

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

COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. National implementation measures

See the report submitted in 2004 for the information that has been provided by Zimbabwe on measures that have been taken in the past. No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the convention except for the National Strategic Planning Meeting which was held during the year under review. The National Mine Action Strategy is expected to be finalised in the course of the year 2017.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

As a requirement of Article 4 and previously reported, Zimbabwe ensured the complete destruction of all its stockpiled anti-personnel mines by destroying 4 092 APs in 2000 and no more were discovered up to date.

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

As reported in Article 7 of 2004 the Republic of Zimbabwe authorized Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering ZSME to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training of its deminers

TYPE	QUANTITY	LOT# [If any]	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
HE/AP/PMD6	340	N/A	Reserved for Training
HE/R2M2	110	N/A	Reserved for Training
TOTAL	450		

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

- a. As at 01 January 2016, the Republic of Zimbabwe was left with five (5) distinct minefields and for the purpose of easy clearance, identification and reporting, these minefields were divided into 245 sectors or tasks totalling to 70 981 660m² known to contain anti-personnel mines.

The table below provide information on Zimbabwe known and suspected mined areas and accomplishments within the period of reporting.

Mined area location	Number of Sectors / tasks known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as at Jan 2016	Total area known or suspected to contain anti- personnel mines as at Jan 2016	Amount of area <u>cleared</u> during the year 2016 (square metres)	Amount of area <u>reduced</u> during the year 2016 (square metres)	Amount of area <u>cancelled</u> during the year 2016 (square metres)	Total area addressed during the year 2016 (square metres)	Number of areas remaining to be addressed (i.e., <u>at the end of the year 2016</u>)	Total area remaining to be addressed (i.e., <u>at the end of the year 2016</u>)
Musengezi to Rwenya	182	27 871 733m ²	1, 027,704	1, 127,597	0	2, 155,301	151	25 716 432m ²
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	02	26, 281,122	131,995	1, 675,391	Nil	1, 807,386	02	24, 473,736
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	35	8, 702,023	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	8, 702,023
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	25	8 070 782m ²	511,616	376,068	Nil	887,684	23	7 183 098m ²
Lusulu	01	56 000	Nil				01	56,000
Total	245	70 981 660m²				4 850 371m²	212	66 131 289m²

A detailed updated map of the location of mined areas and progress made up to the end of this reporting period is at Annex A to this report.

In the past reports Rusitu to Muzite Minefield was reported as 15 000 000m². In October 2016, Norwegian People Aid (NPA) conducted a resurvey of the Rusite to Muzite Minefield. The resurvey which merged none technical and technical survey reduced the initial contaminated area with 6 297 977m² to 8 702 023m². This minefield was further divided into 35 sectors and an estimate of 6 470 APs mines are expected to be removed from the minefield. From the data gathered, a total of 44 639 direct beneficiaries have been

identified including 8 196 girls, 13 199 women, 8 291 boys and 14 953 men. These people will use the cleared land for productive and sustainable activities. Again a total of 294 061 indirect beneficiaries including 40 784 girls, 94 445 women, 43 537 boys, 115 295 men were identified and these will benefit from the production by the direct beneficiaries. Clearance of the Rusite to Muzite minefield is scheduled to start September 2017.

During the period under review Zimbabwe recovered and destroyed 23 379 mines as shown on the table below and released a total area of **4 850 371m²** within the known mined areas along the country borders with Mozambique as shown on table above. The land is now safe for human and economic development and is waiting to be handed over to local communities for use.

b. Summary on number and type of mines destroyed as of period 1 January to 31 December 2016:

Mined area location	Devices located and destroyed			Supplementary information
	AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	
Musengezi to Rwenya	16 699		02	
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	270	Nil		
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	Nil	Nil		
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	6410	04		
Lusulu	Nil	Nil		
Totals	23 379	04	02	

c. Zimbabwe is committing US\$ 500,000 per year since 2010 to fund the National Mine Clearance Unit operations and to cover the costs of the Zimbabwean Mine Action Centre. As capacity building and manpower development ZIMAC in collaboration with ICRC trained ZIMAC and NMC staff on Operation Coordination and Quality Management Course in May 2016. In order to meet the ambitious 2025 World free of mines deadline, Zimbabwe requires approximately US\$ 0.5 million each year from 2017 to 2024 to cover the costs of clearance.

d. The current work plan for 2017 to 2018 is on Annex B to this report

e. *APMs destroyed after entry into force:*

In addition to the reported status of destruction of stock piled mines on previous reports, as from the time Zimbabwe became a State Party to the APMBC in 1999, the country removed and destroyed mines from minefields within its jurisdiction as indicated below;

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	
Destruction using charges initiated using safety fuse and exploders of all discovered mines.	Methods
Safe distances from people and deminers were observed, a total of 56 391 AP mines, 05 ant-tank mines, 16 UXOs were destroyed during this demining operation.	Applicable safety standards
N/A	Applicable environmental standards
HALO Trust recovered and destroyed 27 362 AP mines, 02 anti-tank mines and 16 UXOs during demining operation on the Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield.	
-National Mine Clearance Squadron recovered and destroyed 21 289 AP mines during demining operation on the Sango Border	
Norwegian People's Aid recovered and destroyed 7 408 AP mines and 4 anti-tank(AT) mines at Leacon hill to Sheba Forests Minefield and 118 AP mines and 01 AT mine on Burma Valley minefield.	
Mukumbura Encirclement recovered and destroyed 214 AP mines.	

f. All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both respective area languages and English were displayed. Replacement of warning signs and their maintenance is done on regular basis. The danger of people entering into minefields doing risk taking activities is reduced from massive mine risk-reduction education done by Zimbabwe Army Engineers and all Demining Organisations in their areas of responsibility. Efforts are being made to

tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality).

g. Mine Risk Education is working to a great extend in reducing the number of landmine victims as seen from comparing reported previous years victims' data and the 2016 victims' data below:

Musengezi to Rwenya Mine Victims

Task ID	Accident Date	Year	Injuries	M/W/B/G	Activity
Rushinga	26/11/2016	2016	Unknown	Man	Heading Cattle
Nyamapanda	28/10/2016	2016	Lost a hand	Boy	Tampering
Nyamapanda	Feb-16	2016	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
	03/11/2015	2015	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
	02/11/2015	2015	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
	02/11/2015	2015	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
	01/11/2025	2015	Killed	Man	Tampering
	27/09/2015	2015	Lost an arm	Boy	Tampering
17	01/03/2014	2014	Above knee amputation	Man	Herding cattle
96	01/01/2014	2014	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
96	01/01/2014	2014	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
96	01/01/2014	2014	Fragmentation injuries	Boy	Tampering
96	01/01/2014	2014	Killed	Man	Tampering
96	01/01/2014	2014	Killed	Man	Tampering
7	01/01/2013	2013	Fragmentation injuries	Man	Tampering
15	01/01/2013	2013	Loss of fingers	Man	Tampering
54	01/01/2013	2013	Fragmentation injuries	Man	Tampering
54	01/01/2013	2013	Fragmentation injuries	Man	Tampering
72	01/08/2013	2013	Killed	Man	Tampering
107	01/12/2013	2013	Killed	Man	Tampering

111	01/06/2013	2013	Loss of both eyes	Woman	Foraging
171	01/07/2013	2013	Below knee amputation	Woman	Herding cattle
194	01/10/2013	2013	Below knee amputation	Boy	Herding cattle
200	01/12/2013	2013	Below knee amputation	Man	Hunting

5. Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed.

Zimbabwe never produced any mines. The country only has mines retained for training as previously reported and presently highlighted on paragraph 3 above.

6. Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

This matter is not applicable as Zimbabwe never produced anti-personnel mines.

7. Victim assistance

a. Data on Landmine Victims

Zimbabwe has a considerable number of mine victims scattered around mine invested areas. However, the country is in the process of capturing data and statistics specifically for those affected by landmines through the assistance of her Demining Partners. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies captures data of all the people living with disabilities (without discrimination) be it landmine cause or any other cause. This also is the case on the provision of basic needs including medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic and social inclusion where all those with disabilities are treated alike.

The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for the social welfare of all people living with disabilities, mine victims inclusive. However, limitations in funding inhibits full implementation of rehabilitating mine victims. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre always try and assist identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the Social Welfare database. Plans are in place for establishment of a mine victims database through coordination with these other Ministries. As reported in the last Article 7 report, HALO Trust assisted mine victims with prosthetic limbs. They have also identified other victims and are making plans to assist them.

b. Medical Care

It is known that individuals who suffer traumatic lower limb injuries from causes such as anti-personnel mines or other remnants of war, gun violence, motor vehicle accidents receive medical treatment from their local district medical hospitals or clinics. When individuals do not get the health care services that they need in their districts, long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centres is normally required.

c. Physical rehabilitation

There are no rehabilitation centres, specialist doctors, prosthetics and physical therapists in some areas of Zimbabwe. Many individuals who come from rural areas, including landmine victims either cannot afford to travel to access these special services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income. Poverty is widespread in rural areas, which the Government is trying to reduce by various developmental programmes like Indeginisation, Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation(ZIMASSET).

d. Coordination

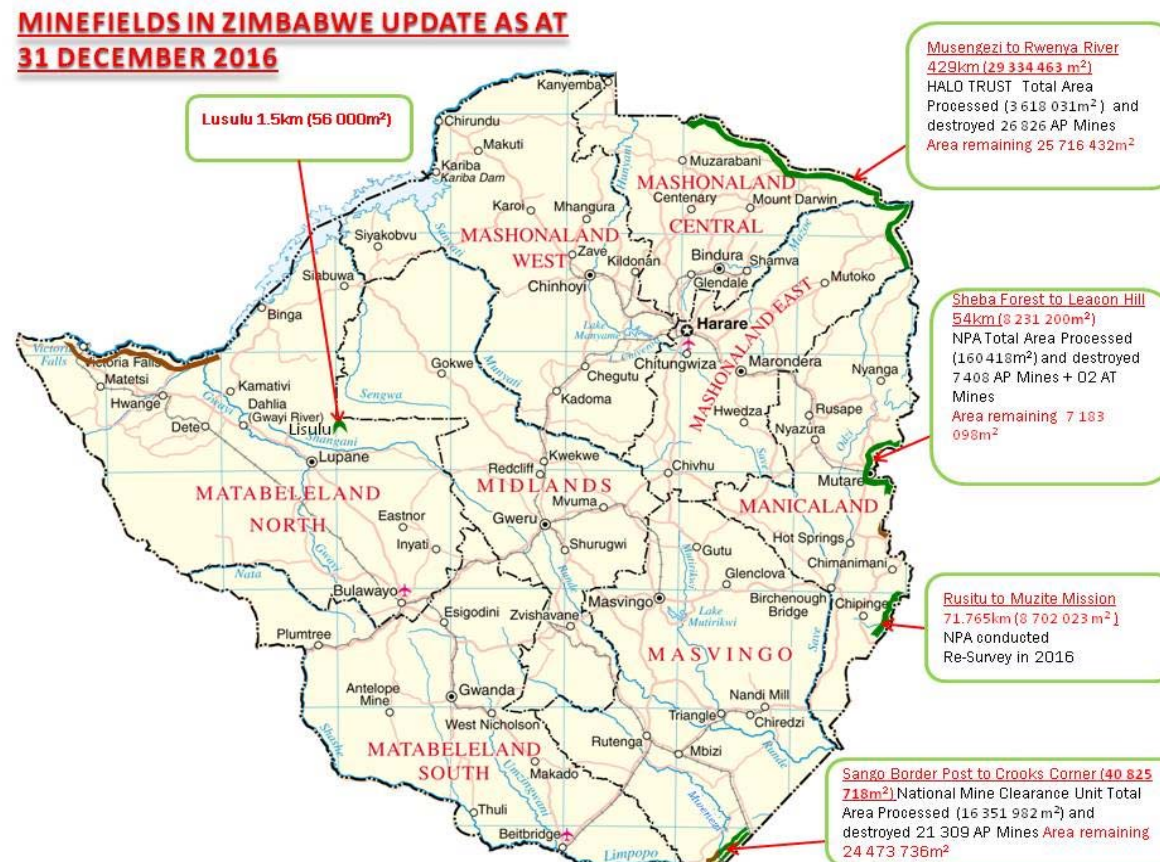
The National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NMAAAZ) and Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) normally represented Zimbabwe in all Convention-related discussions. However, up to date interaction between the ZIMAC and other relevant State entities, like the Ministry of Health has been limited. Fortunately, NMAAAZ will put efforts to invite all relevant Ministries in Mine action to come for discussion on the scheduled GICHD-Zimbabwe National Mine Action Strategic Plan Validation Workshop in early May 2017. This will increase coordination and supporting of the five pillars of Mine Action by relevant ministries.

8. Cooperation and assistance

During the reporting period, Zimbabwe received direct support from the ICRC which is still directly supporting the operations of the NMC Unit and ZIMAC since 2012. On the other hand, Zimbabwe got assistance from international donors through funding for the operations of HALO Trust and NPA in Zimbabwe. These two (2) organisations have been in partnership with the government of Zimbabwe since 2012 as reported on previous Article 7 Reports. Zimbabwe also got assistance from the GICHD which facilitated the training of one officer on IMSMA A1 in November 2016, GICHD also assisted in the drafting of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan. GICHD and ISU Advisors came to Zimbabwe in December 2016 for a week long workshop on the preparatory work for the drafting of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan. They are due back to Zimbabwe in May 2017 for the finalisation of Strategic Plan. The ICRC and NPA facilitated the visit by ZIMAC officers for exchange of ideas and information to the Lebanese Mine Action Centre and Bosnia-Herzegovina respectively.

State [Party]:	ZIMBABWE Reporting for time period from JANUARY 2016 TO DECEMBER 2016
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An updated map of areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as at 31 December 2016



Zimbabwe Mine Action Work plan for 2017 to 2018

Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield

a. Musengezi to Mazowe sector.



As at 31 December 2016 HALO Trust was left with a total of 25 716 432m² uncleared area of the Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield. In case MAG turn up for the Mazowe to Rwenya sector HALO Trust remain with 14 438 732m² from Musengezi to Mazowe minefield sector as at the above period.

Current Capacity. HALO Trust currently has a capacity of 29 demining sections with a total of 240 deminers. With total capacity, HALO has been averaging approximately 130,000m² of clearance per month.

Activities and Milestones for 2017 to 2018

Training: A mechanical demining team will be trained in the first half of 2017. Refresher training in conducted monthly with existing manual deminers. Further training courses will be run if there are opportunities for expansion.

Deployment: Demining is seasonal due to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season; however, in the area where HALO Trust is operating it's possible to identify tasks that can be worked on during the wet season. does not receive too much rainfall hence they operate throughout the year with monthly breaks.

Annual Projections: HALO Trust is projected to address 1 600 000m² in 2017and 1 500 000m² in 2018 and remain with an area of 11 338 732m² of the Musengezi to Mazowe River Minefield sector to be completed by 2025. (The 2017 figure is higher than 2018 as HALO is currently working on tasks with very little contamination and hence higher than normal clearance rates.)

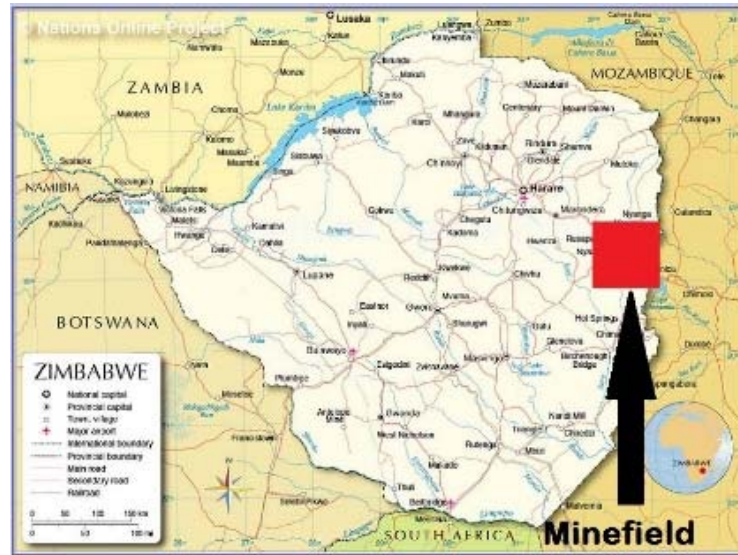
Future Plans. If additional funding can be sourced, it is HALO's intention to increase the number of manual demining sections deployed. The mechanical demining team should be operational by mid-2017 and should improve clearance rates on tasks with very high metal content/ deeply buried mines.

b. Mazowe to Rwenya Minefield sector (MAG)



To be cleared by MAG. The Organization is expected to start work in July, 2017. MAG is expected to complete 350 000m² in 2017 and 900 000m² in 2018 and remain with an area of 10 027 700m² to be addressed by 2025.

SHEBA FOREST TO LEACON HILL MINEFIELD



As at 31 December 2016 NPA remained with an area of 7,183 098m² un-cleared land.

Current Capacity. NPA commenced clearance of this minefield in June 2014 and currently they have a capacity of seven (7) demining teams with a total of 70 deminers. The current average monthly clearance rate is 44,880m². 2016 annual clearance of 511,616m² and annual land release of 887,684 m².

ACTIVITIES AND MILESTONES FOR 2017 TO 2018

Training: Training for deminers, Team Leaders, Supervisors and EOD Level 2 Course conducted concurrently with refresher trainings 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 release 930,000² in 2017 and 762,800² in 2018 and remain with 5,490 298m² to be completed by 2025.

Future Plans. NPA intends to improve on methodologies and use of advanced alternative technology to increase the rate of clearance. Given more funding, they are set to grow even more in the year 2017 with the introduction of the MDD team on the cards.

RUSITU TO MUZITE MISSION MINEFIELD



Results of Survey. NPA conducted a merged non-technical survey (NTS) and technical resurvey(TS) of the Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield in October 2016. Originally the minefield was estimated to be 15,000,000m², from the survey the spans a total of 71,765meters in length and totals of 8,702,023m² containing an estimated 6,470 anti-personnel mines.

Current Capacity. Deployment of three manual demining teams is set for September 2017, with the MDD to join by latest January 2018.

Activities and Milestones for 2017 to 2018.

Annual Projections: NPA is expected to release 570,000m² in 2017 and 737,200m² in 2018.

Resources Required. The resources required will be taken from the current capacity under the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield.

Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner Minefield



Results of Survey. From resurvey and mapping conducted by National Mine Clearance Unit in May 2016 it came out that Crooks corner to Sango Border Minefield has a total area of 40 825 718m². As at 31 December 2016 a total area of 24 473 736m² remained uncleared.

Current Capacity. NMC Unit has a compliment of five (5) troops (150 deminers). The monthly clearance rate is 12 600 square metres (680 400m²/ Annual clearance).

Activities and Milestones for 2017 to 2018.

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 Unit is expected to clear 2 100 000m² in 2017 and 2 100 000m² in 2018 and remain with 13 092 098m² of the ploughshare minefield to be completed by 2025. The Cordon Sanitaire minefield was allocated to APOPO which is expected to start work in June 2017. APOPO is also expected to complete 300 000m² in 2017 and 600 000m² in 2018 and to remain with an area of 6 281 638m² again to be completed by 2025.

Resources Required. The NMC Unit continues to receive demining equipment required to replace old and broken down equipment.

Equipment: The fiscus provides US\$ 500 000 for both equipment and other operational costs.

Rations: Supplied through normal army channels.

Salaries and allowances: Covered through the fiscus.

Future Plans. Resources are being mobilised to equip and logistical support NMC Unit.

LUSULU MINEFIELD



The Lusulu minefield was partly cleared in 2003 with an area of 2 368 square metres released for expansion of the Lusulu business centre. An area of 56 000 square metres remains to be cleared

ZIMAC

Quality Control by ZIMAC team to be conducted on all areas which clearance has been completed by demining organizations. Also land release and handover of ZIMAC Quality checked areas to be done in 2017.

Projected budget for the Period 2017-2018

Ser	Organisation	Projected Annual Budget(million dollars)		Total Projected Budget(million dollars)	Remarks
		2017	2018		
1	NMC Unit	0.5	0.5	1	Funded from the fiscus by the Government of Zimbabwe. The budget does not include employment costs.
2	HALO Trust	4.65	4.65	9.3	
3	NPA	3	3.15	6.15	
4	MAG	0.7	1.0	1.7	
5	APOPO	0.5	2	2.5	

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2017 AND 2018.

- **Resource mobilization.** Resource mobilisation will be an ongoing effort in Zimbabwe with these efforts currently beginning to bear fruit. The Government of Zimbabwe will continue to fund demining operations by NMC Unit. Funding support from the international community is expected to increase through international partners, the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).

Zimbabwe will also continue, as it has done in the past, to solicit support from the international community.

- **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 is in the process of developing its National Strategic Plan to be presented in complement to the clearance plan after completion of resurvey reports from her demining partners.

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

During the extension period there are many factors that may affect the completion of demining activities targets stated in the extension request. The risks likely to be encountered are as follows:

- **Heavy rains.** Zimbabwe generally experience heavy rains during summer from November to March. During this time of the year demining activities may be suspended or conducted on a slow pace which may result in failure to meet stated deadlines of the extension period. Heavy rains may also move or deeply bury mines resulting in missed mines which may also delay the process.
- **Terrain.** Minefields in the Eastern part of the country are located in thick vegetation and mountainous areas which may delay the process.
- **Ploughshear minefields.** All minefields contain ploughshear mines which have already detonated of which fragments are scattered thereby slowing the pace of demining.
- **Financing.** The plans for clearance of the mined areas in Zimbabwe will depend on the continuation of funding from the Government as well as from the international community.
- **Overall economic/ political climate.** The plan assumes that the political and economic climate remains conducive to demining operations.

Lessons Learned. Some of the partner organizations have not worked in Zimbabwe in the past hence clearance rates are estimations only. A full season's clearance is required before accurate figures can be produced.