ZIMBABWE

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AT GENEVA

Note No. 172/2013

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Mine Ban Treaty Implementation Support Unit and has the honour to forward the attached request for extension of the deadline for the 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.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zimbabwe to United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Mine Ban Treaty Implementation Support Unit the assurance of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 30 December 2013

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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

December 2013

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CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. At independence in 1980, Zimbabwe inherited six (6) distinct major mined areas that had been laid by the Rhodesian Army along its borders with Zambia and Mozambique respectively. The original contamination covered a total of 310.65 square kilometres which was erroneously reported as 511.05 square kilometres in previous extension requests. 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 six 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 populace in the affected areas as livestock have been and continue to be killed by mines. Mines also continue to injure or in extreme cases kill humans. What is clear, however, is that the population that is at most 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 as organizations have deployed to the field compiling the victims' database during their day to day operations. 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 (NAMAAZ) 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 material and training assistance to the Zimbabwe National Army Engineers 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 88 square kilometre minefield on its own in 2005. Further financial assistance was provided by the European Union between 1999 and 2000 to demine the 141.68 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 Leacon 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 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 and Kariba. To date a total of 101.775 square kilometres of Zimbabwe's mined areas have been cleared with 208,338 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 208.88 square kilometres of land contaminated with anti-personnel mines and UXOs continue to be recovered.

10. The remaining 208.88 square kilometres is composed of 9.16 square kilometres of cordon sanitaire minefields and 199.72 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. HALO Trust and NPA have commenced survey and demining although they are yet to register meaningful progress.

12. Unfortunately, although things have progressed, Zimbabwe has not been able to carry out its Article 5 commitments it set in the past three 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:** As alluded to above, the Country does not have funds to purchase the expensive demining equipment furthermore

the demining equipment is imported from countries which imposed sanctions on Zimbabwe.

13. Since March 2012 to 31 October 2013, the ICRC provided training in Demining Management to Senior Engineer Officers, a train the trainer course on humanitarian demining and survey for junior officers, QA/QC, EOD Level 1 and MRE. Furthermore the ICRC facilitated the training of medics on the use of medical trauma kits. 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, demining tools and Medical equipment.

14. During the second and third 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 Leacon Hill	NPA
5	Burma Valley	NPA
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust
7	Lusulu	National Mine Clearance Unit
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust
9	Kariba	National Mine Clearance Unit

15. 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.

16. During the third extension period, Zimbabwe and its partners intended to carryout annual milestones and commitments. To date, the following milestones have been achieved:

a. The National Mine Clearance Unit managed to clear an area of 679 857 square meters recovering and destroying 9941 anti-personnel mines during period March 2012 to October 2013. The Unit managed to clear the Kariba SHA in June 2013 covering 0.6 square kilometers and destroying 210 Improvised Explosive Devices.

b. The Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards (ZNMAS 01) were approved as a legal document with effect from 01 July 2013. All mine action organisations have started operating basing on these standards.

c. The NPA Mine Action Programme has conducted non-technical and impact assessment surveys in the three minefields namely Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill, Burma Valley and Rusitu to Muzite during the period 12th November 2012 to 11th October 2013. Currently they are conducting technical survey and clearance of the Burma Valley minefield where 50 989m^2 has been cleared recovering and destroying 29 X M969 mines. Clearance is in progress and the task is expected to be completed in another five (5) months at the current operational strength and work rate. From the non-technical survey, the depth of the minefields averages 100m instead of 400m as previously assumed.

d. HALO Trust commenced survey in August 2013 and has surveyed 79,3km frontage from Mukumbura River to Ruya. From data collected to date, the average width of the Cordon Sanitaire is 30m and Ploughshare Field is 61m which translates to a significant reduction from the 400m width previously estimated. This entails that the actual contaminated area is less than officially recorded although it is too early to conclude that. From their current rate of progress, it is envisaged that they will complete survey by end of September 2014 and submit the final survey report in October 2014. HALO Trust commenced clearance on 11 November 2013 and by 30 N0vember 2013 they had cleared an area measuring 3137m^2 recovering and destroying 135 anti-personnel mines.

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 Eastern 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 of 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 President of Ninth Meeting of the States Parties (9MSP).

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 National 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 were 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 National Mine Clearance Squadron has only worked on reinforced ploughshare minefields, but the 400m assumption remains the same for the smaller ploughshare minefields.

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

Table 1 - Original suspected contamination level

	Mined Areas	**Total Area (km^2)**
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	88
2	Musengezi to Rwenya	141.68
3	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	22.9
4	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	30
5	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	20
6	Burma Valley	1.32
7	Rushinga	2.8
8	Lusulu	2.8
9	Mukumbura	0.55
10	Kariba	0.6
	TOTAL	**310.65 km^2**

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

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire	Length of Ploughshare/ Reinforced ploughshare	Area of cordon sanitaire (km^2)	Area of ploughshares (km^2)	Total Area assumed (km^2)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	307	335	7.68	134	141.68
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	37	33	0.93	13.2	14.13
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	0	64	0	25.6	25.6
4	Sheba Forest to Leacon 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	0.55
	Total length & area	**366**	**499.3**	**9.16**	**199.72**	**208.88**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LANDMINES IN ZIMBABWE

Impact on the Population of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has among other things, not been able 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. Recently, the database of casualities has begun to be maintained through ZIMAC information management system for mine action. HALO Trust and NPA have been collecting data as they conduct survey and clearance within allotted areas while through community liaison and MRE, cases reported have been collated and submitted to ZIMAC. From information being gathered so far, the greatest impact on the population has proven to be on the Musengezi to Rwenya and the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefields. It is hoped that as the partners and ZIMAC MRE teams cover more ground, more unreported cases will be collated.

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 167.28 km^2 of fertile land of which 141.68km^2 is in Mukumbura and 25.6 km^2 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 relatives 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 land. 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 land 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 expectations, 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 km^2 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 22.9 km^2, 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 National Mine Clearance Squadron have cleared the complete minefield from Victoria Falls to Mlibizi, around 88km^2 of Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA), and more recently, some 8.775km^2 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 Environment; Water and Climate; Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; Finance and Economic Development; Public Service, Labour 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

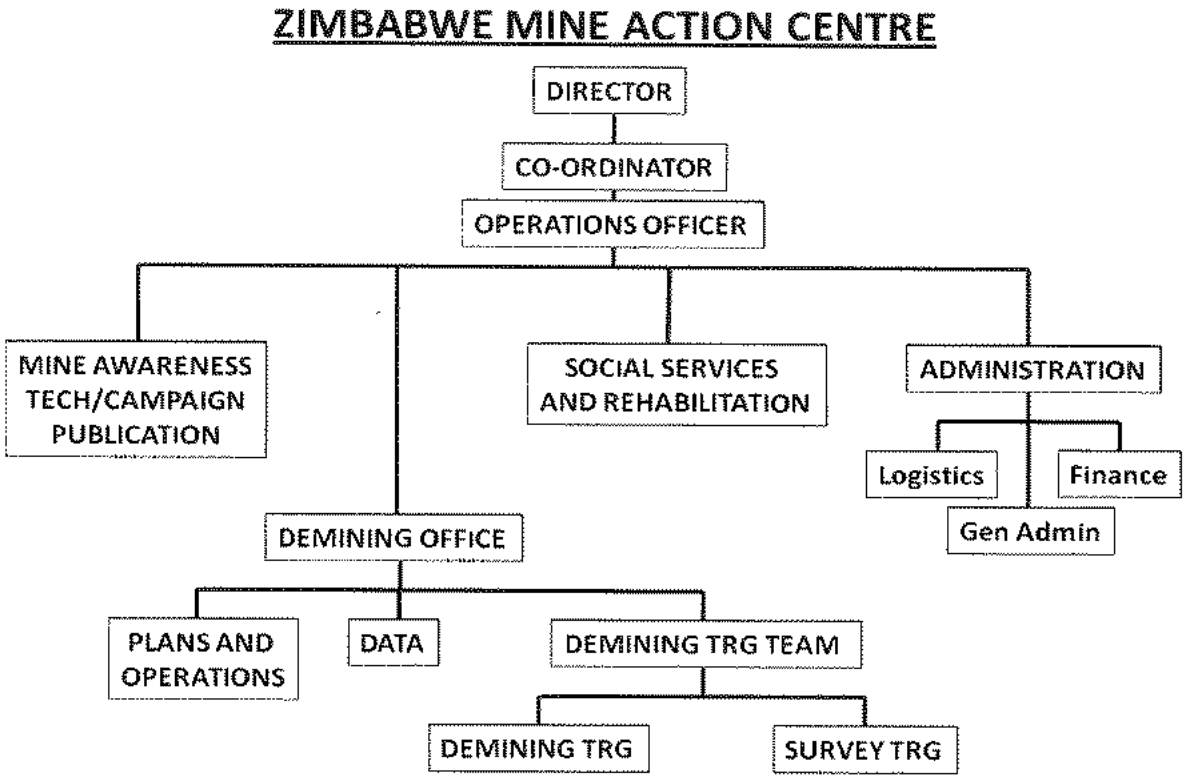
- Policy making and mine action implementation coordinating body.
- Conscientising the nation and International Community about the landmine problem and demining activities in Zimbabwe.
- Sourcing funds to finance various mine action projects.
- Setting out national mine action programme priorities.
- 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 to find a suitable location that would be readily accessible to all mine action stake holders subject to availability of financial resources. 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.
- 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.



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 Engineers 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). HALO Trust and NPA have also since 2013 begun clearance of the Musengezi to Rwenya and Burma Valley minefields respectively.

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. HALO Trust and NPA have also commenced community liaison and MRE within their allocated areas and this will go a long way in ensuring that people are educated of the risks imposed by the landmines.

To date a total of 101.775km^2 although erroneously reported as 306.46 km^2 in previous extension requests has been cleared culminating in the destruction of **208 338** anti-personnel mines. Furthermore, there is 10.5 km^2 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, 939 UXOs were recovered from 2000 to 2013.

The current clearance progress is as follows:

a. Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield: **88 km^2** (clearance was completed in 2005)

b. Cleared gaps: **10 km^2**. (clearance done on most minefields to provide access lanes to water points and development projects).

c. Forbes Border Post: **0.5 km^2** (clearance done for infrastructural development).

d. Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner: **8.775km^2** (clearance currently in progress).

e. Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield by Koch – Mine Safe[1]: (clearance by HALO Trust currently in progress having cleared 3137m^2).

f. Kariba: **0.6km^2** (Clearance was completed in 2013)

g. Burma Valley: **50 989m^2** (Clearance by NPA in progress)

[1] During the period of the contract, Koch Mine Safe declared they had cleared 6.2 km^2 of minefield. Available records are unclear, but it is assumed that the clearance was on a cordon sanitaire minefield.

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

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire removed (km)	Length of Ploughshare/ Reinforced Ploughshare removed (km)	Area of cordon sanitaire (km^2)	Area of ploughshares (km^2)	Total Area removed (km^2)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya **(9km frontage of this minefield has been found 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 to be within Mozambican territory)**	0	12.3	0	4.9	4.9
3	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill **(44km frontage of this minefield has been found 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**

Note: Verification of the contaminated area will be done after signing of MOU between the Government of Zimbabwe and Mozambique for common border demining.

Norwegian Peoples Aid has conducted non-technical and impact assessment surveys in the three minefields namely Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill, Burma Valley and Rusitu to Muzite during the period 12th November 2012 to 11th October 2013. A total of 17 150 000m^2 was covered during the non - technical survey and 37 146m^2 during technical survey (TS) and a total of 15 communities surveyed during impact

assessment (IA) exercises. However, the technical survey of the Burma Valley minefield has ascertained that the width is actually 150m and not 300m. From the initial assessment, it has been determined that with the current strength of 20 deminers, and at the current clearance rate of 40 square meters per deminer per day, it will take NPA an estimated 17 years to clear the 3 minefields. However, an increase in the operational staff is planned for 2014 and beyond which will reduce the projected period significantly. This incremental increase in capacity will be largely dependent on increased donor funding.

HALO Trust commenced survey operations in mid-August 2013 with two survey teams and the teams have completed survey from the Ruya River west to Mukumbura town and has begun survey of the Mukumbura minefield. By the end of November 2013 the teams had surveyed a frontage of 79,3km. The average width of the cordon sanitaire in the areas surveyed so far has been 30m while the average width of ploughshare surveyed has been 61m which is a significant reduction from the 400m previously estimated . However, the Mukumbura Minefield has an average width of 142m instead of earlier estimated width of 25m. The full extent of the contamination will be known after the completion of the surveys.

The mine contamination continues to be a threat and a hindrance to the daily activities of the local communities affected by their presence. Activities like agriculture, animal herding, infrastructure development, safe passage to access necessary services such as clinics and schools as well as interaction with families living across the border with Mozambique are difficult to undertake due to the presence or suspected presence of landmines. Furthermore, communities have continued to report the loss of livestock in the last two years as a result of the contamination.

Table highlighting progress made

	Location	Size of area to be cleared		Area addressed			AP mines destroyed	AT mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	Area Remaining to be addressed
		cordon sanitaire (km^2)	ploughshares (km^2)	Through Non-Technical Survey	Technical Survey	Clearance (km^2)				
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	7.68	134			6.2	162 419			141.68
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	0.93	13.2			8.775	17431	02		14.13
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	0	25.6							25.6
4	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	0	20			0.5	500			20
5	Burma Valley	0	1.32							1.32
6	Rushinga	0	2.8							2.8
7	Lusulu	0	2.8							2.8
8	Mukumbura	0.55	0							0.55
9	Kariba	0.6				0.6			210 IEDs	
	Total	**208.33**				**16.075**	**180 350**		**210**	**208.33**

Yearly Results since initial extension request

	Amount of areas addressed (m^2)	AP Mines Destroyed	AT Mines Destroyed	UXO Destroyed
2009	1 320 000	778		
2010	2 169 030	946		
2011	6 314 000	977	02	
2012	532 500	4154		
2013	802 173	5960		210 IED
Total	11 137 703	12 815	02	210 IED

7. NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS MADE: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

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

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

Ser	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	88	Explosive demolitions	25 959	12 UXOs
2	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (Forbes border Post)	0.5	Explosive demolitions	500	
3	Sango to Crooks Corner minefield	8.775	Explosive demolitions	17431	
4	Cleared gaps	10	Explosive demolitions	2000	
5	Part of Musengezi – Rwenya minefield	6.2	Mechanical and explosive demolitions	162 419	
6	Kariba	0.6	Explosive demolition		210 IEDs
7	Burma Valley		Burning	29	
6	**TOTAL**	**103.575**[2]		**208 338**	

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 were used 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 and consists of standard demining techniques, followed by an internal quality assurance process. NPA and HALO Trust are also using manual demining techniques.

[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 km^2) stretch in the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield which was done by Koch – Mine Safe and the current clearance operations being done by NPA on the Burma Valley minefield and HALO Trust on the Musengezi to Mukumbura minefield.

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 including the cleared portion on the Sango to Crooks Corner minefield. 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, QC 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) was conducted in November 2013 and now ZIMAC has a QA and QC team to conduct both internal and external QA and QC. ZIMAC QA/QC teams will carry out external QC on all cleared areas by Halo Trust and NPA. The QC team conducted external QC on 50 989m^2 of cleared areas on the Burma Valley minefield during period 09 to 13 December 2013 to pave way for land release.

Capacity Building Support

The ICRC continues to provide support to ZIMAC with training and the procurement of equipment.

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. In 2013, an MRE course was conducted and the MRE teams have increased their outreach programmes. In order to raise awareness of the scale of the challenges communities face and to enable the media and general public to improve their understanding of the efforts being done to address the landmine problem, a Mine Action Media Awareness campaign was launched on 31 October 2013. The inaugural event involved eight (08) local and international media houses. HALO Trust and NPA also conduct community liaison and MRE within allotted areas.

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 km^2 of the 145.03 km^2 minefield.

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

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
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	800 000
Financial resources made available by actors other than the State Party	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	798,933	1 361 492
Totals	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	600 000	650 000	1,598, 933	2 161 492

[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.

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:

Ser	**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 available. However there are indications that the international community may assist in the near future as such organisation like ICRC, HALO Trust and NPA have partnered ZIMAC.	High degree
2	Insufficient demining equipment.	Due to inadequate equipment, the available military demining capacity cannot be fully utilised.	The situation is improving with the assistance from ICRC.
3	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 and the partner organisations' efforts (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.

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 **208.88 km^2** 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 Leacon 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 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 (km^2)**
1	Victoria Falls to Mlibizi	Cleared
2	Musengezi to Rwenya	141.68
3	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	11.92
4	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	25.6
5	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	20
6	Burma Valley	1.32
7	Rushinga	2.8
8	Lusulu	2.8
9	Mukumbura	0.55
10	Kariba	Cleared
	TOTAL	**208.88**

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

The remaining mined area consists of:

- **9.16 km^2** cordon sanitaire
- **199.72 km^2** 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 twelve 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 three 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 already conducting operations, there will be significant impact on the Country's endeavours to eradicate the mine problem currently faced.

With ongoing survey still not complete and analysis of the information and with little time to gain experience since our last request, **Zimbabwe is requesting a 3 year extension until 1 January 2018.** It is expected that in the following years Zimbabwe will gain a clearer picture of the remaining challenge as well as good idea of what progress will be possible once partners are at full capacity and other possible partners and donors find a way to support Zimbabwe's mine action program and its partners.

This request of extension of the deadline up to January 2018 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.

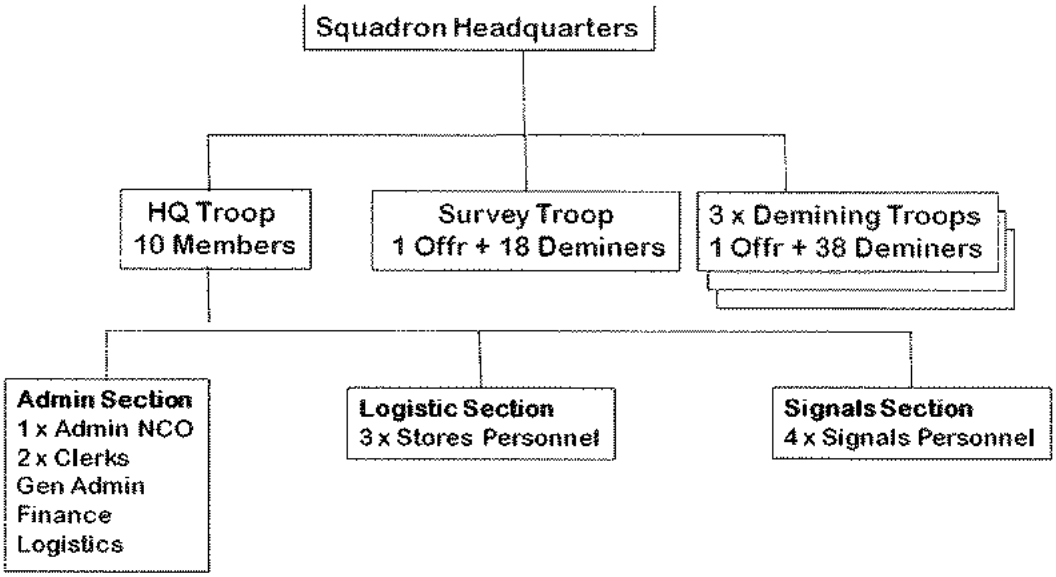
Following the process of survey, retraining and consolidation of resources by our deminers and the work by the two international demining organizations (the HALO Trust and NPA), Zimbabwe is confident that it will be able to embark on clearance of mined areas based on a clear and effective plan for the 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 eight 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 be undertaken after the completion of fresh resurveys on the remaining minefield to determine the full extent of the contamination, using latest survey technology. The surveys commenced from November 2012 and are expected to be complete by September 2014.

Clearance of the remaining eight 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 Leacon Hill	NPA
5	Burma Valley	NPA
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust
7	Lusulu	National Mine Clearance Unit
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust

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 2014 and offer a full report on survey results at the 14th Meeting of the States Parties.

Over the extension period, the National Mine Clearance Squadron will continue clearance of the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield while international organizations will continue clearance operations of their allocated minefields.

18.1 Clearance Timeline

Clearance progress during the extension period (January 2015 – December 2017)						
Ser	Activity	Area to be covered	Initiation	Estimated area to be cleared 2015-2017(m^2)	Estimated cost	Remarks
1.	Clearance	Musengezi to Rwenya	Clearance in progress	1 416 000	US$ 6 170 625	Assumes increasing capacity and clearance rates over time. Both clearance rates and capacity are as yet unknown. Clearance rate figures will be clearer by September 2014.
2.	Clearance	Sango Border Post to Crooks	Clearance in progress	1 700 000	US$ 2 875 000	
3.	Clearance	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	July 2014	900 000	US$3 919 500	Clearance will commence after completion of Burma Valley
4.	Clearance	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill				Clearance will commence after completion of Rusitu to Muzite
5.	Clearance	Rushinga				Clearance will commence after completion of Musengezi to Rwenya
6.	Clearance	Lusulu				Clearance will commence after completion of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield
7.	Clearance	Mukumbura				Clearance will commence after completion of Rushinga
TOTAL				**4 016 000**	**12 965 125**	

Clearance capacity for the extension period			
Ser	Activity	Area to be covered	Required Capacity
1.	Clearance	Musengezi to Rwenya	Three (3) sections in November 2013, increase to ten (10) by April 2014, an assumed increase to 12 in 2015.
2.	Clearance	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	3 troops (117 deminers)
3.	Clearance	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	30 deminers
4.	Clearance	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	No clearance expected during the period
5.	Clearance	Rushinga	
6.	Clearance	Lusulu	
7.	Clearance	Mukumbura	

	Annual clearance expectations during the extension period (square meters)		
	2015	**2016**	**2017**
Musengezi to Rwenya	432 000	430 000	554 000
Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	550 000	550 000	600 000
Rusitu to Muzite Mission	250 000	300 000	350 000
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	No clearance operations	No clearance operations	No clearance operations
Rushinga	No clearance operations	No clearance operations	No clearance operations
Lusulu	No clearance operations	No clearance operations	No clearance operations
Mukumbura	No clearance operations	No clearance operations	No clearance operations
Total	**1 232 000**	**1 280 000**	**1 504 000**

NB: The total projected area to be cleared within the requested period is 4 016 000 square metres from a total contamination of 208 880 000 square metres. It is also expected that a total area of 1 433 000 square metres will be cleared in 2014.

18.2 Clearance Activities

	Activity	Remarks
	2015	
ZIMAC	Develop National Strategic Plan on the basis of survey results.	
	Offer an update of clearance plan to the Meeting of the Standing Committees and MSP in 2015.	
NMC SQN	Clearance of Segment 2 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post 32 km double stretch).	
HALO	Continuation of clearance of Musengezi to Rwenya minefield based on survey results.	
NPA	Continuation of clearance of Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield based on survey results.	

2016		
ZIMAC	Update on clearance progress to the Meeting of the Standing Committees and MSP in 2016.	
NMC SQN	Continuation of clearance of Segment 2 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post 32 km double stretch).	
HALO	Continued clearance and phased training of deminers.	
NPA	Continuation of clearance of mined areas.	
2017		
ZIMAC	Update on clearance progress to the Meeting of the Standing Committees and MSP in 2017.	
	Submission of a new clearance plan for completion.	
NMC SQN	Continuation of clearance of Segment 2 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield (Mwenezi River to Sango Border Post 32 km double stretch).	
HALO	Continued clearance and phased training of deminers.	
NPA	Continuation of clearance of mined areas.	

18.3 Clearance Budget during the Extension Period 2015 to December 2017

	Clearance Budget during the Extension Period 2015 to December 2017		
	2015	**2016**	**2017**
Clearance HALO	US$1,800,000	US$1,890,000	US$2,480,625
Clearance NPA	US$1,306,500	US$1,306,500	US$1,306,500
Clearance ZNA	US$900,000	US$900,000	US$1,000,000
Clearance Total			
Quality Control of	US$20,000	US$20,000	US$20,000
Information	US$5,000	US$5,000	US$5,000
Total estimated costs	**US$4,031,500**	**US$4,121,500**	**U5$4,812,125**
Funding from national	US$925,000	US$925,000	US$1,025,000
Funding from international donors	US$3,106,500	US$3,196,500	US$3,787,125

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 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 accommodation. Funds required for this are being sourced by the Ministry of Defence.

- 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 the on-going surveys.

18.3 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.

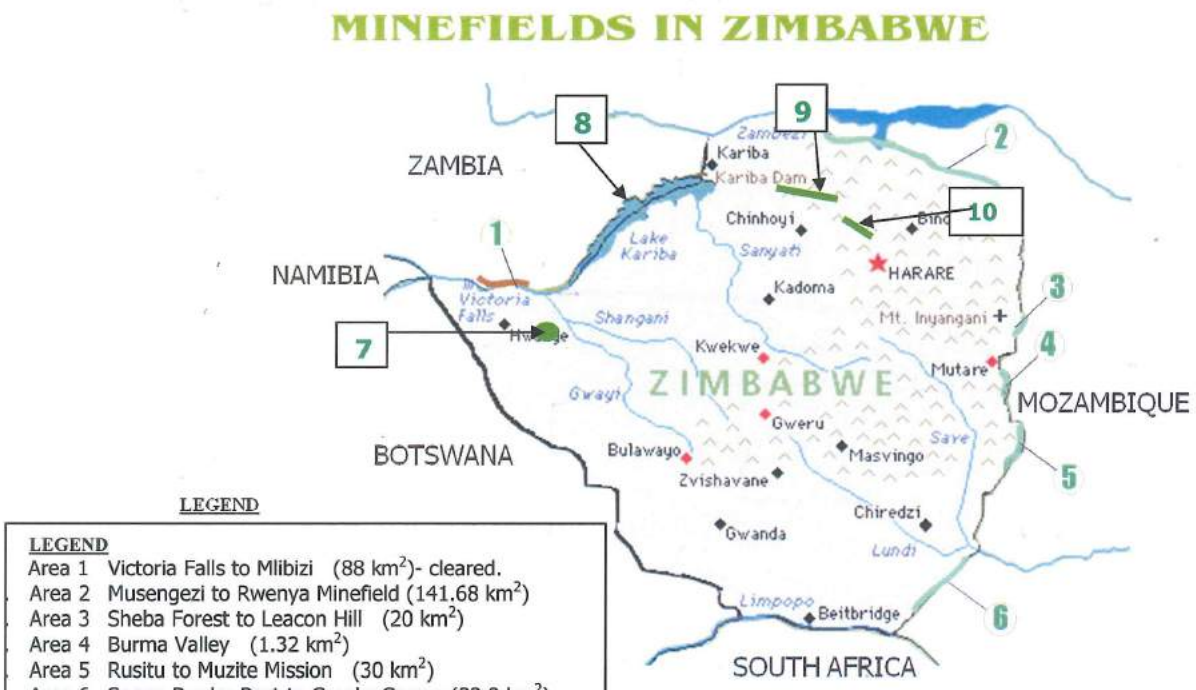
- Ploughshear minefields. All minefields contain ploughshear mines which have already detonated of which fragments are scattered thereby resulting in delay in survey.

- Administrative delays. All timeframes in clearance plan assumed are contingent upon the conclusion of some administrative process such as the tax free importation status amongst other issues.

- 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.

- 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



LEGEND

LEGEND

Area 1 Victoria Falls to Mlibizi (88 km^2)- cleared.
Area 2 Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield (141.68 km^2)
Area 3 Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (20 km^2)
Area 4 Burma Valley (1.32 km^2)
Area 5 Rusitu to Muzite Mission (30 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) Cleared
Area 9 Mukumbura (0.55 km^2)
Area 10 Rushinga (2.8 km^2)