3-2018

Zimbabwe National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025

Mine Action Centre Zimbabwe
ZIMAC

ZIMBABWE

National Mine Action Strategy
2018 – 2025

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 the society

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Glossary of Abbreviations

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
AP	Anti-personnel
APOPO	Anti-Personnel Landmines Detection Product Development
AT	Anti-tank
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Areas
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IM	Information Management
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoPSSW	Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NMCU	National Mine Clearance Unit
NPA	Norwegian Peopleôs Aid
NTS	Non-technical survey
NAMAAZ	National Mine Action Authority Zimbabwe
PESTLE	Political, economic, social, technological, environmental
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
SADD	Sex and Age-Disaggregated Data
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats
TS	Technical survey
VA	Victim Assistance
ZIMAC	Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre

Foreword

The Zimbabwe Government inherited a landmine problem from the Ian Smith regime that laid the landmines during the late 1970s in a bid to deter the outward and inward movement of liberation war combatants for purposes of training and prosecuting the liberation war. The landmines have remained in the ground since then due to limited availability of resources to remove them. Zimbabwe actively participated in the negotiation process of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Landmines that was opened for signature on 3 December 1997 and subsequently became a State Party in March 1999 following ratification of the Convention. Concurrent with the negotiation process Zimbabwe received offers for assistance from the American Government and the European Union, which saw the start of demining work in the country.

It is important to note that since becoming a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine ban Convention (APMBC), Zimbabwe has always been committed to meeting its obligations under the Convention. Significant progress has so far been registered as outlined in this document, despite the country having failed to fulfil her Article 5 obligations within the stipulated ten years due to non-availability of resources. It is our sincere hope that with the coming in of new players, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Apopo, more progress will be realised in clearing the remaining landmine problem in the country within the period covered by this strategy.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as our accredited operators, that is Hazardous Areas Life-Support Organisation Trust (HALO Trust), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Mines Advisory Group and Apopo for the important role they played in crafting the Zimbabwe Mine Action Strategy. Also appreciated is the high level of cooperation received from all the stakeholders, including other Government Departments during compilation of this policy document. It is therefore pertinent that we maintain this momentum of cooperation during the implementation of the strategy in order to meet the deadline of 2025 and certainly with such a positive spirit, our dream of a mine free Zimbabwe by 2025 can be realised.

Hon Dr ST Sekeramayi **(SENATOR)**

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Executive Summary

This National Mine Action Strategy, the first of its kind in Zimbabwe, presents the overall vision, mission, goals and objectives of Zimbabwe's mine action programme for the period 2018-2025. The strategy's time-line corresponds to Zimbabwe's Article 5 Extension Request, submitted in March 2017 and its end state is the completion of clearance obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC).

Vision

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.

Mission

To develop a sustainable national mine action programme that facilitates effective and efficient survey and clearance activities and addresses the needs of affected communities through well-coordinated activities in accordance with national mine action standards and convention obligations.

Strategic Goals

This strategy presents four strategic goals; each accompanied by several objectives, baselines, indicators and targets.

1. Hazardous areas are effectively addressed using appropriate land release methods, supporting safe and sustainable livelihoods
2. Safe behaviour is promoted among women, girls, boys and men to reduce mine/ERW accidents and promote safe livelihoods activities
3. Mine/ERW victims have access to gender and diversity-sensitive rights-based services and opportunities that facilitate their participation and inclusion into society on an equal basis with others
4. National and international awareness of Zimbabwe's mine/ERW problem and programme is strengthened to ensure sufficient funding of the programme to facilitate a mine-free Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's mine action programme has seen significant achievements in addressing the mine problem and in implementing efficient survey and clearance activities; out of the total land cancelled, reduced and cleared between 2013 and 2016 (159,093,696 m²), operators cancelled 93 per cent through non-technical survey. Efficient survey operations and the completion of non-technical surveys have resulted in subsequent clarity and confirmation of the remaining mine problem. As of March 2017 Zimbabwe's remaining contamination challenge was confirmed to be 66'230'103 m². The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) will now take the lead in ensuring that all operators focus their resources on efficiently addressing confirmed hazardous areas, which will safeguard Zimbabwe's timely fulfilment of its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 obligations in 2025.

As stipulated in its March 2017 Article 5 Extension Request; with non-technical surveys completed, expansion and capacity building of current demining operators underway and the addition of two international demining organisations, ZIMAC believes that clearance of all anti-personnel mines can be completed by December 2025.

Effective IM with clear reporting systems and sound coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders are central for the realisation of all goals and achievement of all objectives presented in this

strategy. The principle of sustainability is central to the objectives related to mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance; through the establishment of community and school MRE volunteers in all mine-affected districts and the integration of victim assistance into broader disability, health and protection mechanisms, the mine action programme will facilitate and promote sustainable processes and structures. This approach will ensure that long-term responsibilities will continuously be fulfilled, even after clearance obligations under the convention have been met.

Zimbabwe, in collaboration with partners, will promote its mine action programme nationally and internationally, seeking to raise awareness of the mine problem and the programme's achievements in addressing it. The objective is to improve the programme's transparency and visibility and to promote greater national and international commitment and support to secure the programme's financial sustainability. Recognising that sustainable funding is essential for the realisation of all strategy goals and objectives, the mine action programme will develop a resource mobilisation strategy, clearly stating annual funding targets and exploring new funding sources.

The strategy will be continuously monitored to enable the programme's strengths and weaknesses to be identified and allow ZIMAC and partners to address problems, improve performance, build on success and adapt to changing circumstances. A first external review of the strategy will be conducted by 2021, to take stock of progress made and to adapt the strategy to any potential contextual changes if necessary. This will ensure its continued relevance.

Introduction

This National Mine Action Strategy (strategy), the first of its kind in Zimbabwe, presents the overall vision, mission, goals and objectives of Zimbabwe's mine action programme for the period 2018-2025. The strategy starts with a context analysis to provide an overview of key issues and areas that are significant to better understanding the programme.

The strategy includes the following key sections: a summary of the origin and scope of the mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem, a summary of key humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental impacts from mines/ERW; a presentation of capacities and principal stakeholders; and, an outline of key achievements. Some of the programme's strengths and weaknesses, as well as future opportunities, threats and risks are also elaborated upon briefly. This is followed by an outline of a number of cross-cutting issues that are of strategic importance to the programme, such as information management (IM), gender and diversity, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The strategy then moves on to present the overall vision and mission before outlining its four strategic goals, each accompanied by a set of objectives, baselines, targets and indicators. The strategy also briefly addresses residual contamination before concluding with a section that presents key commitments related to monitoring, evaluating and reviewing as integral parts of the strategic planning process.

Methodology

Reflecting international good practice, this strategy was developed under the lead of the National Mine Action Authority Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ) and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC), through a participatory process with a wide range of stakeholders, including government ministries, the national Mine Clearance Units (NMCU), international operators (APOPO, HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Implementation Support Unit (ISU). The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) facilitated and supported the full process.

NAMAAZ, ZIMAC and GICHD conducted a national strategy stakeholder workshop in Harare in December 2016[1], with the following key objectives:

1. Gain clarity on the extent, nature and impact of the mine/ERW problem.
2. Identify key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and risks faced by the mine action programme.
3. Gain clarity on main stakeholders, their roles, influence, capacities and limitations.
4. Clarify and agree on the programme's overall vision, mission, goals and objectives.
5. Define the mine action programme's desired results during the strategic period.
6. Explain how results will be achieved.

[1] Strategy stakeholder workshop agenda is included in Annex I.

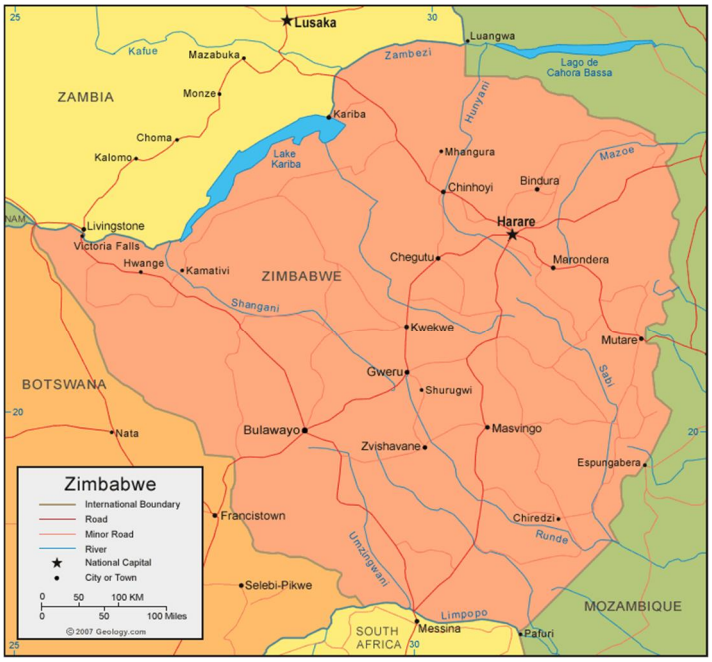
In addition, ZIMAC and GICHD also organised a national strategy validation stakeholder meeting in Harare in May 2017, bringing key stakeholders together once again to discuss, provide feedback on and validate the draft strategy document for subsequent submission to the government for formal approval.

Background

Country context

Zimbabwe is a land-locked country located in southern Africa, bordering Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana, covering a total area of 390'757 km^2. Zimbabwe's 2012 national census report notes that 67 per cent of the population lives in rural areas.[2] According to the 2016 UNDP Human Development Report, Zimbabwe has a population of 15.6 million people and a literacy rate (of ages 15 and above) of 86.5 per cent.[3] According to the 2014 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment, the prevalence of poverty in Zimbabwe was estimated at 63 per cent with 16 per cent assessed to be in extreme poverty. Poverty is more widespread in rural households (76 per cent) compared to 38 per cent in urban areas. A total of 30 per cent of rural households are extremely poor compared to six per cent in urban areas.[4] Zimbabwe's 2015 gross national income per capita was USD 1'588.[5]

[2] Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census, http://www.zimstat.co.zw/sites/default/files/img/National_Report.pdf
[3] UNDP 2016 Human Development report, http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/ZWE
[4] 2014 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment, file:///C:/Users/massla/Documents/91008%20Strategic%20Planning/Country%20Specific/Zimbabwe/Various%20reports/ZimVAC%20Rural%20Livelihood%20Assessment%202014.pdf
[5] UNDP, *ibid.*



Since the 11th century, present-day Zimbabwe has been the site of several organised states and kingdoms as well as a major route for migration and trade. The British South Africa Company of Cecil Rhodes first demarcated the present territory during the 1890s; it became the self-governing British colony of Southern Rhodesia in 1923. The conservative white minority government unilaterally declared independence as Rhodesia in 1965. The Rhodesian state endured international isolation and a 15-year War of Liberation which culminated in the Lancaster House Peace Agreement in 1979. The country officially gained independence as 'Zimbabwe' on 18 April 1980. Zimbabwe is a member of the United Nations, the Southern African Development Community, the African Union and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Origin, Nature and Scope of the Mine/ERW Contamination Problem

Zimbabwe's mine/ERW[6] contamination, most of which is made up of anti-personnel (AP) mines, originates from the War of Liberation in the 1970s. The Rhodesian Army laid minefields between 1976 and 1979 along Zimbabwe's Northern and Eastern borders to prevent infiltration and resupply of Zimbabwean liberation fighters operating from Mozambique and Zambia. Combat action between the Liberation forces and the then government forces also resulted in large amounts of unexploded ordnance (UXO) scattered around the country.

[6] IMAS 04.10 Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations defines ERW as *Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO). (CCW protocol V).* ERW include cluster munitions.

By 1979, the Rhodesian Army had laid mines in eight distinct areas, as well as several smaller areas inland to protect key infrastructure and permanent bases. These mined areas are highlighted on the map below:

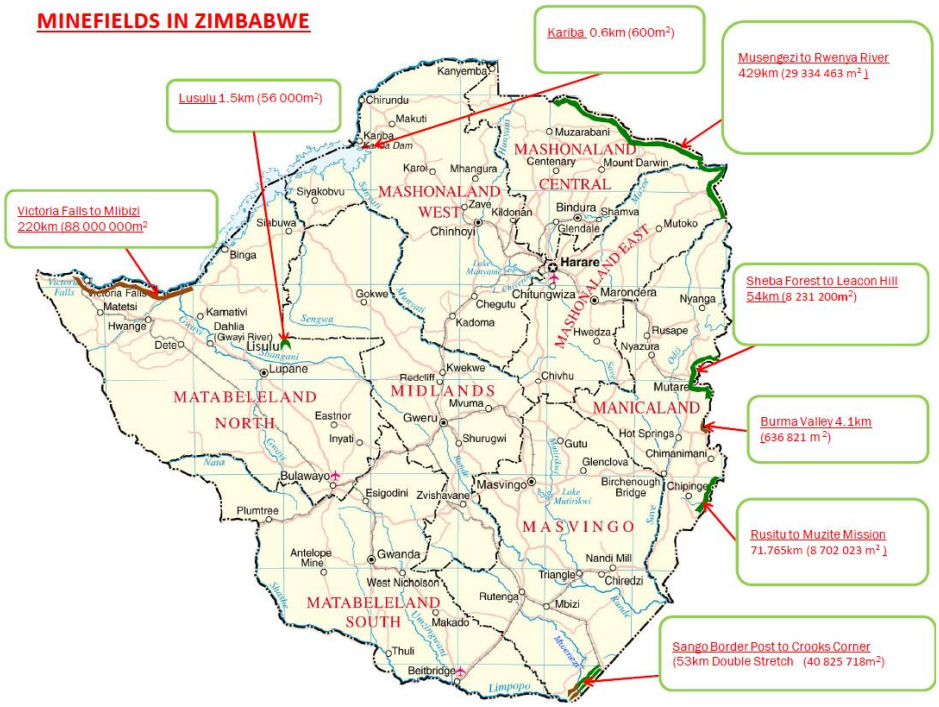


Figure 1: Map: original mine contamination, ZIMAC, April 2017

Zimbabwe's different types of minefields have been well documented in the country's five Article 5 extension request. As outlined in Zimbabwe's fifth extension request, Zimbabwe's minefields are generally characterised into three distinct groups:[7]

1. **'Cordon Sanitaire':** this group consists of barrier minefields that were laid close to, or on, the international border with Zambia and Mozambique. The minefields generally consist of three rows of AP mines laid in a standard sub-surface pattern with an average width of 25 metres.
2. **'Ploughshare':** this group of minefields generally consist of three rows of ploughshare directional fragmentation mines mounted on 0.5 to one metre high stakes protected by sub-surface AP mines. The average width of this type of minefield is 400 metres.
3. **'Reinforced Ploughshare':** this final group of minefields consists of three rows of ploughshare directional fragmentation AP mines mounted on 0.5 to one metre high stakes, protected by sub-surface AP mines. These rows will be laid back to back with sub surface clusters of AP mines. The average width of this type of minefield is 400 metres.

All minefields contain a combination of buried AP mines and above surface ploughshare fragmentation AP mines. Evidence gathered during clearance activities reveal that sub-surface mines are still intact forty years after they were laid, with an activity rate of around 90 per cent. Evidence further reveals that more

[7] Zimbabwe, 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, March 2017

than 85 per cent of the mined land contains sub surface type R2M2, VS50, RAP1 and the M969 AP mines. The above surface ploughshare mines have generally deteriorated with an activity rate of below two per cent; many have either detonated due to activation from animals, scattering fragments in large areas, or remained intact but with rusted and destroyed trip wires.

The full military records of these 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 significant information about the location of these minefields. Also, the first attempt at a consolidated survey was conducted by commercial company Mine Tech International in 1994, which formed the basis for Zimbabwe's original extension request.

During Zimbabwe's initial extension period a more detailed analysis was conducted; it was still however largely based on approximates and assumptions. For instance, the area calculations were based on a single frontage, not recognising that in some instances there was a second parallel minefield some distance behind – between one and five km. In addition, it was initially assumed that the cordon sanitaire, the ploughshare and reinforced ploughshare minefields had an average width of 400 metres. In reality the cordon sanitaire has an average with of 25 metres while the ploughshare and reinforced ploughshare have an average width of 400 metres.

Following extensive survey activities, ZIMAC is now in a position to confirm that Zimbabwe's initial contamination totalled about 310.65 km² [8], comprising approximately three million anti-personnel mines.

Initially, AP mines were laid in very dense belts (reportedly 5'500 mines per km of frontage) to form a barrier minefield/"cordon sanitaire". Over time, this cordon sanitaire was breached or subject to erosion. In response, in many sections, a second belt of "ploughshare" directional fragmentation mines protected by anti-personnel mines was laid "inland" of the cordon sanitaire. Anti-tank (AT) mines were also used extensively, generally laid by Freedom Fighters against the Rhodesian Forces. Typically, AT mines were often laid on specific stretches of road rather than as large barrier minefields. An extensive effort was carried out by Zimbabwe National Army to lift all known AT mines shortly after independence. Many were also detonated by larger animals.

As of May 2017, remaining contamination comprises five mined areas, totalling just over 66 km²:

1. Musengezi to Rwenya,
2. Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner
3. Rusitu to Muzite Mission
4. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill
5. Lusulu

The locations of these five major remaining mined areas in Zimbabwe are highlighted on the map below.

[8] The estimation was mistakenly reported as 511 km² in Zimbabwe's initial A5 extension requests.

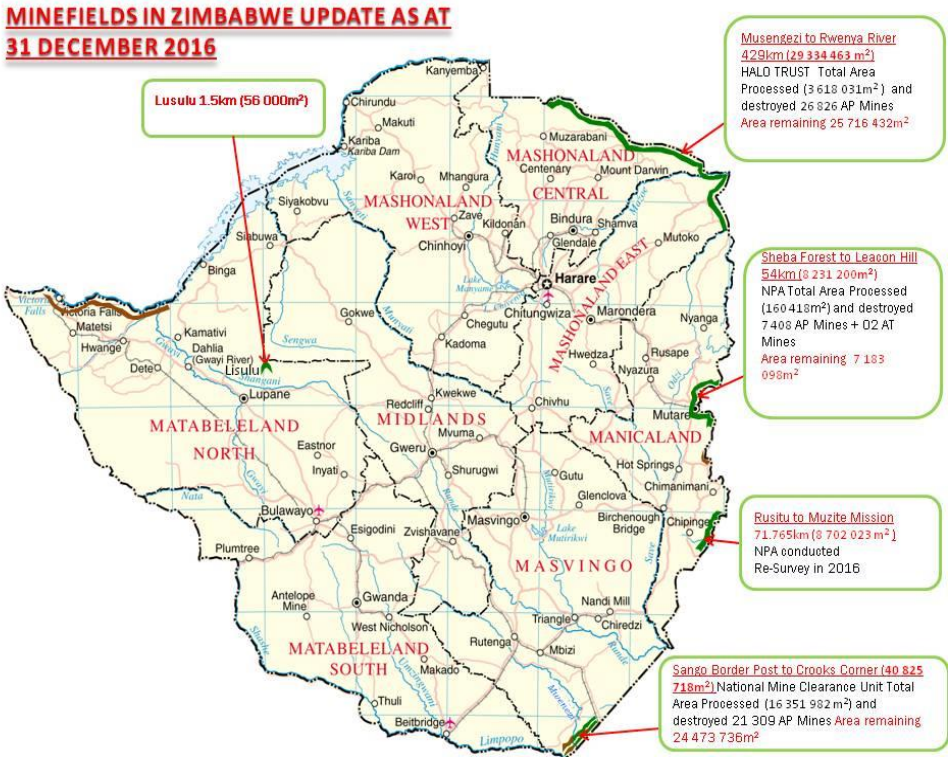


Figure 2: Remaining mine contamination, ZIMAC[9]

The minefields' environments vary considerably; the Musengezi to Rwenya River minefield for example is located close to villages, in proximity to agricultural and grazing land. The Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield is located in the south-eastern corner of Zimbabwe, adjacent to the Gonarezhou National Park that hosts some of the world's greatest wildlife; it is also in close proximity to cattle ranching areas.

The Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill and the Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefields, on the other hand, are located in hilly and mountainous areas, with thick bush and vegetation. Accessibility is challenging in wet conditions. The Lusulu minefield in the western part of Zimbabwe is the only mined area that is not located along the Mozambican border. The Rhodesian Forces laid this minefield as a protective minefield to the police station and shopping areas. It was partially cleared by the NMCU in 2003-2004, though 56'000 m² remains to be cleared.

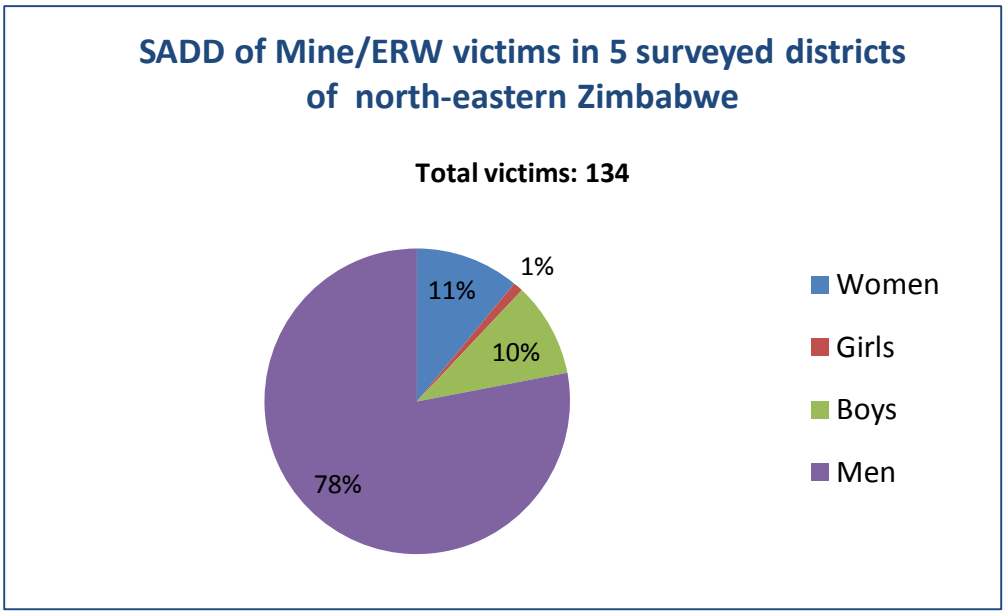
[9] In line with Zimbabwe National Army regulations, remaining minefields are indicated in green colour.

Extent and Impact of Contamination

Humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental impacts from mines/ERW

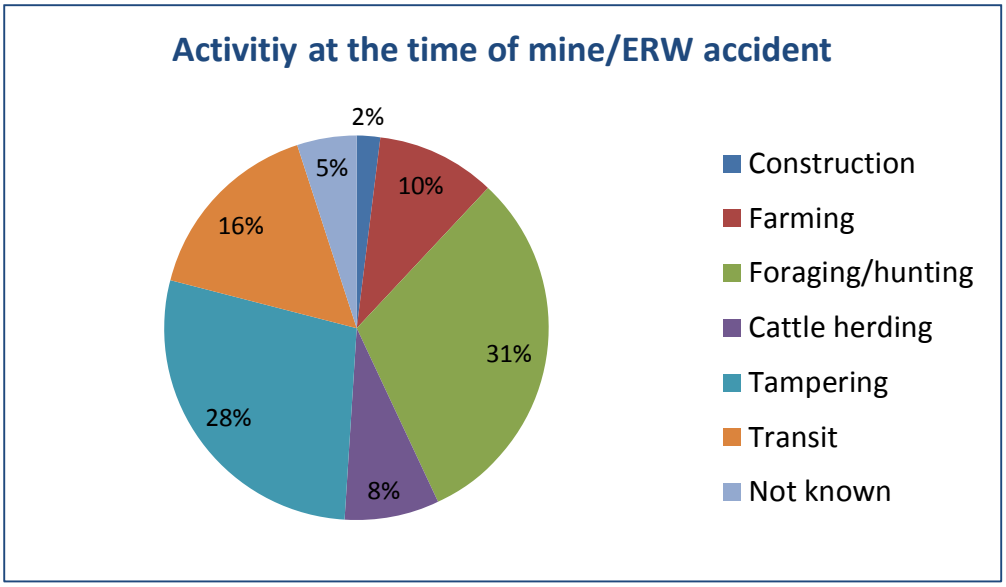
Five of Zimbabwe's 10 provinces are contaminated with mines/ERW and 12 out of its 59 districts are impacted. Zimbabwe's mined areas are primarily located in rural areas, inhabited by poor subsistence communities whose livelihoods depend on farming and livestock rearing. As stressed in Zimbabwe's extension request, operators' impact data estimate that mine/ERW contamination prevents communities from using about 77 km² of fertile land, of which 25 km² is in Mukumbura , 15 km² in the Rusitu/Muzite area and the remaining 37 km² are in the Burma Valley and Sheba Forrest . Impact data also reveals that the Musengezi to Rwenya and the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefields have the greatest impact on affected communities.[10]

There is currently no national overview of the total number of mine/ERW victims in Zimbabwe. During the process of conducting non-technical surveys (NTS) in five districts in the north-eastern part of Zimbabwe in 2013-2014, HALO Trust's survey teams identified a total of 134 mine victims (16 of which had been injured in 2013-14).[11] Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) reveals that the vast majority (104 men/78 per cent) of the victims were adult male, which correspond to gender mine accident patterns globally. Men's specific gender roles and responsibilities often result in greater exposure to mines/ERW compared to other sex and age groups. Since the area surveyed by HALO Trust is representative of other mined areas it can be assumed that men represent the largest group of mine victims nation-wide.



[10] Zimbabwe Article 5 Extension Request, *ibid*
[11] HALO Trust Zimbabwe Survey summary report, 28 February 2015

Findings from HALO Trust's survey further show that most accidents took place during foraging/hunting activities, closely followed by tampering. As mentioned above, foraging/hunting is generally a distinct male responsibility in Zimbabwe's rural areas, which explains the higher level of male victims.



Zimbabwe's minefields have significant economic and social impact on communities, especially those that are in close proximity to mined areas. Socio-economic impact includes:

- **Restrictions on freedom of movement:** minefields sometimes prevent community members from seeing and socialising with friends and relatives that live on the other side of mined areas. Some have attempted to cross these minefields in order to maintain contact or communication with relatives and the unlucky ones have been injured or killed by mines.

- **Restrictions on access to and sustainable use of livelihoods**: mines often prevent communities from safely accessing water sources, agricultural and grazing land. Out of desperation and poverty, some people who live adjacent to known mined areas have as a result of land pressure taken unnecessary risks by cultivating crops or herding their livestock in mined areas.

- **Livestock deaths:** livestock, a source of livelihood for many subsistence farmers, has been threatened by the presence of mines. ZIMAC estimates that 120'020 head of livestock and thousands of wild animals have been killed by mines since 1980. Cattle and other livestock represent indispensable livelihoods assets to most rural communities; loss of livestock therefore has devastating impacts on communities' secure and sustainable livelihoods.

  For example, findings from HALO Trust's pre-clearance household surveys between 2015-2016 in Mudzi, Rushinga and Mount Darwin districts reveal that 33 per cent of households lost livestock due to mine incidents (125 out of 385 households).[12] The survey further shows that the average total

[12] HALO Trust, Conclusions based on baseline data, Zimbabwe household survey, 2015-2016

financial loss per affected household was United States' Dollars (USD) 597. Most of the livestock killed due to mines were cows, representing 59 per cent of the total lost livestock, followed by goats at 30 per cent. The survey established the average cost of a cow to be USD 243 and that of a goat to be USD 21.[13]

- **Commercial farming:** roughly five km² of commercial farm land for tea estates and timber plantations is mined. In some of these areas, there is timber that is now well past its maturity and has already lost its commercial value. Although no calculation has been made, the revenue and potential income that has been lost by the country as a result of mines in these areas is likely to be significant. Furthermore, the Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield is a tea-growing region; expansion of tea estates and exploration of new ones is currently not possible due to mine contamination.

- **Tourism development:** the NMCU's successful completion of clearing the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield in 2005 facilitated significant tourism development around the town of Victoria Falls. On the other hand, tourism development has remained a challenge in a large 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.

[13] HALO Trust has contacted the Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) and the Department for Livestock Production and Development to explore if specific questions related to landmines and livestock can be included in the next nationwide survey.

Zimbabwe Mine Action Programme

The NAMAAZ is the policy and regulatory body for all issues relating to mine action in Zimbabwe; its Chairman is the Deputy Secretary, Policy Public Relations and International Affairs and its committee members represent seven different ministries[14] as well as ZIMAC and UNDP.

ZIMAC was established in 2000 within the Ministry of Defence as the focal point and coordination centre for all mine action in the country and is mandated to report to NAMAAZ.

Programme Capacities and Key Stakeholders

Zimbabwe has significant national clearance capacities within the NMCU. As of 2017, the NMCU had a total of five demining teams. Between 2014 and 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe provided a total of USD 1.5 million to its demining institutions and national clearance operations. This is expected to continue and even to increase if the country's economic situation improves.

NPA was the first international humanitarian mine action (HMA) operator to establish a demining programme in Zimbabwe in 2012, commencing survey and clearance operations in early 2013. Apart from survey, clearance and community liaison activities, including MRE, NPA has also provided QA/QC training to ZIMAC and the NMCU.

International HMA operator HALO Trust signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the government of Zimbabwe in April 2012 and was tasked to conduct minefield survey and demining operations along the 335 km of border from Chidodo/ Musengezi to a point just south of the Rwenya River on the border between Mudzi and Nyanga districts. Following completion of registration in mid-2013, HALO Trust began survey work in August 2013, followed by clearance activities in November the same year.

The ICRC has provided ongoing capacity development support to ZIMAC and the NMCU since 2012, with a focus on quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) training of ZIMAC's QA teams. The ICRC has provided ongoing operational and managerial training to the NMCU as well as significant provision of equipment and material, enabling the NMCU to expand considerably. ICRC has further delivered training in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), IM and MRE.

The GICHD provides ongoing support to ZIMAC in information management and strategic management and will continue to support Zimbabwe's mine action programme as requested.

Zimbabwe's mine action programme benefited from a substantial expansion of survey and clearance capacities in 2016-2017; HALO Trust increased its capacity to 240 deminers with room for further increase in 2017. Likewise, NPA increased its capacity to 70 deminers, while the NMCU increased its capacity with an additional 30 deminers to a total of 150.

[14] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Childcare, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development.

Furthermore, two additional international HMA operators; APOPO and MAG will be fully established in 2017 and are expected to commence clearance operations around mid-2017.

Zimbabwe is grateful to the international donors that have funded HALO Trust and NPA since 2012, including: Actifonds Mijnen Ruimen, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, Fondation Pro Victimis, Irish Aid, Japan, Julia Burke Foundation, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, US Department of Defence, US Department of States, US Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate and Welt Ohne Minen.

Programme Achievements

Land release

International Mine Action Standards 07.11 (IMAS) defines land release as '*the process of applying all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. The criteria for "all reasonable effort" shall be defined by the NMAA*.' [15] Land release is an evidence-based decision-making process that helps determine with confidence which land needs further processing and which does not. It involves the identification of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas, the cancellation of land through NTS, the reduction of land through technical survey (TS) and the clearance of mine/ERW contaminated land. The land release process should result in disaggregated reporting, distinguishing between the activities (NTS, TS and clearance) and the products they result in (cancelled, reduced and cleared). The below diagram illustrates the land release process.[16]

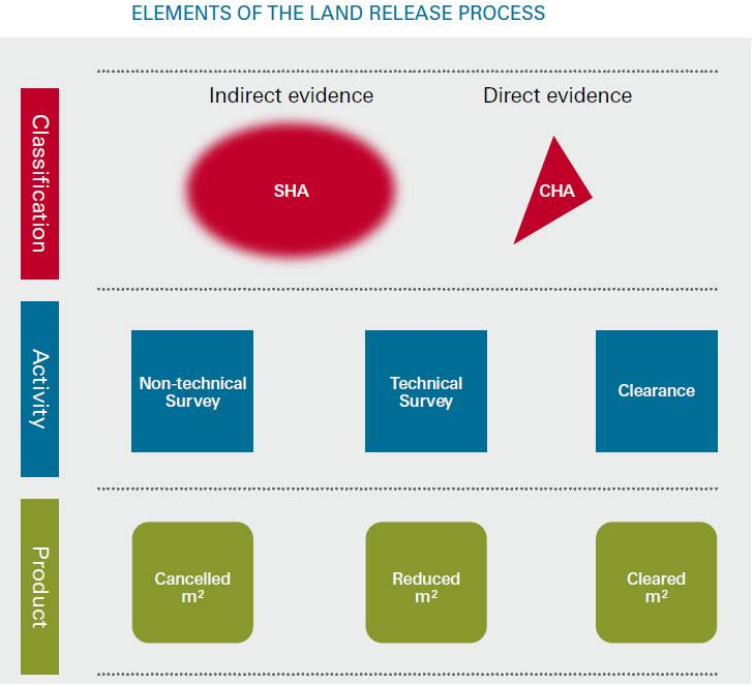
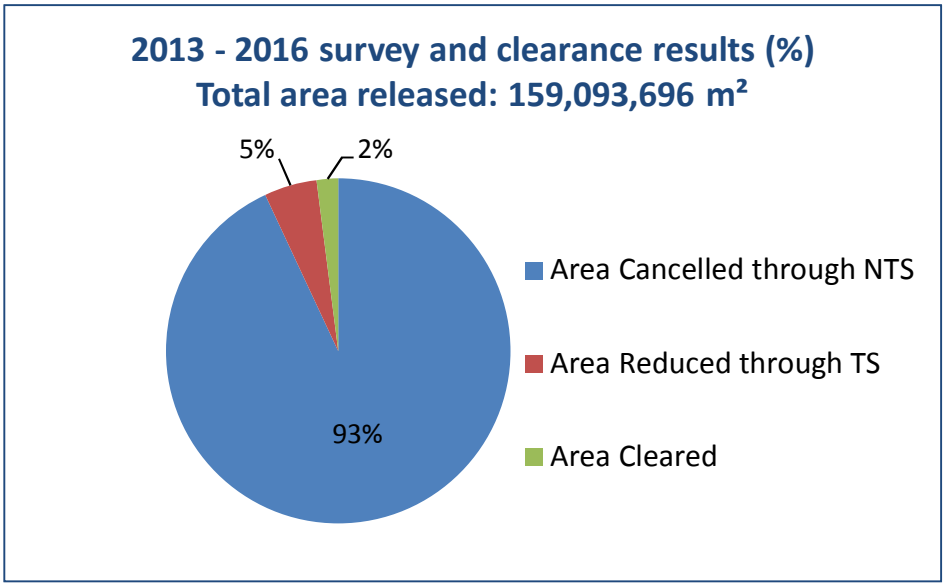


Figure 3: The land release process, GICHD

[15] IMAS 07.11 Land Release March 2013: https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/MAS/documents/imas-international-standards/english/series-07/IMAS-07-11-Ed1-Am3.pdf
[16] Land release process, GICHD

Zimbabwe's mine action programme has accomplished significant achievements through efficient survey and clearance operations over the years, resulting in clarity on the remaining contamination problem. Survey activities in particular, have achieved remarkable results in cancelling and reducing land since 2013. Between 2013 and 2016 (inclusive), the Zimbabwe programme, under the lead of ZIMAC, cancelled 148'049'548 m² through NTS, reduced 7'655'969 m² through TS and cleared 3'388'179 m². The total area released through survey and clearance operations over the four-year period was 159'093'696 m².[17]

The graph below illustrates these results and reveals that out of the total land cancelled, reduced and cleared between 2013 and 2016 operators cancelled 93 per cent through NTS; a clear indication of the successful implementation of the land release process. Efficient survey operations have resulted in completion of NTS activities and subsequent clarity and confirmation of the remaining contamination challenge. As highlighted above, as of March 2017 Zimbabwe confirmed its remaining contamination challenge at 66'230'103 m².



Zimbabwe's mine action programme has completed clearance of a number of major tasks: the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield was successfully completed in 2005, a total of 88 km² was cleared and 26'069 AP mines were destroyed. This resulted in one of Zimbabwe's key tourism areas being declared safe, thereby facilitating greater tourism development. The clearance of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at a former SHA at Kariba was also completed in June 2013.

The programme further cleared a total of 4.1 km² (destroying 118 AP mines) at the Burma Valley minefield along the Mozambican border. Following the successful completion of this task, ZIMAC handed over the safe land to local authorities in June 2015. Relatives living on both sides of the border in this area visit one another, and Mozambican children enter Zimbabwe to attend the nearest school. Before the minefield was cleared, they did so at the risk of their lives, but can now do so safely. Also, thanks to mine clearance,

[17] Disaggregated survey and clearance results are available in Annex II

Mozambicans can now access the Zimbabwean health clinic six km from the border, while the nearest Mozambican clinic is 80 km away. ZIMAC estimates that more than 5'000 women, girls, boys and men benefited from this clearance in various ways.

International Treaty Obligations

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

Following Zimbabwe's ratification in 1998, the APMBC entered into force on 1 March 1999. In its initial transparency report submitted on 11 January 2000, Zimbabwe reported stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its ownership or possession or under its jurisdiction or control. In its transparency report submitted on 4 April 2001, Zimbabwe reported that it had completed the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines, thereby fulfilling its obligations under Article 4 of the APMBC. In total, Zimbabwe reported the destruction of 4'092 mines.

Zimbabwe also reported areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced in its initial transparency report. In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Zimbabwe undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in these areas as soon as possible but not later than 1 March 2009.

In 2008, 2010 and 2012 Zimbabwe submitted requests to extend its mine clearance deadline, all of which were granted. Zimbabwe submitted a fourth request to extend its mine clearance deadline in December 2013 and was granted the extension at the Third Review Conference in Maputo in 2014 with a new deadline set for 1 January 2018. Zimbabwe was granted its fourth Article 5 extension on the conditions that it would:[18]

- clarify the remaining challenge;
- understand what progress will be possible once partners operate at full capacity and once additional support has been identified;
- produce a detailed plan; and
- submit a subsequent extension request for fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations.

All these conditions have now been met; Zimbabwe submitted its fifth extension request in March 2017, requesting its new clearance deadline to be 2025.

As a State Party, Zimbabwe commits to implementing the APMBC's 2014-2019 Maputo Action Plan; this strategy will make reference to applicable action points when relevant.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

[18] Decisions on the request submitted by Zimbabwe for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, 26 June 2014: http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/clearing-mined-areas/art5_extensions/countries/Zimbabwe-decisions-26Jun2014.pdf

Zimbabwe ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol in 2013, but is yet to adopt domestic laws and revise existing legislation in accordance with the convention. Zimbabwe has not yet submitted its first report to the CRPD, due in October 2015.

Zimbabwe's mine action programme: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

Stakeholders conducted a series of context analysis exercises at the 2016 December strategy workshop, including strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental (PESTLE) and stakeholder analyses. Participants also conducted risk analysis exercises, whereby groups were tasked to identify various risks to the programme and analyse them according to level of impact and probability/likelihood, and categorise them according to low, medium, high and critical risk.

Stakeholders also identified several strengths of and opportunities for, the programme; the programme can build on these to address its weaknesses. For instance, the fact that the programme is nationally owned, that there is a strong national commitment to complete clearance in 2025 and that it has highly experienced operators, are strengths that will be built upon to raise international and national awareness of the mine problem and the programme's achievements in efficiently addressing it. This strategy can also be a powerful tool to raise awareness about the programme and mobilise financial resources. It will be the first opportunity for Zimbabwe to clearly articulate the programme's vision, goals and objectives to international and national stakeholders.

A major threat and risk to the programme is that of loss of donor interest and decreased financial support. Recognising that sustained funding is a pre-condition for the realisation of all goals and achievement of all objectives, the strategy includes a goal on communications and an objective on developing a resource mobilisation strategy which will present annual funding targets and explore how to attract new donors. Findings from SWOT and risk analyses are included in Annex III.

Strategically important cross-cutting issues

Information Management

Effective IM with clear reporting systems and sound coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders are central for the realisation of all goals and achievement of all objectives presented in this strategy.

Sound IM in a mine action programme ensures that stakeholders are at all times able to leverage information towards evidence-based operational and strategic decision-making. This is accomplished by ensuring that the programme has a sufficient number of skilled personnel at its disposal and up-to-date and fit-for-purpose standards, tools and processes for compiling, storing, analysing and disseminating accurate, timely and relevant information.

Based on international assessments, the GICHD emphasises that improving the quality of information that an organisation has at its disposal is not simply a question of acquiring better database software. It requires a comprehensive review of the place that an IM unit holds within an organisation, the processes that it has

developed and implemented and how clearly information requirements of decision-makers are understood and defined. The GICHD breaks IM capacity down into the following four components:

1. **Fitness-for-purpose of data:** does the data collected and stored through IM allow for the production of relevant, timely and accurate information products?
2. **Processes:** do appropriate national mine action standards (NMAS) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) exist that adequately support the organisation's business processes?
3. **Organisation:** is the connection (collaboration/communication) between the IM unit and other units of the organisation adequate?
4. **Resources:** does the IM unit have access to sustainable technological and human resources?

The GICHD will assist ZIMAC with conducting an IM baseline assessment in 2017 with a view to better understanding the strengths and weaknesses of its IM systems. Based on the results and recommendations of this assessment, ZIMAC commits to drafting and implementing a work-plan that addresses any issues identified and enhances its ability to deliver timely, accurate and relevant information for its decision-making and reporting obligations.

Gender and Diversity

Zimbabwe recognises that women, girls, boys and men may be affected differently by mine/ERW contamination due to their roles and responsibilities and might therefore have specific and varying needs and priorities. Mine action activities and assistance, in particular MRE and victim assistance, therefore need to reflect the distinct needs of different age and sex groups through targeted design for activities to be effective and non-discriminatory and results to be sustainable.

While the vast majority of mine/ERW casualties are adult males, it is also key to acknowledge that in cases when accidents result in disabilities, other family members (indirect victims), can be greatly affected, as income generating responsibilities within the family often change significantly. The death or injury of a key family bread winner, and accompanying loss of income, can also result in parents being forced to take children out of school as they can no longer afford education-related costs. The injury of a family member, perhaps with a resulting disability further changes family dynamics and responsibilities as other family members will need to care for the injured person. It is therefore important to explore how mine/ERW accidents affect the entire household and not just the direct victim.

Key stakeholders will acknowledge relevant gender and diversity considerations throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of all mine action activities and will ensure that all mine/ERW accident data is collected and analysed in a sex and age disaggregated manner to allow for detailed reporting and effective targeting of activities and assistance. Zimbabwe further acknowledges the gender and age-sensitive actions in the Maputo Action Plan and its SADD reporting obligations. Gender-sensitive mine action will also contribute to the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality, through mainstreaming gender in all operations and guaranteeing non-discriminatory employment opportunities.

The Government of Zimbabwe adopted a new constitution in 2013 which espouses the values and principles of gender equality; it recognises the rights of men and women to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres. It also guarantees the right to equal pay and voids all laws, customs, traditions and cultural practices that infringe on the rights of women. Finally, it calls for the state to ensure

gender balance and fair representation of marginalized groups and promote women's participation in all spheres of society.[19]

Over the years, several guidelines have been developed on how to effectively mainstream gender considerations in mine action, including by the Gender and Mine Action Programme and by the UN through the Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes.[20] These may be useful references for mine action stakeholder in Zimbabwe for ensuring gender and age-sensitive mine action.

Mine Action and Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda with its 17 SDGs and 169 targets have since early 2016 shaped global development efforts and policy-making.[21] The Agenda is centred on the principle that sustainable development be participatory, inclusive and non-discriminatory.

Zimbabwe is committed to fulfilling the SDGs and to recognising and promoting linkages between the SDGs and the mine action programme. Survey and clearance of contaminated areas and the subsequent release of safe land will be intimately linked with the SDGs as Zimbabwe's minefields are located in close proximity to rural communities with significant socio-economic, humanitarian, commercial and environmental impacts. Zimbabwe's mine action programme has an opportunity to highlight impacts and opportunities clearance will bring in terms of facilitating development and contributing to the fulfilment of SDGs. ZIMAC and operators will collect, analyse and share relevant information, including linking mine action with SDGs, to raise the awareness of the mine problem, both nationally and internationally and to help mobilise financial resources for the mine action programme. This will be elaborated upon further in the fourth strategic goal on advocacy and communication below.

The GICHD and UNDP launched a study in 2017 that explores linkages between mine action, sustainable development and the 17 SDGs. The study identifies numerous linkages between mine action and several of the SDGs[22], many of which are highly relevant to Zimbabwe's mine action progamme.

The study determined that the process of releasing land can also remove blockages and facilitates access to a wide range of basic social services, including health care (SDG 3), education (SDG 4) and water and sanitation (SDG 6). Similarly, access to economic and natural resources strengthens livelihoods and builds resilience of previously affected communities, thereby unlocking communities from poverty and food insecurity (SDGs 1 and 2). Gender-sensitive mine action will also promote greater gender equality (SDG 5), by empowering women and girls through its assistance, operations and employment opportunities. Economies can start to grow, with mine action offering decent work and transversal skills (SDG 8), infrastructure can be built (SDG 9) and modern energy can become a public good for all (SDG 7). In urban post-conflict environments, the removal of explosive hazards is a pre-condition for rebuilding housing or

[19] Social Institutions & Gender Index: http://www.genderindex.org/country/zimbabwe
[20] GMAP; www.gmap.ch , UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender_and_cpr/gender_guidelinesformineactionprogrammes/
[21] Sustainable Development Goals: http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/
[22] UNDP and GICHD , Leaving no one Behind: Mine Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, Preliminary Findings, February 2017

transportation infrastructure (SDG 11). A full list of mine action's potential contribution to the SDGs is included in Annex IV.

Figure 4 Global SDGs, UN

Strategic orientation 2018-2025

Vision

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.

Mission

To develop a sustainable national mine action programme that facilitates effective and efficient survey and clearance activities and addresses the needs of affected communities through well-coordinated activities in accordance with NMAS and convention obligations.

Strategic Goals

This strategy presents four strategic goals; each accompanied by several objectives, baselines, indicators and targets.

1. Hazardous areas are effectively addressed using appropriate land release methods, supporting safe and sustainable livelihoods
2. Safe behaviour is promoted among women, girls, boys and men to reduce mine/ERW accidents and promote safe livelihoods activities
3. Mine/ERW victims have access to gender and diversity-sensitive rights-based services and opportunities that facilitate their participation and inclusion into society on an equal basis with others
4. National and international awareness of Zimbabwe's mine/ERW problem and programme is strengthened to ensure sufficient funding of the programme to facilitate a mine-free Zimbabwe

Strategic Goal 1: Survey and Clearance

As highlighted above, Zimbabwe's programme has seen significant achievements in implementing the land release process; out of the total land processed between 2013 and 2016 operators cancelled 93 per cent through NTS. Efficient survey operations have resulted in subsequent clarity and confirmation of the remaining contamination challenge, in line with Action 8[23] of the Maputo Action Plan. As of March 2017 Zimbabwe's remaining contamination challenge was confirmed at 66'230'103 m². ZIMAC will take the lead

[23] Maputo Action Plan Action 8: '*Each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will undertake all reasonable efforts to quantify and qualify its remaining implementation challenge as soon as possible, and report this information through its Article 7 transparency report, no later than by 30 April 2015 and annually thereafter. This information should identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey. This information is to be incorporated into national demining plans and relevant broader development and reconstruction plans*.'

in ensuring that all operators focus their resources on efficiently addressing the confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) which will safeguard Zimbabwe's timely fulfilment of its APMBC Article 5 obligations in 2025.

ZIMAC will ensure that the work-plan included in its 2017 Article 5 extension request is implemented in the most efficient manner possible. The work-plan will be revised on at least two occasions and will include benchmarks to facilitate operational planning. Zimbabwe will report annually on the implementation of this work-plan through its Article 7 transparency reports. The 2017-2025 completion work plan is included in Annex V and a corresponding budget is included in Annex VI.

ZIMAC has divided the remaining contaminated areas between the five operators (including APOPO and MAG), as presented in the table below:[24]

Mined Area	Linear Distance (km)	Area (m^2)	Clearance Organisation
1. Musengezi to Mazowe River	229.00	14'438'732	HALO Trust
2. Mazowe River to Rwenya River	130.00	11'277'700	MAG
3. Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River	35.00	17'292'098	NMCU
4. Sango Border Post to Mwenezi River	35.00	7'181'638	APOPO
5. Rusitu to Muzite Mission	71.80	8'702'023	NPA
6. Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	54.00	7'281'912	NPA
7. Lusulu	1.50	56'000	NMCU
Total	**556.3**	**66'230'103**	

Acknowledging the addition of two new operators and the importance of coordination, ZIMAC will organise quarterly technical working group meetings with all operators. Coordination and solid information and quality management systems will enable ZIMAC to continuously monitor survey and clearance operations and ensure they are implemented in compliance with Zimbabwe National Mine Action Standards (ZNMAS). To ensure ZNMAS reflect new developments and key principles, ZIMAC will seek to review all standards with the support of partners by 2020.

[24] Zimbabwe, Article 5 Extension Request, *ibid.*

As stipulated in its March 2017 Article 5 Extension Request, with NTS completed, expansion and capacity building of current demining operators underway, as well as the establishment of two additional international demining organisations, ZIMAC believes clearance of all AP mines can be completed by December 2025; assuming it can retain current capacities and resources.

With a view to document and better understand post-clearance land use and how communities benefit from the release of safe land, all operators will be requested to conduct standardised post-clearance impact assessment on all tasks within two years of formal handover.[25] The findings from these assessments will be shared with ZIMAC for further dissemination with a view to raise awareness of the impact and benefits of mine clearance.

Strategic Goal 1

Hazardous areas are effectively addressed using appropriate land release methods, supporting safe and sustainable livelihoods.

	Objectives	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
1.	All CHAs are efficiently and effectively addressed in accordance with 2017 extension request work-plan	% of contaminated land processed: • land reduced through TS in m²/year • land cleared in m²/year	66'230'103 m² mine contaminated land in national database as of April 2017	All contaminated areas addressed by December 2025, in accordance with extension request time-line[26]
2.	Completed tasks handed over to local authorities within one month after completion	Number of completion reports Number of timely completion reports Number of handover certificates Number of completed tasks	4'850'371 m²/12 sectors awaiting handover as of May 2017	100 % of all completed tasks handed over to local authorities within one month of completion

[25] ZIMAC, with support from partners, will standardise impact assessment criteria.
[26] 2017-2025 work-plan included in Annex V

		outstanding and overdue		
3.	Post-clearance assessment surveys are conducted by all operators between 12 and 24 months after handover to local authorities to better understand land-use and development impacts	% of post-clearance impact assessment surveys conducted between 12 and 24 months after handover	0 (zero) standardised post-clearance impact assessment surveys conducted in 2017	Post-clearance impact assessments conducted on 100% of handed-over tasks within 24 months of handover
4.	Quarterly technical working group meetings organised by ZIMAC to facilitate improved coordination and information sharing	Number of technical working group meetings organised/year	0 (zero) organised in 2017	Four technical working groups organised by ZIMAC/year

Strategic Goal 2: Mine Risk Education

As highlighted above, casualty SADD[27] from a representative sample reveals that men represent the group that is the most exposed to mines/REW, with 78 per cent of the victims HALO Trust identified being adult males. ZIMAC and operators will continuously collect and analyse SADD casualty data (including information on activity at the time of accident) to better understand how community members of different age, sex and backgrounds are exposed to mines/ERW and why. This greater awareness will enable operators to design their MRE activities to reflect age and gender -specific exposure to risks, thereby ensuring activities are tailored and can be targeted, responding to distinct needs and priorities of different community members. This reflects Zimbabwe's obligations as a States Party to the APMBC related to age and gender sensitive risk education activities.

Action 10 of the Maputo Action Plan states: *'Each State Party that has reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate*.'[28]

[27] SADD refers to making a distinction between females and males of different age groups: women, girls, boys and men. Adults are generally seen as those 18 years and older.
[28] APMBC Maputo Action Plan, 2014 – 2019: http://www.maputoreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC3/3RC-Maputo-action-plan-adopted-27Jun2014.pdf

Zimbabwe has a national standard for Mine/ERW Risk Education, (ZNMAS 11) which stipulates that ZIMAC and demining organisations are obliged to ensure that MRE activities are implemented in a safe, effective and efficient manner that includes full community liaison[29], with the aim to reduce impact on women, girls, boys and men living close to mine/ERW contaminated land.

MRE is integrated into ongoing survey and clearance activities in Zimbabwe; operators continuously implement MRE to educate women, girls, boys and men in mine affected areas on the dangers of mines. MRE teams take advantage of community developmental and social gatherings to disseminate information.

Findings from HALO Trust's pre-clearance household survey, conducted between March 2015 and November 2016 in Mudzi, Rushinga and Mt Darwin districts, indicate that 77 per cent of households used known hazardous land.[30] This suggests that a lack of alternative, safe land in combination with socio-economic pressure force many community members to expose themselves to mine/ERW risks to support their families. This reality has implications on how MRE should be designed and implemented, as traditional MRE that focuses on informing communities of risks and collecting information on hazardous areas would not necessarily change the behaviour of the risk takers and therefore not result in a reduction in accidents. Recognising this, ZIMAC and operators are encouraged to connect with development organisations to identify alternative and sustainable livelihoods activities that do not expose community members to mine/ERW hazards. A closer collaboration between operators, local and district planning offices and other development partners would also facilitate the realisation of several SDGs.

With a view to promoting MRE sustainability and community involvement, ZIMAC and partners will identify and train community and school volunteers in all Zimbabwe's mine/ERW-impacted districts. These volunteers will act as MRE focal points and will collect relevant information from community members. ZIMAC and operators will regularly visit these volunteers for information sharing and ongoing training.

[29] Community liaison in mine action refers to the processes, techniques and information exchange that encourage mine action actors to develop a better understanding of affected communities and their existing assets, needs, and priorities. The process also allows affected communities, local authorities and development organisations to gain a better understanding of mine action services and to participate in defining their requirements for risk education, survey, marking, clearance and victim assistance. Community liaison facilitates information exchange between national authorities, mine action agencies, relief and development organisations and bodies, and affected communities. IMAS 12.20 Mine Risk Education, 2nd edition, June 2013

[30] HALO Trust: Conclusions based on baseline data – Zimbabwe household survey

Strategic Goal 2 Safe behaviour is promoted among women, girls, boys and men to reduce mine/ERW accidents and promote safe livelihoods activities				
	Objectives	**Indicators**	**Baselines**	**Targets**
1.	Under the lead of ZIMAC, in close collaboration with operators, at-risk groups are continuously identified, prioritised and targeted with MRE, starting 2018 with a view to reduce accidents	Number of MRE beneficiaries (SADD)/year	Number of MRE beneficiaries in 2016: • women: 3'400 • girls: 2'527 • boys: 2'876 • men: 3'400	All at-risk groups are continuously targeted with MRE
		No of accident-affected areas targeted with MRE within one week of accident/year	Number of accident areas targeted with MRE in 2016: two (2)	All accident-affected areas are targeted with MRE within one week of accidents
		Number of mine/ERW casualties (SADD)/year	Total number of mine/ERW casualties in 2016: four (4) • girls: 1 • boys: 2 • men: 1	
2.	Mine/ERW casualty SADD is continuously collected and analysed by ZIMAC and operators and disseminated to better understand risky behaviour, starting 2018	Number of accidents disaggregated by sex and age/year/location	Mine/ERW casualty and georeferenced[31] SADD as of December 2016: zero (0)	Accident SADD collected, analysed and used in MRE planning starting 2018

[31] Containing geographical details, including name of district, village and ideally GPS coordinates.

3.	Community and school MRE volunteers are identified and trained in all mine/ERW-impacted districts by 2019 to promote sustainable risk education[32]	Number of mine/ERW-impacted district with at least one trained MRE community volunteer	As of May 2017, 12 districts were impacted by mines/ERW	Each mine/ERW-impacted district has at least one community MRE volunteer by 2019
		Number of mine/ERW-impacted districts with at least one trained school MRE volunteer	Zero (0) community and school MRE volunteers in 2017	Each mine/ERW-impacted district has at least one school MRE volunteer by 2019

Strategic Goal 3: Victim Assistance

Zimbabwe has an estimated number of 1'692[33] mine/ERW casualties and is obliged to provide appropriate assistance to mine survivors as a State Party to the APMBC. As a state party to the CRPD, Zimbabwe is also obliged to provide assistance to persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors with disabilities. A 'survivor' is a woman, girl, boy or man who has had a mine/ERW accident and survived. 'Direct victims' are understood to be the persons who were directly involved in a mine/ERW accident, whereas 'indirect mine/ERW victims'[34] are family members of people injured or killed by mines/ERW.

Zimbabwe's 2013 constitution recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities and requires government implementation but contains the caveat, that government action is contingent upon available resources. Zimbabwe ratified the CRPD on 23 September 2013, but has yet to adopt domestic laws and revise existing legislation in accordance with the convention.

Victim assistance responsibilities in Zimbabwe are mainstreamed into broader health and social protection initiatives and fall under the Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Social Welfare (MoPSSW). While no

[32] Out of Zimbabwe's 59 districts, 12 were impacted by mines/ERW as of May 2017
[33] No nation-wide survey has been conducted, this number is an estimate. SADD is not available for this figure.
[34] The CCM Coordinators for 2016 and 2017 on Victim Assistance and international Cooperation and Assistance, *Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance, 2016*

nation-wide survey on the number of mine/ERW victims has been conducted in Zimbabwe, ZIMAC and operators continuously identify mine/ERW victims in their areas of operation and provide assistance where possible. Due to Zimbabwe's limited resources and inadequate health care facilitates, support to persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors with disabilities remain insufficient. Recognising this void, HALO Trust has formed a partnership with Zimbabwean-based Cassim's Prosthetics through which the organisation identifies mine survivors while registered prosthetist Mr. Cassim provides made-to-measure prosthetic limbs. Over 30 men and women benefitted from this partnership in 2015.

The APMBC makes limited reference to victim assistance in its Article 6.3 which stipulates '*Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs*.' The Maputo Action Plan dedicates chapter IV to victim assistance, presenting seven corresponding action points. Key principles underpinning these actions include that of non-discrimination, the full and equal participation of mine victims in society and the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to persons with disabilities to ensure sustainability.[35]

Zimbabwe endorses the key principle that specific 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.[36]

NAMAAZ and ZIMAC, with the support of partners, will focus its involvement in victim assistance on information sharing, awareness raising and advocacy work. Emphasis will be placed principally on raising awareness among relevant ministries related to Zimbabwe's convention obligations as a State Party to the APMBC and CRPD. NAMAAZ and ZIMAC will further advocate for the adoption of new laws and revision of existing ones, in accordance with key principles stipulated in these conventions.

ZIMAC and operators will continuously collect casualty SADD and share it with the MoPSSW for inclusion into broader systems. It will also be important for the MoPSSW to share relevant information with ZIMAC. With a view to gain national clarity of the overall number of mine/ERW victims in Zimbabwe, NAMAAZ and ZIMAC will suggest that relevant mine/ERW victim questions be included in the next national census.[37] Information from the census can then be used as a basis to conduct further needs assessments.

Strategic Goal 3

[35] These and other key principles are also highlighted in a victim assistance publication by the Anti-Personnel MBC Implementation Support Unit: *The Role of mine action in integrating victim assistance into broader frameworks*
[36] CCM, Article 5, paragraph 2(c)
[37] National census is generally implemented in Zimbabwe every 10 years; the next census is expected to be conducted in 2022.

Mine/ERW victims have access to gender and diversity-sensitive rights-based services and opportunities that facilitate their participation and inclusion into society on an equal basis with others				
	Objectives	**Indicators**	**Baselines**	**Targets**
1.	Under the lead of ZIMAC, in collaboration with operators, mine/ERW casualty SADD is continuously collected, analysed and disseminated to the MoPSSW and MoH to ensure its integration into broader national health and social protection systems	Number of mine/ERW casualty SADD summaries shared with stakeholders Number of broader national health and social protection systems including mine/ERW casualty SADD	0 (zero) in 2017 0 (zero) in 2017	Mine/ERW casualty SADD reported within one week after accident to the MoPSSW as from 2018 Mine/ERW victim SADD integrated into broader national health and social protection systems, as from January 2018
2.	Following advocacy work by NAMAAZ and ZIMAC, victim assistance is included on the agenda of relevant health, social protection, poverty reduction and disability coordination mechanisms at the MoPSSW-level	Number of coordination mechanisms that include victim assistance on the agendas	Victim assistance not included on the agenda of relevant coordination mechanisms in 2017	Victim assistance is included in relevant coordination mechanism agendas by 2019
3.	Following advocacy work by NAMAAZ and ZIMAC, questions related to mine/ERW victims are included in the national census, to gain an accurate overview of the number of mine/ERW victims and survivors with disabilities	Inclusion of questions related mine/ERW survivors with disabilities as a sub-group to persons with disabilities are included in the national census	No national overview of number of mine/ERW victims	Questions related mine/ERW survivors with disabilities as a sub-group to persons with disabilities are included in the next national census
4.	Following advocacy work by NAMAAZ and the MoPSSW, domestic laws are adopted and existing	Existence of CRPD-compliant domestic laws and legislation	Domestic laws and legislation are not compliant with CRPD as of 2017	Domestic laws are adopted and existing legislation is revised in accordance with CRPD by 2022

legislation is revised in accordance with CRPD

Strategic Goal 4: Advocacy and Communication

Zimbabwe's minefields remain some of the most densely contaminated in the world and continuously impact on rural communities and their abilities to safely engage in sustainable livelihood activities.

As highlighted above, stakeholders agree that a principal challenge facing the programme is the 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. While the programme's visibility has strengthened over recent years with new international donors funding the programme, financial sustainability remains a key concern.

Under the leadership of NAMAAZ and ZIMAC, Zimbabwe's mine action programme will be promoted nationally and internationally through developing communications/media and resource mobilisation strategies and through actively participating at international conferences and meetings, sharing results and updates and interacting with donors. Resource mobilisation will be an ongoing effort, both nationally and internationally, with the aim to maintain current donors and attract new ones.

NAMAAZ and ZIMAC will further continue to ensure that the International Mine Awareness Day on April 4 is continuously marked and celebrated through awareness raising campaigns. NAMAAZ and ZIMAC will further seek to increase the programme's visibility among relevant government ministries and donors, to promote linkages between mine action and broader development and explore partnerships to facilitate more sustainable results. NAMAAZ and ZIMAC will also seek to attend national cluster meetings and advocate for the inclusion of mine action in national development documents, including the ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, with a view to strengthen linkages between mine action and development initiatives, needs and priorities.

Another key area through which the programme will be promoted is the sharing of results and achievements, particularly related to how the release of safe land promotes rural development and sustainable livelihoods. The programme will build on these opportunities to raise awareness and promote financial sustainability to complete clearance in 2025.

Strategic Goal 4 National and international awareness of Zimbabwe's mine/ERW problem and programme is strengthened to ensure sufficient funding of the programme to achieve facilitate a mine-free Zimbabwe			
Objectives	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets**
1. A resource mobilisation strategy for the mine action programme is developed by mid-2018, presenting national and international funding targets for the strategy period 2018 - 2025	Existence of a an approved resource mobilisation strategy	No resource mobilisation strategy as of 2017	Developed and approved resource mobilisation strategy by mid-2018
2. A communications and media strategy for the mine action programme is developed by 2019, presenting key communications goals and objectives for the strategy period 2018 - 2025	Existence of a an approved communications and media strategy	No communications and media strategy as of 2017	Developed and approved communications and media strategy by 2019
3. Annual events are organised by ZIMAC in conjunction with the international mine awareness day on 4 April each year and any other days of recognition	Number of April 4 and other mine action-related events organised and reported on/year throughout the strategy period	Zero (0) events organised in 2016	Annual events related to April 4 are held and publicised
4. Zimbabwe actively participates in main mine action-related	Number of meetings participated by Zimbabwe Number of presentations and/or statements given	Zimbabwe participated in four (4) mine action-related international conferences in 2016	Zimbabwe actively participates in at least five

international conference [38] to share updated information on key achievements and remaining challenges		international meetings/year[39]

Management of Residual Contamination[40]

Zimbabwe expects to reach the 'completion'[41] stage of identifying and clearing all AP mine contaminated areas in 2025, thereby transitioning from a phase of predominantly pro-actively identifying and clearing mines/ERW to a phase of reactively responding to reported threats. This transition is also often characterised by a transition from a predominantly internationally funded programme, to a context where activities are supported by the national budget to a larger extent.

While a number of international HMA operators have played important roles in Zimbabwe's mine action programme, several national actors have been instrumental in the programme's success. The NMCU has been at the forefront of clearance efforts, with significant resources dedicated through Zimbabwe's national budget. Furthermore, national Army EOD teams, stationed at Provincial Centres, have routinely collected and destroyed UXO from battle areas in the country side.

Given its strong national ownership of the mine action programme in combination with its national clearance capacities, Zimbabwe will be in a good position to effectively and efficiently manage its long-term residual contamination problem. Nonetheless, it will be important that relevant stakeholders initiate the planning process to manage residual contamination before Zimbabwe fulfils its A5 obligations under the APMBC in 2025. Zimbabwe will develop a strategy on the management of residual contamination by 2022, bringing all relevant stakeholders together.

[38] APMBC Meetings of States Parties, CCM Meetings of States Parties, APMBC and CCM intersessional meetings of the standing committees and International Meeting of National MA Programme Directors and UN Advisers (NDM-UN).
[39] The meetings listed in footnote above.
[40] Residual contamination in this context refers to the mine/ERW contamination discovered after all reasonable effort has been made to identify and process all suspected areas.
[41] 'Completion' in this context refers to mines/ERW discovered after affected states have completed the pro-active survey and/or clearance of all known and suspected hazardous areas, thereby declaring them fit for normal human use.

Monitoring, Reviewing and Evaluating the National Strategy

Monitoring and reviewing the national mine action strategy provides opportunities to understand what is happening, to make corrections to the direction and structure of the mine action programme and to improve future versions of the strategy. Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic data collection on specified indicators to provide main stakeholders with information about the extent of progress and the achievement of objectives, measured against the established baselines.

ZIMAC, in close collaboration with relevant national and international stakeholders, are responsible for monitoring the implementation of this strategy. Effective IM with clear reporting systems and sound coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders are preconditions for this. ZIMAC will continuously monitor progress against the targets, using the indicators presented in the strategy's various chapters and make sure monitoring information is analysed and shared with relevant stakeholders.

Monitoring will enable strengths and weaknesses of the national mine action programme to be identified. It will also allow ZIMAC and partners to address problems, improve performance, build on success and adapt to changing circumstance.

NAMAAZ and ZIMAC will request an external mid-term review of the strategy by 2021, to take stock of progress made and to adapt the strategy to any potential contextual changes if necessary. This will ensure its continued relevance. The review will analyse evidence related to the mine action programme's performance and progress, which will enable informed decisions regarding what needs to be done to keep the programme on track, improve it and possibly adjust it in case of changing circumstances. If significant contextual changes occur, a review may be scheduled prior to 2021, to ensure the strategy remains relevant.

Annexes

Annex I: Agenda – Strategic Planning Workshop

Day 1: Tuesday 13 December				
Time	**Session**	**Content**	**Responsible**	**Method**
09.00 – 10.00	Opening session	Registration of participants Welcome and formal opening of the workshop	NAMAAZ ZIMAC	
	Introduction to the workshop	Workshop objectives	GICHD Advisor Åsa Massleberg	Presentation
10.00 – 10.20	**Tea Break**			
10.20 – 13.00	Introduction to Zimbabwe's national mine action programme	Brief history, key achievements main challenges and way ahead	ZIMAC	Presentation
		Brief history, key achievements main challenges and way ahead (maximum 20 min/presentation)	National Mine Clearance Unit HALO Trust NPA ICRC APOPO MAG UNDP	Presentation
		Questions and answers	All participants	
13.00 – 14.00	**Lunch**			
14.00 – 14.30	APMB: Article 5 Extension Request	Zimbabwe's Article 5 Extension Request Process	APMBC ISU Director Juan Carlos Ruan	Presentation
14.30 – 15.00	Introduction to Strategic Planning	Presentation of good practices and lessons learnt in strategic planning processes globally	GICHD Advisor Åsa Massleberg	Presentation
15.00 – 15.30	Mainstreaming IM in strategic planning	Key IM principles IM and strategic planning	GICHD Advisor Anne-Li Naucler	Presentation
15.30 – 15.50	**Tea Break**			

15.50 – 16.20	Mainstreaming operational efficiency in strategic planning	Operational efficiency and key principles, Land Release IMAS	GICHD Advisor Helen Gray	Presentation
16.20 – 16.30	Review of the day and overview of tomorrow's programme	Participant feedback; requests and suggestions	GICHD	

Day 2: Wednesday 14 December				
Time	**Session**	**Content**	**Responsible**	**Method**
09.00 – 09.15	Recap	Key points from Day 1		
09.15 – 09.30	Understanding the context: Introduction	Introduction of context analysis tools	GICHD Advisor Åsa Massleberg	Presentation
09.30 – 10.30	Context analysis	Participants work in groups using different analytical tools Stakeholders analysis, SWOT and PESTLE	Working groups	Group work
10.30 – 10.45	**Tea Break**			
10.45 – 12.30	Context analysis	Participants work in groups using different analytical tools Stakeholder analysis, SWOT, PESTLE	Participants work in groups using different analytical tools Group presentations and discussions	Group work Presentations
12.30 – 13.30	**Lunch**			
13.30 – 15.00	Risk analysis	Identifying and analysing potential risks to the mine action programme and different scenarios	Group work	
			Group presentations, questions and answers and discussions	
15.00 – 15.15	**Break**			
15.15 – 16.00	Risk analysis, cont.	Same as above	Group presentations, discussions	
16.00 – 16.20	Review of the day and overview of tomorrow's programme	Feedback/questions from participants	GICHD	

Day 3: Thursday 15 December				
Time	**Session**	**Content**	**Responsible**	**Method**
09.00 – 09.15	Recap	Key points from Day 2	GICHD	Discussions
09.15 – 10.45	Vision, mission, and objectives	How do vision, mission, objectives and outcomes differ?	GICHD, Åsa Massleberg	Presentation
		Discuss and suggest vision and mission statements and strategy time-line	Divide participants into groups, each group suggests a vision, mission and time-line	Group work
10.45 – 11.00	**Break**			
11.00 – 11.30	Vision, mission and time-line	Group presentations on vision, mission and time-line. Feedback and discussions. Agree on vision and mission	Each group presents a suggested vision, mission and time-line. Discussions and feedback	Group work
11.30 -12.00	Effective and efficient mine action: how to measure?	Review and clarification on objectives/goals, outcomes, targets, baselines and indicators. What they are, the difference and purpose	GICHD, Åsa Massleberg	
12.00 – 12.30	Strategy structure	Present proposed National Mine Action Strategy structure. Discussions.	ZIMAC, GICHD	Presentation Discussions
12.30 – 13.30	**Lunch**			

13.30 – 15.00	Strategy development	Participants are divided into working groups, covering each strategy section, based on their experience and expertise	• Stakeholder analysis
			  ○ Coordination
			  ○ Tasking/prioritisation
			  ○ Operational planning
			  ○ Reporting/information sharing
			• SWOT and PESTLE analysis
				Group work

15.00 – 15.15	**Break**			
15.15 – 16.20	Strategy development, cont.	Same as above	Working groups Group presentations	Group presentations
16.20 – 16.30	Review of the day/overview of tomorrow's progr.	Participant feedback; requests and suggestions	GICHD, workshop participants	

Day 4: Friday 16 December				
Time	**Session**	**Content**	**Responsible**	**Method**
09.00 - 09.15	Recap	Key points from Day 3	GICHD	Presentation
09.15 – 10.30	Group work for each strategy section	Each strategy working group develops strategy section: For each strategy section, each working group is tasked to develop: Goal, objectives, targets, indicators, baselines	Working groups	Group work
10.30 – 10.45	**Break**			
10.45 – 12.30	Group work, cont.	As above.	As above.	Group work
12.30 – 13.30	**Lunch**			
13.30 – 15.00	Group work, cont. Group work presentations	As above Each group presents on the above, questions and answers, discussions	Working groups Group presentations	Group work Group presentations Discussions
15.00 – 15.15	**Break**			
15.15 – 15.45	Group work presentations	Each group presents on the above, questions and answers, discussions	Working groups	Group presentations Discussions
15.45 – 16.15	Way ahead: finalising and approving the national strategy	Agree on: • next steps • define roles and responsibilities • agree on time-line	ZIMAC, ZNMAA GICHD All participants	Presentations Discussions
16.15 – 16.30	Workshop closure Evaluation	Closing remarks Workshop evaluation	ZIMAC, ZNMAA GICHD All participants	

Annex II: Disaggregated survey and clearance results in Zimbabwe 2013-2016 (inclusive)[42]

ZIMBABWE disaggregated survey and clearance results (in m²) 2013					
Year	Area cancelled through NTS	Area reduced through TS	Area cleared	Total area cancelled, reduced and cleared	Total remaining hazardous area
NMC Sango Border To Crooks Corner		1'357'777	678'888	2'036'665	28'605'729
HALO Trust Musengezi to Rwenya		0	7'252	7'252	145'272'748
NPA Burma Valley	0	0	51'807	51'807	493'598
NPA Sheba to Leacon	0	0	0	0	20'000'000
NPA Rusitu/Muzite	0	0	0	0	28'800'000
NMC Lusulu	0	0	0	0	56'000
Total	0	1'357'777	737'947	2'095'724	**223'228'075**
ZIMBABWE disaggregated survey and clearance results (in m²) 2014					
Year	Area cancelled through NTS	Area reduced through TS	Area cleared	Total area cancelled, reduced and cleared	Total remaining hazardous area
NMC	0	0	0	0	28'800'000
HALO Trust		91'911	227'713	319'624	144'953'124
NPA Burma Valley	0	0	79'463	79'463	414'135
NPA Sheba to Leacon	0	0	35'618	35'618	19'964'382
NPA Rusitu/Muzite	13'800'000	0	0	13'800'000	15'000'000
NMC Lusulu	0	0	0	0	56'000
Total	13'800'000	91'911	342'794	14'234'705	**208'993'370**
ZIMBABWE disaggregated survey and clearance results (in m²) 2015					
Year	Area cancelled through NTS	Area reduced through TS	Area cleared	Total area cancelled, reduced and cleared	Total remaining hazardous area
NMC		2'101'300	73'232	2'174'532	26'281'122
HALO Trust	115'888'639	797'943	394'809	117'081'391	27'871'733
NPA Burma Valley	329'750	76'365	8'020	414'135	0
NPA Sheba to Leacon	11'733'182	51'617	160'062	11'944'861	8'019'521
NPA Rusitu/Muzite		0	0	0	15'000'000
NMC Lusulu	0	0	0	0	56'000
Total	127'951'571	3'027'225	636'123	131'614'919	**77'378'451**
ZIMBABWE disaggregated survey and clearance results (in m²) 2016					
Year	Area cancelled through NTS	Area reduced through TS	Area cleared	Total area cancelled, reduced and cleared	Total remaining hazardous area
NMC		1'675'391	131'995	1'807'386	24'473'736
HALO Trust		1'127'597	1'027'704	2'155'301	25'800'700
NPA Sheba to Leacon	0	376'068	511'616	887'684	7'085'840
NPA Rusitu/Muzite	6297977	0	0	6'297'977	8'702'023
NMC Lusulu	0	0	0	0	56'000
Total	6'297'977	3'179'056	1'671'315	11'148'348	**66'230'103**

Annex III: SWOT and Risk Analysis Findings (from December 2016 strategy stakeholder workshop)

Strengths	Opportunities
✓ Peaceful context ✓ Nationally owned mine action programme ✓ Significant national clearance capacity ✓ Clarity on remaining contamination challenge ✓ Strong commitment to complete clearance ✓ Experienced operators ✓ Strong interaction with affected communities	✓ Capacity development support ✓ Zimbabwe national mine action strategy ✓ Promotion of Zimbabwe's mine action programme ✓ Resource mobilisation strategy ✓ Communications strategy ✓ Increased funding ✓ Expanded clearance capacities in 2017: two additional international operators
Weaknesses	**Threats**
✓ Negative perception of Zimbabwe internationally ✓ Low level of awareness of mine problem and programme internationally and nationally ✓ ZIMAC location within military compound, access challenges to civilian staff ✓ Dual roles of ZIMAC staff (MoD) ✓ Delay in handover of cleared land	✓ Political change in Zimbabwe ✓ Decreased donor interest ✓ Political and economic instability

Risks to Zimbabwe's mine action programme

Low	Medium	High	Critical
Natural disasters	Border tension	Political change in Zimbabwe	Lack of financial resources for the mine action programme
Lack of government funding	Staff turnover	ZIMAC's location within the military compound	External negative perception of Zimbabwe
Inability to import equipment	High inflation	Low level of awareness of mines nationally	
	Civil unrest due to economic situation	Economic instability	

[42] Information received from ZIMAC, May 2017

Annex IV: Mine action's prospective contribution to SDGs[43]

[43] GICHD-UNDP, *Leaving no one behind : Mine Action and the Sustainable Development Goals*, February 2017


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
• Land release promotes safe and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation previously denied to communities.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
• Land release permits development of power infrastructure, making energy services accessible for previously affected communities.
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
• Land release enables safe access to natural resources, promoting economic growth and sustainable tourism.
• Mine action provides decent work and transversal skills for affected communities, including youth.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
• The removal of explosive hazards fosters industrialisation and the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure.
• Mine-free roads provide access to transportation systems, integrating enterprises into value chains and markets.
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
• Handing over released land to beneficiaries, particularly the poor, generates income growth, reducing inequalities and promoting inclusion of all, particularly survivors.
• Through international cooperation, mine action donors support countries where need is greatest, addressing inequalities between countries.
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
• Re-establishing safe access to housing and basic services for all, mine action contributes to the reconstruction of safe and inclusive cities and human settlements.
• Environmentally-sensitive mine clearance contributes to the protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage.
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
• Safe access to previously denied natural resources enables their sustainable and efficient management and use.


14 LIFE BELOW WATER
• Environmentally-sensitive underwater clearance restores degraded aquatic ecosystems and supports their healthy and sustainable use.
15 LIFE ON LAND
• Environmentally-sensitive mine clearance contributes to conserve, restore and sustainably manage biodiverse terrestrial ecosystems.
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
• Removing explosive hazards and providing education on safe behaviour reduce violence and casualties everywhere.
• Mine action develops effective capacities, institutions, and promotes national ownership, including through international cooperation.
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
• National, regional and international partnerships in mine action (e.g. governments, private sector, academia and civil society) enhance the exchange of resources, expertise, innovation and technology.
• Mine action information enhances the availability of timely and disaggregated data for SDG measurement, monitoring and progress reporting.

Annex V: Annual clearance targets 2017-2025 (in m²)

Zimbabwe

Annual clearance during the extension period including 2017 (in m²)

Minefield	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Musengezi to Mazowe (HALO)	1'290'300	1'405'700	1'640'000	1'640'000	1'640'000	1'640'000	1'615'602	1'739'640	1'302'732	13'913'974
Mazowe to Rwenya River (MAG)	724'398	802'000	1'400'098	1'500'000	1'500'000	1'600'000	1'650'000	1'550'000	1'075'602	11'802'098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border(Reinforced Ploushare) (NMC)	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	2'100'000	1'900'000	1'900'000	2'000'000	992'098	17'292'098
Crooks Corner to Sango Border (Cordon Sanitaire) (APOPO)	300'000	900'000	750'000	900'000	850'000	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)	1'795'000	1'810'000	1'810'000	1'866'912						7'281'912
Lusulu (NMC)					30'000	26'000				56'000
Total	6'373'802	8'001'700	8'700'098	9'206'912	7'620'000	7'766'000	7'765'602	6'743'609	4'152'020	66'230'103

Annex VI: Annual budget targets for clearance operations 2017 – 2025

Organisation	Year									Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-2025
Zimbabwe Government Financial Support (US million dollars)										
NMCU	0.60	0.70	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	12.70
International Donor Financial Support (US million dollars)										
NPA	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	3.81	4.00	4.20	4.41	32.96
HALO	4.65	4.65	5.25	5.69	5.80	6.03	6.21	6.40	6.59	44.68
APOPO	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.40	3.50	3.40	2.40	2.00	21.20
MAG	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	17.70
Sub-total	9.35	10.80	11.55	12.65	14.33	16.34	16.61	16.00	9.41	117.04
Total	**9.95**	**11.50**	**12.45**	**13.65**	**15.33**	**17.84**	**18.61**	**18.50**	**11.91**	**129.74**