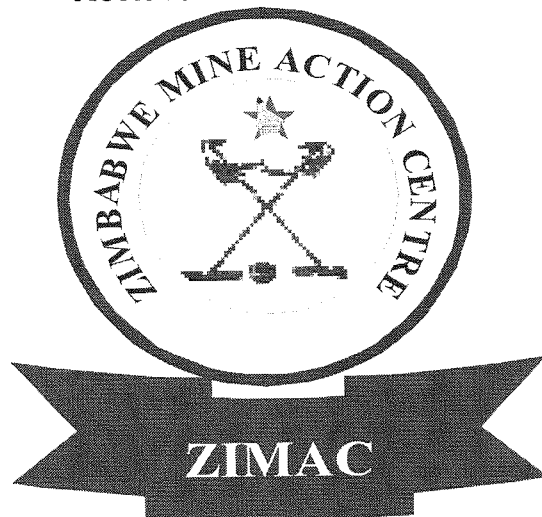


**Request for extension of the deadline for fulfilment of obligations under
Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,
Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

Zimbabwe

Revised 22 October 2012



**Prepared for the National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMA AZ)
Lt Col AA Edwards
Director
Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre
P. Bag 7720
Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe**

**Telefax: (+263-4) 703530
Email: zamacaction@gmail.com**

CONTENT

Executive Summary

- 1. Origins of The Article 5 Implementation Challenge**
- 2. Nature and Extent of the Original Article 5 Challenge, Quantitative Aspects**
- 3. Nature and Extent of the Original Article 5 Challenge, Qualitative Aspects**
- 4. Methods Used to Identify Mined Areas**
- 5. National Demining Structure**
- 6. Nature and Extent of Progress Made, Quantitative Aspects**
- 7. Nature and Extent of Progress Made, Qualitative Aspects**
- 8. Methods and Standards Used to Release Areas**
- 9. Methods and Standards of Controlling and Assuring Quality**
- 10. Exclusion of Civilians from Mined Areas**
- 11. Resources Made Available to Support Progress Made to Date**
- 12. Circumstances That Impeded Compliance for 10 Years**
- 13. Humanitarian, Economic, Social and Environmental Implications**
- 14. The Remaining Article 5 Challenge, Quantitative Aspects**
- 15. The Remaining Article 5 Challenge, Qualitative Aspects**
- 16. Amount of Time Requested**
- 17. Institutional, Human Resources and Material Capacity**
- 18. Detailed Work Plan**

Annex I Location of Minefields in Zimbabwe

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. At independence in 1980, Zimbabwe inherited 6 distinct major mined areas that had been laid by the Rhodesian Army along its borders with Zambia and Mozambique. The original contamination covered a total of 511.05 square kilometres. It is estimated that these areas contained over 2,605,400 anti-personnel mines and that there were and are three different types of minefields as follows:

a. Cordon Sanitaire: The cordon sanitaire barrier generally consists of three rows of sub-surface anti-personnel mines laid in a standard pattern with a width of 25 metres. This type of minefield was laid close to or on the international border.

b. Ploughshare Minefield: The ploughshare minefield consists essentially of three rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation mines mounted on 0.5 to 1 metre high stakes protected by sub-surface anti-personnel mines with a depth of 400 metres.

c. Reinforced Ploughshare Minefield: The reinforced *ploughshare* minefield is essentially 6 rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation mines mounted on 0.5 to 1 metre high stakes protected by sub-surface anti-personnel mines with a depth of 400 metres.

These mined areas have had a severe socio-economic impact on Zimbabwean rural communities. They have severely affected the rural economy as very large numbers of livestock have been and continue to be killed by mines. Mines also continue to injure or in extreme cases kill humans, due to lack of suitable health care facilities in affected remote areas. Zimbabwe has not been able to build or maintain a reliable database of casualties caused by landmines. What is clear, however, is that the population that is most at risk from landmines includes poor rural subsistent farmers, who are often forced through economic necessities to take risks. While the number of casualties reported is relatively low, the real numbers are likely to be much higher. New reports have surfaced in the last months and it is expected that as organizations deploy to the field a more accurate picture of the number of people injured and killed by mines will become available. The greatest impact on the population has proven to be on the Musengezi to Rwenya and the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefields.

2. Unfortunately, perimeter fences that ensured effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas have since been damaged by animals and removed by locals for domestic use. Owing to prohibitive costs and lack of sustainable measures to secure the perimeter fence from theft, no replacement has been placed but danger warning signs have been put in place.

3. In order to respond to the contamination of mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), in 2000 the Government of Zimbabwe established the National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMA AZ) to regulate all mine action

activities in Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) to plan and coordinate mine action activities.

4. Clearance of the minefields started soon after independence, with priority being given to clearing small gaps in order to facilitate infrastructure development, resettlement and economic development. Major clearance started in 1998, with the United States of America providing initial financial, material and training assistance to the Zimbabwe National Army to clear the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield. This support was discontinued after one and half years leaving Zimbabwe to complete the bulk of the clearance of the 286 square kilometre minefield on its own in 2005. Further financial assistance was provided by the European Union between 1999 and 2000 to demine the 145.28 square kilometre Musengezi to Rwenya minefield. This support was withdrawn when only 6.2 square kilometres had been cleared. Since then, there has been no International financial assistance provided to Zimbabwe to clear its mined areas. Zimbabwe has been doing everything possible within its capacity to rid itself of anti-personnel mines in compliance with the Convention.

5. 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 requested an extension of 22 months in order to carry out survey work to acquire a more accurate representation of the dimensions of mined areas that need to be addressed and present a new extension request with a detailed work plan to clear these areas. This extension was granted in 2008 at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties. As a basis in this initial request, Zimbabwe had inaccurately assumed that the minefields were 1.3 kilometre deep and, therefore arrived at an exaggerated total area to be addressed.

6. During the 22 months granted to Zimbabwe, ZIMAC, with support provided through the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit (ISU) undertook a more detailed analysis using core data from sources that included the 1994 MineTech Survey Report, a 2000 Koch – Mine Safe Completion Report, a 2010 HALO Trust Border Minefield Survey Report done for the Government of Mozambique and significant experience and knowledge gained by Zimbabwe's National Mine Clearance Squadron from more than 13 years of clearance.

7. This analysis revealed that contamination data available on the mined areas of Musengezi to Rwenya, Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner, Rusitu to Muzite Mission, Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill and Burma Valley can be assumed to be reasonably accurate, and thus it can be concluded with certainty that no detailed technical survey will be necessary (with the exception of the Cordon Sanitaire in the Crooks Corner – Sango Border Post minefield, which is not recorded, but is known to exist). What would be required though is to confirm the accuracy of available information on these mined areas through a limited general survey. The mined areas of Lusulu, Mukumbura, Kariba and Rushinga all require more detailed technical survey but the figures provided in this request are based on reasonable analysis of the data available.

8. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds as well as other factors, Zimbabwe was not able to accomplish the survey work it had intended to carry out during the initial extension period and was obliged to submit a second request for extension of a period of 24 months which was granted at the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties. The above results from the analysis of the core data formed the basis for this second extension request.

9. Over the course of the previous extension request Zimbabwe has continuously carried out clearance work in the mined area of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner. To date a total of 305.2 square kilometres of Zimbabwe's mined areas have been cleared with 209,256 anti-personnel mines having been destroyed and it has been established that a further 13.93 square kilometres can be removed from the list of suspected areas for other reasons. Zimbabwe still has 205.85 square kilometres of land contaminated with anti-personnel mines and UXOs continue to be recovered.

10. The remaining 205.85 square kilometres is composed of 7.92 square kilometres of cordon sanitaire minefields and 197.92 kilometres of ploughshare or reinforced ploughshare. The terrain in some of these areas is mountainous and rocky thus making access to the minefield and employment of some of the demining equipment very difficult. Some of the areas have been affected by soil erosion as there are gullies while others are swampy or prone to flooding. In addition, there are areas that are thickly wooded or with hard clay surface which is hard to work on. All these characteristics as well as extremely high temperatures in some of the mined areas have the potential to significantly affect demining operations and have to be considered in planning.

11. These land release activities have been carried out through full clearance. Following the total clearance of a particular minefield, a quality control / quality assurance team carries out inspection of the cleared area. Commercial deminers in the past have used a combination of mechanical clearance and standard manual demining techniques followed by an independent external quality assurance process. Military deminers use standard demining techniques, followed by an internal quality assurance process. Currently clearance of mined areas is being undertaken by military engineers with funding from the government. Subject to availability of funding, other players such as local commercial demining companies can also take part.

12. Unfortunately, although things have progressed, Zimbabwe has not been able to carry out its Article 5 commitments it set for itself in the past two requests for extension due to the following:

- a. **Inadequate funding for demining from the government:** The economy is depressed and constrained as a result of factors such as illegal economic sanctions. Zimbabwe is unable to access funds from multilateral institutions to revitalise the economy. The government has numerous pressing commitments to meet with the little resources available.

b. **Insufficient demining equipment:** Due to inadequate equipment, the available military demining capacity cannot be fully utilised. Aged mine detectors and personal protective equipment (PPE) currently in use are endangering the lives of deminers. There is need to immediately re-equip to sustain operations.

13. In addition to clearance activities during the second extension request Zimbabwe signed memorandums of understanding (MOU) with the ICRC, the HALO TRUST, and Norwegian People's Aid. The main activities contained in the MOU signed with the ICRC concerns the support of the ICRC in terms of capacity building. During the month of March a technical expert of the ICRC visited Zimbabwe in order to begin the implementation of the Plan of Cooperation which seeks to explore possible areas of development of the demining and survey capacity of the National Mine Clearance Unit of the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF), and to develop jointly with ZIMAC a strategy to address potential needs in terms of training and equipment in the field of survey and humanitarian demining.

14. Based on this support, during the period of 27-30 March 2012 the ICRC provided training in Demining Management to Senior Engineer Officers and during the period of 10-25 May 2012 provided junior officers with a train the trainer course on humanitarian demining and survey. Furthermore the ICRC facilitates the training of medics in the use of medical trauma kits and the ICRC has also procured equipment to support the equipping of a limited survey capacity and to improve the efficiency of Zimbabwe's demining capacity including personal protective equipment and Medical equipment.

15. During the extension period and through the signing of MOUs with the HALO Trust and NPA, Zimbabwe put forward efforts to accelerate survey and demining efforts by allocating specific areas for survey and clearance by these organizations as follows:

1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	National Mine Clearance Unit
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA
4	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	NPA
5	Burma Valley	NPA
6	Rushing	HALO Trust
7	Lusulu	National Mine Clearance Unit
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust
9	Kariba	National Mine Clearance Unit

16. At the time of writing NPA and the HALO Trust are currently establishing themselves and carrying out recruitment and training of personnel to begin survey operations before end of 2012 and clearance operations soon after the Government has concluded the registration procedure for the HALO Trust which should be completed in the very near future.

17. It is the intention of the Zimbabwean Government to maintain its support to the clearance of landmines in Zimbabwe through the continued deployment of the mine clearance squadron. Although the unit is currently struggling from the lack of sufficient equipment, we expect that external support will assist us with updating the unit's demining skills and assisting us with the provision of basic demining equipment such as detectors and PPE. Furthermore, an area which has been achieved, albeit not comprehensively, is the delivery of mine risk education (MRE) to vulnerable communities. During the extension period MRE will be carried out by all organizations as part of resurvey and clearance operations.

18. A lot of benefits will be realised in humanitarian, economic, social and environmental aspects in the endeavour to fulfil the work to be carried out during the requested period. This will allow for more land to be relieved of mines thereby creating more room for greater opportunities. Business opportunities in areas of agriculture, tourism, mining, game ranching and industrial sites would be realised over the period. On the social aspect, local inhabitants will freely access their water sources, have ample grazing land for their domestic animals and travel across lands to visit their relatives without risking their lives and limbs. In such a situation, investors would be much more willing to make business in a mine free land.

19. In order to address the remaining challenge, Zimbabwe is requesting a third extension of 24 months until January 2015 in order for Zimbabwe and its partners to carry out the following activities:

a. 2012:

(1) Initiation of resurvey and clearance by the National Mine Clearance Squadron on Segment 1 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Crooks Corner to Mwenezi River, 21 kilometre double stretch).

(2) Procurement of equipment and recruitment, Training and deployment of personnel for survey, clearance and mine risk education by international organizations.

(3) Clearance of a total of 800,000 square meters from the Sango Border Post to Crooks corner minefield.

b. 2013

(1) Completion of Segment 1 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield and initiation of Segment 2 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Mwenzi River to Sango Border Post 32 kilometre double stretch).

- (2) Completion of Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards.
- (3) Provide an update to States Parties of survey efforts during the meetings of the Standing Committees.
- (4) Completion of survey by international organizations and training and deployment of mine clearance teams.
- (5) Clearance of 1,503,000 square meters **from Musengezi to Rwenya, Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner and Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefields.**

c. 2014

- (1) Continuation of mine clearance activities.
- (2) Clearance of **1,744,000** square meters **from Musengezi to Rwenya, Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner and Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefields.**
- (3) Submission of comprehensive clearance plan based on survey results by March 2014.

20. It is expected that activities over the course of the extension period will total \$ 11,155,425 with a total of \$800,000 to be provided by the Government of Zimbabwe and \$ 10,355,425 to be provided by the international community through partner organizations.

1. ORIGINS OF THE ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

The origin of Zimbabwe's Article 5 implementation challenge derives from the War of Liberation between 1976 and 1979. The Rhodesian Army laid minefields along the northern and eastern borders of the country to prevent infiltration and resupply of liberation movements operating from Zambia and Mozambique. Combat action between the two forces also resulted in a large amount of unexploded ordinance lying around the country.

Following considerable research and planning by the then Rhodesian Army, minefield construction commenced in 1976 in the north east border area of what is now Zimbabwe. By 1979 minefields had been laid in six significant areas. Several smaller minefields were also laid further inland to protect key infrastructure and permanent bases. The areas where the minefields were laid are highlighted in Annex A.

2. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGES: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Most of the military records for the minefields are not readily available but the few that are available are thorough and detailed. Over the years the Zimbabwe National

Army has gathered and recorded a lot of useful information about the location of these minefields. In 1994, the first attempt at a consolidated analysis was undertaken by MineTech and this survey formed the basis of the original extension request from Zimbabwe submitted to the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.

During the initial extension period a more detailed level of analysis was carried out. This analysis, coupled with more than 12 years of clearance operations by the mine clearance squadron, provided a more accurate picture of the situation based on a number of assumptions. These assumptions firstly noted that the frontage (linear kilometres recorded) was often, but not always, a line of more than one minefield, of more than one type. For example, it was common in many areas for a *cordon sanitaire* minefield to be laid **at** or **on** the border, with a second parallel minefield – usually *ploughshare* or *reinforced ploughshare* minefields some distance behind – between 1 and 20 km. Further to this, an assumption has been made that the *cordon sanitaire* minefield has a width of only 25m, whereas the *ploughshare* and *reinforced ploughshare* minefields are assumed to have a width of 400m – something that the National Mine Clearance Squadron believe to be the case. It should be noted that the Mine Clearance Squadron has only worked on reinforced *ploughshare* minefields, but the 400m assumption remains the same for the smaller *ploughshare* minefields – something that is likely to reduce once work is underway.

With the above, we can set the following benchmark as the original contamination:

Table 1 - Original suspected contamination level

	Mined Areas	Total Area (km²)
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	286
2	Musengezi to Rwenya	145.28
3	Sango Borer Post to Crooks Corner	21.3
4	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	28.8
5	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	20
6	Burma Valley	1.32
7	Rushinga	2.8
8	Lusulu	2.8
9	Mukumbura	0.55
10	Kariba	0.6
	TOTAL	511.05 km²

3. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

Three basic types of minefields were laid. Based on military planning processes and a limited number of records available, together with experience gained from the National Mine Clearance Squadron, the three different types of minefields generally consist of:

1. **Cordon Sanitaire:** The cordon sanitaire barrier generally consists of three rows of sub-surface anti-personnel mines (APM) laid in a standard pattern with a width of 25m. This type of minefield was laid **close to** or **on** the international border.
2. **Ploughshare Minefield:** The ploughshare minefield consists essentially of three rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation APMs mounted on 0.5 to 1m high stakes protected by sub-surface APMs.
3. **Reinforced Ploughshare Minefield:** The reinforced *ploughshare* minefield is essentially 6 rows of *ploughshare* directional fragmentation APMs mounted on 0.5 to 1m high stakes protected by sub-surface APMs.

As the laying continued, there was always some variation on the laying processes, as well as the types of mines laid. The assumed current contamination is shown at Table 2.

Table 2 - Current suspected contamination level

Se r	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire	Length of Ploughshare / Reinforced ploughshare	Area of cordon sanitair e (km²)	Area of ploughshare s (km²)	Total Area assume d (km²)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	307	335	7.62	120	140.07
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	52	54	1.3	21.6	12.58
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	0	64	0	28.8	25.24
4	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	0	50	0	20	20
5	Burma Valley	0	3.3	0	1.32	1.32
6	Rushinga	0	7	0	2.8	2.8
7	Lusulu	0	7	0	2.8	2.8
8	Mukumbura	22	0	0.55	0	0.44
9	Kariba	0	1.5	0	0.6	0.6
Total length & area		381	521.8	7.93	197.92	205.85

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LANDMINES IN ZIMBABWE

Impact on the Population of Zimbabwe. The recent problems Zimbabwe has suffered have meant, among other things, that it has not been possible to build or maintain a reliable database of casualties caused by landmines within the country. What is clear however, is that those populations least able to mitigate the threats

from landmines, are those who are most at risk from landmines – the poor rural subsistence farmers, who are often forced through economic necessities to take risks. While the number of casualties reported is relatively low, the real numbers are likely to be much higher and until a full programme is established, it is unlikely to be quantified more.

Impact on Rural Communities. Mined areas are in rural areas that are inhabited by poor peasant farmers whose livelihood depends on land and livestock rearing. Mined areas deny peasant farmers about 165.72 km² of fertile land of which 140.07 km² is in Mukumbura and 25.65 km² in Rusitu/Muzite area. Minefields have both an economic and social impact on these people, especially those that live adjacent to or within mined areas. They deny freedom of movement to these people. This in turn impacts on socialisation with relatives across the mined areas. Some have attempted to cross these minefields in order to maintain contact or communication with relations and the unlucky ones have been maimed or injured by anti-personnel mines.

Minefields also deny the same people access to potable water sources as well as grazing. Out of desperation, some people who live adjacent to known mined areas have as a result of land pressure ended up taking unnecessary risks by cultivating crops or grazing their livestock in mined areas that have not been properly cleared. This has in most cases resulted in injury or in some cases death has occurred as a result of unavailability of suitable health care facilities in rural areas to deal with traumatic injuries caused by landmines. Very large numbers of livestock, a source of livelihood for the affected peasant farmers have also been lost. It is estimated that since 1980; over 1,561 humans were killed or maimed, more than 120 020 livestock and thousands of wild animals have been killed. The denial of land due to existence of mines is with very few exceptions, the direct cause of most deaths in the mined areas. New reports have surfaced in the last months and it is expected that as organizations deploy to the field a more accurate picture of the number of people injured and killed by mines will become available. The greatest impact on the population has proven to be on the Musengezi to Rwenya and the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefields.

Impact on Commercial Farming. An area of about 68.9 km² of commercial farm land for tea estates and timber plantations is mined, and in some of this area there is timber that is now well past its maturity and has obviously already lost its commercial value. Although no computation has been made, the revenue and potential income that has been lost by the country as a result of the existence of mines in these areas are too significant to be ignored.

Impact on Tourism. The successful completion of the clearance of the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield in 2005 unlocked tourism development potential around the town of Victoria Falls. Significant tourism development has taken place in the cleared area. State of the art tourist facilities and infrastructure such as an aerodrome for tourists and other activities have been constructed and are operational in the cleared area. However tourism development has remained impossible in a huge area of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP), a tripartite tourism project by Zimbabwe,

South Africa and Mozambique where the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield is located and where contaminated areas remain uncleared. Although the minefield covers 21.3 km², the affected area spreads much wider.

4. METHODS USED TO IDENTIFY AREAS CONTAINING AP MINES AND REASONS FOR SUSPECTING THE PRESENCE OF AP MINES IN OTHER AREAS

In Zimbabwe's initial extension request, Zimbabwe had taken the recorded or surveyed length of the minefield and multiplied it by an average width of 1.3 km. During the initial extension period a more detailed analysis was undertaken by ZIMAC with support provided through the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to assist with this analysis. The core data that were available were:

- 1. Minefield Maps held by the Army.** The Zimbabwe National Army has 1:50 000 maps that show the general location of mined areas and gaps that have been opened. The mine laying records are not available except for the reinforced ploughshare minefield stretching from Limpopo River to Mwenezi River on the Sango – Crooks Corner Minefield.
- 2. 1994 MineTech Survey.** MineTech, which was then a Zimbabwean demining company, was contracted by the EU in 1994 to undertake a technical survey of the country. Although Mine Tech presented information on the construction of the minefields, it would appear from their survey report that they only carried out a general survey. ZIMAC has a hard copy of the Survey Report. This survey was undertaken through the process of physically visiting and verifying all minefields whose records were held by the Zimbabwe National Army.
- 3. 2000 Koch – Mine Safe Completion Report.** Koch Mine Safe were contracted to undertake clearance on the minefield between Musengezi to Rwenya and finished the project in 2000. The completion report shows that the project cleared around 130km frontage and also reported an additional suspect area of 22km frontage which remains to be surveyed (and is listed as Minefield in Mukumbura). Koch Mine Safe learnt of the location of the reinforced ploughshare Mukumbura Minefield from the local communities whilst they were clearing the cordon sanitaire in that area.
- 4. 2010 HALO Trust border minefield survey for the Government of Mozambique.**
This survey was undertaken by HALO Trust with an aim of clarifying the situation on the Mozambique – Zimbabwe border. This survey was done on behalf of the Mozambican authorities and in general, access to minefields was only obtained from the Mozambican side, meaning that it is likely that some clarity is missing. HALO Trust surveyed the entire minefields on the Zimbabwe - Mozambique Border by physically visiting each area. Communities living along the borders provided information on the mined

areas. Mozambican Border guards and locals acted as guides for HALO survey teams. HALO carried a technical survey within the Mozambican territory in four locations to confirm the type and density of mines.

5. **Significant experience gained from more than 12 years of clearance by the National Mine Clearance Squadron.** During their years of experience, the mine clearance squadron have cleared the complete minefield from Victoria Falls to Mlibizi, around 286km² of Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA), and more recently, some 8.72km² of minefield at Crooks Corner. Their understanding of the threat posed and the patterns expected are significant.

5. NATIONAL DEMINING STRUCTURE

National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe

The National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ), is a policy and regulatory body on all issues relating to mine action in Zimbabwe. It was established in terms of an Act of Parliament [The Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act Chapter 11:19] and has 9 high level civil servants members. The Deputy Secretary Policy Public Relations & International Affairs in the Ministry of Defence (MoD) is the Chairman and is deputised by the Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Committee Members include Deputy Secretaries from the following government ministries: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Local Government, Finance, Labour and Social Welfare and Home Affairs. A UNDP Representative and the Director of the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre are also on the NAMAAZ Committee. The organisation is dynamic and can be adapted as necessary, to suit changing circumstances and enhance effectiveness in mine action.

MANDATE OF NAMAAZ

- Policy making and mine action implementation coordinating body.
- Conscientising the nation and International Community about the landmine problem and demining activities in Zimbabwe.
- Sourcing funds to finance various mine action projects.
- Setting out national mine action programme priorities.
- National Landmine Victim Assistance Policy formulation.
- Seeking any assistance required from the UN and other organisations or states parties on the implementation of national plan under article 6 of the mine ban treaty.

Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC)

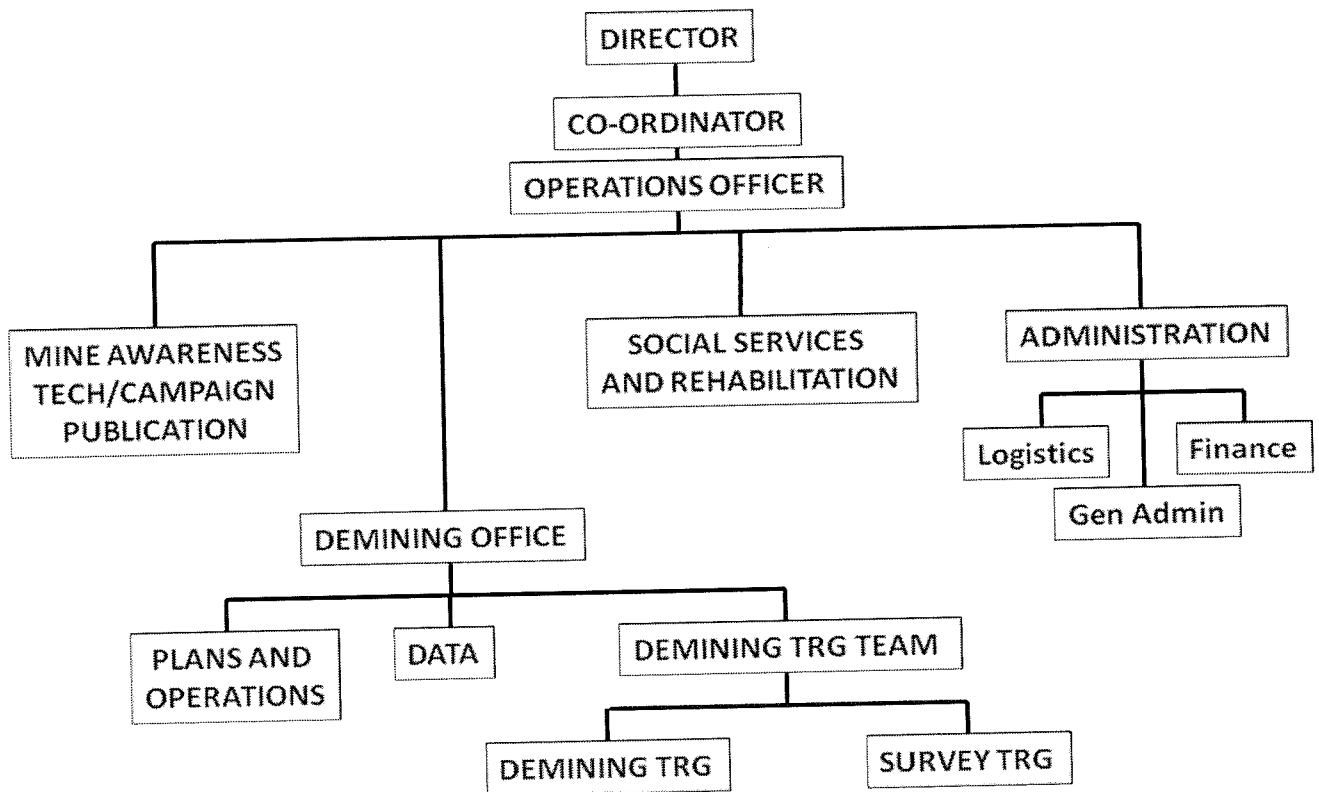
The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) is the focal point and the coordination centre of all mine action activities in the country. ZIMAC was established in 2000 with skeletal officers and clerical staff to run its affairs. ZIMAC reports to NAMAAZ. It is currently housed by the Ministry of Defence but there are plans in the near future – subject to availability of financial resources - to find a suitable location that would be

readily accessible to all mine action stake holders. The organisational chart for ZIMAC is shown below.

MANDATE OF ZIMAC

- Co-ordination of all landmine victims, care, rehabilitation and reintegration.
- Establishment and maintenance of a mine action database.
- Production and co-ordination of a national plan to destroy banned landmines.
- Monitoring adherence to the OTTAWA convention in Zimbabwe and elsewhere.
- Supervision of the destruction of banned AP mines.
- Planning for the conduct of Mine Risk Education (MRE) campaigns.
- Establish communication with all mine action stakeholders and interested groups at both national and international level.

ZIMBABWE MINE ACTION CENTRE



6. NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Efforts to clear the mines started after Zimbabwe gained independence. A significant amount of clearance has been undertaken by the Zimbabwean National Army and a major minefield laid between Victoria Falls and Mlibizi has been cleared. Additionally, significant clearance has been carried out in the North Eastern Border on the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield as part of the Koch – Mine Safe project funded by

the EU between 1999 and 2000. Casualties are still being reported in this area in the numerous small areas that were not cleared by the project (although they were marked, ten years passage of time has resulted in the majority of marking being removed and populations now not knowing where cleared and non-cleared areas are). MRE has been carried out in the past in these areas but has not been sustained due to resource constraints. Resources are being sought to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from these areas and also ensure that civilians in the area are aware of the situation. MRE in this area and other high impact areas will be prioritised in our future plans. A more systematic turnover of cleared land to local communities will be done in the future.

To date a total of 305.2 km² has been cleared culminating in the destruction of **209 256** anti-personnel mines. Furthermore, there is 15 km² area (points **b** and **c** below) which was cleared not in accordance with current IMAS and therefore all the area must be addressed in future clearance as it has not been included in the total area cleared. UXOs have been routinely recovered from battle areas in the country side by military EOD teams stationed at Provincial Centres. In the early post war period an average of 600 UXOs were recovered annually. 1, 820 UXOs were recovered from 2000 to 2012.

The current clearance progress is as follows:

- a. Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield: **286 km²** (clearance was completed in 2005)
- b. Cleared gaps: **10 km²**. (clearance done on most minefields to provide access lanes to water points and development projects).
- c. Forbes Border Post: **0.5 km²** (clearance done for infrastructural development).
- d. Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner: **8.72km²** (clearance currently in progress).
- e. Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield by Koch – Mine Safe¹: **6.2 km²**

Further to Table 2, there are a number of areas that can be removed from the list of suspected areas for a number of reasons. These are noted at Table 3 below

¹ During the period of the contract, Koch Mine Safe declared they had cleared 6.2 km² of minefield. Available records are unclear, but it is assumed that the clearance was on a cordon sanitaire minefield.

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitair e removed (km)	Length of Ploughsh are/ Reinforce d Ploughsh are removed (km)	Area of cord on sanit aire (km ²)	Area of ploughs hares (km ²)	Total Area remove d (km ²)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya (9km frontage of this minefield has been found and agreed to be within Mozambican territory)	9	0	0.23	0	0.23
2	Rusitu to Muzite Mission (12.3km frontage of this minefield has been found and agreed to be within Mozambican territory)	0	12.3	0	4.9	4.9
3	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill (44km frontage of this minefield has been found and agreed to be straddling Mozambican and Zimbabwean territory and ownership has thus been shared)	0	22	0	8.8	8.8
	Total length & area removed	9	33.3	0.23	13.7	13.93

7. NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

Before 1998, a number of gaps in minefields were cleared to permit the limited free passage between communities. Additionally, gaps provided the opportunity for the construction of government offices and development of infrastructure.

The most notable qualitative progress made is in the clearance of Victoria Falls in 2005 which allowed for the unhampered expansion of the town, provided local

inhabitants and tourists with access to the Zambezi River, facilitated game viewing in cleared areas of the Zambezi Basin and culminated in the development of major tourism infrastructure. This has certainly had a positive effect on the development of the region.

8. METHODS AND STANDARDS USED TO RELEASE AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN AP MINES

Serial	Name of mined area	Total area cleared (km ²)	Means used to destroy the mines	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive munitions destroyed
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield	286	Explosive demolitions	25 959	12 UXOs
2	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill (Forbes border Post)	0.48	Explosive demolitions	500	
3	Sango to Crooks Corner minefield	8.72	Explosive demolitions	10874	
4	Cleared gaps	10	Explosive demolitions	2000	
5	Part of Musengezi – Rwenya minefield	Nil	Mechanical and explosive demolitions	162 419	
6	TOTAL	305.2²		209256	

The SHAs that have since been cleared and released were known minefields. For this reason, the method used to release land in these areas was manual demining through full clearance. In each case, clearance was preceded by a technical survey to ensure that resources were not wasted clearing areas without contamination.

In the past two methods have been used so far to clear minefields:

- Koch – Mine Safe used a combination of mechanical clearance (using a ground tiller method) and standard manual demining techniques followed by a separate external quality assurance process.
- Military mine clearance has been undertaken in the remainder of the areas and consists of standard demining techniques, followed by an internal quality assurance process (except for the most recent 8.72km² in the Crooks Corner to Sango area, where there has been, thus far, no quality assurance undertaken).

² The total area cleared excludes serials 2 and 4 that were not cleared in accordance with current IMAS and hence will need re-clearance. The area is also subject to confirmation of records.

All the cleared area was cleared by military deminers save for the 130 km (6.2 km²) stretch in the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield which was done by Koch – Mine Safe.

The Zimbabwean Government is currently in the process of developing and approving National Mine Action Standards which will guide operations in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.

9. METHODS AND STANDARDS OF CONTROLLING AND ASSURING QUALITY

In respect to the progress noted in section 8, after the total clearance of a particular minefield, a Quality Control/Quality Assurance team would carry out quality inspection on the cleared area. This was done on all cleared portions except the Sango to Crooks Corner minefield which is still under clearance. Quality Assurance is usually achieved by training and supervision during the clearance operations. This is done on a daily basis by monitoring and thorough supervision of deminers by Section Leaders. Quality Control is done by members from NMC Squadron. Usually a fresh team is assigned to do QC on an area they are not familiar with. They usually carry out QC using the sampling method and post clearance verification.

However it should be noted that even after the quality inspections have been done, elements of up to 0.01% of mines may go unnoticed due to human and mechanical error. On the commercial demining contract on the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield, QA was undertaken by an external commercial company through monitoring and supervision. Although reports of mine incidents in cleared areas in this minefield continue to be received, it is highly unlikely that these have occurred in areas that were reported as cleared but may be occurring in uncleared areas that are adjacent to cleared areas. The absence of markings between the cleared areas and the many small uncleared areas within the cleared areas appears to contribute to the belief that cleared areas are unsafe. These areas were originally marked, but ten years on, most marking is now non-existent.

In areas cleared by the National Mine Clearance Squadron, Quality Control/Quality Assurance is done by deminers who were not engaged in the initial clearance through post clearance verification.

As a new development in pursuant to the MoU that was signed between Zimbabwe and the ICRC, a course in Quality Management Systems in Mine Action (QA/QC) will be conducted in November and from there onwards, ZIMAC will have a QA and QC team to conduct both internal and external QA and QC.

Capacity Building Support

After the signing of the MOU, the ICRC provided support to ZIMAC with training and the procurement of equipment.

In terms of training, the ICRC provided Senior Engineer Officers training in Demining Management from 27 -30 March 2012. The purpose of the Senior Engineer Officers Demining Management was to ensure that Senior Officers have a clear understanding of:

1. How humanitarian mine action was developed.
2. How HMA is currently organized.
3. The current process and standards of HMA.
4. Mine Clearance planning and Management
5. Quality Management system which leads to QA and QC.
6. Assess risk and reporting and investigation of demining incidents

The ICRC also trained 22 junior officers on a Train the Trainer course on Humanitarian Demining and Survey from 10 -25 May 2012 in order to:

1. Producing first class instructors/trainers in HMA at the junior operational level.
2. An intense training programme which covers all aspects of HMA at operational level (Deminer).
3. Capacity building of ZIMAC.

ICRC also facilitated training of Medics who will use the medical trauma kit provided.

Equipment procurement

With support of the ICRC equipment was procured to support the equipping of a limited survey capacity and to improve the efficiency of our demining capacity. ICRC had procured and handed over demining equipment, PPE and Medical equipment to ZIMAC.

This equipment will include the following:

Survey Equipment	Demining Equipment	Personal protective equipment	Medical Equipment
Global Positioning System (GPS) x 04	Mine Detectors x 40	Demining Apron x 77	Trauma kit x 05 Sets
	Deminers Tool Kits x 57	Demining Apron light duty x 50	
	Bow Saws x 06	Helmet with visor x 40	
	Plastic Buckets x 04	Knee Pads x 57	
	Sheers Large x 06		

10. EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE EXCLUSION OF CIVILIANS FROM MINED AREAS

An area which has been achieved, albeit not comprehensively, is the delivery of MRE to vulnerable communities. Mine Risk Education continues to be done to educate people in mine affected areas on the dangers of mines. Mine risk education teams take advantage of community developmental and social gatherings to disseminate information. Face to face and small media methods are used to communicate with the targeted audiences.

Some of the mined areas were previously perimeter fence marked to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas. However, the perimeter fence has since been damaged by animals and some of it was removed by the local inhabitants for their own use. Owing to prohibitive costs and lack of sustainable measures to secure the perimeter fence from theft, the vandalised/ stolen fence has not been replaced. However, danger warning signs to alert civilians of the existence of a minefield were erected. During the extension period MRE will be carried out by all organizations as part of resurvey and clearance operations.

11. RESOURCE MADE AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT PROGRESS MADE TO DATE

The Government of Zimbabwe is fully committed to rid the country of all landmines. This has been amply shown by its consistency in annually allocating a budget for demining operations since 1980. Although the funds allocated have been inadequate to allow for the contracting of commercial demining companies to complement the military humanitarian demining efforts, the act has gone a long way in demonstrating national ownership of the demining programmes. The USA donated demining equipment and tools in 1998, which saw the start of the full clearance of the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield. Unfortunately the USA withdrew its support in 2000. The EU funded the clearance of the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield from 1999 to 2000. The EU also withdrew its support after the clearance of only 6.2 km² of the 145.28 km² minefield.

Funding level of the demining operations in Zimbabwe (in US\$)

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)		
Financial resources made available by Zimbabwe ³	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	600 000 ⁴	650 000	800 000
Financial resources made available by actors other than the State Party	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	798,933
Totals	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	600 000	650 000	1,598,933

12. CIRCUMSTANCES THAT IMPEDE COMPLIANCE

Since entry into force of the Convention Zimbabwe has faced a number of circumstances which have prevented it from fully implementing its mine clearance obligations in the initial ten years including:

Se r	Circumstance	Comments	Degree to which circumstance may impede the ability of Zimbabwe to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Inadequate funding for demining from the government	The economy is depressed and constrained as a result of among other things, illegal economic sanctions. Zimbabwe is unable to access funds from multilateral institutions to revitalise the economy. The government has numerous pressing commitments to meet with the little resources	High degree

³ Funding levels have been revised to include employment costs, maintenance of demining equipment and vehicles as well as cater for logistic items that sustained the demining operations. Allocations between 2003 and 2009 were in local currency and have been converted to USD equivalent. Although funds were allocated in 2009, there was hyper inflation which eroded the original value of the funds resulting in no demining operations being done.

⁴ Funding in 2010 is in US\$. The normative annual allocation has been increased by US\$100 000.

		available. However there are indications that the international community may assist in the near future as currently there are moves by such organisation like ICRC, HALO Trust and NPA.	
2	Insufficient demining equipment.	Due to inadequate equipment, the available military demining capacity cannot be fully utilised. Aged mine detectors and PPE currently in use are endangering the lives of deminers. There is need for immediate re-equipping to sustain operations. There is need to establish local capacity to repair broken down demining equipment especially mine detectors.	The situation is likely to improve with the assistance from ICRC.
4	Illegal sanctions imposed by some potential donors	Zimbabwe cannot import survey as well as demining equipment - most of which is not available locally.	The assistance from ICRC will go a long way. The pending signing of MOUs with HALO Trust and NPA will certainly speed up the implementation of Article 5

Today Zimbabwe is happy to report that many of these circumstances no longer apply given the support that Zimbabwe is currently receiving from international organizations, NGOs, and the donor community.

13. HUMANITARIAN, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

A lot more benefits will be realised in humanitarian, economic, social and environmental aspects in the endeavour to fulfil the work to be carried out during the requested period. This will allow for more land to be relieved of mines thereby creating more room for greater opportunities. Business opportunities in areas of agriculture, tourism, mining, game ranging and industrial sites would be realised over the period. On the social aspect, local inhabitants will freely access their water sources, have ample grazing land for their domestic animals and travel across lands to visit their relatives without risking their lives and limbs. In such a situation, investors would be much more willing to make business in a mine free land.

14. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Zimbabwe believes that it has a total of **205.85 km²** of suspected minefield remaining to be cleared. Based on available data, the mined areas of Musengezi to

Rwenya, Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner, Rusitu to Muzite Mission, Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill and Burma Valley can be assumed to be reasonably accurate (with the exception of the cordon sanitaire minefield in the Crooks Corner – Sango border post, which is not recorded, but known to exist and thus requires further survey). The mined areas of Lusulu, Mukumbura, Kariba and Rushinga all require more detailed technical survey but the figures provided are based upon reasonable analysis of the data available.

Remaining contamination

	Mined Areas	Remaining Total Area (km²)
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	Cleared
2	Musengezi to Rwenya	140.07
3	Sango Borer Post to Crooks Corner	12.58
4	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	25.24
5	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	20
6	Burma Valley	1.32
7	Rushinga	2.8
8	Lusulu	2.8
9	Mukumbura	0.44
10	Kariba	0.6
	TOTAL	205.85

15. NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ARTICLE 5 CHALLENGE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

The remaining mined area consists of:

- **7.93 km²** cordon sanitaire
- **197.92 km²** of ploughshare or reinforced ploughshare

The terrain in some of these areas is mountainous and rocky thus making access to the minefield and employment of some of the demining equipment very difficult. Some of the areas have been affected by soil erosion as there are gullies while others are swampy or prone to flooding. In addition to this, there are areas that are thickly wooded or have hard clay which is hard to work on. All these characteristics as well as extremely high temperatures in some of the mined areas have the potential to significantly affect demining operations and have to be considered in planning.

16. AMOUNT OF TIME REQUESTED AND A RATIONALE FOR THIS AMOUNT OF TIME

Zimbabwe has gone through a lot of challenges in her efforts to fulfil her Article 5 obligation. There has been no assistance rendered to the Country for the past ten years and the Country could not import any demining equipment. Our National Mine Clearance Squadron troops, have been able to undertake limited clearance. This though has made very little impact on the significant degree of mine contamination throughout the country. We have failed to meet our Article 5 obligations during the last two extensions granted to us as a country due to among others lack of support and financial constraints.

The coming on board by the ICRC, the HALO Trust, and NPA and with HALO and NPA commencing work in the near future, there will be significant impact on the Country's endeavours to eradicate the mine problem currently faced.

While there are seemingly positive developments, the magnitude of the remaining mined land is still huge. **Zimbabwe is therefore requesting a further 24 months extension of its deadline.**

This request of extension of the deadline up to January 2015 is as a result of the previously requested extensions not realising any meaningful progress owing to reason already alluded to above. This time around, there is hope that the intended goal can be achieved following the coming in of the ICRC, HALO Trust and NPA.

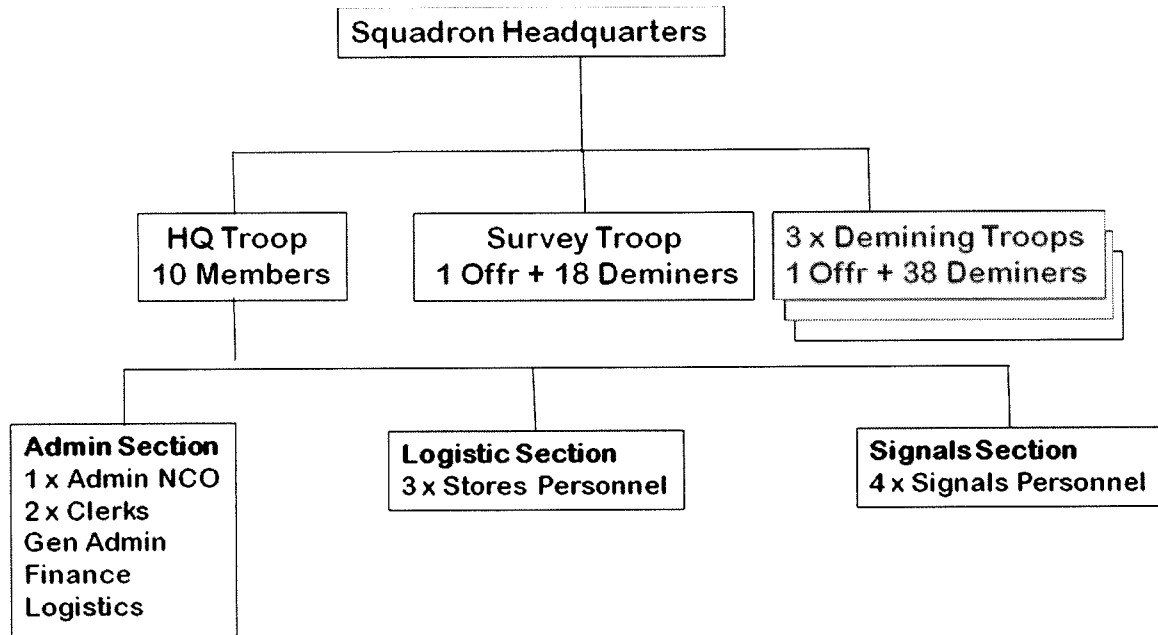
Following the two year process of survey, retraining and consolidation of resources by our deminers and the work by the two international demining organizations (the HALO Trust and NPA), Zimbabwe is confident that it will be able to submit a further extension with a clear and effective plan for the final removal of all remaining minefields as required under Article 5.

17. INSTITUTIONAL, HUMAN RESOURCES AND MATERIAL CAPACITY AVAILABLE

NATIONAL MINE CLEARANCE SQUADRON

There are 8 registered commercial demining companies in Zimbabwe, some of them with international experience. None of them is engaged in clearing mines in Zimbabwe at present due to lack of funding. Demining operations are currently being carried out by National Mine Clearance (NMC) Squadron, which is a military unit which was established in 1982 and has an establishment for 140 deminers and 24 support staff. The organisational structure for NMC is as follows:

NATIONAL MINE CLEARANCE SQUADRON



In addition to national capacity, international partner organizations will add to the national capacity as highlighted in the work plan.

Detailed Work plan

The Zimbabwe strategy is to embark on a combined commercial and humanitarian military demining in collaboration between the National Mine Clearance Squadron, the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid. As Zimbabwe relies on the 1994 technical survey reports for its demining, these operations will involve the conduct of fresh resurvey on the remaining minefield to determine the full extent of the contamination, using latest survey technology.

Survey and clearance of the remaining 9 mined areas will be carried out with the support of the HALO Trust and NPA and will be distributed in the following manner:

	Mined Area	Survey/clearance organization
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	National Mine Clearance Unit
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA
4	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	NPA
5	Burma Valley	NPA
6	Rushing	HALO Trust
7	Lusulu	National Mine Clearance Unit
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust
9	Kariba	National Mine Clearance Unit

The plan and timelines have been put together in collaboration with partner organizations. It is important to highlight that this plan will see alterations as organizations deploy staff to the field and accumulate lessons learned concerning operations in Zimbabwe.

Completion of the Survey of the remaining areas will allow the development of a comprehensive clearance plan for Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe will offer an update of survey efforts to the meeting of the Standing Committees in 2013 and offer a full report on survey results at the 13th Meeting of the States Parties as well as develop and submit a detailed clearance plan for submission with Zimbabwe's extension request by 31 March 2014.

Over the extension period, in addition to survey of the minefields the National Mine Clearance Squadron will continue clearance of the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield and it is expected that international organizations will begin clearance operations shortly after the commencement of survey, as soon as 2013.

18.1 Survey Timeline

Survey Benchmarks for the extension period						
Ser	Activity	Area to be covered	Expected duration	Dates of survey		Estimated Cost
				Initiation	Completion	
1.	Resurvey	Musengezi to Rwenya	12	December	November	\$387,384
2.	Resurvey	Sango Border Post to	14	Already	Dec 2013	\$370 000
3.	Resurvey	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	3	May 2013	Aug 2013	\$ 130 000
4.	Resurvey	Sheba Forest to Beacon	2	Feb 2013	Apr 2013	\$ 97 000
5.	Resurvey	Burma Valley	15 days	Jan 2013	Jan 2013	\$ 6 333
6.	Resurvey	Rushinga	1 month	November	November	\$17,608
7.	Survey	Lusulu	4	Mar 2013	Jun 2013	\$50 000
8.	Resurvey	Mukumbura	1 month	March 2013	March 2013	\$17,608
9.	Survey	Kariba	6	Jun 2013	Dec 2013	\$70 000
TOTAL						\$ 1 145 933

Ser	Activity	Area to be covered	Required Capacity
1	Resurvey	Musengezi to Rwenya	2 survey teams
2	Resurvey	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	Two teams
3	Resurvey	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	20 deminers
4	Resurvey	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	20 deminers
5	Resurvey	Burma Valley	20 deminers
6	Resurvey	Rushinga	1 survey team
7	Survey	Lusulu	One Team
8	Resurvey	Mukumbura	1 survey team
9	Survey	Kariba	One team

18.2 Clearance Timeline

Clearance progress during the extension period (January 2013 – December 2014)						
Serial	Activity	Area to be covered	Initiation	Estimated area to be cleared	Estimated cost	Remarks
1.	Resurvey	Musengezi to Rwenya	March	497,000	US\$	
2.	Resurvey	Sango Border Post to Rusitu to Muzite	March	1,350,000	US\$3,704,1	
3.	Resurvey	Rushinga	Sept	420,000	US\$1,400,0	
4.	Resurvey	Sheba Forest to Burma Valley				No clearance during the
5.	Resurvey	Rushinga				No clearance during the
6.	Survey	Lusulu				No clearance during the
7.	Resurvey	Mukumbura				No clearance during the
8.	Survey	Kariba				No clearance during the
9.	TOTAL			2,267,000	7,748,100	

Clearance capacity for the extension period			
Serial	Activity	Area to be covered	Required Capacity
1.	clearanc	Musengezi to Rwenya	7 sections (56 deminers)
2.	clearanc	Sango Border Post to Crooks	3 troops (117 deminers)
3.	clearanc	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	20 deminers
4.	clearanc	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill	No clearance during the
5.	clearanc	Burma Valley	No clearance during the
6.	clearanc	Rushinga	No clearance during the
7.	clearanc	Lusulu	No clearance during the
8.	clearanc	Mukumbura	No clearance during the
9.	clearanc	Kariba	No clearance during the

Annual clearance expectations during the extension period (square meters)			
	2012	2013	2014
Musengezi to Rwenya		203,000	294,000
Sango Border Post to Crooks	800,000	700,000	650,000
Rusitu to Muzite Mission		600,000	800,000
Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill			No clearance during
Burma Valley			No clearance during
Rushinga	No clearance	No clearance	No clearance
Lusulu	No clearance	No clearance	No clearance
Mukumbura	No clearance	No clearance	No clearance
Kariba	No clearance	No clearance	No clearance
Total	800,000	1,503,000	1,744,000

18.3 Survey/clearance Activities

	Activity	Remark
2012		
NMCS	Initiation of resurvey and clearance of Segment 1 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Crooks Corner to Mwenezi River 21 km double stretch). Establishment of an office including a data management department.	Resurvey being conducted 5km ahead of demining Survey teams will conduct MRE as part of the community liaison process. Basic MRE and marking materials have already been sourced for distribution by the survey teams. HALO does not have a separate MRE budget.
HALO	Recruitment, training and equipping of key personnel for Survey, Clearance, Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Mine Risk Education. Deployment of all field staff as a single survey team to consolidate best practice before splitting the teams. Deployment will begin in the Musengezi – Mukumbura area. Procurement and shipping of demining equipment.	Waiting on registration before we are allowed to deploy. Procurement done but shipping is waiting for registration and tax free importation.
NPA	Training and recruitment of staff in survey and clearance by the end of the year.	The Mine Action Program of NPA in Zimbabwe is currently in the start-up phase
2013		
NMCS	Completion of clearance of Segment 1 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Crooks corner to Mwenezi River	

	21 km double stretch).	
	Initiation of resurvey and clearance of Segment 2 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post 32 km double stretch). Offer an update of survey efforts to the Meeting of the Standing committee in 2013. Offer a full report on survey results to the Thirteenth meeting of the States Parties.	
HALO	Continued deployment of two separate survey teams to complete survey in the remaining areas of Mukumbura – Mazoe River Bridge (including Rushinga), Mazoe River Bridge – Nyamapanda, and Nyamapanda – Rwenya River, Produce a consolidated survey report for HALO's area of responsibility and deliver it to ZIMAC. Training and deployment of demining sections will commence in February 2013. By 31 May 2013 a total of 7 sections will have been trained and equipped (56 deminers). A total area of 203,000 square meters will be cleared by the end of the year	Confirmed funding covers 2 sections. Submitted (but not yet approved) budgets cover the other 5 sections.
NPA	Deployment of survey capacity (non technical) and subsequent deployment of clearance capacity	The survey capacity will be deployed in the beginning of the year. The clearance capacity will be deployed in September
2014		
NMCS	Continued clearance of Segment 2 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post 32 km double stretch). Submission of an Article 5 extension request containing a detailed clearance plan based on the results of survey efforts by 31 March 2014.	

	Develop National Strategic Plan on the basis of survey results.	
HALO	Continuation of clearance of mined areas based on survey results. 294,000 square metres to be cleared in 2014.	
NPA	Continuation of clearance of mined areas based on survey results.	The main activity will be clearance. Some survey tasks may be conducted together.

**Table 18.4 –
Survey and
Clearance
Budget during
the Extension
Period**

	2012	2013	2014
Survey HALO	\$215,600	\$207,000	\$168,000
Survey NPA	\$583,333	\$833,333	
Survey ZNA			
Total Survey	\$798,933	\$1,040,333	\$168,000
Clearance HALO		\$1,274,000	\$1,100,000
Clearance NPA			\$833,333
Clearance ZNA	\$600,000		
Clearance Total	\$600,000	\$1,274,000	\$1,933,333
Quality Control of survey and demining activities	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Information management	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Total estimated costs	\$1,418,933	\$2,334,333	\$2,121,333
Funding from national budget sources	\$620,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Funding form international donors	\$798,933	\$2,314,333	\$2,101,333

Additional Activities during the extension period

- Resource mobilization will be an ongoing effort in Zimbabwe with these efforts currently beginning to bear fruit. Funding support from the international community is currently at an advanced stage with the pending MOUs with two well known 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 during meetings of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention as well as through other means such as workshops and different events.

- Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment. ZIMAC will be relocated out of the cantonment area once Government avails funds for purchasing accommodation. Funds required for this are being sourced by the Ministry of Defence.
- Development of Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards. ZIMAC has already produced a draft copy for the Zimbabwe Mine Action Standards in accordance with international accepted norms (IMAS). Expected approval of these standards is estimated to be by June 2013.
- 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.

18.4 Risks and assumptions

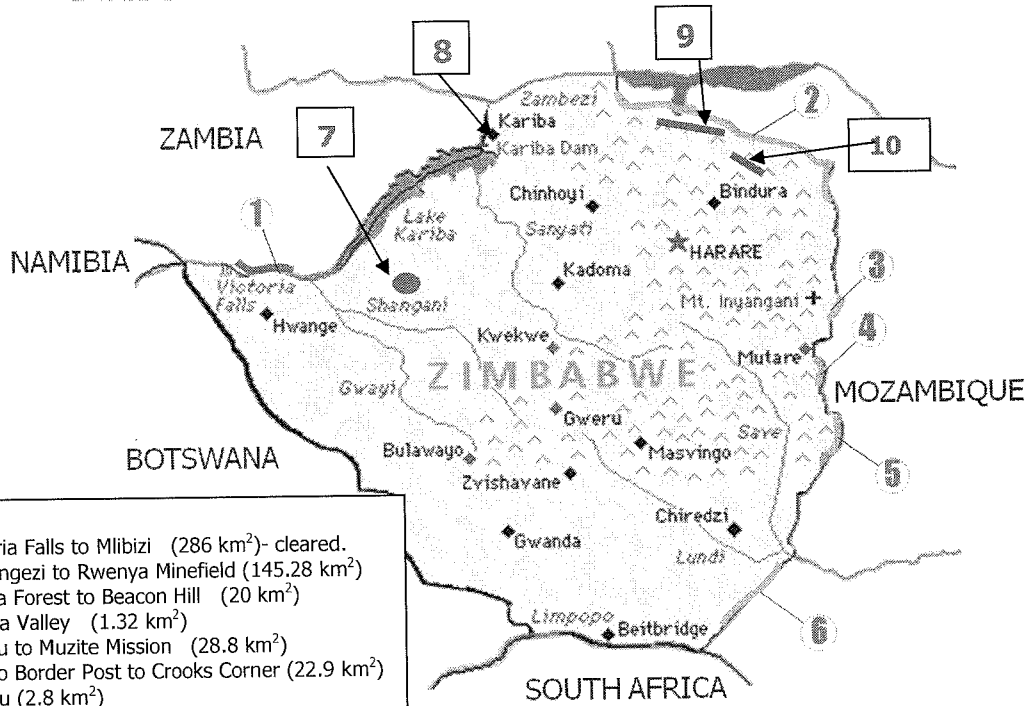
During the extension period there are many factors that may affect the completion of survey and demining activities targets stated in the extension request. The risks likely to be encountered area as follows:

- Heavy rains. Zimbabwe generally experience heavy rains during summer from November to March. During this time of the year demining and survey 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 resulting in delay in survey.
- Administrative delays. All timeframes in the survey and clearance plan assume are contingent upon the conclusion of some administrative process such as the tax free importation status amongst other issues.

- Financing. The plans for survey and clearance of the mined areas in Zimbabwe will depend on the continuation of funding from the government as well as from the international community.
- Lessons Learned. As partner organizations have not worked in Zimbabwe in the past clearance rates are estimations only. A full season's clearance is required before accurate figures can be produced.

Annex A. Location of Minefields in Zimbabwe

MINEFIELDS IN ZIMBABWE



LEGEND	
Area 1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi (286 km ²)- cleared.
Area 2	Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield (145.28 km ²)
Area 3	Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill (20 km ²)
Area 4	Burma Valley (1.32 km ²)
Area 5	Rusitu to Muzite Mission (28.8 km ²)
Area 6	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (22.9 km ²)
Area 7	Lusulu (2.8 km ²)
Area 8	Kariba (0.6 km ²)
Area 9	Mukumbura (0.55 km ²)
Area 10	Rushinga (2.8 km ²)