

**ANNEX A TO ZIMBABWE  
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT  
DATED 30 APRIL 2026**

**ZIMBABWE`S REVISED MINE ACTION WORK PLAN FOR 2026- 2030**

The National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NSP) provides the framework for Zimbabwe’s mine action programme, setting out the activities, expected outputs, and resources required to complete the programme by 2030, as noted in earlier reports. Over the past several years Zimbabwe has generally followed the NSP and achieved its stated goals. Despite constrained resources, steady progress in land release was maintained until the withdrawal of funding from some donors caused this progress to stall.

Promoting safe behaviour and increasing national and international awareness remain central objectives. During the granted extension, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) will supplement clearance operations, and all personnel operating in affected areas will participate in EORE activities. EORE teams will use community development and social events to disseminate information through face-to-face interactions and small-media materials to reach target audiences. To underscore the scale of community challenges, ZIMAC will use ministerial-level landmine forums and television platforms to distribute information. In addition, all certified demining operators will conduct community liaison and EORE within their assigned areas.

Significant steps have been taken to sustain EORE efforts, including the establishment of community volunteer EORE focal points in all areas affected by explosives. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue to pursue collaboration with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to integrate EORE into the school curriculum, and EORE resources will be made available on all local radio stations. These activities will be implemented during both proactive and reactive phases.

As in previous years, in 2026 the Government of Zimbabwe will continue to fund the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU) to address any contamination discovered after programme completion and to conduct EORE. Community leaders will be trained to deliver EORE sessions at community level during and after clearance, with the government providing funding for these activities.

Zimbabwe missed the 2025 deadline and was therefore granted a further five-year extension, now running until 31 December 2030. In accordance with **SRAAP Action #20**, Zimbabwe will continue to update its national work plans as new information becomes available and milestones are revised.

The programme's gender and diversity policy has not yet been finalized. The national policy which seeks to ensure equal opportunities for all genders and to encourage women to take on roles traditionally held by men applies to the mine action programme as it does to other sectors. There are no institutional barriers to gender parity in mine action: women serve in management positions within the Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme and female deminers are employed by international demining NGOs.

In line with **SRAAP Action #3**, women are being actively encouraged to participate in the programme, and all mine action data are disaggregated by sex and age (women, girls, boys, and men). This disaggregation ensures that the needs and perspectives of different aggregate groups are taken into account. Zimbabwean women have also participated in Convention meetings, particularly on issues related to victim assistance.

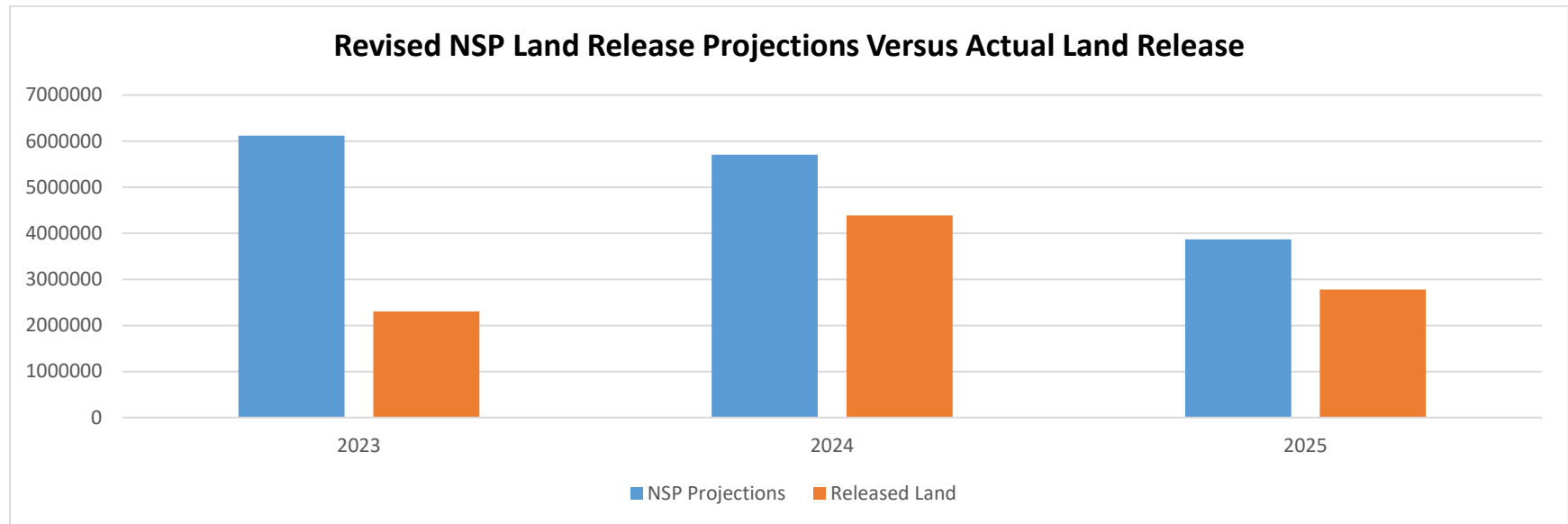
### **Survey and Clearance**

The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards (ZNMAS) form the core of Zimbabwe's clearance and survey operations. In line with SRAAP Actions #4 and #25, the ZNMAS were successfully revised. The updated National Strategic Plan (NSP) targets are shown in the graph below for the previous three years (2023–2025).

Zimbabwe did not meet its projected completion date. The country had been expected to be mine-free by 31 December 2025, but natural disasters, equipment shortfalls, and reductions or in some cases withdrawals of donor funding prevented the programme from reaching this goal. As of 31 December 2025, remaining contamination totalled **9,398,108 m<sup>2</sup>**.

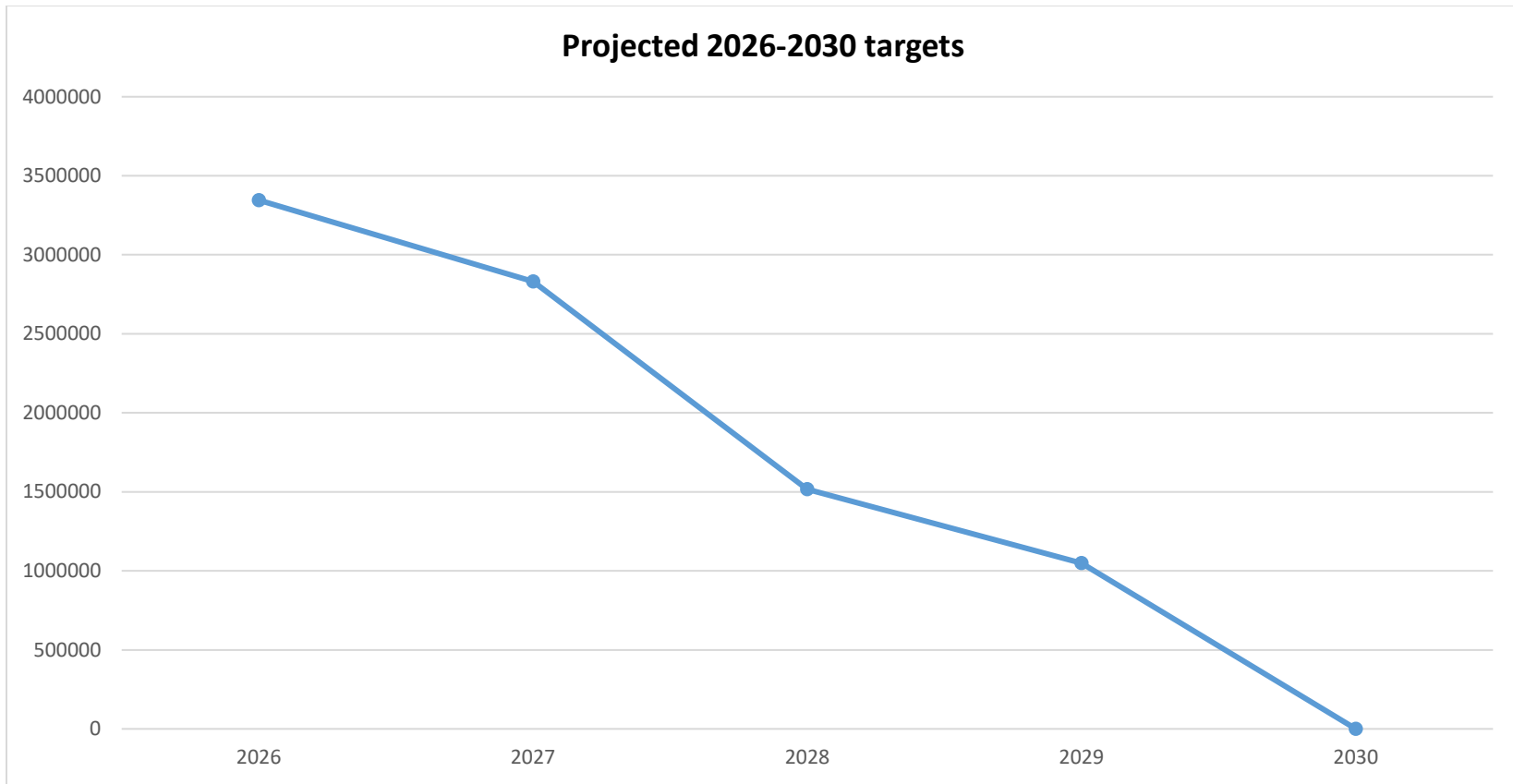
The continued use of mechanical assets has proved effective in areas with highly mineralized soils and in locating deeply buried mines in hard ground. The reduced MMD process following introduction of the GPZ 7000 detector has also significantly increased the pace of clearance. Currently, Zimbabwe's demining programme operates two mechanical

demining teams; one with The HALO Trust and one with the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU). Mine detection dogs (MDDs) have likewise been instrumental in accelerating technical surveys and enabling the rapid deployment of manual deminers to cleared lanes. At the Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) programme there is a single MDD team, consisting of four dogs and handlers.



**Remaining Contamination**

As of 31 December 2025, remaining contamination amounted to **9,398,108 m<sup>2</sup>** (9.4 km<sup>2</sup>). This indicates that approximately **97%** of contaminated land has been released since mine action began in Zimbabwe, leaving roughly **3%** of contamination outstanding. Zimbabwe has five years remaining to fulfil its obligation and aims to become landmine-free by December 2030. The missed 2025 target was largely due to shortages of demining equipment and funding cuts, which resulted in the cessation of operations by APOPO. This is reflected in declining reductions through technical survey (TS) as the remaining polygons become narrower and increasingly composed of cordon sanitaire minefields. Technically, Zimbabwe remains on course to meet the 2030 target, as shown in the graph below; however, achieving this will require continued donor support to sustain and expand current capacity.



ZIMAC intends to deal with the residual contamination, as indicated on page A-17 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 1,375,846 m<sup>2</sup> by 31 December 2025. This came after releasing a total of 433,815 m<sup>2</sup> against a target of 815,000m<sup>2</sup> representing a 53,2% achievement. Clearance figures decreased compared to 2024 due to the fact that there was no reduction and cancellation. There was no area released through reduction or cancellation due to the fact that in cordon sanitaire there is no room for reduction.

Figure 1



2025 EORE Statistics. During the 2025 demining calendar, a total of 39 EORE sessions held in the communities in their area of operation, HALO Trust was able to contact 1,047 individuals. The breakdown of this is as follows:

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
334	237	261	215	1047

There were no civilian mine accidents last year, suggesting that behavioral changes continue to take hold in communities near mined areas in Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East. In addition, risk education is being provided to communities affected by other explosive remnants of war. To meet this goal, all nearby residents and beneficiaries including those in ERW affected locations farther from the mined zones must be reached.

**Capacity.** HALO Trust deployed twelve (12) manual teams and two (2) mechanical clearance teams for 2025 operations from January to March: however, after receiving reduction in donor funding from FCDO. In March, the operator reduced its capacity to seven (7) manual demining teams and one (1) mechanical team.

**2026 Deployment and projections.** The remaining area of **1,375,846m<sup>2</sup>** and **2,766,852m<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 **1,174,439 m<sup>2</sup>** in 2026. 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 the above-mentioned capacities supported by one (1) Quality Assurance (QA) team as well as one (1) Community Outreach team for 2025 operations.

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

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2026-2030**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Remaining December 2024</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Musengezi to Mazowe (Mashonaland Central) (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,174,439	201,407				<b>1,375,846</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	602,018	459,495	<b>2,766,852</b>	
Funding Required (US\$m)	4.39	7.0	6.5	5.4	2.5	<b>25.79</b>	

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

**Activities and Milestones.** MAG intended to release **331,000m<sup>2</sup>** in 2025. The organization's achievement fell short of the target, as it had done in previous years, releasing a total of **261,645m<sup>2</sup>**. This was due to the reduction in demining teams as a result of funding constraints. As of 31 December 2025, the contamination level for this stretch was **1,270,861m<sup>2</sup>**.

**2025 EORE Statistics.** During the 2025 demining calendar, a total of 100 EORE sessions held in the communities in their area of operation, MAG was able to contact **1,654** individuals. The breakdown of this is as follows:

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
583	266	527	278	1654

MAG continues to play an important role in shaping the behavior of local communities along this stretch. Their community education efforts have contributed to a reduction in new victims. As with other organisations, MAG conducts EORE and community liaison activities with residents in the Nyamapanda area near its operational sites. Community members who once risked their lives to retrieve cattle injured by mines now appreciate the organisation's work. A total of 1 654 people were reached during the EORE sessions held in communities adjacent to MAG's operational areas.



Figure 2

**Capacity.** In January 2025, MAG began operations with five manual teams deployed. However, due to reduced donor funding, the organisation scaled down in April, removing one team and leaving four manual teams in the field. In May, a further reduction removed another team, bringing the total number of teams to three.

**2026 Deployment and Projections.** The 2026 operations began in January with three manual demining teams. The number of teams is expected to remain unchanged for the year, as no additional funding is anticipated. With the current capacity, MAG is projected to complete its remaining clearance by 2030. The organisation’s demining target for 2026 is set at 346,355 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2026-2030**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Total Remaining to date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Mazowe to Rwenya River (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )	346,355	277,000	277,000	277,000	93,506	<b>1,270,861</b>	
Funding required (US\$m)	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>9.6</b>	

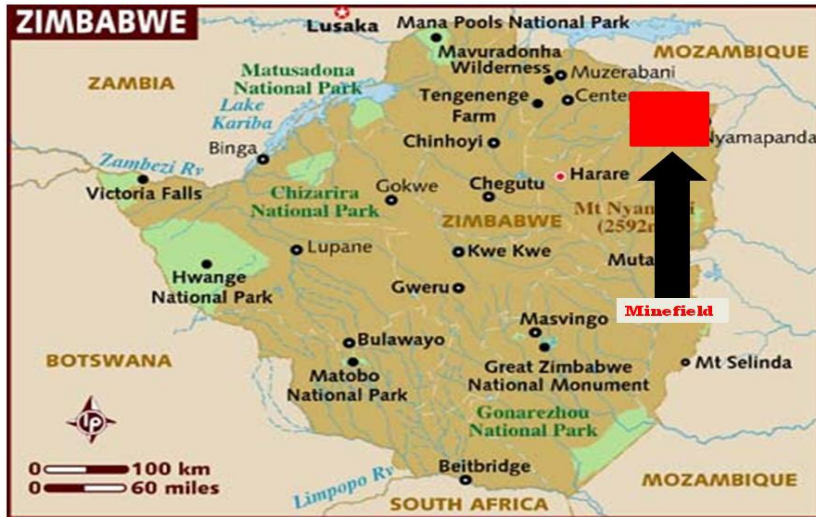
**NOTE:** After realising that MAG was not going to complete its area of operation by Dec 2030, some of the portions were re allocated to other organisations with capacity to meet the convention deadline.

**Funding.** In 2025, MAG’s operations in Zimbabwe were funded by the FCDO and NMFA. To complete the designated clearance area by 2030, the organisation will require the funding amounts shown in the table above. Because current funding levels do not meet the national authority’s requirements, additional resources will be needed to achieve the 2030 target. Positively, UNDP has begun funding MAG for the 2026 demining year. However, the total number of teams will not increase, because the FCDO reduced funding in March 2026.

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

**Activities and Milestone.** NPA had envisaged to release 2,500,00 m<sup>2</sup> by 31 December 2025. However, due to funding cuts, the organisation only managed to release 1, 702, 388 m<sup>2</sup> remaining with 2, 634, 612 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 4**



**2025 EORE Statistics.** During the 2025 demining calendar, a total of 272 EORE sessions were held in the communities near their area of operation. NPA was able to reach **5,933** individuals broken down as follows:

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Total
1 835	1 664	1 710	724	<b>5933</b>

**Capacity.** In January, NPA began operations for 2025 deploying eight manual teams were deployed and one MDD comprising of six dogs. From August to December 2025, manual teams were reduced to six teams due to funding constraints.

**2026 Plans and Projections.** The 2026 operations began in January with six manual demining teams and one MDD. As with other operators, NPA is not expected to increase its number of teams for the 2026 demining year. The organisation is projected to release 1,437,014 m<sup>2</sup> in 2026.

**Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2026-2030**

<b>Minefield</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Total Remaining to date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda (Mashonaland East) (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,437,014	1,197,598				<b>2,634,612</b>	<b>Upon completion of the allocated portion, NPA is envisaged to be re-allocated other lagging areas.</b>
Funding requirement (US\$m)	2.61	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	<b>9.81</b>	<b>Funding for 2028 – 2030 is budgeted for incase of re-allocation.</b>

**Funding.** NPA’s operations are funded by the NMFA and GFFO. The organisation will continue to seek funding until demining operations in Zimbabwe are complete. However, no additional funding is expected in 2026, so the number of teams will remain unchanged.

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

**Activities and Milestone.** In the Mwenezi-to-Sango Border Post minefield, NMCU cleared 201,645 m<sup>2</sup> against a target of 140,000 m<sup>2</sup>; as of 31 December 2025, the remaining contamination was 618,663 m<sup>2</sup>. The outstanding area increased after APOPO ceased operations following the withdrawal of U.S. government funding. In the Lusulu Encirclement minefield, NMCU cleared 66,089 m<sup>2</sup> against a target of 84,000 m<sup>2</sup>, leaving the Unit with 731,274 m<sup>2</sup> remaining

Figure 5



**Capacity.** The NMCU deployed fifteen (15) manual demining teams 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 while the Lusulu encirclement deployed three (3) manual teams.

**2025 EORE Statistics.** During the 2025 demining calendar, a total of 15 EORE sessions were held in the communities near their area of operation. NMCU was able to reach 1,834 individuals broken down as follows:

Girls	Women	Boys	Men	Totals
578	550	320	386	1,834

NMCU has a strong influence on local behaviour. New victim reports have remained low, with no recent local casualties, thanks to the community education it provides. The unit will continue engaging with residents to prevent cattle from straying into mined areas. NMCU has also assisted community members who previously risked their lives crossing minefields. Fifteen sessions were held in villages near NMCU's work sites, reaching 1,834 individuals. Fortunately, the Unit was able to hold its annual awareness event, which drew a large and diverse audience.

**2026 Deployment and Projections.** At NMCU, the demining season runs from April through December. Therefore, by April 2026 the Unit had deployed one mechanical team and fifteen manual teams. The unit is expected to clear 137,911 m<sup>2</sup> of the Lusulu encirclement and 250,000 m<sup>2</sup> of the minefield between Mwenezi and the Sango Border Post. Three teams have already been deployed to the Lusulu minefield; given the scale of the task, additional capacity is expected to be transferred from HQ NMCU at the Sango Border Post to the Mwenezi sector once work there is completed.

**Funding.** The Ministry of Defence continues to cover deployment and personnel expenses through standard army channels. The government funds the NMCU entirely from the national budget, and this level of support will remain in place until clearance operations are complete. The Government of Zimbabwe demonstrated strong national commitment by increasing funding for the NMCU from US\$0.5 million to an additional US\$2 million in 2025. Nonetheless, the Unit welcomes further support in the form of equipment donations to address residual contamination once demining operations in Zimbabwe are completed.

## Projected Land Release (m<sup>2</sup>) 2026-2030

Minefield	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total Remaining to date	Remarks
Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (Cordon Sanitare) (m <sup>2</sup> ) NMCU	250,000	200,000	168,663			618,663	
Lusulu (m <sup>2</sup> ) NMCU	137,911	149,000	170,000	170,000	104,363	731,274	
Funding requirement (US\$m)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	

### Mwenezi to Sango Border Post Minefield (APOPO)

APOPO ceased operations in March 2025 following funding cuts by the U.S. government. At the time of closure, the organisation had deployed three. However, due to the premature termination of activities, APOPO released only 9,931 m<sup>2</sup> before suspending operations. The abrupt funding withdrawal not only halted planned clearance but also left significant areas of contamination unaddressed, disrupted continuity of local risk-reduction efforts and forced ZIMAC to reassess tasking and resource allocation to cover the resulting gap.

### ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE (ZIMAC)

The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre continues to strengthen programme management on a daily basis. The Zimbabwean government provides the Centre with the necessary support. ZIMAC appreciates the ISU's ongoing assistance, as well as the GICHD and accredited operators' contributions to the Centre's human resource development through training courses and strategy workshops. The Centre's Information Management Department maintains clear statistical records showing the programme's past progress, current status and

projected trajectory. ZIMAC has a robust Quality Management system and capable EORE services. The Centre has periodically supported NMCU and other operators during EORE sessions. For victim assistance, ZIMAC works with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare's Department of Disability Affairs. Following UNDP's signing of an MOU with the Ministry of Defence to carry out the long-awaited national survey, the Centre is expected to provide comprehensive updates to the national victim assistance database.

### **Projected activities for 2026 to 2030.**

**Resource Mobilization.** The Communication and Resource Mobilisation Strategy, which is currently under revision, is intended to cover all pillars of mine action, including victim assistance. In line with Action #41 of the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan, efforts are being made to ensure that resource mobilisation for victim assistance is explicitly included. This includes advocating for support for medical care, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and the socio-economic reintegration of mine/ERW survivors. Each year, ZIMAC hosts International Mine Action Day and National Stakeholders Dialogues, which provide opportunities to meet with representatives of donor embassies accredited to Harare. These events allow ZIMAC to advocate for and solicit additional donor funding. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue to finance NMCU's demining operations and has demonstrated strong commitment by providing an additional US\$2 million to the Unit. To achieve the 2030 clearance goal, the international community will be approached to provide funding for HALO Trust, MAG, and NPA whenever opportunities arise. Zimbabwe welcomes any assistance from international mine action stakeholders to support resource mobilization.

In line with Action #1 of the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan, Zimbabwe continues to strengthen partnerships and improve coordination of mine action with humanitarian, environmental, and development sectors. Through the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC), Zimbabwe collaborates with relevant government ministries, including those responsible for agriculture, environment, and rural development, to ensure that cleared land is productively used for livelihoods, food security, and infrastructure development. Partnerships with organizations working on conservation and climate resilience are also being

promoted, particularly in areas where mine clearance supports environmental rehabilitation and safe land use. In addition, coordination with development partners helps ensure that mine clearance is integrated into broader national development frameworks, thereby maximising socio-economic impact and contributing to sustainable development goals.

- **Review of the Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards.** During the reporting period, ZIMAC reviewed the ZNMAS with the support of accredited operators to ensure alignment with the latest IMAS updates. The ZNMAS will need ongoing updates to remain consistent with new IMAS developments and evolving best practices in the mine action sector.

**The National Mine Action Strategic Plan.** The Centre is currently reviewing the expired national strategic plan with full participation from all national stakeholders and accredited demining operators. Once the draft is complete, it will be forwarded to the GICHD for further review and recommendations. As with the previous version, the National Strategic Plan will account for both anticipated successes and potential setbacks. The document indicates that the programme remains broadly on track with the strategic plan, although funding reductions have negatively affected some projections. The National Mine Action Strategy will set out the overall vision, mission, goals, and objectives for Zimbabwe’s mine action programme for 2026–2030. Its timeline aligns with Zimbabwe’s Article 5 extension and its ultimate aim is to complete the clearance obligations under Article 5 of the APMBC.

- **Risks and Assumptions.**

Aside from natural disasters, the Zimbabwe programme faces few risks. However, the following factors could continue to present risks during the remaining extension period and may affect both the targets and the ultimate goal of completing clearance by 2030:

- **Heavy rains and flooding.** During the summer months from November to March, Zimbabwe experiences sporadic flooding. Depending on how heavy the rainfall is, demining activities may be suspended or carried out at a slower pace during this period.

As a result, the flooding may have a partial impact on the deadlines stated for the extension period. It should also be noted that many of the mined borders are low-lying and therefore particularly 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 require up to **US \$47.7 million** to meet its 2030 deadline. According to the new extension, Zimbabwe needs an average of **USD \$9.54 million per year**. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme will continue to seek support from the international donor community. Given the current state of the economy, the government will continue to fund ZIMAC and NMCU at all feasible levels. The budget projections are provided in **Table A2**.
- **Overall Economic/ Political Climate.** The poor performance of the economy hinders the activities of NMCU and ZIMAC, even though these organizations are fully funded by the government. Despite the economy's challenges, the Government of Zimbabwe has continuously prioritized demining efforts. For the foreseeable future, the political climate is expected to remain supportive of the initiative until all of the nation's landmines are removed. The programme is entirely humanitarian in nature and is not related to contemporary politics. It continues to receive funding from the Government of Zimbabwe and any other willing partners.

**TABLE A1: REVISED ANNUAL LAND RELEASE FIGURES FOR PERIOD 2026 to 2030**

<b>Minefields</b>	<b>Operators</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Remaining 2025</b>
Musengezi to Mazowe river	HALO Trust	1,174,439	201,407				<b>1,375,846</b>
Mazowe River to Nyahuku	HALO Trust		805,339	900,000	602,018	459,495	<b>2,766,852</b>
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	1,437,014	1,197,598				<b>2,634,612</b>
Nyamapanda to Rwenya river	MAG	346,355	277,000	277,000	277,000	93,506	<b>1,270,861</b>
Mwenezi river to Sango Border Post	NMCU	250,000	200,000	168,663			<b>618,663</b>
Lusulu	NMCU	137,911	149,000	170,000	170,000	104,363	<b>731,274</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,345,719</b>	<b>2,830,344</b>	<b>1,515,663</b>	<b>1,049,018</b>	<b>657,364</b>	<b>9,398,108</b>

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

Organisation	Year					Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2025-2030
<b>Zimbabwe Government Financial Support (US million dollars)</b>						
NMCU	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	<b>2.5</b>
<b>International Donor Financial Support (US million dollars)</b>						
NPA	2.61	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	<b>9.81</b>
HALO	4.39	7.0	6.5	5.4	2.5	<b>25.79</b>
MAG	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>9.6</b>
Sub-total	8.6	10.8	10.3	9.2	6.3	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>

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ANNEX B TO ZIMBABWE  
ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY REPORT  
DATED 30 APRIL 2026

# SIEM REAP-ANGKOR ACTION PLAN 2025-2029

## ZIMBABWE 2026

### 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 2026.

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		The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare coordinates victim assistance programming through the Department of Disability Affairs. The Ministry provides disability rights-based services and implements national social protection programs for persons with disabilities, including mine victims. However, challenges remain due to limited financial resources, which hinder the ability to conduct needs assessment programs. These assessments are essential for developing a comprehensive victim assistance database that can better inform policy and practice.
	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.

The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare established the National and 10 Provincial Technical Coordination Committees for Disability Inclusion (formerly known as Technical Coordination Committee on the Implementation of the National Disability Policy) that function as a decentralized coordination bodies responsible for facilitating the implementation and monitoring, of the National Disability Policy at the provincial and district levels. These committees ensure that disability inclusion is effectively mainstreamed across local government structures, public services, and community based initiatives. These committees consist of all government ministries, civil society and organisations for persons with disabilities.

Coordination is done through holding regular meetings and national dialogues among ministries to discuss disability inclusion and victim assistance efforts, share best practices, and address challenges.

	c. Does the focal point have adequate resources and authority?		NO	The Ministry has the authority but lacks adequate resources to carry out its responsibility due to the high demand of 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 Government of Zimbabwe has a comprehensive five year Costed Action Plan (2024-2028) for the implementation of the National Disability Policy to advance the inclusion of persons with disabilities in Zimbabwe 's economic, social and political spheres. It is a blueprint for translating the aspiration of Zimbabwe's disability policy into concrete measurable actions and a demonstration of Government's commitment to adopt disability inclusive budgeting for the effective implementation of the National Disability Policy.
	b. Are adequate resources allocated for the implementation of the national action plan?		NO	Budget allocation is not meeting the demand for services
	c. Is a monitoring mechanism in place to track progress?		YES	The Department of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Ministry is responsible for tracking the progress.
	d. What challenges are encountered in achieving the objectives of the action plan?			Inadequate financial resources

<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.

	a. Are survivors and their representative organizations involved in developing and implementing the plan?	YES	The Government and organizations often engage with civil society, organisations of persons with disabilities 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>30.3</b>	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.	
	c. Are there challenges in ensuring their participation in a systemic/regular way?	While participation is possible, financial resource constraints 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?	There is an Intersectionality guide being finalised and should be operationalised by September 2026.	
<b>30.5</b>	b. What progress has been made in ensuring strong national capacity to achieve victim assistance commitments?	Zimbabwe has made progress in ensuring strong national capacity to achieve victim assistance commitments, particularly for persons with disabilities.	

		<p>In 2025, Government enacted the new Persons with Disabilities Act (Chapter 17.13), which repeals the 1992 law and marks a significant milestone in the quest for disability rights. This legislation aims to promote the welfare and well-being of persons with disabilities, ensuring non-discrimination, reasonable accommodation and equal participation in all aspects of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- National Disability Policy (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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Efforts are being made to involve persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard and perspectives considered.</li></ul>
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		<p>- Initiatives focus 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>-The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare established National, Provincial Disability Coordination Committees in all provinces that function as a decentralized coordination body responsible for facilitating the implementation and monitoring, of the National Disability Policy and Persons with Disabilities Act at the national, provincial and district levels. These committees ensure that disability inclusion is effectively mainstreamed across local government structures, public services, and community based initiatives. These committees consist of all government ministries, civil society and or</li> <li>- Zimbabwe Mine Action Authority (ZIMAC): Coordinates mine action efforts, including victim assistance, in collaboration with government ministries, NGOs, and international organizations.</li> </ul>

		<p>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.</p>
<p>b. Which ministries or sectors are actively collaborating and participate in the coordination meetings?</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Health and Child Care: Providing medical assistance, psychological support, and rehabilitation services to victims.</li> <li>2. Ministry of Public Service, labour and Social Welfare: Offering social protection, counseling, and economic empowerment programs for victims.</li> <li>3. Ministry of Justice: Ensuring access to justice, legal aid, and protection for victims.</li> <li>4. Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education: Providing educational support, including access to schools and vocational training.</li> <li>5. Ministry of Defence</li> <li>6. Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC): Coordinates mine action efforts, including victim assistance.</li> <li>7. Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe: A registered organization providing social protection services to landmine survivors.</li> <li>8. Ministry of Finance and Investment Promotion</li> <li>9. Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation Science and Technology Development</li> </ol>

	<p>10. Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development          12. Ministry of Veterans of Liberation Struggle          13. Ministry of Youth empowerment and Development          14. Federation of Organisations of Disabled People in Zimbabwe (FODPZ)          15. Ministry of Women’s Affairs community and Small and Medium Enterprises Development</p>
<p>c. How frequently do these ministries and organisations meet?</p>	<p>-National Technical Committee on Disability Policy established in July 2022, comprises government ministries and representatives from organizations of persons with disabilities. The meetings are held quarterly to discuss progress and challenges in implementing the National Disability Policy, which includes victim assistance.</p> <p>- The Department of Disability Affairs, in partnership with organizations like Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe, conducts needs assessment exercises for landmine survivors. These exercises involve interviews, psychosocial support, and registration for empowerment projects, but the frequency of these meetings isn't specified.</p>
<p><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>	<p>-The National Disability Policy (2021) aims to promote the rights and well-being of persons with</p>

	<p>disabilities, including those affected by mines and explosive ordnance. It emphasizes inclusivity, accessibility, and equal opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-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.</li> <li>-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.</li> </ul>
<p>b. Which specific national law or policies include provisions for mine and other explosive ordnance victims' rights and needs?</p>	<p>The Zimbabwe government has officially passed the Persons with Disabilities Act Chapter 17:13, which is a significant milestone in the country's journey towards equality for people with disabilities.</p> <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> <li>- Section 22: Requires all government institutions to recognize and protect the rights of persons with physical or mental disabilities.</li> </ul>

		<p>- Section 83: Commits the state to ensure persons with disabilities realize their full potential, including access to education, healthcare, and protection from abuse.</p>
	<p>c. Is there a national budget allocated for victim assistance activities and for coordinating efforts to integrate victim assistance into broader frameworks?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO</p> <p>Zimbabwe's national budget covers all persons with disabilities without splitting by cause of disability therefore it is difficult to determine before services are provided how much will be taken up by victim assistance activities is not explicitly stated. However, the government has shown commitment to supporting persons with disabilities, including landmine and explosive ordnance victims, through various ministries and programs.</p>
<p><b>31.3</b></p>	<p>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)?</p>	<p>Zimbabwe's victim assistance efforts are aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and national laws through various initiatives:</p> <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. The</li> </ul>

	<p>Costed Action Plan for Implementation of the National Disability Policy however has direct activities for victim assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities, emphasizing dignity, respect, and equal worth.</li> <li>- Legislative framework: The Persons with Disability Act addresses disability rights through a CRPD compliant definition and principles.</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
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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. The country is working to establish a comprehensive database of landmine survivors through needs assessment exercises conducted by the Department of Disability Affairs 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 recording all new landmine casualties in partnership with deminers</li> <li>- The National Disability Policy requires the disaggregation of statistics by disability, age, and gender across social protection programs, which will help in identifying and supporting mine victims</li> </ul>
	c. Is data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims collected and disaggregated by gender, age, and disability?		YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The data on mine victims is not complete, with casualties in areas contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW) not being fully included.</li> <li>-Not all mine and other explosive ordnance victims have been identified. The database shared by ZIMAC has 292 mine victims being 255 males and 37 females.</li> </ul>

<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.)?</p>	<p>Data on mine and other explosive ordnance of war victims in Zimbabwe is being integrated into a national centralized Social Registry database, but challenges persist. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) currently has data on 292 landmines and ERW victims. Efforts are underway to identify all mine victims and incorporate this information into the national database, such as disability data systems and Zimbabwe social registry</p>
<p>e. How is the database managed and updated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Victims are registered and documented, and their information is included in a database. Awaiting the full registration process and input into the Social Registry which is still under piloting</li> <li>- The database is updated regularly to reflect new cases, changes in victim status, and progress in assistance efforts.</li> </ul>
<p>f. Which Ministry / Authority manages the database?</p>	<p>The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) is responsible for managing the database related to mine action, including data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims.</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare: will takeover the database when it is synced into the Social Registry so as to link the victims with social protection programs.</p>

<b>32.2</b>	<p>a. Do relevant ministries and other stakeholders, including service providers, have access to data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims?</p>		<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>- Department of Disability Affairs access data to coordinate programs for persons with disabilities, including mine victims.</li> <li>- Some organizations, like Mine Victims Assistance of Zimbabwe, may access data to provide targeted support.</li> </ul>
	<p>b. How often is data shared with stakeholders?</p>		<p>Data sharing with stakeholders occurs on shared confidentiality basis, but the frequency isn't publicly specified.</p>
	<p>a. Are national data protection regulations (data privacy) followed in data collection and sharing?</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>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</p>

**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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>-In terms of Emergency Response, First responders, such as firefighters, paramedics, and rescue teams, are equipped with specialized tools.</li> <li>- Emergency Contact Numbers: The public can call 112 or their local emergency number for</li> </ul>

			assistance in case of severe injuries or medical emergencies.
	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>- 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> </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.</li> <li>-NPA conducts explosive ordnance risk education sessions, targeting at-risk individuals like children, women, and men involved in agriculture within confirmed hazardous areas.</li> </ul>

				<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>
33.3	a. Do mine and other explosive ordnance victims have access to healthcare services, especially in rural and remote areas?	YES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some organizations provide mobile health services to reach remote areas.</li> <li>- Community health workers and volunteers provide basic care and referrals.</li> </ul>
	b. What challenges are faced in making healthcare services accessible and affordable to mine and other explosive ordnance victims?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate healthcare facilities, equipment, and personnel in rural areas.</li> <li>- Long distances to healthcare facilities and limited transportation options.</li> <li>- High costs of healthcare services, transportation, and accommodations.</li> <li>-Limited availability of specialized care, rehabilitation services, and assistive devices.</li> </ul>

**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		There is a referral process through the existing social protection mechanisms at district level. Further trainings will be done to capacitate the District Technical Committee to improve the referral process across all services.
	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 to identify areas for improvement and ensure effective service delivery.</li> <li>- Reviews involve stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and mine survivors, to ensure that the referral mechanism meets their needs.</li> </ul>
34.2	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 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.
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**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
<b>35.1</b>	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		They have access, but they reside in areas far away from the rehabilitation services, distance is a factor.
	b. Are rehabilitation services available and accessible in affected communities?	YES		Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programs bring rehabilitation services to communities, focusing on inclusive development and empowering people with disabilities.

	a. Are outreach rehabilitation services provided in places where rehabilitation centres are lacking?	YES	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in partnership with Ministry of Health and Child Care and Department of Disability Affairs leads mobile rehabilitation teams to reach remote areas, providing medical, therapeutic, and social support services.
<b>35.2</b>	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 conducted at least once a year per district 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> <p>-Limited availability of rehabilitation specialists.</p>
<b>35.3</b>	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 to some extent, more work is needed to ensure equal access to

<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>

		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 not sufficient to meet the need for assistive devices. Ongoing efforts to increase domestic funding could potentially address these gaps. Local production is however currently more expensive with current equipment needing upgrading. Efforts are now being made to capacitate organisations for local production
c. Is there sufficient national capacity including experts and technicians to deliver rehabilitation services?	NO	While Zimbabwe does have rehabilitation professionals in place the number is not sufficient and decentralised enough due to shortage of rehabilitation professionals and brain drain. Efforts are however in place to locally train rehabilitation professionals. Equipment for assessment is also insufficient

**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;

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		Psychosocial support services are available to mine and explosive ordnance victims in Zimbabwe. There is however more work needed to ensure that these services are widely available and accessible.
	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 and other mental health requires more trained professionals. There are however trained community cadres to provide emergency counselling services.

			More resources, including funding, infrastructure, and equipment is however required.
	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>
36.2	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?	NO	Peer to peer support initiatives are available like Friendship Bench, Phoebe peer support programs to combat the stigma associated with

		mental health, however we are noticing opportunities to benefit mine victims.
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 with the government to provide psychological support and counseling services as part of their victim assistance programs.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare works with organizations to provide psychosocial support and counseling services to survivors.</li> </ul>

**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
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Persons with disabilities and their families access various social protection programs, promoting their inclusion and well-being.</li> <li>- Victim assistance is linked with disability rights, ensuring survivors receive support and protection under existing disability frameworks.</li> </ul> <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</p>

		<p>around the country. Children with Disabilities access primary and secondary 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>
	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 initiatives are underway about available services and eligibility criteria to help increase access. Capacity building of Local Authorities in disability inclusion helped create opportunities and remove some of the barriers</p> <p>- Building the capacity of service providers is helping 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?	Unfortunately, the exact number of survivors and affected families who benefited from socio-economic support during the last reporting year isn't yet readily available. Statistics of all persons

		with disabilities are being consolidated without specifying the causes of disability .
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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, Public Works, and National Housing, 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?	YE S		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?			Insufficient funding and resources limit the timely demining of the remaining areas therefore reducing 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?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Capacitation of service providers such as Ministries, Civil Society and OPDs on their roles</li> <li>- Training and capacity-building initiatives are provided to persons with disabilities and their organizations, empowering them to participate in decision-making processes.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Organizations engage with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to ensure their concerns and</li> </ul>

		needs are addressed in decision-making processes.
	b. What kinds of national policies and standards are in place for accessibility?	<p>-Section 17 of Persons with Disabilities Act (Chapter 17.13) demands accessibility in all public spaces while Section institutes adjustment orders</p> <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>- Limited resources, including funding and personnel is limiting the scope and effectiveness of accessibility initiatives.</li> <li>- Provision of physical accessibility and information in accessible formats in schools, hospitals, shopping malls etc</li> </ul>

	<p>a. Are mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and their representative organisations involved in planning and implementation and monitoring of programmes that affect them?</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Umbrella bodies are involved in planning and implementation of programs including the national blue print the National Development Strategy. Organizations are working to ensure that persons with disabilities are included in decision-making processes, particularly in programs that affect their lives</p>
<p>39.2</p>	<p>b. How is the participation and inclusion of survivors and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas facilitated?</p>	<p>-Efforts are made to ensure that communication is inclusive and accessible to survivors in rural and remote areas. Information is passed through traditional leaders, community cadres such as Village Health Workers and Community Childcare Workers and even school children.          - Organizations work with local communities to identify and support survivors, promoting their inclusion in decision-making processes.          - Trainings and capacity-building initiatives are provided to survivors and their organizations, empowering them to participate in decision-making processes. Mine victims also participate EORE educational awareness programs and offered psycho social support</p>	

**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	Budget allocation remains insufficient while poor tracking of efforts by other Ministries results in under reporting, The lack of sufficient national resources can impact the effectiveness of efforts to support survivors and affected families, highlighting the need for continued international cooperation and support.
	b. How does your State address funding shortfalls for victim assistance activities?			-Treasury has released some funds for social protection programs and this has since benefited vulnerable persons including mine victims. Payments have been made to beneficiaries for assistive technologies and educational fees and they also benefit through the Food Deficit Programme and Assisted Medical Treatment Orders. More resources are expected for the benefit of all mine victims affected.

<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>- Seeking assistance from international mine action stakeholders to support resource mobilization effort.</li> <li>- Appealing to donors to support 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 and business community 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 initiatives			
	b. Are partnerships with private sectors being utilised for funding?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">yes</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>The Private sector is contributing through individuals and local businesses that respond during emergencies.</p> <p>For example Tongai Hullet Zimbabwe contributes through provision of assistive technologies (white canes), Potraz also contributed wheelchairs, some of the beneficiaries were mine victims.</p>		yes	
		yes			
c. Has your State explored alternative sources of funding to support Victim Assistance commitments?	The Zimbabwe government collaborate with 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, development, and other relevant sectors through the National Disability Policy which outlines the government's commitment to disability inclusion, including victim assistance.

- Victim assistance is integrated into national health plans and budgets, ensuring access to medical care and rehabilitation services.
- Inclusive education policies and programs support the education and rehabilitation of survivors.
- Victim assistance is incorporated into national development plans, recognizing the importance of inclusive development.

**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
41.2	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		Zimbabwe has developed the Costed Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Disability Policy which integrates victim assistance. - Victim assistance is being integrated into national plans and frameworks related to disabilities, health, education, and development. For example, children with disabilities, including landmine survivors, access education through the Basic Education Assistance Module.
41.3	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

<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).

	survivors of mine and other explosive ordnance incidents.
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**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.

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
<b>42.1</b>	a. Is there a national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance?	yes		Zimbabwe engages in national coordination with various stakeholders, including: <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</li> </ul>

			<p>Development Programme (UNDP), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to leverage expertise and resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <p>This coordination enables Zimbabwe to mobilize resources, expertise, and support for victim assistance and mine action efforts.</p>
	<p>b. How is victim assistance addressed in the coordination meeting?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussing on assessing the needs of mine and explosive ordnance victims.</li> <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>
	<p>c. Are ministries responsible for victim assistance coordination and services and relevant organisations included in the coordination meetings?</p>		<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> <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.

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
<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
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## 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 30 APRIL 2026 COVERING THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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

In line with the SRAAP's Action #3 and Action #18, Zimbabwe is at an advanced in developing the National Mine Action Completion Strategy for 2026-2030, following the granting of an extension. This initiative aims to raise awareness among relevant national authorities about the need for enhanced inter-ministerial coordination and dialogue, elevate the profile of mine action, highlight the challenges faced by affected communities, and promote the national mine action program among both new and traditional partners. In line with Action #3 and Action #18 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP), Zimbabwe is at an advanced stage in developing the National Mine Action Completion Strategy for 2026–2030, following the granting of an extension.

In accordance with Action #18, Zimbabwe has prioritized its mine-clearance activities based on humanitarian impact. The country focuses first on high-risk minefields that affect communities with significant population density, high rate of accidents and restricted access to agricultural land, water sources and essential services. Additional prioritization criteria include the proximity of minefields to critical infrastructure such as schools, clinics and roads. Zimbabwe also gives priority to areas that have high potential for socio-economic development once they are cleared. This evidence-based approach to prioritization helps ensure that clearance efforts maximize humanitarian benefits and support Zimbabwe's national development objectives in a meaningful way.

Consistent with Action #5 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP), the strategy incorporates gender considerations and addresses the diverse needs and experiences of individuals in affected communities. Gender and diversity will be crucial in implementing a national mine victim survey to ensure that victims have access to gender-sensitive, rights-based services and opportunities. Mine action operators are committed to gender sensitivity in their employment policies. For instance, women constitute forty percent (40%) of NPA's staff, forty-six percent (46%) of

MAG staff and twenty-six percent (26%) of HALO Trust staff; additionally, the number of women participating in international meetings has significantly increased in recent years. The Centre has furthered its commitment to gender diversity by including a female Victim Assistance Officer who collaborates with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare. Notably, the focal person at this ministry is also a woman.

The Zimbabwe Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act incorporates the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention into domestic law. This Act binds the state and grants the Convention legal authority in Zimbabwe (Sections 3 and 4). It serves as the framework for the National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ) to formulate mine action policies and strategies. The State Party is committed to continuously reviewing and aligning existing mine action regulations through the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to ensure full compliance with the Convention's obligations.

Additionally, no new legal, administrative, or other measures were implemented in the previous calendar year to prevent or suppress activities prohibited by the Convention. As a result, Zimbabwe meets the requirements of Action #48 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP).

## **2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

On 15 November 2000, Zimbabwe completed the destruction of all stockpiled antipersonnel mines in its possession, jurisdiction, or control, thereby fulfilling its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention, as previously stated in the Article 7 Report covering January to December 2004. Zimbabwe complies with Actions 13, 14, and 15 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) because no new stockpiles have been discovered, and none are anticipated.

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

The Republic of Zimbabwe authorised the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering (ZSME) to retain the anti-personnel mines listed in Table 1 for training purposes. ZIMAC engaged with authorities to review the quantities retained in accordance with Action #16 of the Siem Reap Action Plan (SRAAP) in 2024, resulting in a reduction from

450 to 350 quantities in 2025. Similarly, discussions with the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering are ongoing regarding the development of alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines, as specified in SRAAP Action #16. Once suitable alternatives are identified, the number of remaining live anti-personnel mines will be further reduced or completely destroyed. ZIMAC will continue to report on these developments in its annual Article 7 reports.

**Table 1**

Type	Quantity	LOT# [If any]	Supplementary Information
HE/AP/PMD6	290	N/A	Reserved for Training
HE/R2M2	60	N/A	Reserved for Training
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350</b>		

**4 Table 2. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines**

Mined Area Location	Province	Number of Open and worked on sectors 31 Dec 2024	Area known or suspected to contain mines 01 Jan 2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cleared during the year 2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount of area reduced during the year 2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area cancelled during the year 2025 (m)	Total area addressed during the year 2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional area from resurveys during 2025 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Open and worked on sectors by 31 Dec 2025	Area remaining to be addressed 2026-2030 (m <sup>2</sup> )
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Musengezi to Mazoe (HALO)	Mashonaland Central	20	1,809,661	433,815	0	0	433,815	0	14	1,375,846
Mazoe to Rwenya (MAG)	Mashonaland East	10	3,456,201	142,322	119,323	0	261,645	0	05	1,270,861
Mazowe to Nyahuku (Halo)	Mashonaland East	07	2,164,834	0	99,342	7,404	106,746	0	07	2,766,852
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda (NPA)	Mashonaland East	11	2,941,201	750,045	952,343	0	1,702,388	180,868	10	2,634,612

<b>Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (APOPO)</b>	Masvingo	<b>02</b>	<b>500,103</b>	<b>9,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,931</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>490,172</b>
<b>Mwenezi to Sango Border Post (NMCU)</b>	Masvingo	<b>03</b>	<b>330,136</b>	<b>201,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>128,491</b>
<b>Lusulu (NMCU)</b>	Matabeleland North	<b>07</b>	<b>797,363</b>	<b>66,089</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,089</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>731,274</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>11,999,499</b>	<b>1,603,847</b>	<b>1,171,008</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>2,782,259</b>	<b>180,868</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9,398,108</b>

Note: As per our proposed work plan submitted in 2025, NPA & HALO Trust were allocated some of the portions previously allocated to MAG, hence the reason why there is increased and reduced remaining areas for these operators.

The Republic of Zimbabwe began 2025 with four distinct minefield stretches designated for tasking, identification, and reporting. At the start of the year, a total of **11,999,499m<sup>2</sup>** of contamination remained. The operations conducted in 2025 released **14** sectors covering **2,782,259m<sup>2</sup>**, resulting in the recovery and destruction of **25,447** anti-personnel landmines and 77 Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs). Most of the destroyed UXOs were remnants of the Liberation Struggle. By 31 December 2025, the total area of remaining contaminated land was **9,398,108m<sup>2</sup>**. This information is recorded in the national IMSMA database. There were no suspected hazardous areas in Zimbabwe during 2025, indicating that the country has fulfilled Action #17 of the SRAAP. Four of the remaining minefields are located along the border with Mozambique, covering three provinces, while one is situated inland in Matabeleland North Province, as illustrated on the map of Zimbabwe below.

To establish and confirm this baseline, ZIMAC worked with implementing partners to conduct extensive consultations with local communities. These activities included non-technical surveys, community liaison work, and structured interviews with local leaders, village heads and residents who had been affected. Community members shared historical information about hazardous areas, reported past incidents and helped verify that there were no additional suspected hazardous areas. This participatory approach ensured that the baseline is evidence-based, validated

locally, and grounded in the lived experiences of affected populations. As a result, it strengthened the credibility and accuracy of Zimbabwe’s mine contamination data.

In line with Actions #1 and #5 of the SRAAP, ZIMAC is still awaiting feedback on submissions to incorporate mine action into national development goals. In principle, this program aims to empower remote communities and enhance livelihoods. Mine clearance opens up land for community development. Zimbabwe will continue to align its national mine action standards with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapting them to address new challenges and incorporate best practices for efficient and effective implementation. The standards were last updated in the fourth quarter of 2024, fulfilling the obligation set forth in Action #4 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.

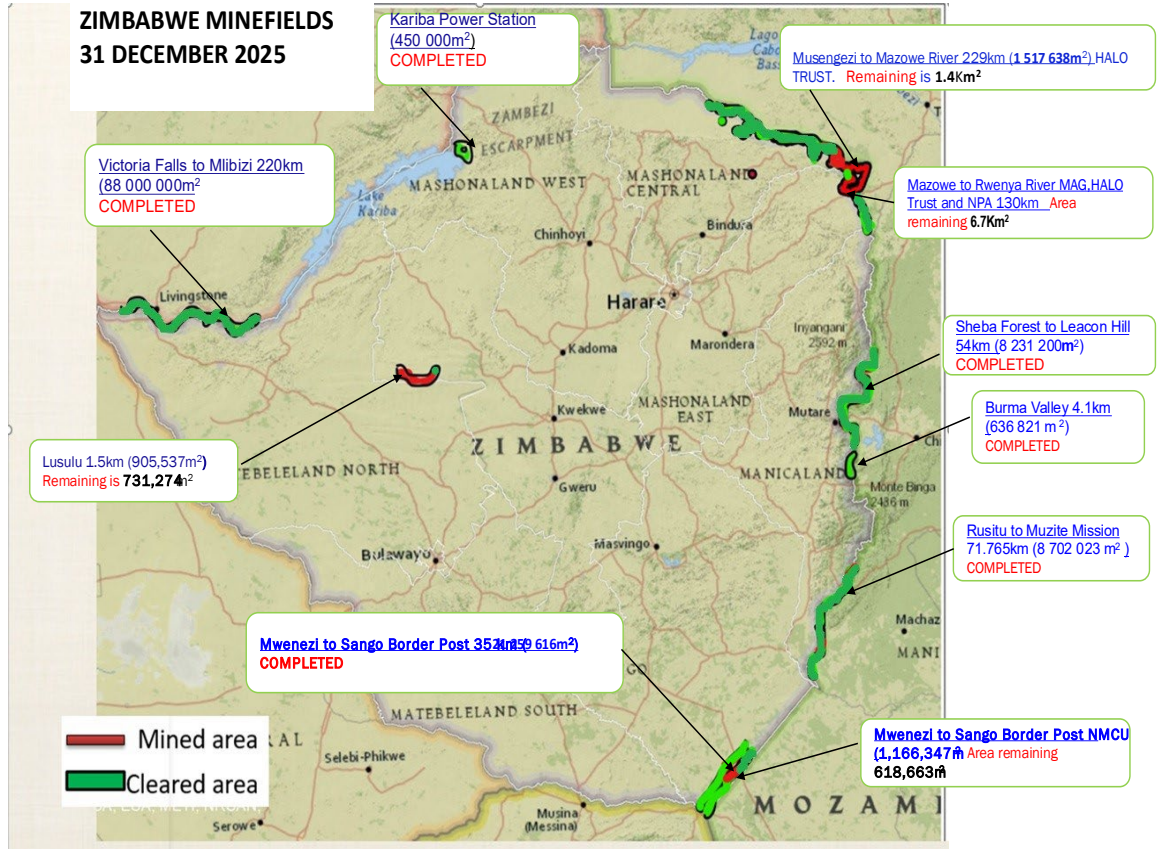
In compliance with Action #9 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan, Zimbabwe can confirm that its national information database is reliable, up-to-date on contamination status.

**Table 3. Summary of mines recovered and destroyed for period 1 January to 31 December 2025**

Mined area location	Organisation	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
		AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Mazowe	HALO Trust	20,022	Nil	03	

Mazowe to Rwenya	MAG	<b>2,272</b>	Nil	16	
Mazowe to Nyahuku	HALO Trust	<b>00</b>	Nil	nil	
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	<b>313</b>	Nil	58	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	APOPO	<b>95</b>	Nil	02	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (Cordon Sanitare)	NMCU	<b>2,682</b>	Nil	Nil	
Lusulu	NMCU	<b>63</b>	Nil	Nil	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>25,447</b>	Nil	<b>77</b>	

# Updated Map as at 31 December 2025



**Table 4: Revised NSP Projections 2026-2030.**

<b>Minefields</b>	<b>Operators</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Remaining 2025</b>
Musengezi to Mazowe river	HALO Trust	1,174,439	201,407				<b>1,375,846</b>
Mazowe River to Nyahuku	HALO Trust		805,339	900,000	602,018	459,495	<b>2,766,852</b>
Nyahuku to Nyamapanda	NPA	1,437,014	1,197,598				<b>2,634,612</b>
Nyamapanda to Rwenya river	MAG	346,355	277,000	277,000	277,000	93,506	<b>1,270,861</b>
Mwenezi river to Sango Border Post	NMCU	250,000	200,000	168,663			<b>618,663</b>
Lusulu	NMCU	137,911	149,000	170,000	170,000	104,363	<b>731,274</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,345,719</b>	<b>2,830,344</b>	<b>1,515,663</b>	<b>1,049,018</b>	<b>657,364</b>	<b>9,398,108</b>

*Following the closure of APOPO the remaining area was reallocated to NMCU. Additionally, some of the portions previously allocated to MAG were re-allocated to HALO Trust and NPA.*

Table 4 above shows the remaining contamination and allocation per organization as of the time the country was granted an extension period until 2030, in accordance with Actions #2, #18 and #19 of the SRAAP. Zimbabwe has the national capacity to manage any contamination or residual risks identified after the demined areas are completed by the deadline. The National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU), a military entity, established after independence, will continue to operate even after all demining organizations have departed, as mandated by Action #21 of the SRAAP.

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

The behaviour of communities living near minefields has significantly improved due to the implementation of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and Community Liaison by operators in their assigned areas. Key behaviours addressed by EORE efforts include ignorance regarding the physical appearance of mines and their

associated dangers, myths about the presence of mercury in mines, trespassing into mined areas, unsafe practices such as throwing stones at or picking up mines, and failing to report incidents to the relevant authorities. EORE initiatives continue across all operators to educate individuals in mine-affected areas about the dangers of mines. Teams take advantage of community development and social gatherings to disseminate information. The methodologies employed by operators include school sessions, community meetings, mine awareness soccer tournaments, musical galas focused on mine awareness, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) sessions. Both face-to-face interactions and small media methods are utilized to engage targeted audiences. These efforts throughout the 2025 demining calendar led to increased community engagement, heightened awareness, behavioural changes, reduced casualties, and improved reporting and clearance.

As required by SRAAP Action #26, the process of integrating Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) into the curriculum has begun but is yet to be finalized. In the interim, EORE continues to be delivered through non-formal education approaches and community-based risk education activities in affected areas. EORE workshops have targeted local communities and schools, and there have been brief sessions for individuals who pass through mined areas on their way to other countries. Despite observable behavioural changes in communities surrounding mined areas, explosive remnants of war (ERWs) remain a serious concern for residents across all provinces, including those living far from landmine-contaminated areas. Cattle are still occasionally injured by mines in these regions, and grenades and mortar bombs tend to attract children. Due to the deceptive nature of ERWs, children may pick them up and carry them, potentially activating them unintentionally. Many of these incidents stem from ignorance, which is why all stakeholders are encouraged to conduct EORE sessions. However, given that people frequently move and change locations, Zimbabwe will continue to employ context-specific EORE as part of a comprehensive national risk education strategy.

Accidents may still occur in the coming years due to the movement of people, especially from unaffected to affected areas. While ZIMAC has been reaching all provinces, the previously documented cases highlight the need to develop a new plan in accordance with SRAAP Actions #27 and #28 to ensure that messages are disseminated nationwide. ZIMAC welcomes suggestions from the global community to aid in the implementation of the SRAAP and will continue to collaborate on this strategy with both domestic and international partners. Despite progress in clearance efforts

aimed at eliminating risks, organizations will work with local communities to find solutions to reduce the number of cattle that stray into these hazardous areas.

Zimbabwe aims to implement Action #27 by providing context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes for all at-risk populations. These programs should be gender-sensitive, tailored to address the specific threats encountered in different locations, and take into account the diverse experiences of individuals in affected communities. The Zimbabwe National Army engineers have consistently delivered risk education across every province in the country. To raise awareness of the scale of the challenges faced by these communities, ZIMAC leverages landmine gatherings hosted at the ministerial level to disseminate information through media outlets. Progress has been made in enhancing the sustainability of EORE activities, including the establishment of community volunteer focal points in all areas impacted by explosive ordnance.

At the national level, ZIMAC conducts Mine Risk Education (MRE) initiatives during major annual events, such as the Disability Expo, the 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 increasing the visibility of the programme. In February 2025, Zimbabwe hosted a Demining and Victim Assistance Stakeholders Dialogue, which brought together all relevant stakeholders to provide educational outreach to the public. These high-profile events receive extensive coverage from both national and international media, significantly enhancing the reach and impact of the awareness campaigns and contributing to the broader dissemination of lifesaving 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.

In line with Action #28, Zimbabwe is working to establish sustainable national capacity for EORE by strengthening institutions and integrating EORE into existing systems. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre, working with implementing partners and relevant government ministries, is building the capacity of local authorities, teachers and community-based structures to deliver EORE activities.

Efforts are also underway to integrate EORE into the national school curriculum and to train teachers so that the programme can continue in the long-term, even after the departure of international operators

In accordance with Action #29, Zimbabwe prioritises EORE activities using risk assessments. The focus is on high-impact areas, including communities near minefields, border regions and locations with a history of accidents. Special emphasis is placed on vulnerable groups, such as children, women and herders. Zimbabwe delivers EORE through multiple approaches, including school-based sessions, musical galas, community meetings, door-to-door awareness campaigns and the use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as posters and demonstrations. Despite these efforts, challenges remain, including limited resources, difficult terrain in some mine-affected areas. However, meaningful and measurable progress has been achieved, including increased community awareness and a reduction in reported mine/ERW incidents in targeted areas.

Zimbabwe also collects and disaggregates EORE data by sex and age on a systematic basis. This helps to improve planning and targeting by allowing Zimbabwe to assess the reach and effectiveness of its interventions. As a result, high-risk groups especially school-going boys and girls are better covered.

## 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 MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE**



**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**

Aside from the mines identified in previous reports (M969, MAPS, R2M2, RAP1, VS50, Ploughshare), Zimbabwe does not have any additional information regarding the technical characteristics 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 Department of Disability Affairs within the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare is responsible for overseeing victim assistance (SRAAP Action #30). In Zimbabwe, landmine victims receive the same support as other people with disabilities, without any special treatment. Through this ministry, the government occasionally provides specific necessities for individuals with disabilities, such as medical care and physical rehabilitation (SRAAP Action #31). Programs are sometimes made available to ensure that people with disabilities are integrated into society and the economy. Unfortunately, financial constraints within the ministry limit the full implementation of rehabilitation services for mine victims. To record identified victims in remote areas, the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre and its operators register them with the Department of Disability Affairs.

Zimbabwe has national policies and frameworks that are inclusive of the needs and rights of persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors. These frameworks guide the provision of services such as medical care, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socio-economic inclusion. While there is no stand-alone victim assistance action plan, the integration of victim assistance into broader disability and social protection policies ensures sustainability and alignment with national systems.

As part of its national strategic plan, Zimbabwe is committed to supporting survivors and will be establishing survivor aid programmes. The proposed survivor assistance programmes are expected to include enhanced access to medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socio-economic reintegration, including livelihood support and skills development. These efforts will be implemented in coordination with the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre, relevant government ministries, and implementing partners. These individuals are benefiting from government-sponsored initiatives through a partnership between ZIMAC and the Department of Disability Affairs, which has successfully worked to prevent their marginalization. The ZIMAC database currently records over 318 men and women as landmine victims, although this number may not be comprehensive. Following the memorandum of understanding signed between the Government of Zimbabwe and UNDP, the latter will conduct a nationwide survey of mine victims in accordance with SRAAP Action #32. This survey is intended to commence during the second quarter and has been planned to last until the end of the third quarter. However, the survey will be mainly identifying the direct victims.

Since the Department of Disability Affairs does not track the causes of disabilities, it is impossible to accurately determine the number, extent, or location of victims. To enable comprehensive data collection, the National Landmine Victim Survey, which will be spearheaded by UNDP in the second quarter, represents the best opportunity. Any subsequent victim assistance initiatives will be based on the findings of this survey.

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

Zimbabwe has an estimated 1,692 explosive ordnance (EO) casualties and is required to provide appropriate sex and age disaggregated data (SADD). As of 31 December 2025, ZIMAC had registered only 318 landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) victims in its database. Although this data is incomplete and contains significant gaps, the 318 casualty records have been shared with relevant ministries (MPSLSW/MoH) for integration into broader systems. Additionally, the data does not account for ERW victims in uncontaminated areas. Therefore, a more comprehensive survey of landmine and ERW victims is essential. To update the database, cooperation will be conducted between ZIMAC, the Department of Disability Affairs, UNDP and MVAZ to conduct a robust nationwide survey and to develop tailored tools that specifically collect data on landmine and ERW victims. Furthermore, ZIMAC will continue

collaborating with other relevant stakeholders to undertake a national survey of all landmine and ERW victims. In 2025, four victims were reported from demining accidents in Zimbabwe, as shown in the table below.

### Mines and ERW Victims 2025

Ser	Date of injury	Location	Age	Device Type	Activity at time of injury	Person status and Gender	Status
01	15/1/2025	Mashonaland East- Mudzi - Ward 16	37	Mine	Demining	Male deminer	Injured
02	21/2/2025	Mashonaland East- Mudzi - Ward 16	36	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
03	27/7/2025	Masvingo – Chiredzi– Ward 12	44	Mine	Demining	Male Deminer	Injured
04	28/7/2025	Mashonaland East – Mudzi -Ward 16	51	Mine	Demining	Male Team Leader	Injured

**Medical Care.** The nearest district medical hospitals or clinics provide care for individuals injured by anti-personnel mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), or other accidents. Traveling to provincial or national healthcare centres can be both costly and time-consuming when a patient’s condition exceeds the capabilities of the local healthcare system. Despite this, the nationwide network of clinics generally ensures that treatment is delivered in a timely manner. Government ambulances are available to transport patients who need to be referred to more advanced medical facilities in emergencies (SRAAP Action #34). Clearance organizations and teams are trained to provide immediate first aid at the site of an incident. In addition, demining personnel including medics embedded within operational teams are trained in trauma care and casualty evacuation procedures. This training enables them to stabilise injured individuals before they are transferred to formal healthcare facilities. As a result, an effective and rapid initial response is ensured, particularly in remote, mine-affected areas where access to medical services may be delayed.

**Physical rehabilitation.** Prosthetic limbs, physical therapists, specialized physicians and rehabilitation centres are lacking in most of Zimbabwe's rural areas, particularly where minefields are located. In line with APMBC SRAAP Action #35, Zimbabwe, through the Ministry of Public Social Services, Labour and Welfare (MPSLSW), aims to enhance the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services and assistive technology. Many people in rural areas, including landmine victims, opt

to stay home and seek traditional treatments because they cannot travel to access these specialized services or cannot be away from their families or sources of income for extended periods.

Efforts are underway to improve access to assistive devices such as prosthetic and orthotic limbs, mobility aids, and other supportive technologies. These efforts include partnerships with rehabilitation centres and specialised service providers. Zimbabwe is also strengthening national capacity by supporting the training of rehabilitation professionals, including physiotherapists and prosthetic technicians and by building the capacity of existing healthcare personnel to deliver basic rehabilitation services at community and district levels.

To address barriers faced by rural populations, outreach and community-based rehabilitation approaches are being promoted to bring services closer to affected communities. These initiatives aim to reduce the need for long-distance travel and extended absences from home, which often discourage survivors from seeking care. Despite these efforts, challenges continue, including limited funding, shortages of trained personnel and the high cost of assistive devices.

Zimbabwe remains committed to progressively strengthening rehabilitation services and national capacity to ensure that mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities have equitable access to quality rehabilitation and assistive technology.

**Coordination.** All parties involved in victim support are well-coordinated; however, a lack of resources is hindering the effectiveness of these initiatives. Comprehensive details regarding Zimbabwe’s coordination of victim assistance and the State Party’s progress in implementing APMBC SRAAP Actions 31 to 39 are provided in Annex B of this document.

## **8. Cooperation and Assistance**

Several foreign donors continue to provide aid to Zimbabwe. However, additional funding is needed, prompting Zimbabwe to seek further financial support to complete its projects. The national financial commitment for implementing obligations in 2025, as stated in the previous report, remains unchanged at USD 500,000. Additionally,

the Zimbabwean government allocated US\$2 million for the re-capacitation of the National Mine Clearance Unit (NMCU) in accordance with the Siem Reap Action Plan, Action #40.

In accordance with SRAAP, Action #40, a number of donor nations and organisation's offered support to operators accredited to Zimbabwe. These include Japan, UK, Norway, Germany, and additional organisation's like World Without Mines and the Embassy of Japan.

In line with Action #41, Zimbabwe is strengthening efforts to mobilise resources across all pillars of mine action, including clearance, risk education, victim assistance, and advocacy. This is being achieved through engagement with bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as international organisations and implementing partners.

In accordance with Action #42, Zimbabwe continues to promote effective coordination and partnerships among stakeholders through platforms such as annual stakeholder meetings, donor briefings and regular engagement facilitated by the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre. These mechanisms help ensure that donor support aligns with national priorities and enables the efficient use of available resources.

Furthermore, in line with Action #45, Zimbabwe remains committed to transparency and accountability by providing regular updates through Article 7 transparency reports, stakeholder consultations, and information-sharing with partners. These activities help build trust, improve coordination and support evidence-based planning and resource mobilisation.

In 2025, Zimbabwe hosted benchmarking visits from the mine action authorities of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Ethiopia. These visits provided a vital platform for exchanging best practices and lessons learned from Zimbabwe's mine action programme, significantly enhancing regional collaboration and capacity building. These benchmarking visits promoted mutual learning and underscored Zimbabwe's commitment to transparent, effective and sustainable mine action in alignment with its strategic goals and international obligations (SRAAP Action #45). Additionally, Zimbabwe regularly hosted quarterly meetings with all stakeholders, strengthening national coordination on progress, challenges and support for implementing the state party obligations under the convention.

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

Zimbabwe currently has four active operators: the NMCU, HALO Trust, NPA and MAG. The country employs three demining approaches: manual, mechanical, and Mine Detection Dog (MDD) clearances. Further details can be found in the Revised Work Plan in **Annex A**.

State [Party]: ZIMBABWE Reporting for time period from 01 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2025  
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