



Planning for Completion: Presentation on the landmine situation in Zimbabwe



Goal: 'A mine/ERW-free Zimbabwe where women, girls, boys and men safely engage in sustainable livelihood activities and where mine/ERW victims are fully integrated into society'

Background to Zimbabwe's Extension Request

- The landmine problem in Zimbabwe can be traced back to the country's war of liberation.
- Initial contamination was identified as 310.65 km²
- Zimbabwe has shown its commitment to rid the country of mines before and after becoming a State party to the Convention.
- Zimbabwe has submitted four requests, with a current deadline of 1 January 2018.
- Two key conditions of granting the fourth extension period were:
 - Zimbabwe was to come up with an accurate extent of the remaining contamination.
 - Establish a workable plan of action.

MINEFIELDS IN ZIMBABWE UPDATE AS AT

31 October 2017

Lusulu
56,000m²
National Mine Clearance Unit
 Area remaining: 56 000m²

Musengezi to RweMazowe River
(18 056 763 m²)
HALO TRUST
 Area remaining 11 773 439m²

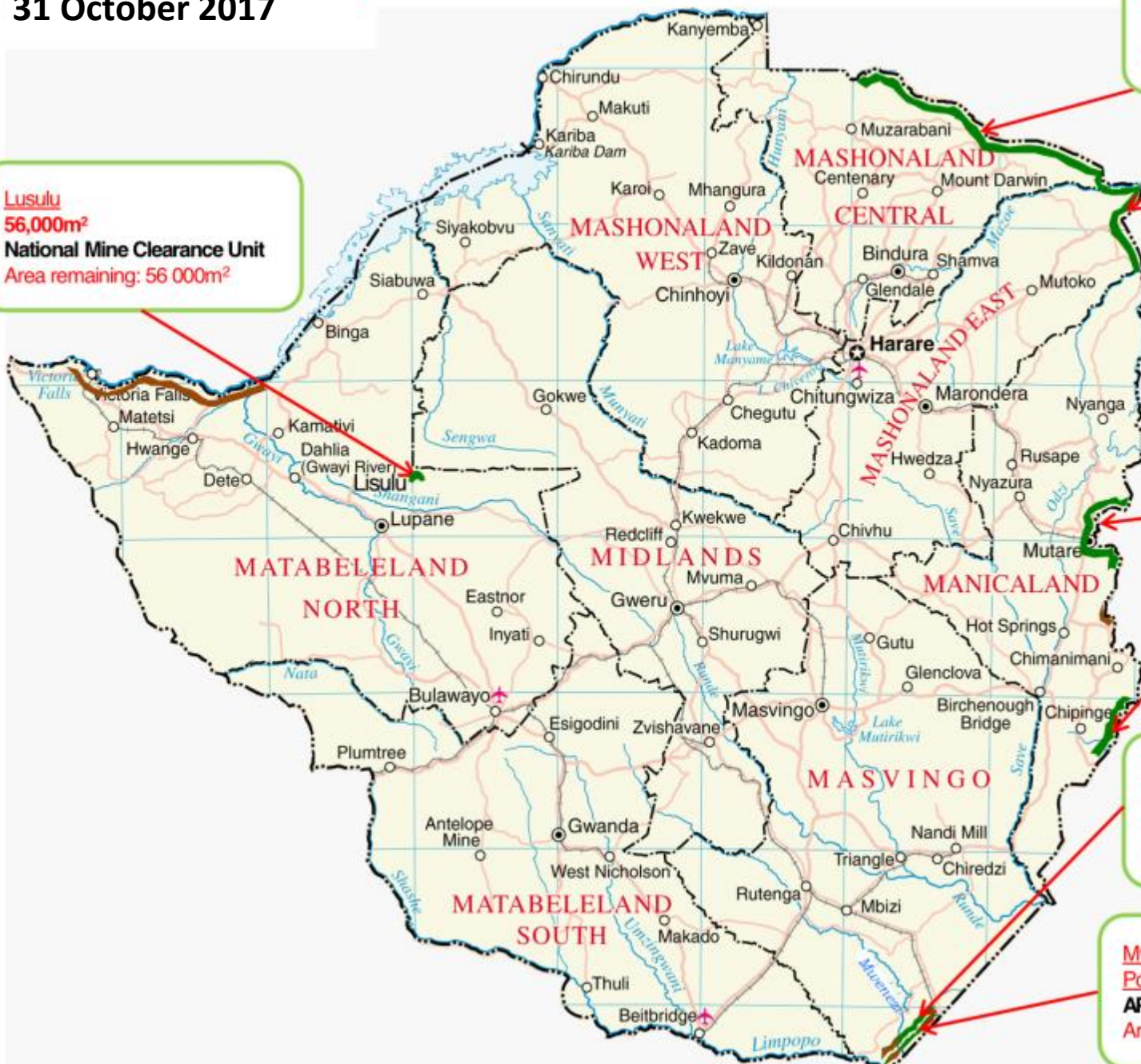
Mazowe to Rwenya River
(11 802 098m²)
MAG
 Area remaining **11 802 098m²**

Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (8
231 200m²)
NPA
 Area remaining 6 743 458m²

Rusitu to Muzite Mission
 71.765km (8 702 023 m²)
NPA
 Area remaining 8,702,023m²

Sango Border Post to Crooks
Corner PLUS Gonakudzingwa –
58 511m² (17 629 680m²)
National Mine Clearance Unit
 Area remaining 16 257 813m²

Mwenezi River to Sango Border
Post (7 196 038m²)
APOPO
 Area remaining 7 196 038m² 3



Achievements and Progress: Completion of Burma Valley Mine field

Zimbabwe completed clearance in Burma Valley, resulting in increased agricultural business opportunities.

Burma Valley during clearance



Handover after Completion



Post Clearance Activities



Achievements and Progress

- Zimbabwe handed over the 29km stretch south of Mukumbura business Centre.
- Communities in this area are for the first time farming the formally mined area and are able to move freely across the previous minefields.
- Clearance has enabled local inhabitants to access water sources, more grazing land and travel to visit their relatives.



Min of Defence signing the handover certificate while the Provincial lands Officer looks on.



Women crossing cleared area to fetch water in Mukumbura



Men cross the minefield to and from Mozambique in Mutare

Achievements and Progress

- Drafting of the new Zimbabwe National Mine Action Strategic Plan commenced in December 2016 with the assistance of the GICHD and mine action stakeholders.
- The National Strategy was officially launched on 24 November, a function which was attended by all concerned government departments which might enough support from these departments from now going onwards
- Zimbabwe, together with demining stakeholders HALO and NPA, introduced two pilot projects comprising the deployment of Mechanical Assets, (HALO) and Mine Detection Dogs (NPA).
- Zimbabwe engaged two (2) new organisations MAG and APOPO to begin clearance operations in the country.
- These efforts ensure that Zimbabwe has responded to recommendations given on her 2014 Extension Request



Delegates during the National Strategic Plan Workshop



HALO Mechanical Assets and NPA Mine Detection Dogs

Remaining Challenge

The remaining level of contamination is **63 230 976m²** as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Contamination level as at 31 October 2017

No.	Mined Area	Area (m²)	Clearance Organisation
1	Musengezi to Mazowe River	11 773 439	HALO Trust
2	Mazowe River to Rwenya River	11 802 098	MAG
3	Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River	16 257 813	National Mine Clearance Unit
4	Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River	7 181 638	APOPO
5	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	8 702 023	NPA
6	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	6 457 965	NPA
7	Lusulu	56,000	National Mine Clearance Unit
	Total	63 230 976	

Social and Humanitarian Implications

Key Points of Interest:

- Villages are as close as 100m from the minefield.
- The minefield inhibits access to water resources, grazing land and cultivation
- The MF hinders free movement of people some of whom have relatives across the border in Mozambique and vice versa, grazing land, water resources and cultivation.
- Children have to walk beside minefields to get to class
- Injuries to boys can occur while people are herding cattle and stray into minefield.
- Women can be injured while fetching firewood.
- Men sometimes sacrifice their lives when one of their livestock gets hit by a mine instead of watching it die, they try to retrieve the injured livestock and in the process get injured by mines.



Economic Implications

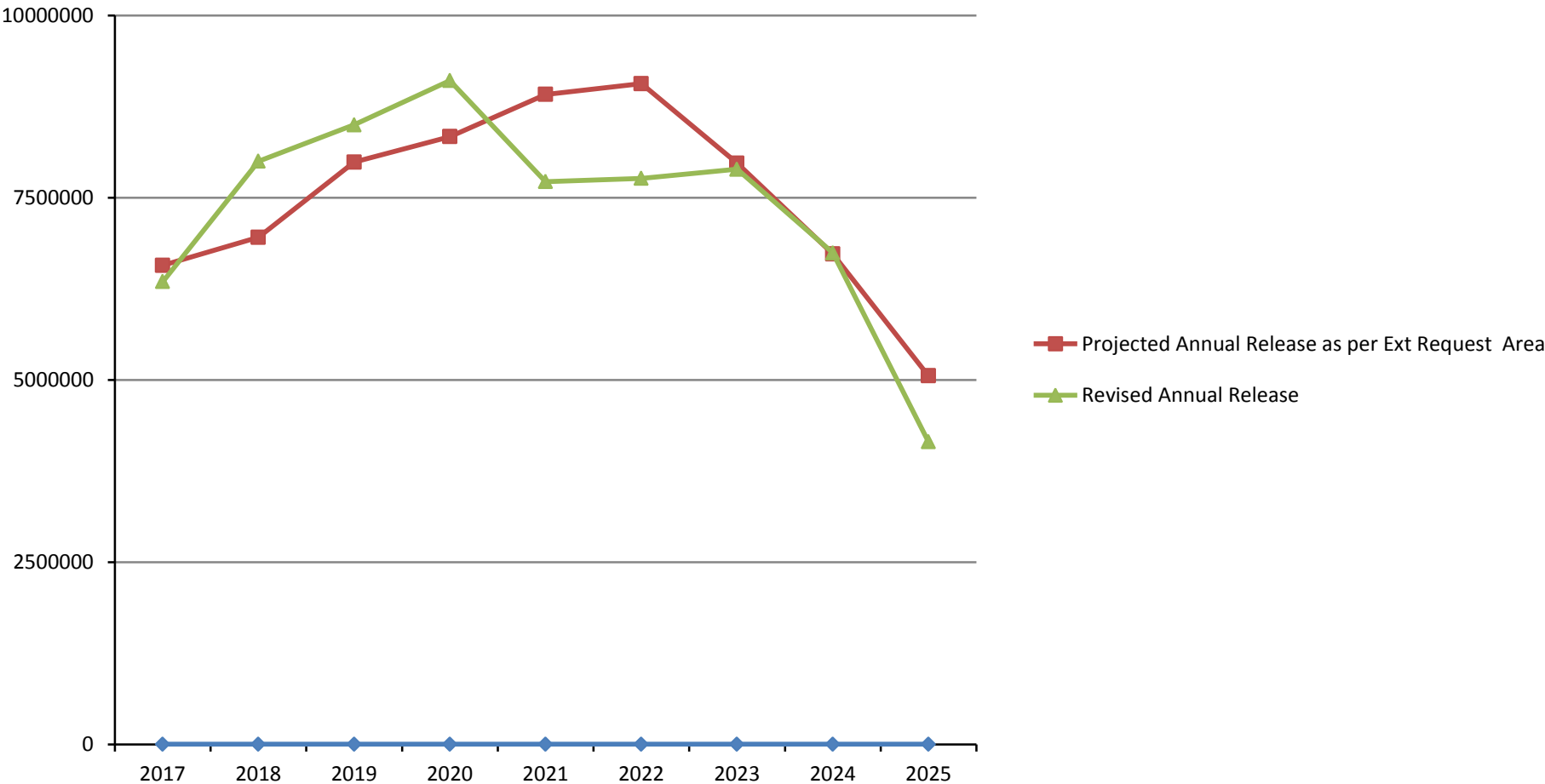
- Key Points of Interest:
- Reduces the amount of grazing land available for animals and wildlife.
- The minefield runs adjacent to the Gonarezhou National Parks. This National Parks forms the tripartite game sanctuary joining the Kruger National Parks in South Africa and the Limpopo National Parks in Mozambique to form the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Parks (GLTP) one of the biggest game sanctuaries in the world.
- Farmers find it very difficult if not impossible, to harvest their timber plantations due to the minefields.
- Manicaland: Mined areas are predominately tea plantation regions. Expansion of tea estates and exploring new ones is not possible due to the minefield



Revised Annual Projected Release Targets during the extension period

Minefield	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	2'290'895	957'000	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	1'523'777	13'914'334
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)		802'000	1'200'098	1'400'000	1'600'000	1'700'000	1'750'000	1'650'000	1'700000	11'802098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2902712	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2100000	2100000	2100'000	1050609	18,653,321
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	0	900'000	950'000	900'000	950'000	900'000	1'000'000	800'050	781'588	7'181'638
Rusitu to Muzite Mission (NPA)	164'104	984'000	1'000'000	1'200'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'600'000	653'919		8'702'023
Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill (NPA)	1213652	1213652	1213652	1213652	1213652	1213652				7'281'912
Lusulu (NMC)					30'000	26'000				56'000
Total	6571363	6956652	7987527	8337429	8917429	9063429	7'973777	6'727746	5055974	67,591,326

Projected Annual Release figures as per Extension request and the Revised Figures as at 30 November 2017



Clearance Budget during the Extension Period

Organisation	Year									Total (USD)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
(a)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(p)
International Donor Support (\$USD million dollars)										
NPA	3	3.15	3.3	3.46	3.63	3.81	4	4.2	4.41	32.96
HALO	4.65	4.65	5.25	5.69	5.8	6.03	6.21	6.4	6.59	44.68
APOPO	0.5	2	2	2	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.4	2	21.2
MAG	0.7	1	1	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	3	17.7
Sub-Total	8.85	10.8	11.55	12.65	14.33	16.34	16.61	16	9.41	116.54
Zimbabwe Government Finance (\$USD million dollars)										
NMCU	0.6	0.7	1.5	1	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	13.8
Total	9.45	11.50	13.05	13.65	15.33	17.84	18.61	18.50	12.41	130.34

Needs and Challenges

- Low level of international and national awareness of Zimbabwe's vast mine problem on the one hand, and the impressive achievements in addressing it, on the other.
- Ensure that the International Mine Awareness Day on April 4 is continuously marked and celebrated through awareness raising campaigns.
- Zimbabwe will revise its National Mine Action Standards (ZNMAS), including, national standards on land release, including a range of methods to address the remaining challenge.
- Due to Zimbabwe's limited resources and health care facilitates more generally, support to persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors with disabilities remain insufficient.
- ZIMAC and partners will identify and train community and school volunteers in all mine/ERW-impacted districts of Zimbabwe. These volunteers will act as MRE focal points and will collect relevant information from community members.



Needs and Challenges

- No nation-wide survey on the number of mine/ERW victims has yet been conducted in Zimbabwe.
- Victim assistance efforts are a short-term solution and should only be implemented until victim assistance is effectively integrated into broader government sectors and frameworks.
- NMAAZ and ZIMAC will seek to increase the visibility of landmines among relevant government ministries, to promote linkages between mine action and broader development and explore partnerships to facilitate more sustainable results, including related to agriculture.



Conclusion

- Zimbabwe is committed to achieving completion by its 2025 deadline.
- Significant achievements during the fourth extension request have provided greater accuracy on remaining challenge, more operators on the ground, the introduction of new pilot methods for addressing the remaining challenge.
- The extension request is supported by a national strategy drafted in cooperation with key mine action stakeholders.
- A revision of national mine action standards will further ensure relevant structure for the Zimbabwe mine action programme.

