

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting Formats for Article 7**

STATE [PARTY]:

**ZIMBABWE**

POINT OF CONTACT:

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(Name, organization, telephone, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

**Form A      National implementation measures**

Article 7.1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]:   **Zimbabwe**   reporting for time period from   **1 January 2014**   to   **31 December 2014**  

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<b>The Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act Chapter 11:19 incorporate the provision of the Convention into Zimbabwe's domestic law. National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe established in 2000 and is chaired by Deputy Secretary Police, Public Relations and International Affairs, Ministry of Defence and comprises representatives from various Ministries and Interested groups. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre was also established and is headed by Director ( Col. MB Ncube)</b>	

**Form B      Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7. 1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]:   **Zimbabwe**   reporting for time period from   **1 January 2014**   to   **31 December 2014**  

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>HE/AP/PMD6</b>	340	N/A	RESERVED FOR TRAINING
HE/R2M2	110	N/A	RESERVED FOR TRAINING
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450</b>		

**Form C      Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]:   **Zimbabwe**   reporting for time period from   **1 January 2014**   to   **31 December 2014**  

**This should be a snap shot of where we are at following the reporting period (i.e. 1 January 2015),**

Mined area Location	Number of Areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Number of Areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Musengezi to Rwenya	187	28 025 706	Nil	Nil	28 025 706	1976-1979	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	04	13 600 000	Nil	Nil	13 600 000	1976-1979	
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	01	15 000 000	Nil	Nil	15 000 000	1976-1979	
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	05	5 000 000	Nil	Nil	5 000 000	1976-1979	
Burma Valley	01	806 000	Nil	Nil	806 000	1976-1979	
Rushinga	01	2 500	Nil	Nil	2 500	1976-1979	
Lusulu	01	56 000	Nil	Nil	56 000	1976-1979	
Mukumbura	01	125 962	Nil	Nil	125 962	1976-1979	
Mukumbura Encirclement	01	7 500			7 500	1976-1979	
<b>Total</b>		<b>62 632 668</b>			<b>62 443 206</b>		

**Form D      APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]:   Zimbabwe   reporting for time period from   1 January 2014   to   31 December 2014  

1a. **Compulsory:** Retained for development of and training in (*Article 3, para.1*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>Zimbabwe Defence Forces</b>	<b>HE/PMD6</b>	<b>340</b>	N/A	<b>See form B</b>
	<b>HE/R2M2</b>	<b>110</b>	N/A	<b>See Form B</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>450</b>		

**Form D (continued)**

2. **Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (*Article 3, para.1*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>N/A</b>				
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----			

3. ***Compulsory:*** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (*Article 3, para.2*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>NIL</b>	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	-----			

**Form E      Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
                    e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]:   **Zimbabwe**   reporting for time period from   **1 January 2014**   to   **31 December 2014**  

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
<b>Decommissioning</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Rhodesia, before Zimbabwe became independent had the capacity to manufacture claymore mines. The processing plant was decommissioned before independence in 1980. Zimbabwe never had any capability to produce any type of anti-personnel or any other mine.</b>

**Form F      Status of programs for destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5,  
including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the  
applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]:   Zimbabwe   reporting for time period from   1 January 2014   to   31 December 2014  

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: Inkomo range 40km outside Harare: the destruction was a one time exercise that was conducted in 2000 as indicated in our January 2004 to December 2004 article 7 Report.	
Electrical initiation of charges placed on the AP mines	Methods
Stockpiles of 4,092 Anti-Personnel mines were destroyed on the range far away from people and buildings.	Applicable safety standards
Because of the small quantities involved, charges initiated were not toxic and the smoke, and dust from the destroyed stockpiles cleared quickly.	Applicable environmental standards

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (*Article 5*)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
<b>Destruction using charges initiated using safety fuse and exploders of all discovered mines.</b>	Methods
Safe distances from people and deminers, 162,000 mines were destroyed during this demining operation.	Applicable safety standards
N/A	Applicable environmental standards





**Form G      APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]:   Zimbabwe   reporting for time period from   01 January 2014   to   31 December 2014  

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	Nil		
TOTAL			

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (*Article 5*)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
TOTAL		

Mined area location	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Rwenya	3 636			
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	3 295	Nil		
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	Nil	Nil		
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	108	Nil		
Burma Valley	73	Nil	01	
Rushinga	Nil	Nil		
Lusulu	Nil	Nil		
Mukumbura Encirclement	98	Nil		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7210</b>			

**Form G** (continued)

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (*Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan*)\*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	Nil		
TOTAL			

\* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

**Form H      Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]:   **Zimbabwe**   reporting for time period from   **01 January 2014**   to   **31 December 2014**  

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
<b>N/A</b>							

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
<b>N/A</b>							

**Form I       Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1       "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

State [Party]:   Zimbabwe   reporting for time period from   01 January 2014   to   31 December 2014  

[Narrative:]

The cordon Sanitaire Minefield was originally fenced with a 1.83m game fence reinforced to 1m with pig wire along the bottom. Where a ploughshare field was laid behind the cordon sanitaire the same fence was erected. In most sections of the minefield, the fence has virtually disappeared with the exception of some pickets which still demarcate the boundaries. Beacon signs were later erected with mine warning signs.

During non technical survey carried out in most areas , more danger warning signs were erected by HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid.

In areas where breaches have been done, some areas have been boxed using cattle fence to prevent people and animals straying into the minefield. Mine marking signs (danger warning signs) inscribed mine warning messages have been posted and in some areas triangular beacons have been erected to warn persons of danger.

ZIMAC Mine Risk Education teams in year 2014, carried out Mine Risk Education in areas of Rushinga general area, on provincial agricultural shows and at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair. The campaigns were limited due to lack of funding. Halo Trust and NPA conducted community liaison and MRE within areas of responsibilities.

**Form J      Other relevant matters**

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]:   **Zimbabwe**   reporting for time period from   **01 January 2014**   To   **31 December 2014**  

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

Annex I – List of remaining mined areas

**Zimbabwe should provide a similar table for all remaining mined areas.**

Record Number	Province	District	SP Long	SP Lat	EP Long	EP Lat	Areas know to contain anti-personnel mines		Areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines		Estimated date of completion (year-end)
							Number of areas	Amount of Area (square meters)	Number of areas	Amount of Area (square meters)	
01	Mashonaland Central	Centenary	31.408066	-16.150959	31.435835	-16.42862	08	28 381	Nil	Nil	2018
02	Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin	31.48206	-16.172107	31.990517	-16.42862	63	5 467 329	Nil	Nil	2017
03	Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	32.057713	-16.44354	32.747787	-16.71077	62	9 498 330	Nil	Nil	2025
04	Mashonaland East	Mudzi	32.747787	-16.71077	32.983836	-17.25243	44	12 852 774	Nil	Nil	2024
05	Manicaland	Nyanga	32.984552	-17.254517	32.99003	-17.27628	01	178 982	Nil		2025
06	Manicaland	Mutasa	32. 697435	18.932064	32.863712	-18.788149	03	3 700 000			2019
07	Manicaland	Mutare Rural	32.756725	-19.031007	32.724357	-19.025701	02	300 000			2021
08	Manicaland	Mutare Urban	32.724357	-19.025701	32.697435	-18.937064	01	1 000 000			2021
09	Manicaland	Chimanimani and Chipinge	32.858005	-20.143896	32.582407	-20.560077	01	15 000 000			2020
10	Masvingo	Chiredzi	31.317267	-22.40532	31.674186	-22.066247	02	13 600 000			2020
11	Matabeleland North	Lupane					01	56 000			2021
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>62 443 206</b>			

State *ZIMBABWE* Reporting for time period from *JANUARY 2014* to *DECEMBER 2014*  
[Party]:

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Suggested outline for reporting on Victim Assistance (Article 6, section 3)

### Section 1

Care – includes programmes, training, equipment, and transport for emergency medical care, continuous hospital care, amputation surgery, post surgery medical care related to amputation or treatment of other landmine-related trauma.

Activity, funding and/or in-kind contributions:	Implementing organisation or agency:*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Zimbabwe is currently collecting information nation-wide in order to establish a database.</b></li><li>• <b>The programme is being hampered by lack of funding.</b></li><li>• <b>Victims be they deminers or any other casualties are rehabilitated at National Rehabilitation centres. Very few of these have access to national rehabilitation centres while most live in the far remote rural areas after amputation surgery. ,</b></li><li>• <b>The rehabilitation centres are however not for landmine victims only.</b></li></ul>	<p>Dorothy Duncan Centre for the blind. Ruwa Rehabilitation Centre. Danhiko Rehabilitation Centre. Tsanga Lodge Rehabilitation Centre.</p>

Please list the name of the implementing organisation or agency, national or international, whether it be an NGO, IO Government agency, or service provider.



## Section 2

**Rehabilitation** – includes programmes, training, equipment, and transport for physical rehabilitation such as physiotherapy, prosthetics and other assistive devices, and training/education of personnel in these fields. May also include psychological interviews as attached to the medical systems.

Activity, funding and/or in-kind contributions	Implementing organisation or agency*
NIL	

## Section 3

**Social reintegration** – includes psychological support to landmine survivors and/or their families, support to associations of people with disabilities, peer groups, peer counselling, support to sports programs for disabled participants and the training of relevant personnel such as social workers, therapists, and peer counsellors to provide these services. Also includes development of appropriate policy and practices.

Activity, funding and/or in-kind contributions	Implementing organisation or agency*
NIL	

## Section 4

**Economic reintegration** – includes skill and vocational training programs, income generation and small business programs.

Activity, funding and/or in-kind contributions	Implementing organisation or agency*
NIL	

## Section 5

**Other** – such as data collection.

### LANDMINE VICTIMS IN ZIMBABWE-2014

Ser	Location	Gender	Date of Incident	Age	Killed/Injured	Civilian/Military/Deminer
1	Mukumbura	M	01/01/14	Not known	Injured	Civilian
2	Mukumbura	M	05/04/14	79	Injured	Civilian
3	Mukumbura	Boy	03/03/14	Not known	Injured	Civilian
4	Mukumbura	M	07/07/14	30	Injured	Deminer( Civilian Demining Organisation)
5	Mukumbura	M	08/04/14	30	Injured	Deminer( Civilian Demining Organisation)
6	Mukumbura	M	04/12/14	30	Injured	Deminer( Civilian Demining Organisation)

#### NOTE

\*\*Several cases are not reported because of the remoteness of the areas where incidents occur

See Attached Work Plan and Zimbabwe Minefield Map

## **ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION WORKPLAN FOR 2015 TO 2017**

### **BACKGROUND**

Zimbabwe's borders with Mozambique remain contaminated with Anti-Personnel mines long after the liberation war which brought independence in 1980. These mines greatly affect communities in the mine affected areas in many ways including the threat to life and limb, loss of livestock, restricted access to water, denial of access to agricultural land and free movement. Zimbabwe became a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty when the Treaty came into force in 1999. Zimbabwe's initial 10 year deadline for fulfilling its mine clearance obligations under the *Convention for the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* expired in March 2009. Zimbabwe has been granted three extension periods and at the Third Review Conference in Maputo, the country was granted a 4<sup>th</sup> extension period which expires in January 2018. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds as well as other factors, Zimbabwe has not been able to accomplish some of the milestones and commitments to meet her Article 5 obligations. This update seeks to amplify the Action Plan on the projected mine action activities envisaged to be undertaken during the current extension period 2015 to December 2017.

Over the course of the previous extension period from January 2013 to January 2015, the major achievements have been the increased annual clearance rate from an average of 802 173 square metres in 2013 to 1 150 000 square metres in 2014. This was due to the coming on board of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through provision of demining equipment, training assistance and information management equipment to ZIMAC. HALO Trust and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) commenced Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) programmes in Zimbabwe in 2013 to undertake minefield surveys and subsequent demining operations. Both organisations have so far conducted Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) and at the same time clearance operations. HALO Trust completed the NTS in February 2015 while NPA has submitted an estimation of the level of contamination on the two minefields allocated to them. From the results of the surveys, significant areas previously suspected to contain mines will be cancelled. The progress achieved during the extension period is as summarised below:

**Table 1: NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE DURING EXTENSION PERIOD FROM 2013 TO 2014.**

Ser	Location/Mined Area	Organisation	Initial Total Mined Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Total Area Which was Projected to be Addressed during Extension Period 2013-14 (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Total Area Addressed During extension period 2013-2014 (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Total mines Recovered and Destroyed During 2013-14	Area Remaining to be Addressed as at 31 December 2014 (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust	141.68	7.0	6.3	3 636	135.5	12 sections NTS completed in 2015
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	NMC Sqn	14.13	7.0	3.75	9 092	10.38	Three (3) troops (120 deminers)
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	25.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.6	NTS completed in 2014
4	Sheba Forest to Leaon Hill	NPA	20	1.2	0.6	108	19.4	Five (5) teams (31 deminers in 2015) NTS completed in 2014
5	Burma Valley	NPA	1.32	1.32	1.3	118	0.1	Completed in 2015
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust	2.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.8	NTS completed in 2014
7	Lusulu	NMC Sqn	2.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.9	
8	Mukumbura	NMC Troop	0.55	Nil	Nil	78	0.55	NTS completed in 2014
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>208.88</b>				<b>197.23</b>	

**NOTE:** The total contaminated areas highlighted above do not contain revised figures from the NTS which are provided for below.

## **ZIMBABWE OPERATIONAL PLAN 2015 to 2017**

### **MUSENGEZI TO RWENYA MINEFIELD**

Results of Survey. HALO Trust conducted NTS of the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield from August 2013 to February 2015. Originally, the minefield was estimated to be 335km long composed of ploughshare field with a depth of 400m and a cordon sanitaire with a depth of 25m. From the survey, it is now estimated that the minefield is 28 square kilometres (28km<sup>2</sup>) along a frontage of 426km which translates to an 80% reduction from the previously estimate of 145 square kilometres (145km<sup>2</sup>). The total area which has been cancelled through the NTS is 117 square kilometres (117km<sup>2</sup>). **Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is 28,025,706 square meters.**

Current Capacity. HALO Trust currently has a capacity of 12 demining sections with a total of 81 deminers. The current average monthly clearance rate is 2 100 square metres (m<sup>2</sup>) per section and an approximate annual clearance of 302 400 square metres (m<sup>2</sup>).

### **Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.**

Training: Training will be conducted for new deminers and refresher training for old deminers as and when required.

Deployment: Demining is seasonal due to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season, however, the area where HALO Trust is operating does not receive too much rainfall hence they operate throughout the year with monthly breaks.

Annual Projections: HALO Trust is projected to address 294,000square metres(m<sup>2</sup>) in 2015, 428,400square metres in 2016 and 504,000square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. In order to achieve the projected clearance rates, huge amount are required to support HALO Trust demining operations as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Running Cost	\$ 2,413,180	\$3,762,492	\$4,550,568
Equipment	\$ 120,000	\$ 321,000	\$ 198,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,533,180</b>	<b>\$4,083,492</b>	<b>\$4,748,568</b>

**Donors:** HALO Trust had three Donors for the period under review namely:

- a. Irish Aid Department of Foreign Affairs (An Roinn Gnothai Eachtracha)
- b. The Julia Burke Foundation
- c. The Japans Government and
- d. The United States Department of State- Weapons Removal and Abatement

**Future Plans.** HALO Trust intends to increase its capacity through additional demining sections with a capacity of 12 sections in 2015, increased to 17 sections in 2016 and 20 sections in 2017 and also introduce mechanical mine clearance equipment in areas difficult for manual clearance.

## **SHEBA FOREST TO LEACON HILL MINEFIELD**

**Results of Survey.** NPA conducted NTS of the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield from December 2013 to December 2014. Originally, the minefield was estimated to be 50km long with a width of 400m (20 000 000 square metres). From the survey, it is now estimated that the minefield is 50 km long with an average width of 100m. The total area which has been cancelled through the NTS is 16 500 000 square metres. **Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is 5,000,000 square metres.**

Current Capacity. NPA commenced clearance of this minefield in June 2014 and currently they have a capacity of five (5) demining teams with a total of 31 deminers. The current average monthly clearance rate is 22 440 square metres(Approximate annual clearance of 160 000 square metres).

### **Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.**

Training: Training will be conducted for new deminers as and when recruited and refresher training for old deminers as and when required.

Deployment: Demining is seasonal due to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season, however, NPA work throughout the year and break for annual leave during the course of the year.

Annual Projections: NPA is expected to clear 160,000 square metres in 2015, 165 000 square metres in 2016 and 170 000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. In order to achieve the projected clearance rates, NPA require funding to support of demining operations broken down as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Running Cost	\$ 1,420,000	\$1,420,000	\$1,420,000
Equipment			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,420,000</b>	<b>\$1,420,000</b>	<b>\$1,420,000</b>

Future Plans. NPA intends to improve on methodologies and use of advanced alternative technology to increase the rate of clearance.

## **BURMA VALLEY MINEFIELD**

Results of Survey. NPA conducted NTS, Technical survey and subsequent clearance of the Burma Valley minefield which was previously estimated to be 3.3km length with a depth of 400m (1.32km<sup>2</sup>). From the survey, the suspected contaminated area increased to 4.2km length with a depth of 75m (3.15km<sup>2</sup>). Clearance of this minefield has since been completed and ZIMAC has also completed QC now awaits land release scheduled for May 2015.

## **RUSITU TO MUZITE MISSION MINEFIELD**

Results of Survey. NPA conducted NTS of the Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield from December 2013 to December 2014. Originally, the minefield was estimated to be 75km long with a width of 400m (30 000 000 square metres). From the survey, it is now estimated that the minefield is 75km long with an average width of 200m. The survey results, have reduced the suspected contamination by 18 750 000 square metres. **Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is 15,000,000 square meters.**

Current Capacity. NPA was mandated to clear this minefield but is still to work on it. It is projected that this minefield will be worked upon after completion of the current NPA open tasks on the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield or they will detached two sections to work on this minefield concurrently with the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield once QC is done on the Burma Valley minefield.

### **Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.**

Annual Projections: NPA is expected to clear 30,000 square metres in 2015, 55 000 square metres in 2016 and 65 000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. The resources required are included under the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield.

**Donors:** NPA had three donors for the period under review namely:

- a. The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- b. The United States Department of State- Weapons Removal and Abatement



c. The United State Department of Defence.

Future Plans. Once QC is conducted at Burma Valley minefield, NPA intends to move a few sections to this minefield.

### **SANGO BORDER POST TO CROOKS CORNER MINEFIELD**

Results of Survey. NMC Sqn completed NTS in 2006 and the results of the survey have been in use since then and there has been no change from the Technical Survey and the actual clearance. No additional data has been discovered from technical surveys and during the ongoing clearance. The current contamination of the double stretch minefield is now 32 km by 400m for the ploughshare field (12 800 000 square metres) and 32 km by 25m for the cordon sanitaire (800 000 square metres). **Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is 13,600,000 square meters.**

Current Capacity. NMC Sqn has a compliment of three (3) troops (120 deminers). The monthly clearance rate is 18 750 square metres per month (150 000 square metres Annual clearance i.e 8 months).

### **Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.**

Training: Deminer training for new deminers and refresher training for old deminers is done annually in March. Demining season is from April to November after which deminers go for the annual shutdown from December to March of the following year.

Annual Projections: NMC Sqn is expected to clear 250,000 square metres in 2015, 450 000 square metres in 2016 and 600 000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. The Sqn continues to receive demining equipment required to replace old and/or broken down equipment. The detailed budget is as follows;

Equipment: The Government Annual Budget (fiscus) provides US\$ 800 000 for both equipment and other operational costs. The ICRC has also come in handy in terms of equipment provisioning.

Rations: Supplied through normal military channels.

Salaries and allowances: Covered through the Government Annual Budget (fiscus).

**Donors**: The operations of the NMC Sqn are wholly funded by the Government of Zimbabwe, however, from 2012 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) partnered the Government through the provision of:

- a. Mine Detection equipment and protective clothing and equipment for deminers.
- b. Camping and IMSMA equipment.
- c, Train the Trainer, Quality Assurance and Quality Control, Mine Risk Education (MRE) and EOD Level 1 and 2 courses.

Future Plans. To form an additional demining Sqn beginning March 2016. Resources are being mobilised to equip and logistical support this second demining Sqn.

**MUKUMBURA MINEFIELD.** HALO Trust conducted non technical survey of the minefield encircling Mukumbura Township and an NMC Troop was detached from the main Sqn and is currently working on this minefield with only 300 m by 25m remaining. This encirclement is envisaged to be completed by June 2015 and the NMC Troop rejoins the main Sqn at Sango Border Post. Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is **7,500** square meters.

**RUSHINGA.** The HALO Trust survey revealed that the extent of contamination of a separate minefield is estimated at 2500 metres length with a depth of 100 metres. The minefield will be cleared by HALO Trust concurrently with the main minefield Musengezi to Rwenya river when they reach that point. **Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is 250,000 square meters.**

**LUSULU.** The Lusulu minefield was partly cleared in 2012 with an area of 2 368 square metres released for expansion of the Lusulu business centre. **Therefore the remaining area to be addressed is 560,000 square meters.**

**The cumulative remaining mined land in Zimbabwe is 62 443 206 as tabulated on table 2 below**

**Table 2: CURRENT CONTAMINATION**

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire (m)	Width of Cordon Sanitaire (m)	Length of Ploughshare/ Reinforced Ploughshare (m)	Width of Ploughshare/Reinforced ploughshare (m)	Area of cordon sanitaire (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area of ploughshares/Reinforced ploughshare (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Area assumed (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	210 819	35	151 065/ 46 393	102/ 97	7 348 532	15 366 018/ 4 506 482	28 025 706
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	32 000	25	32 000	400	800 000	12 800 000	13 600 000
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	0		75000	200	0	15 000 000	15 000 000
4	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	0		50 000	100	0	5 000,000	5000,000
5	Rushinga			2500	100		250 000	250 000
6	Lusulu			7000	80		560 000	560 000
7	Mukumbura	4,510	28	0		126,280		126,280
8	Mukumbura Encirclement	300	25			7 500		7 500
	Total length & area	<b>247 629</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>368 058</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>8 282312</b>	<b>49 038 500</b>	<b>62 443 206</b>

**NOTE:** Figures based on NTS reports 2015.

**Table 3: CLEARANCE TIMELINE**

Ser	Location	Organisation	Projected Area to be Addressed			Total Area	Remarks
			Area addressed (m²)				
			2015	2016	2017		
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust	474,000	828,400	904,000	2,206,400	TS to include task on phony minefield  It is estimated that approximately 40% of this area could be reduced by technical survey.
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	NMC Sqn	250,000	450,000	600,000	1,300,000	TS will not significantly reduce contaminated areas. Demining will be conducted on the primary minefield which will be completely cleared by 2017.
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	150,000	355,000	315,000	820,000	It is estimated that over 60% of this area could be reduced through technical survey
4	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	360,000	330,000	315,000	1,320,000	It is estimated that approximately 50% could be reduced through technical survey
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust					No clearance during the extension period
7	Lusulu	NMC Sqn					No clearance during the extension period
8	Mukumbura Encirclement	NMC Troop	7500			7 500	To be completed in 2015
	TOTAL		1,241,500	1,963,400	2,134,000	5,338,900	

**Note: Phoney minefield is a piece of land marked but with no mines laid.**

**TABLE 4: PROJECTED BUDGET FOR THE EXTENSION PERIOD 2015-2017**

Ser	Organisation	Projected Annual Budget			Total Projected Budget	Remarks
		2015	2016	2017		
1	ZIMAC	30,000	35,000	40,000	105,000	For Quality Control and Information Management.
2	NMC Sqn	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	2,700,000	Funded from the Annual Budget (fiscus) by the Government of Zimbabwe. The budget does not include employment costs.
3	HALO Trust	2,533,180	4,083,492	4,748,568	11,365,240	
4	NPA	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	4,260,000	

**ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE EXTENSION PERIOD**

- Resource mobilization. Resource mobilisation has and continues to be an ongoing effort for Zimbabwe. With neighbouring Mozambique winding up her Article 5 Obligations, there is a likelihood that some demining organisations currently in that country might show interest in Zimbabwe. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue funding demining operations by NMC Sqn. Funding support from the international community is expected to increase through international partners, the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and already there has been promises for increments on funding for the two organisations from one of their traditional donors.

Zimbabwe will also continue, as it has done in the past, to solicit support from the international community and also invite at least two more international demining organisations over and above the current two partnering the Government.

- Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment. ZIMAC will be relocated out of the cantonment area once Government avails funds for purchasing or renting accommodation. Funds required for this are being sourced by the Ministry of Defence and the Government is committed to the relocation of ZIMAC offices.
- Development and Implementation of National Strategic Plan. In the lead up to the submission of the extension request containing the national clearance plan, Zimbabwe now has a more clearer picture of the remaining contaminated land through surveys by HALO Trust and NPA. Zimbabwe is in the process of developing its National Strategic Plan to be finalised once NPA submits the final survey report of the two minefields.

Compiled by: Col MB NCUBE: Director ZIMAC

30 April 2015