of the war are the subject of risk education. All nearby residents and beneficiaries, including those in ERW-affected areas far from the mined areas, must be contacted in order to achieve this objective.

**Capacity.** HALO Trust deployed thirty (30) manual teams and two (2) mechanical clearance teams for 2024 operations from January to June; however, after receiving reduction in donor funding from FCDO. In July, the operator reduced its capacity to twenty eight (28) manual demining teams and two (2) mechanical teams. Furthermore, there was another reduction of two (2) manual teams which left the Organisation with twenty-eight teams (28) by 31 December 2024. The current capacity is more likely to decrease due to United states donor funding withdrawal.

**2025 Deployment and projections.** The remaining area of **1,809,661 m<sup>2</sup>** and **2,164,834 m<sup>2</sup>** for Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East Provinces respectively are envisaged to be released as shown on the table below to achieve the 2030 goal.

HALO Trust is projected to address at least **815.000m<sup>2</sup>** in 2025. The organisation release figure will cater for both minefields as it is not clear on when they intended to work on the Mashonaland East minefield which was suspended in 2023 due to disturbances which affected the productivity. HALO Trust deployed Twenty-eight manuals and two (02) mechanical clearance teams in 2025 supported by one (1) Quality Assurance (QA) team as well as one (1) Community Outreach team for 2025 operations.

**Funding.** In 2024, HALO Trust has received funding from the FCDO, Irish Aid, the US Department of State, the embassy Japan in Harare, World Without Mines (WWM), and the Oak Foundation. For 2025, the organisations has managed to extend its funding from all the other donors except US government, however, the few existing donors have reduced their funding. If the situation persist this is going to affect the projection of 2030 goal

### **Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2025-2030**

Minefield	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Remaining December 2024	Remarks
Musengezi to Mazowe (Mashonaland Central) (m <sup>2</sup> )	815,000	900,000	94,661				<b>1,809,661</b>	<b>After completion in 2027, the entire staff will shift to Mash East</b>
Mazowe to Nyahuku (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )			805,339	900,000	459,495		<b>2,164,834</b>	<b>End of 2029, the other staff will shift to MAG area (Mash East)</b>
Nyamapanda to Rwenya river (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )					350,000	350,000		
Funding Required (USm)	3,49	4,95	4,95	4,95	4,95	4,95	<b>28,24</b>	

b. **Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield Sector (MAG)**

**Activities and Milestones.** MAG intended to release **420,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2024. The organization's achievement fell short of the target, as it had done in previous years, releasing a total of **206,022 m<sup>2</sup>**. This was a decrease from the 2023 release figures. As at 31 December 2024, the contamination level for this stretch was **3,456,201 m<sup>2</sup>**.

**2024 EORE Statistics**

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
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MAG continues to play an important role in influencing the behavior of the local communities surrounding this stretch. The number of new victims has decreased as a result of their community education efforts. Like all other organizations, MAG engages in EORE and CL with local residents in the Nyamapanda area near their workplace. Locals who once risked their lives to rescue cattle hit by mines in the minefields now value the organization. A total of 2297 people were reached during the 97 EORE sessions held in communities near MAG's operational areas.



Figure 2

**Capacity.** In January, MAG began operations for 2024, The deployment of the teams was as follows:

January three (03) manual teams, the teams were increased by one (01) in February bringing the number to four (04) manual teams and there was another additional of one team between March and December to make a total five (05) manual teams.

**2025 Deployment and Projections** The 2025 operations began in January with five (05) manual demining teams, however, due to donor to sinificant reduction of donor funding, in March the organisations reduced the capacity by one team leaving four manual teams on ground. In April, there was another reduction by one team bringing total teams to three (03). Following the reduction of teams it is clear that MAG will not complete its remaining area by 2030. It is recommended that, any other operator that will finish its allocated area ,will move to MAG area in order to meet the 2030 goal

#### **Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2025-2030**

Minefield	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total Remaining to date	Remarks
Mazowe to Rwenya River (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )	331,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	3,456,201	MAG will only manage to release 1,716,000 m <sup>2</sup> by Dec 2030 with the current capacity hence the need to bring in other organisations that would have completed their allocated areas or optimistic of meeting the dateline and still have funding.
Funding required (US\$m))	2,3	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,0	22,3	For MAG to complete this area alone there is need for more funding

**NOTE:** At current capacity and clearance rate, MAG will need seven (7) years to complete the remaining contamination of **3,456,201 m<sup>2</sup>**. To ensure that this minefield is completed by 2030, the current capacity needs to be increased or allocated to other operators.

**Funding.** In 2024, FCDO and NMFA funded MAG's Zimbabwe operations. In order to complete the designated area by 2030, the organization will require the funding listed in the table. As the current funding levels cannot meet the demands of the national authority, additional funding will be required to ensure success by 2030.

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

**Activities and Milestone.** The Minefiled was successfully cleared and completed in 2024 demining calendar, and awaits official handover 2025 mid-year.

**Figure 4**



**2024 EORE Statistics.** In 277 sessions, NPA CL teams and the Provincial Army Engineers were able to reach out to over 10,183 people, as disaggregated in the table below. This indicates that the teams are still conducting RE sessions. All provinces were covered by these RE sessions, including those where other EOs had assigned NPA.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
1711	2,476	2,865	1,646	10,183

**Capacity.** Between January and September, the organization had six manual teams and four MDDs. From October to December, the number increased to eight manual teams and decreased to three MDDs. In 2023, as the organization prepared for operations in 2024, two (2) teams were dispatched to Mashonaland East. By November 2023, the organizations had begun operations in the Nyahuku-Nyamapanda minefield (Mashonaland East). Furthermore, as shown by the EORE statistics above, the organization employs a single EORE/CL team to educate communities living near both minefields about the dangers posed by landmines. The organization is expected

to meet its goals using its current capacity, as shown in the projections below. NPA transferred a portion of its capacity to Mashonaland East, where MAG operates, after clearing one of its minefields in Manicaland. Therefore, funding levels must be maintained until 2025.

**2025 Plans and Projections.** As highlighted above, the Rusitu to Muzite minefield was completed in 2024 December, the focus is now on the Nyahuku to Nyamapanda minefield. NPA expects to release **2,500,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2025. As at January, the organisations deployed eighty (8) manual teams totaling to eighty (80) deminers and one (1) MDD team consisting of five (5) dogs and four (4) by deminers eight manual

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Total Remaining to date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (Manicaland) (m <sup>2</sup> )	2,400,000	237,154	2,637,154	Capacity will be transferred to Mashonaland East minefield by Jan 2025.
Nyamapanda to Nyahuku (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )	385,000	2,000,000	3,207,467	Remaining area of 822,467 m <sup>2</sup> is scheduled to be completed in 2026.
Funding requirement (US\$m)	3.52	2.1	5.62	Additional funding of USD 1.15 m will be required to complete the remaining area.

**Funding.** The NPA operations are funded by the NMFA since the start of operations in Zimbabwe, with funding guaranteed through 2025. The organization was successful in obtaining funding from Germany (GFFO) as a result of its efforts to secure additional funding from other donors. This funding will likewise enable them to continue operations until 2025.

**d. Mwenezi to Sango Border Post and Lusulu Encirclement Minefields (NMCU)**

**Activities and Milestone.** In the Mwenezi to Sango Boarder Post minefield, NMCU released **140,649 m<sup>2</sup>** against a target of **350,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, and as at 31 December the remaining contamination was **330,136 m<sup>2</sup>**. Lusulu Encirclement minefield, they released **83,112 m<sup>2</sup>** against a target of **150,000 m<sup>2</sup>** left the Organisation with a remaining of **797,363m<sup>2</sup>**. These low land release figures were mainly caused by few and to some extend worn out detectors.

**Figure 5**



**Capacity.** The NMCU deployed fifteen (15) manual demining teams (150 deminers) and one mechanical team on Sango border Post to Mwenezi River minefield. The mechanical team is still only employed to open survey lanes. The demining teams are supported by one (1) community liaison team. Lusulu encirclement deployed one (1)t troop thus three (3) manual teams totaling to 24 deminers and capacity to be boosted from NMCU main camp.

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
400	285	280	185	1150

The behaviour of the local populations is still greatly influenced by the NMCU, which operates on the same stretch as APOPO. New victim reports have stayed low with no new local victims have been reported—because of the educational CL they offer to the community. The Unit will continue to engage with local people to keep cattle from straying into mined areas. The Unit has also been helpful to locals who have previously risked their lives to cross minefields. Ten RE sessions were conducted in villages close to NMCU's work areas, reaching 1,150 individuals. Thankfully, the Unit managed to host its yearly awareness event, which attracted a sizable audience and involved a wider range of people.

### **2025 Deployment and Projections.**

At NMCU, the demining season runs from March through December. Therefore, by April 2025, the Unit will deploy one (1) mechanical team and fifteen (15) manual teams. It is anticipated that the unit will clear **84,000 m<sup>2</sup>** of the Lusulu encirclement and **140,000 m<sup>2</sup>** of minefield between Mwenezi and the Sango Border Post. Areas that are behind schedule will use the unit's capacity when it is finished. The Lusulu minefield is currently being cleared by a Troop thus three (3) teams totaling to twenty-four (24) deminers from NMCU. This seems to be a huge task for the troop hence additional capacity is expected to be transferred from the main NMCU working at Sango Border Post to Mwenezi minefield sector.

**Funding.** The Ministry of Defense continues to pay for deployment and human resource expenses through standard Army channels. The government provides all funding for the NMCU through the national budget. Until the clearance process is completed, this funding will remain at its current level. There government of Zimbabwe has shown great commitment to increase funding for NMCU from current level of **US\$0,5** to two **(2) million US\$**. Nonetheless, the Unit welcomes additional funding in the form of equipment donations.

### **Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2024-2025**

Minefield	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total Remaining to date	Remarks

Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (Cordon Sanitare) (m <sup>2</sup> ) NMCU	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	121,207	<b>821,207</b>	The area previously allocated to APOPO included here
Lusulu (m <sup>2</sup> ) NMCU	84,000	120,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	<b>797,363</b>	

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

Figure 6



**Activities and Milestone** APOPO target was to release **200,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, but released **250,546 m<sup>2</sup>**, which is an increase over the 2023 release figures. As at 31 December 2024, the remaining contamination on the allocated stretch was **500,103 m<sup>2</sup>**.

**Capacity.** The organization's 2024 operations began in January, with a deployment of six manual (6).

### **2024 EORE Statistics**

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
1211	283	1121	2484	<b>5099</b>

The communities that live near this stretch have changed their behavior in large part thanks to APOPO. Due to the risk educational sessions provided by the Community liaison teams (**CL**) to the locals, there are no new victim reports, thus the number of reported victims remains low. The team will keep interacting with the locals to figure out how to lessen the number of cattle that wander into the mined areas. In the Sango border post area, APOPO, like all the other organisations, carries out EORE and CL with the local communities that are near their work area. The Organisation has also proven useful to locals who used to risk their lives crossing minefields. Due to the minefield's geographical location (in a game reserve with few households nearby), APOPO was able to reach **5099** people during the **20 EORE** sessions held in communities near their task areas.

**2025 Deployment and Projections.** The initial projection was to release **185 000m<sup>2</sup>**, however, the plan did not materialise. APOPO which was wholly relying with the United State donor funding. With the withdraw of the US donor funding, the organisation just worked for three months and closed operation in March 2025. The bulk of the remaining contamination area was transferred to NMCU. This left the Centre with no plans for land release figures as submitted in the Article 5 extension request.

### **ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE (ZIMAC)**

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre continues to improve programme management on a daily basis. The Zimbabwean government provides the Centre with all necessary support. ZIMAC appreciates the ISU's ongoing support and the GICHD's contribution to the Centre's human resource development through various training courses and strategy workshops. The Centre's Information Management Department keeps a clear record of where the programme came from, where it is now, and where it is likely to go in terms of statistical data. ZIMAC possesses a strong Quality Management system as well as EORE capabilities. The Centre has occasionally render

assistance to the NMCU and all operators during EORE sessions. Regarding victim assistance, the Centre collaborates with the Ministry of Public Service, Labor, and Social Welfare's Department of Disability Affairs. The likelihood of successfully updating the national victim assistance database has increased as a result of these actions. The organization that has been granted accreditation to provide victim assistance in Zimbabwe will be essential in keeping the victim database current and comprehending their needs.

### **Projected activities for 2030 to 2030.**

- **Resource Mobilization.** ZIMAC and local Mine Action Stakeholders developed a Communication and Resource Mobilization Strategy document with support from GICHD, which was approved by the government in 2019. In April, ZIMAC hosted the International Mine Action day, this was also an opportunity to meet with representatives of donor embassies accredited to Harare. Such events give ZIMAC the opportunity to advocate and source for more donor funding. The Zimbabwean government will continue to fund the NMCU's demining operations. Furthermore, the government has shown great commitment by increasing its funding to NMCU up to two (2) million US dollars. To meet the 2030 goal, the global community will be sought to provide funding for the HALO Trust, MAG, NPA, and APOPO at any available opportunity. Zimbabwe is willing to accept any assistance for resource mobilization from international Mine Action stakeholders.
- **Review of the Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards.** During the period of report, ZIMAC reviewed the ZNMAS with the assistance of accredited operators to ensure that it followed the most recent IMAS updates, and the ZNMAS must be updated to keep up with new IMAS developments and best practices across the mine action world.
- **Review of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan.** With the assistance of the GICHD and full participation of all national stakeholders, the Centre was able to review the National Strategic Plan and account for successes and failures. According to the review, the programme is still on track with the strategic plans, despite the fact that the funding reduction has had a negative impact on the plan. The revised document was also unveiled in January 2023 during the National Dialogue. The national strategic plan is coming to an end by December 2025, the documents need to be reviewed and updated to sync with the extension request submitted in March 2025.

- **Risks and Assumptions**

Apart from natural disasters, the Zimbabwe programme poses few risks. The following factors may continue to pose a risk during the remaining extension period, potentially affecting both the targets and the ultimate goal of completion by 2030:

- **Heavy rains and flooding.** During the summer months of November to March, Zimbabwe experiences sporadic flooding. Depending on the intensity of the rainfall, demining activities may be suspended or carried out slowly during this time of year. This may have a partial impact on the stated deadlines for the extension period. It should be noted that most of the mined borders are low-lying and vulnerable to flooding and storms. However, operators are guaranteed a good working environment during the winter and spring months.
- **Financing.** The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme will need up to **USD \$68.3 million** to reach 2030 deadline. As per the new extension request, on average Zimbabwe needs **USD \$11,3 million** per year. ZIMAC continue to solicit support from the International donor community for the programme. Given the current state of the economy, the government will continue to provide funding for ZIMAC and NMCU at all feasible levels. **Table A2** shows the budget projections.
- **Overall Economic/ Political Climate.** The economy's poor performance hinders the activities of NMCU and ZIMAC, which are fully funded by the government. The Zimbabwean government has continuously made demining efforts a top priority, regardless of the status of the economy. For the foreseeable future, the political climate is anticipated to be supportive of the initiative until the nation's landmines are removed. The program, which is wholly humanitarian in origin and has nothing to do with contemporary politics, continues to get funding from Zimbabwe and any willing partners.

**TABLE A1: REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2025 to 2030**

<b>Minefields</b>	<b>Operators</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Remaining 2024</b>
Musengezi to Mazowe river	HALO Trust	815,000	900,000	94,661				<b>1,809,661</b>
Mazowe River to Nyahuku	HALO Trust			805,339	900,000	459,495		<b>2,164,834</b>
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	2,500,000	441,201					<b>2,941,201</b>
Nyamapanda to Rwenya river	MAG	331,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	277,000	<b>3,456,201</b>
	NPA		198,201	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	
	HALO Trust					350,000	350,000	
Mwenezi river to Sango Border Post	NMCU	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	130,239	<b>830,239</b>
Lusulu	NMCU	84,000	120,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	<b>797,363</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,870,000</b>	<b>2,076,402</b>	<b>1,676,000</b>	<b>1,676,000</b>	<b>1,585,495</b>	<b>1,116,239</b>	<b>11,999,499</b>

**TABLE A2: REVISED FUNDING PROJECTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2025 TO 2030**

Organisation	Year						Total
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	<b>2025-2030</b>
<b>Zimbabwe Government Financial Support (US million dollars)</b>							
NMCU	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	<b>3.00</b>
<b>International Donor Financial Support (US million dollars)</b>							
NPA	3.46	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	<b>14.76</b>
HALO	3.49	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	<b>28.24</b>
MAG	2.3	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	<b>22.3</b>
Sub-total	9.25	11.85	14.67	11.05	11.05	11.05	<b>65.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>12.35</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>68.3</b>

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# **SIEM REAP-ANGKOR ACTION PLAN 2025-2029**

## **VICTIM ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST**

## WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?

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 Siem Reap-Angkor 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 national victim assistance and disability experts in implementing and reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP).

The 2025-2029 SRAAP includes ten actions on victim assistance, focusing on creating a sustainable, inclusive framework to address the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims.

This includes:

- assigning a government focal point to oversee victim assistance integration into broader policies.
- ensuring multi-sectoral coordination to align victim assistance with disability and human rights frameworks.
- identifying victims, collecting disaggregated data for a comprehensive and effective response, ensuring emergency response capabilities are robust and accessible.
- establishing a national referral system and service directory to facilitate access to rehabilitation services, assistive technology, psychological and mental health services, and socio-economic support, especially in underserved areas, such as rural and remote affected communities.
- ensure access to mental health support, social and economic inclusion programs, and protection within humanitarian response plans.
- improve accessibility, break barriers, and proactively increase representation, by actively involving mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations in planning and decision-making at all levels.

Additionally, the SRAAP strengthens synergies with broader frameworks, with an emphasis on strengthening synergies with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which is referenced in the introduction and under Actions 31 and 38. Furthermore, to enhance the integrated approach, references are made to the Sustainable Development Goals and the women, peace and security agenda. The mention of other explosive ordnance victims in the victim assistance section further strengthens the notion of the non-discriminatory approach in victim assistance.

The Checklist covers Actions 30 – 39 and three other actions under the section on International Cooperation and Assistance (VIII.). Several other actions under section on Best Practices (such as Actions 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9) overlap or complement the Victim Assistance Actions (further information included in the last table) to be considered when completing the Checklist.

The Checklist serves as a practical tool for the States Parties with victim assistance obligations to establish a comprehensive baseline across all aspects of victim assistance at the outset of the SRAAP implementation. Designed for annual use over the five-year SRAAP cycle (2025-2029), the Checklist is structured to:

- Assist the States Parties in implementing victim assistance to establish baselines for all victim assistance commitments of the SRAAP, to assist with identification of gaps, shortfalls and strengths.
- Facilitate annual reporting (e.g., Article 7 Reports<sup>1</sup>) by streamlining information and analysis.
- Enable States Parties and the Committee on Victim Assistance to stay informed of progress and challenges.
- Support final evaluation of outcomes at the conclusion of the SRAAP in 2029.

By completing the Checklist, States Parties can enhance accountability, transparency, and evidence-based decision-making in fulfilling their victim assistance commitments under the Convention.

## **WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THE CHECKLIST?**

The Committee on Victim Assistance invites all the States Parties that reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control<sup>2</sup> to complete the Checklist.

## **HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?**

The information submitted by States in this Checklist, will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance to carry out their mandate including, amongst other, the presentation of preliminary observations and recommendations to States Parties at the Intersessional Meetings and at Meetings of the States Parties, on an annual basis. However, the key purpose of this tool is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to

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<sup>1</sup> The Guide to Report provides detailed guidance on annual Article 7 Reporting including on Victim Assistance. The Guide to Report is available in multiple languages on the Convention's website, at: [www.apminebanconvention.org/en/resources/publications](http://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/resources/publications)

<sup>2</sup> The following States Parties have reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo DR, Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

assess how far they have come, the gaps that exist, and challenges that remain to be addressed. This could support States Parties in determining the specific areas of victim assistance which would benefit from increased investment of time and resources to address the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families and communities.

## HOW TO COMPLETE THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist should be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts (e.g., national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum). Each Victim Assistance Action is accompanied by a set of questions that address all relevant commitments outlined in the action. Some of the questions can be answered with a simple yes or no, while others require more detailed responses. It is important to provide a description, as specific as possible, in both cases of answering yes or no. Descriptions of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities and the overall integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks. It will also support the Committee in assisting States Parties in making their needs for assistance known.

## WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages the States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control, to complete and review the Checklist on an annual basis, starting in the first quarter of 2025.

The Committee encourages the inclusion of the completed Checklist, as an annex to the *Article 7 Report* to be submitted annually by the 30 April.

February - March	April	30-Apr	May
Assess the situation in victim assistance in conjunction with disability rights and other relevant sectors	Complete the Checklist	Submit the Checklist through your country's Article 7 Report	Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan on victim assistance

## SIEM REAP-ANGKOR ACTION PLAN 2025-2029

### 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, equity, and diverse needs, inclusion, and non-discrimination. To be effective and sustainable, victim assistance needs to be integrated into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and to rehabilitation, health, mental health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable, inclusive, and accessible services to mine victims and their families on an equal basis with others and to ensure victims and their representative organisations are consulted on the development and implementation of such services. In this regard, States Parties will take the following actions:

**Action #30** Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as the focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion. The focal point will work with relevant national entities, survivors and their representative organisations, and other relevant stakeholders to develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan. The plan should be inclusive of the needs and rights of mine victims and ensure consideration for gender, age, and disability, among others. The focal point will monitor and report on the plan's inclusive implementation.

#### Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion;

2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering mine and other explosive ordnance victims, gender, age, disability, and other considerations and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;
3. Percentage of affected States Parties that report including mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;
4. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
30.1	a. Has a government entity been designated a focal point to overseeing the implementation and integration of victim assistance?	YES		Victim Assistance is the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare
	b. Is the focal point actively coordinating with ministries and other stakeholders? If so, through what mechanisms.	Yes		The Ministry of Public Service is working with other ministries to provide comprehensive victim assistance, ensuring a coordinated and effective response to the needs of victims. This is done through holding regular meetings at district and national level among ministries to discuss victim assistance efforts, share best practices, and address challenges.
	c. Does the focal point have adequate resources and authority?		no	The Ministry has inadequate resources to carry out its responsibilities due to the high demand for social protection services

<b>30.2</b>	a. Has a national action plan <sup>3</sup> been developed with specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound objectives, which is inclusive of the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims?	yes	The Costed Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Disability Policy (2024-2028) has strategic area 4.2.32. which specifically targets landmine victims
	b. Are adequate resources allocated for the implementation of the national action plan?	no	Resources being provided through mainstream social protection programs and referral pathways
	c. Is a monitoring mechanism in place to track progress?	Yes	Yes tracking being done at point of service and being into the performance contract
	d. What challenges are encountered in achieving the objectives of the action plan?		Inadequate financial resources
<b>30.3</b>	a. Are survivors and their representative organizations involved in developing and implementing the plan?	yes	The government and organizations often engage with civil society, including survivor groups, during policy development and planning. Efforts are made to involve survivors and their representatives in decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard.
	b. In what ways are survivors contributing to the plan's implementation?		Organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) advocate for their rights and interests, influencing policy decisions. Persons with disabilities and OPDs raise awareness about disability rights and issues, promoting understanding and acceptance.

<sup>3</sup> Victim Assistance does not necessarily require a separate national plan. Instead, and in line with integrated approach, victim assistance provisions should be integrated into existing national plans or strategies on disability rights, or other mainstream sectors such as health, human rights, national development, poverty reduction, education, etc. Question 30.2.a refers to such broader national frameworks.

		They also lobby for more resources from treasury and partners
	c. Are there challenges in ensuring their participation in a systemic/regular way?	Financial resource constrain is hindering the effectiveness of survivor-led initiatives.
<b>30.4</b>	a. How does the plan consider gender, age, disability, and other diversity aspects?	The plan is inclusive regarding policy development, implementation and review. Statistics for beneficiaries are also broken down by gender and age
<b>30.5</b>	b. What progress has been made in ensuring strong national capacity to achieve victim assistance commitments?	<p>Zimbabwe has made progress in ensuring strong national capacity to achieve victim assistance commitments, particularly for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>-Launched the National Disability Policy in June 2021, this policy aims to promote inclusivity, accessibility, and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. It acknowledges the intersectionality of disability with other identity markers like gender, age, and culture.</p> <p>- The Government established a disability focal unit or focal point in all government ministries and agencies to address the needs and concerns of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>- Efforts are being made to involve persons with disabilities and their representative</p>

		<p>organizations in decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and perspectives considered.</p> <p>- Initiatives focusing on building capacity for disability-inclusive development, promoting accessibility, and providing support services for persons with disabilities are being done.</p>
	<p>c. What types of technical support does your State require to strengthen national capacity and national implementation support mechanism (e.g. planning, coordination, monitoring, and reporting)?</p>	<p>Zimbabwe may require technical support in Data collection and analysis. Support for collecting and analyzing data on disability, including prevalence, barriers, and outcomes, to inform policy and programming decisions.</p> <p>There is need for assistance with integrating disability considerations into national budgeting processes to ensure adequate resource allocation.</p>

**Action #31** Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are effectively addressed through relevant national policy and legal frameworks and budgets relating to disability, health, mental health, education, employment, climate change, the environment, development, and poverty reduction in line with relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place an interministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
31.1	a. Are there inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination in place to address victim assistance obligation and its integration into broader frameworks?	Yes		<p>In Zimbabwe, there are efforts to address landmine victim assistance through various mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zimbabwe Mine Action Authority (ZIMAC): Coordinates mine action efforts, including victim assistance, in collaboration with government ministries, NGOs, and international organizations. Relevant government ministries, such as Health and Child Care , Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, and Education, work together to address challenges faced by landmine Victims.</li> </ul> <p>Organisations such as Mine Victim Assistance Zimbabwe complement government efforts in providing victim assistance</p>
	b. Which ministries or sectors are actively collaborating and participate in the coordination meetings?			<p>1. Ministry of Health and Child Care: Providing medical assistance, psychological support, and rehabilitation services to victims.</p>

		<p>2. Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare: Offering social protection, counseling, and economic empowerment programs for victims.</p> <p>3. Ministry of Justice: Ensuring access to justice, legal aid, and protection for victims.</p> <p>4. Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education: Providing educational support, including access to schools and vocational training.</p> <p>5. Civil Protection Department – disaster risk preparedness</p> <p>5. Ministry of Defence – demining and EORE</p> <p>6. Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC): Coordinates mine action efforts, including victim assistance.</p> <p>7. Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe: A registered organization providing social protection services to landmine survivors.</p> <p>8. Ministry of Local Government and Public Works – Coordination of all local structures and responses</p>
	c. How frequently do these ministries and organisations meet?	<p>-National Technical Committee on Disability Policy established in July 2022, comprises government ministries and representatives from organizations of persons with disabilities. The Committee meets quarterly to discuss progress and challenges in</p>

		<p>implementing the National Disability Policy, which includes victim assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Stakeholders Dialogue on demining and victim assistance meets quarterly or as per need</li> <li>- Committees at District level meet quarterly or as per need</li> </ul>
<b>31.2</b>	a. How have the needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims been incorporated into national policies on disability, health, education, etc.?	<p>-The National Disability Policy (2021) aims to promote the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities, including those affected by mines and explosive ordnance. It emphasizes inclusivity, accessibility, and equal opportunities.</p> <p>-The Ministry of Health and Child Care has policies and programs in place to provide medical care and rehabilitation services to mine and ERW victims.</p> <p>-The government has implemented social protection programs aimed at supporting vulnerable populations, including mine and ERW victims, with assistance such as cash transfers and livelihood support.</p>
	b. Which specific national law or policies include provisions for mine and other explosive ordnance victims' rights and needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities, emphasizing dignity, respect, and equal worth. It mandates government institutions to develop programs for disability welfare, education, and protection from exploitation.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 22: Requires all government institutions to recognize and protect the rights of persons with physical or mental disabilities.</li> <li>- Section 83: Commits the state to ensure persons with disabilities realize their full potential, including access to education, healthcare, and protection from abuse.</li> <li>- The Disabled Persons Act (DPA): Although outdated, this law addresses disability issues, establishing the National Disability Board to issue adjustment orders for accessibility.</li> <li>- The Costed Action Plan on the National Disability Policy specifically targets victims of landmines</li> </ul>
	c. Is there a national budget allocated for victim assistance activities and for coordinating efforts to integrate victim assistance into broader frameworks?		no	The Zimbabwean Government allocates funds in the national budget for victim assistance activities through the relevant ministries each year. However, the government has shown commitment to supporting persons with disabilities, including landmine and explosive ordnance victims, through various ministries and programs.
<b>31.3</b>	a. How are victim assistance efforts aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and national law(s) adopted for the implementation of the CRPD)?			Zimbabwe's victim assistance efforts are aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and national laws through various initiatives:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ratification of CRPD: Zimbabwe ratified the CRPD in 2013, committing to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities.</li> <li>- National Disability Policy (2021): This policy aims to promote the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities, aligning with CRPD principles.</li> <li>- Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities, emphasizing dignity, respect, and equal worth.</li> <li>- Legislative framework: Zimbabwe has laws and policies that address disability rights, such as the Disabled Persons Act, although some laws may require updating to fully align with CRPD standards.</li> </ul>
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**Action #32** Carry out efforts to identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations, making data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims available to relevant stakeholders including by integrating this data into a national centralised database, such as disability data systems to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response in line with relevant national data protection regulations or measures.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify mine and other explosive ordnance victims and disaggregate victim data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;

2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
32.1	a. Have all mine and other explosive ordnance victims (including survivors and individuals that have been killed and affected families) been identified?		No	In Zimbabwe, not all mine and other explosive ordnance victims have been identified since the mines were placed over 50 years ago. Some who were injured during the war of liberation were identified but others were not. The country is working to establish a comprehensive database of landmine survivors through needs assessment exercises conducted by the Department of Disability Affairs, ZIMAC and organizations like Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe.
	b. Is there an identification process ongoing to record new casualties and/or unidentified victims?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Department of Disability Affairs and Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe are conducting registration exercises to identify landmine survivors and provide them with psychosocial support and registration for empowerment projects.</li> <li>- The National Disability Policy requires the disaggregation of statistics by disability, age, and gender across social protection programs, which</li> </ul>

		will help in identifying and supporting mine victims
c. Is data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims collected and disaggregated by gender, age, and disability?	Yes	<p>-The data on mine victims is not complete, with casualties in areas contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW) not being fully included.</p> <p>-Not all mine and other explosive ordnance victims have been identified as yet but efforts are in progress</p>
d. Is data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims integrated into a national centralised database (such as national injury surveillance or national disability database, etc.)?		Data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in Zimbabwe is being integrated into a national centralized database. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) currently has data on 304 landmines and ERW victims. Efforts are underway to identify all mine victims and incorporate this information into the national disability database
e. How is the database managed and updated?		<p>- Victims are registered and documented, and their information is included in the database from District, Province and National level.</p> <p>- The database is updated regularly to reflect new cases, changes in victim status, and progress in assistance efforts.</p>
f. Which Ministry / Authority manages the database?		The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for database on all persons with disabilities including victims of mines and explosive ordnance. It however is

			consolidating lists from ZIMAC, MVAZ and demining operators to come up with a harmonised database.
32.2	a. Do relevant ministries and other stakeholders, including service providers, have access to data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare access data to provide social protection services to mine victims.</li> <li>- Ministry of Health and Child Care access data to provide medical care and rehabilitation services.</li> <li>- Some organizations, like Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe, may access data to provide targeted support.</li> </ul>
	b. How often is data shared with stakeholders?		Data sharing with stakeholders occurs as per need
	a. Are national data protection regulations (data privacy) followed in data collection and sharing?	Yes	Zimbabwe has regulations in place to ensure data protection and privacy. The country follows the Cyber and Data Protection Act and the Cyber and Data Protection (Licensing of Data Controllers and Appointment of Data Protection Officers) Regulations. These laws outline guidelines for collecting, storing, and sharing personal data

**Action #33** Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities and ensure that mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to health services including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services, including in rural and remote areas.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
33.1	a. Is there an effective first aid response system in place for new casualties?	Yes		<p>Zimbabwe has a system in place for first aid response, with various organizations and training providers contributing to its effectiveness.</p> <p>- Zimbabwe Red Cross Society provides first aid training services to individuals, groups, and corporates across the country. They offer various courses, including Basic First Aid, Advanced First Aid, and Psychological First Aid.</p> <p>-In terms of Emergency Response, First responders, such as firefighters, paramedics, and rescue teams, are equipped with specialized tools.</p> <p>- Emergency Contact Numbers: The public can call 112 or their local emergency number for assistance in case of severe injuries or medical emergencies.</p>

	b. Is there a hotline available for affected communities to call for medical emergency assistance?	Yes	The public can call 112 or their local emergency number for assistance in case of severe injuries or medical emergencies.
	c. What efforts are in place to ensure that first aid services reach new casualties as quickly as possible?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some organizations implement community-based programs that promote first aid awareness and response, particularly in rural or hard-to-reach areas.</li> <li>- Ministry of Health and Child Care has trained Village Health Workers at village and ward level to provide emergency first aid services</li> <li>- Stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and emergency services, work together to coordinate response efforts and ensure that resources are deployed efficiently.</li> <li>-The country has emergency response systems, including emergency contact numbers like 112, which can be used to report incidents and request assistance.</li> <li>Air ambulances are also available when needed</li> </ul>
<b>33.2</b>	a. Is national capacity for casualty response being improved through training?	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) has been working in Zimbabwe since 2012, providing mine clearance and risk education services and casualty response</li> <li>- NPA has increased its capacity to 70 deminers, while the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU) has also expanded its capacity.</li> </ul>

			<p>-NPA conducts explosive ordnance risk education sessions, targeting at-risk individuals like children, women, and men involved in agriculture within confirmed hazardous areas.</p>
	b. What type of trainings have been or are being provided?		<p>-Mine Risk Education (MRE) Courses: Sessions designed to educate communities on mine risks and promote safe behaviors.</p> <p>-Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Sessions: Conducted by organizations like Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to target at-risk individuals, such as children, women, and men involved in agriculture within confirmed hazardous areas.</p>
	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance victims have access to healthcare services, especially in rural and remote areas?	Yes	<p>- Some organizations provide mobile health services to reach remote areas.</p> <p>- Village health workers and volunteers provide basic care and referrals.</p> <p>Each district has district hospitals and clinics at ward level</p>
<b>33.3</b>	b. What challenges are faced in making healthcare services accessible and affordable to mine and other explosive ordnance victims?		<p>- Inadequate healthcare facilities, equipment, and personnel in remote areas.</p> <p>- Long distances to healthcare facilities from remote areas and limited transportation options.</p> <p>-Limited availability of specialized care, rehabilitation services, and assistive devices in remote areas.</p>

**Action #34** Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services for mine and other explosive ordnance victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine and other explosive ordnance victims.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
34.1	a. Is there a national or sub-administrative area referral mechanism in place for mine survivors to facilitate their access to services such as healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological, psychosocial, socio-economic, etc.?	yes		Government structures are decentralised from National, Provincial, District and Ward level for services. Healthcare and psycho-social support referral starts from the village/ward up to the National depending on the needs. Rehabilitation support starts at District level until National level depending on level of injury.
	b. How often is the referral mechanism reviewed for the purpose of improvements?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The referral mechanism is reviewed regularly by responsible Ministries through internal quarterly meetings to identify areas for improvement and ensure effective service delivery</li> <li>- External reviews involving stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and mine</li> </ul>

			survivors, to ensure that the referral mechanism meets their needs.
<b>34.2</b>	a. Has a comprehensive directory of services been created and disseminated to facilitate access to services?	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A comprehensive directory of services for mine survivors has been created, including healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological, psychosocial, and socio-economic services.</li> <li>- The directory is at district and ward level disseminated to relevant stakeholders, including mine survivors, healthcare providers, and social services</li> </ul>
	b. How is the directory updated and maintained?		The directory is updated regularly to reflect changes in services, providers, and contact information.

**Action #35** Take steps to ensure that considering local, national, and regional circumstances, all mine and other explosive ordnance victims including in rural and remote areas have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and assistive technology; including where necessary, through the provision of outreach and innovative rehabilitation services, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;
3. Percentage of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
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35.1	a. Do all mine and other and other explosive ordnance survivors, especially in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive functioning rehabilitation services including physiotherapy, prosthetic and orthotic, occupational therapy, and assistive devices?	Yes	Services are at District Rehabilitation Centres and may also be found at private service providers
	b. Are rehabilitation services available and accessible in affected communities?	Yes	In addition to services provided at District level, Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programs bring rehabilitation services to communities, focusing on inclusive development and empowering people with disabilities.
35.2	a. Are outreach rehabilitation services provided in places where rehabilitation centres are lacking?	Yes	Multi sectoral mobile rehabilitation teams are deployed to remote areas, providing medical, therapeutic, and social support services.
	b. How often are outreach services delivered in remote areas? What gaps exist in this regard?		<p>Outreach services in remote areas of Zimbabwe are delivered through various initiatives, including Integrated Primary Health Care Services whereby UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Child Care deliver health services, including health education, psychosocial support, and rehabilitation services, to hard-to-reach areas.</p> <p>- Village Health Workers (VHWs) supported by the Government conduct regular home visits, provide health checkups, promote safe water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, and make referrals to health facilities.</p>

				-Limited availability of rehabilitation specialists.
35.3	a. Are assistive technology <sup>4</sup> including wheelchairs, prosthetics, hearing and communication devices, crutches, etc. available to mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and persons with disabilities?	Yes		Assistive technology is available but more work is needed to ensure equal access to these devices for all people with disabilities in Zimbabwe.
	b. Has sufficient national budget been allocated for functioning rehabilitation services including production/procurement of assistive products?			Zimbabwe's national budget allocation for rehabilitation services and assistive products is inadequate to meet the rising need for assistive technology. Ongoing efforts to increase domestic funding could potentially address these gaps.
	c. Is there sufficient national capacity including experts and technicians to deliver rehabilitation services?			Zimbabwe faces challenges in delivering rehabilitation services due to shortage of rehabilitation professionals due to brain drain.

**Action #36:** Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health, peer-to-peer support, community support, and other available services. Increase national capacity in mental health and psychological support and peer-to-peer support to address all needs, including in situations of emergencies.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;

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<sup>4</sup> WHO introduces 50 most essential products, through its Priority Assistive Product List (APL): <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/priority-assistive-products-list>

2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
36.1	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services?	Yes		psychological and psychosocial support services are available to mine and explosive ordnance victims in Zimbabwe through Village Health Workers who provide psychological first aid, mental health nurses, psychologists and Social Workers.
	b. What type of psychological services are offered?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Individual and group counseling sessions to address emotional and psychological trauma.</li> <li>- Support services to help victims cope with the aftermath of a traumatic event.</li> <li>- Services to address mental health issues, such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).</li> <li>- Community-based psychosocial support: Support services provided in the community to help victims reintegrate and rebuild their lives</li> </ul>
	c. Is there sufficient national capacity in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to integrate mine victims?		No	Zimbabwe's national capacity in mental health and psychosocial support for integrating mine victims is inadequate comparing the number of clients against the number of professionals. The professional services are centralised at district level but are needed in remote areas

	d. What initiatives have been implemented to increase national capacity?		<p>Initiatives to increase national capacity for mental health and psychosocial support in Zimbabwe include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizations, including NGOs and government agencies, provide training programs for healthcare providers, community workers, and other stakeholders to build their capacity</li> <li>- Partnerships between organizations, government agencies, and international organizations, help leverage resources and expertise to support MHPSS services.</li> <li>- Community-based initiatives, including community-based psychosocial support and mental health services, helped in increasing access to support services for mine victims.</li> </ul>
<b>36.2</b>	a. Is peer-to-peer support provided to mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families?	yes	Support groups for survivors and affected families provided a safe space for sharing experiences and receiving support from others who have gone through similar situations.
	b. Is peer-to-peer support integrated into available mental health services / public health programmes?	Yes	Peer to peer support are an integral part of mental health programs
	c. Are there active partnerships between the government and mine and other and other explosive ordnance survivors' networks in this regard?	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zimbabwe Red Cross Society collaborates with the government to provide psychosocial support and counseling services to survivors.</li> <li>- Organizations like Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) work</li> </ul>

			<p>with the government to provide psychological support and counseling services as part of their victim assistance programs.</p> <p>- The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare works with the mental health department in the Ministry of Health and Child Care and local Non Governmental Organisations to provide psychosocial support and counseling services to survivors.</p>
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**Action #37** Strengthen efforts to meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims by ensuring their access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, finance institutions/services, business development services, rural development, vocational training, and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;
3. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability. and other relevant factors.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
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37.1	a. What policy or programmes exist to meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine and other and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families?	yes	<p>- Victim Assistance Programs implemented by the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, provide assistance for care, rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration of mine victims and other persons with disabilities</p> <p>-The Social Welfare Assistance Act, Disabled Persons Act, National Disability Policy guide programming for persons with disabilities</p> <p>- Victim assistance is linked with disability rights, ensuring survivors receive support and protection under existing disability frameworks.</p> <p>-Organizations like Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) provide EORE programs to improve access to services for mine and EO victims and reduce the risk of future accidents.</p>
37.2	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to education, capacity building training, employment services, microfinance, and social protection programs?		<p>The Government through the Ministry facilitates access to inclusive education which encompasses academic education and vocational training.</p> <p>School fees are paid for Persons with Disabilities who want to pursue vocational training and tertiary education at colleges and universities around the country. Children with Disabilities access primary and secondary</p>

		<p>education through the Basic Education Assistance Module Programme which is also funded by the government.</p> <p>Persons with Disabilities can also access micro-finance loans to carry out incoming generating projects.</p> <p>Social protection programs including cash transfers, access to free medical care, access to free assistive technologies and registration for employment services for victims of landmines</p>
	b. What types of barriers affect survivors' access to social and economic services?	- Limited awareness of available services and lack of information about eligibility criteria can hinder access.
	c. What progress has been achieved in removing barriers?	<p>- Awareness raising is underway about available services and eligibility criteria to help increase access.</p> <p>- Building the capacity of service providers is being done to help improve the quality and accessibility of services.</p>
<b>37.3</b>	a. How many survivors and affected families benefited from socio-economic support during the last reporting year?	15 male headed and 3 female headed families of survivors received food aid during the last elnino induced drought in Mudzi district

		Other districts are still disaggregating their statistics to separate survivors of mines and EOWs
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**Action #38** Ensure that relevant national emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans integrate the safety and protection of mine survivors and populations in affected communities in situations of risk. This includes situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, other relevant international humanitarian and human rights law, and international guidelines.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
38.1	a. Are national measures in place to ensure protection and safety of mine survivors and persons with disabilities in situations of emergencies?	yes		In Zimbabwe, national measures are in place to ensure protection and safety of mine survivors and persons with disabilities in emergency situations. Some of these measures include : - The Civil Protection Unit, under the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works, coordinates disaster management and response efforts, including protection of vulnerable

			groups like mine survivors and persons with disabilities. - Zimbabwe has a Disaster Risk Reduction Framework that aims to reduce the risk of disasters and protect vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities and mine survivors.
	b. Do plans and policies on humanitarian aid, disaster risk reduction measures, and conflict preparedness and protection programmes integrate the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors?	yes	Inclusive Emergency Response Plans are made to ensure that emergency response plans are inclusive of the needs of persons with disabilities and mine survivors
	c. What challenges are faced in making sure the safety and protection of mine survivors?		Inadequate funding to complete demining and inadequate resources limit the effectiveness of protection and safety measures.
	d. What efforts are being made to address those challenges?		The government and organizations are working to mobilize resources to address the needs of mine survivors and affected communities.
<b>38.2</b>	a. Are mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations included in programmes related to humanitarian assistance, risk reduction and conflict preparedness protection?		-Efforts are made to build the capacity of survivors and their organizations, empowering them to participate in decision-making processes. -Survivors are involved in the design and implementation of victim assistance programs, ensuring their needs are addressed.

**Action #39:** Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers to ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organisations including in rural and remote areas in all matters that affect them.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
39.1	a. What efforts have been or are being made to improve access to services?			<p>- Training and capacity-building initiatives are provided to persons with disabilities and their organizations, empowering them to participate in decision-making processes.</p> <p>- Advocacy efforts are made to promote the rights and needs of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, and to ensure their voices are heard in decision-making processes.</p> <p>- Organizations engage with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to ensure their concerns and needs are addressed in decision-making processes.</p>

	b. What kinds of national policies and standards are in place for accessibility?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disability Policy outlines the government's goals and strategies for promoting disability inclusion and accessibility in various sectors, including education, healthcare, employment, and infrastructure.</li> <li>-Zimbabwe ratified the UNCRPD in 2013, committing to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities, including accessibility.</li> <li>- Constitution of Zimbabwe: The constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and promotes equal rights for persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
	c. What challenges are to be addressed in this regard?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited awareness and understanding of disability rights and needs is leading to inadequate support and inclusion.</li> <li>- inadequate resources, including funding and personnel is limiting the scope and effectiveness of accessibility initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>39.2</b>	a. Are mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations involved in planning and implementation and monitoring of programmes that affect them?	yes		Organizations are working to ensure that persons with disabilities are included in decision-making processes, particularly in programs that affect their lives
	b. How is the participation and inclusion of survivors and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas facilitated?			-Efforts are made to ensure that communication is inclusive and accessible to survivors in rural and remote areas.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizations work with local communities to identify and support survivors, promoting their inclusion in decision-making processes.</li> <li>- Trainings and capacity-building initiatives are provided to survivors and their organizations, empowering them to participate in decision-making processes.</li> </ul>
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### VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance

**Action #40:** Do the utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front-loading models.

Indicators<sup>5</sup>:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to their implementation of victim assistance.
4. Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
40.1	a. Has your State allocated sufficient national resources to meet the needs of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families?		no	The allocated national resources are inadequate to meet the rising needs for victim assistance as more survivors become aware of their rights, highlighting the need for continued international cooperation and support.

<sup>5</sup> Of the four indicators of the Action 40, two (1 & 4) are included in the Checklist here due to their relevance to victim assistance obligation.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing Treasury allocation to persons with disabilities each year</li> <li>- Seeking partnerships with international mine action stakeholders and donors to support resource mobilization effort for humanitarian and early recovery efforts, including victim assistance programs.</li> <li>- Collaborating with international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders to leverage resources and expertise.</li> <li>- Working to mobilize resources from local authorities sources to support victim assistance programs.</li> </ul>
40.4	a. What innovative funding methods have been identified or implemented?			Collaborations between government, private companies, and NGOs drove progress in healthcare and education.
	b. Are partnerships with private sectors being utilised for funding?	yes		Private sector has been involved in donations of assistive technologies and employment of persons with disabilities to increase independent living
	c. Has your State explored alternative sources of funding to support Victim Assistance commitments?			The Zimbabwe government collaborates with UN Agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups to leverage resources and expertise.
	d. How is victim assistance integrated into budgets of broader national frameworks related to disabilities, health, education, development, and other relevant sectors?			In Zimbabwe, victim assistance is integrated into budgets of broader national frameworks related to disabilities, health, education,

		<p>development, and other relevant sectors through the National Disability Policy which outlines the government's commitment to disability inclusion, including victim assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Victim assistance is integrated into national health plans and budgets, ensuring access to medical care and rehabilitation services.</li> <li>- Inclusive education policies and programs support the education and rehabilitation of survivors.</li> <li>- Victim assistance is incorporated into national development plans, recognizing the importance of inclusive development.</li> </ul>
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**Action #41:** Develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article 7 reports, request for extension under Article 5 and updated work plans where applicable, and by taking advantage of the Individualised Approach tool.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.
3. Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
41.1	a. Has your State provided information on victim assistance challenges and resource requirements through its annual Article 7 Report?	yes		Zimbabwe demonstrates its commitment to transparency and accountability in its efforts to

				support mine victims and promote their inclusion in society by providing this information
<b>41.2</b>	a. Has your State developed a national resource mobilisation plan for integration of victim assistance and for meeting the rights and needs of mine and other explosive ordnance victims?	yes		The Costed Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Disability Policy costs the resources required to provide victim assistance in mainstream social protection programs such as health, education, and development. For example, children with disabilities, including landmine survivors, access education through the Basic Education Assistance Module.
<b>41.3</b>	a. Does your State plan to make use of the Individualised Approach <sup>6</sup> for victim assistance implementation?			Zimbabwe utilizes the Individualized Approach for victim assistance implementation to tailor support services to the specific needs of each survivor. By this approach, Zimbabwe can enhance its victim assistance efforts, promoting more effective and sustainable support for survivors of mine and other explosive ordnance incidents.

**Action #42:** Strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible.

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<sup>6</sup> Individualised Approach (IA) is facilitated by the Convention's Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance in response to request from States Parties. IA event offers a valuable opportunity for States Parties with outstanding obligations to engage with those States Parties in a position to offer assistance as well as other donor agencies. For further information in this regard contact the Implementation Support Unit (ISU).

Indicators:

1. Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance.
2. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.

ACTION	QUESTION	YES	NO	EXPLAIN STATUS, INCLUDING PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES
42.1	a. Is there a national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance?	yes		<p>Zimbabwe engages in national coordination with various stakeholders, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government Ministries: Collaboration among ministries, such as Health, Education, and Social Welfare, to address victim assistance.</li> <li>- National Authorities: The Zimbabwe Mine Office and other national authorities work together to coordinate mine action efforts.</li> <li>- International Organizations: Partnerships with organizations like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to leverage expertise and resources.</li> <li>- States Parties: Zimbabwe cooperates with other States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to share best practices and receive support.</li> </ul>

				This coordination enables Zimbabwe to mobilize resources, expertise, and support for victim assistance and mine action efforts.
	b. How is victim assistance addressed in the coordination meeting?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- discussing the need for a harmonised database on survivors</li> </ul> <p>Discussing on assessing the needs of mine and explosive ordnance victims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination with stakeholders to mobilize resources, including funding, expertise, and services.</li> <li>-Planning and coordination of medical, psychological, social, and economic support services.</li> <li>- Review and development of policies to support victim assistance.</li> <li>- Tracking progress and challenges in implementing victim assistance programs.</li> </ul>
	c. Are ministries responsible for victim assistance coordination and services and relevant organisations included in the coordination meetings?			<p>In Zimbabwe, coordination meetings on victim assistance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government Ministries: Ministries responsible for health, education, social welfare, and other relevant sectors.</li> <li>- National Authorities: Authorities responsible for mine action, disability issues, and human rights.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant Organizations: NGOs, civil society groups, and international organizations working on victim assistance and mine action.</li> <li>- Service Providers: Organizations providing medical, psychological, social, and economic support services to survivors.</li> </ul>
<b>42.2</b>	a. Is there a National Mine Action Platform in place and includes victim assistance?	Zimbabwe has a National Mine Action Platform in place, which includes victim assistance.

### CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS AND INDICATORS

Given the cross-cutting nature of Victim Assistance commitments, several of the victim assistance actions (#30-#39) overlap with some of the other actions in the SRAAP, such as cross-cutting actions and international cooperation and assistance actions. In completing this Checklist as well as reporting on victim assistance implementation, it is recommended to examine other actions that complement or strengthen aspects of Actions 30 to 39. The table below summarises such overlaps.

Actions 30–39	Complementing/matching Actions	Indicators
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<b>Action 30:</b> Focal point for victim assistance	<b>Actions 1, 2, 3, 5, 40, 41:</b> National coordination, inclusive planning, national ownership	focal point for victim assistance; indicators include designated entity, inclusive plans, and resources
<b>Action 31:</b> Multi-sectoral framework for victim rights	<b>Actions 1, 5, 23, 42:</b> Multi-sector integration, disability in national policies	Multi-sector coordination; indicators focus on inter-ministerial efforts and victim needs in national frameworks
<b>Action 32:</b> Victim identification, data	<b>Actions 8, 9:</b> Data, reporting	Article 7 report; disaggregated data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims
<b>Action 33:</b> Emergency and health services for victims	<b>Actions 18:</b> Emergency response, risk education in emergencies	Health and psychological support for victims; indicators measure response mechanisms and healthcare availability
<b>Action 35:</b> Rehabilitation service accessibility	<b>Actions 1, 40, 42:</b> High level of national ownerships and increased partnerships	Rehabilitation reaches in underserved areas; indicators track availability of rehabilitation services and enhanced partnerships
<b>Action 36:</b> Mental health and peer support access	<b>Actions 1, 3:</b> Integration, context-specific efforts	MHPSS; indicators cover victim access to psychological services and peer support, national commitments, and plans
<b>Action 37:</b> Social and economic inclusion	<b>Actions 5, 40, 41:</b> Socio-economic support	Access to education and employment; indicators measure reach of social and economic programs for victims and national resources
<b>Action 38:</b> Safety in humanitarian plans	<b>Actions 26:</b> Risk reduction, inclusive planning for affected communities	Safety in emergencies specifically for mine victims; indicators track integration of victim safety in crisis plans and risk education and reduction programme tailored to community's needs
<b>Action 39:</b> Accessibility and participation	<b>Actions 1, 2:</b> Inclusivity, national capacity	Removing barriers to participation; indicators measure victim representation and reasonable accommodation