

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION SUBMITTED 10 APRIL 2015 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

A. National implementation measures

1. No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 2015 for information that has been provided by the Republic of Zimbabwe on measures that have been taken in the past.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

2. As previously indicated on the Article 7 Report of January 2004 to December 2004, Zimbabwe completed the destruction of all stockpiled antipersonnel mines that it owned or possessed or that were

under its jurisdiction or control on 15 November 2000, thereby complying with its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention before its 1 July 2005 deadline.

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

3. The Republic of Zimbabwe authorized Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering ZSME to retain the following anti-personnel mines for training of its deminers

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

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

4. As of 31 December 2015, there were 8 areas in Zimbabwe known to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 73,177,991 square meters and nil suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. The Zimbabwe map below shows the mined border areas.

Note: The total areas for Mukumbura, Mukumbura encirclement and Rushinga minefields are included in the grant Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield

Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in five provinces as follows:

Province	Mined area location	Number of Areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Area known to contain anti personnel mines[m ²]	Total area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines[m ²]	Total area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines[m ²]
Mashonaland Central to Mashonaland East	Musengezi to Rwenya	01	Nil	Nil	27, 309,097	Nil	27, 309,097
	Rushinga	01	Nil	Nil	2 500	Nil	2,500
Mashonaland Central	Mukumbura	01	Nil	Nil	125, 962	Nil	125,962
	Mukumbura encirclement	01	Nil	Nil	7,500	Nil	7,500
Masvingo	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	02	Nil	Nil	*25,986,616	Nil	*25,986,616
Manicaland	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	01	Nil	Nil	15,000,000	Nil	15,000,000
	Sheba Forest	05	Nil	Nil	4,690,316	Nil	4,690,316

	to Leacon Hill						
Matebeleland North	Lisulu	01	Nil	Nil	56 000	Nil	56,000
	TOTAL	13			73,177,991		73,177,991

These are further broken down to districts level as shown on **annex I**

5. In the last report Sango Border to Crooks Corner Minefield had a remaining area of 13,600,000m² and the total remaining area in Zimbabwe was **62 443 206m²**. Further survey and exact mapping has resulted in an increase in the remaining area known to contain mines in the Sango Border to Crooks Corner Minefield to **25,986,616m²** which translated to the total area known to contain mines to rise to **73,177,991**

6. During the course of 2015, Zimbabwe was able to declare one area of 806,000m² no longer dangerous as this area was cleared of anti-personnel mines and is now fit for normal human activity. The summary of area released and devices destroyed, 1 January – 31 December 2015 is as follows:

Province	District	Minefield	Cancelled area [m ²]	Reduced area [m ²]	Cleared area [m ²]	Total area released [m ²]	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Manicaland	Burma Valley	Burma Valley	656,541	2149	147,310	806,000	119	01	01

7. In its request for an extended deadline, which was granted at the Third Review Conference in Maputo, the Republic of Zimbabwe made time bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. With respect to these commitments, in 2015, Zimbabwe enhanced its mine action information management capacity by sending two officers for basic training in information management. Efforts are now at an advanced stage on establishment of a functional IMSMA. With respect to the need to consider applying the full range of available means to efficiently and expediently release areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, Zimbabwe is in the process of accrediting two other Demining organizations to share the 73,177,991m² burden with the existing three organizations. Clearance is active on Sango Border to Crooks Corner, Musengezi to Rwenya, Mukumbura encirclement and Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Mine Fields with a projection of releasing the following areas in the years indicated provided funding levels continue at the present levels.

	Muku mbura encircl ement	Mukum bura	Musengezi to Rwenya River	Rush inga	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	Rusitu to Muzite	Sango Border to Croocks Corner	Lisulu	TOTAL
2016	7500	-	700,000		300,000		1,100,0000		1,897,500
2017	-	-	900,000		500450		1,700,000		3,000450
Remainin g area Jan 2018	-	125,96 2	25,709,097	2500	3,889,866	15,000,0 00	23186616	56,00 0	67,970,041

8. Zimbabwe is committing US\$ 500,000 per year since 2010 to fund the National Mine Clearance Unit operations and to cover the costs of the Zimbabwean Mine Action Authority, which has responsibilities for priority setting, mine action information management, quality assurance and quality control, coordination with demining organization and cooperation partners, and establishing policy and standards. In order to meet the ambitious 2025 World free of mines deadline, Zimbabwe requires approximately US\$ 15 million each year from 2016 to 2024 to cover the costs of clearance. Zimbabwe can furnish a detailed project proposal outlining its funding needs and expected results to those interested in supporting its efforts to complete implementation of Article 5. **The current work plan 2015 to 2017 is attached to this report .**

9. All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both respective areal languages and English are prominently displayed. Lack of funding hampers replacement of warning signs and maintenance on a regular basis however, danger of straying by locals into close minefields is reduced by massive risk-reduction education by Mine Action personnel and Army Engineers. Efforts are being made to tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality).

10. Despite the efforts to change high risk behavior the following table summarize the 2015 victims data:

Serial	Date	Minefield	Injuries	What led to accident	M/W/B/G
1	11/03/2015	Rwenya to Musengezi	Fragmentation injuries	Tampering	Boy
2	11/02/2015		Fragmentation injuries	Tampering	Boy
3	11/02/15		Fragmentation injuries	Tampering	Boy
4	11/01/15		Killed	Tampering	Man
5	27/09/15		Lost arm	Tampering	Boy
6	11/12/15		Scratches only	Demining	man
7	20/01/15		Light abrasions	Demining	Man
8	16/02/15		Light abrasions	Demining	Man

*A total of 35 cattle were also killed during the period under review.

E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

11. Besides the M969, Maps, R2M2,RAP1 ,VS50, Ploughshear which were already reported in reports submitted earlier, Zimbabwe has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned ,possessed or in its jurisdiction.

F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

12. Not applicable

G. Victim assistance

13. Zimbabwe has a considerable number of mine victims scattered around mine invested areas. However the country is in the process of capturing data and statistics specifically for those affected by landmines through the assistance of our Demining Partners. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in which victim assistance in Zimbabwe lies captures data of all with disabilities (without discrimination) be it

road accidents or any other cause. This also is the case on the provision of basic needs including medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic and social inclusion where all those with disabilities are treated alike.

14. Due to limitation of funding no much coordination has been done with other state entities dealing with those with disabilities for example the Ministry of Health and Child Care and Public service and Social Welfare however the Mine Action Authority always try and assist identified victims in remote areas who are in need by having them included in the Social Welfare database. Plans are in place for establishment of a mine victims database through coordination with these other Ministries. In the year 2015 Halo Trust assisted 36 members identified by the National Mine Action Authority with prosthetic limbs.

H. Cooperation and assistance

15. While Zimbabwe is not in a position to provide financial assistance, it is able to share expertise and / or experiences as concerns mine clearance and victim assistance. In 2015 , Zimbabwe Mine Action Authority sent a delegation to China on a demining seminar in order to exchange experiences with 3 other states and learn from one another's practices in humanitarian demining. In addition, in January 2016 Zimbabwe sent a

delegation from ZIMAC to Lebanon Mine Action Centre on a learning and idea sharing tour. Above all Zimbabwe is eager to learn and exchange ideas.

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Annex I: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2014, and the estimated date of completion

Record Number	Province	District	SP Long	SP Lat	EP Long	EP Lat	Areas know to contain anti-personnel mines		Areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines		Estimated date of completion (year-end)
							Number of areas	Amount of Area (square meters)	Number of areas	Amount of Area (square meters)	
01	Mashonaland Central	Centenary	31.408066	-16.150959	31.435835	-16.42862	3	28 381	Nil	Nil	2018
02	Mashonaland Central	Mt Darwin	31.48206	-16.172107	31.990517	-16.42862	1	5 467 329	Nil	Nil	2017
03	Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	32.057713	-16.44354	32.747787	-16.71077	2	9 498 330	Nil	Nil	2025
04	Mashonaland East	Mudzi	32.747787	-16.71077	32.983836	-17.25243	1	12 852 774	Nil	Nil	2024
05	Manicaland	Nyanga	32.984552	-17.254517	32.99003	-17.27628	01	178 982	Nil		2025
06	Manicaland	Mutasa	32. 697435	18.932064	32.863712	-18.788149	03	3 700 000			2019

Record Number	Province	District	SP Long	SP Lat	EP Long	EP Lat	Areas know to contain anti-personnel mines		Areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines		Estimated date of completion
07	Manicaland	Mutare Rural	32.756725	-19.031007	32.724357	-19.025701	02	300 000			2021
08	Manicaland	Mutare Urban	32.724357	-19.025701	32.697435	-18.937064	01	1 000 000			2021
09	Manicaland	Chimanimani and Chipinge	32.858005	-20.143896	32.582407	-20.560077	01	15 000 000			2020
10	Masvingo	Chiredzi	31.317267	-22.40532	31.674186	-22.066247	02	25,986,616			2020
11	Matebeleland North	Lusulu					01	56 000			2021
TOTAL								73,177,991			

Annex II Zimbabwe Mine Action Workplan for 2015 to 2017

BACKGROUND

Zimbabwe's borders with Mozambique remain contaminated with Anti-Personnel mines long after the liberation war which brought independence in 1980. These mines greatly affect communities in the mine affected areas in many ways including the threat to life and limb, loss of livestock, restricted access to water, denial of access to agricultural land and free movement. Zimbabwe became a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty when the Treaty came into force in 1999. Zimbabwe's initial 10 year deadline for fulfilling its mine clearance obligations under the *Convention for the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* expired in March 2009. Zimbabwe has been granted three extension requests and at the Third Review Conference in Maputo, the country was granted a 4th extension period which expires January 2018. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds as well as other factors, Zimbabwe has not been able to accomplish some of the milestones and commitments to meet the country's Article 5 obligations. This update seeks to amplify the Action Plan on projected mine action activities envisaged to be undertaken for the period 2015 to December 2017.

Over the course of the previous extension request from January 2013 to January 2015, the major achievements have been the increased clearance annual rate from an average of 802 173 square metres in 2013 to 1 150 000 square metres in 2014. This was due to the coming on board of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through provision of demining equipment, training assistance and information management equipment to ZIMAC. HALO Trust and the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) commenced Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) programmes in Zimbabwe in 2013 to undertake minefield surveys and subsequent demining operations. Both Organizations have so far conducted Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) and at the same time clearance operations. HALO Trust completed the NTS in February 2015 while NPA has submitted an estimation of the level of contamination on

the two minefields allocated to them. From the results of the surveys, significant areas previously suspected to contain mines will be cancelled. The progress achieved during the extension period is as summarised below:

Nature and Extend of Progress Made During Extension Period from 2013 to 2014.

Ser	Location/Mined Area	Organisation	Initial Total Mined Area Km²	Total Area Which was Projected to be Addressed during Extension Period 2013-14 (Km²)	Total Area Addressed During extension period 2013-2014 (Km²)	Total mines Recovered and Destroyed During 2013-14	Area Remaining to be Addressed as at 31 December 2014 (Km²)	Remarks
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust	141.68	7.0	6.3	3 636	135.5	12 sections NTS completed in 2015
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	NMC Sqn	14.13	7.0	3.75	9 092	1038	Three (9) teams (117 deminers)
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	25.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.6	NTS completed in 2014

4	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	NPA	20	1.2	0.6	108	19.4	Five (5) teams (31 deminers in 2015) NTS completed in 2014
5	Burma Valley	NPA	1.32	1.32	1.3	118	0.1	
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust	2.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.8	NTS completed in 2014
7	Lusulu	NMC Sqn	2.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.9	
8	Mukumbura	NMC Troop	0.55	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.55	NTS completed in 2014
	TOTAL		208.88				197.23	

NOTE: The total contaminated areas highlighted above do not contain revised figures from the NTS which are provided for below.

ZIMBABWE OPERATIONAL PLAN 2015 to 2017

Musengezi to Rwenya Minefield

Results of Survey. HALO Trust conducted NTS of the Musengezi to Rwenya minefield from August 2013 to February 2015. Originally, the minefield was estimated to be 335km long composed of ploughshare field with a depth of 400m and a cordon

sanitaire with a depth of 25m. From the survey, it is now estimated that the minefield is 28 square kilometres along a frontage of 426km which translates to an 80% reduction from the previously estimate of 145 square kilometres. The total area which has been cancelled through the NTS is 117 square kilometres.

Current Capacity. HALO Trust currently has a capacity of 12 demining sections with a total of 81 deminers. The current average monthly clearance rate is 2 100 square metres per section (Approximate annual clearance of 302 400 square metres).

Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.

Training: Training will be conducted for new deminers and refresher training for old deminers as and when required.

Deployment: Demining is seasonal due to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season, however, the area where HALO Trust is operating does not receive too much rainfall hence they operate throughout the year with monthly breaks.

Annual Projections: HALO Trust is projected to address 294,000 square metres in 2015, 428,400 square metres in 2016 and 504,000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. In order to achieve the projected clearance rates, huge amount are required to support demining operations as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Running Cost	\$ 2,413,180	\$3,762,492	\$4,550,568
Equipment	\$ 120,000	\$ 321,000	\$ 198,000
Total	\$2,533,180	\$4,083,492	\$4,748,568

Future Plans. HALO Trust intends to increase its capacity through additional demining sections with a capacity of 12 sections in 2015, increased to 17 sections in 2016 and 20 sections in 2017 and also introduce mechanical mine clearance equipment in areas difficult for manual clearance.

Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill Minefield

Results of Survey. NPA conducted NTS of the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield from December 2013 to December 2014. Originally, the minefield was estimated to be 50km long with a width of 400m (20 000 000 square metres). From the survey, it is now estimated that the minefield is 50 km long with an average width of 70m (3 500 000 square metres). The total area which has been cancelled through the NTS is 16 500 000 square metres).

Current Capacity. NPA commenced clearance of this minefield in June 2014 and currently they have a capacity of five (5) demining teams with a total of 31 deminers. The current average monthly clearance rate is 22 440 square metres

(Approximate annual clearance of 160 000 square metres).

Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.

Training: Training will be conducted for new deminers and refresher training for old deminers as and when required.

Deployment: Demining is seasonal due to adverse weather conditions during the rainy season, however, NPA work throughout the year and break for annual leave during the course of the year.

Annual Projections: NPA is expected to clear 160,000 square metres in 2015, 165 000 square metres in 2016 and 170 000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. In order to achieve the projected clearance rates, NPA needs require fund for support of demining operations broken down as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Running Cost	\$ 1,420,000	\$1,420,000	\$1,420,000
Equipment			
Total	\$1,420,000	\$1,420,000	\$1,420,000

Future Plans. NPA intends to improve on methodologies and use of advanced alternative technology to increase the rate of clearance.

Burma Valley Minefield

Results of Survey. NPA conducted NTS, Technical survey and clearance of the Burma Valley minefield. Clearance of the minefield has since been completed and now awaits QC by ZIMAC before land release in 2015.

Rusitu to Muzite Mission Minefield

Results of Survey. NPA conducted NTS of the Rusitu to Muzite Mission minefield from December 2013 to December 2014. Originally, the minefield was estimated to be 75km long with a width of 400m (30 000 000 square metres). From the survey, it is now estimated that the minefield is 75km long with an average width of 150m (11 250 000 square metres). From the survey results, the suspected contamination has been reduced by 18 750 000 square metres.

Current Capacity. NPA was mandated to clear this minefield but is still to work on it. It is projected that this minefield will be worked upon after completion of the current NPA open tasks on the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield.

Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.

Annual Projections: NPA is expected to clear 30,000 square metres in 2015, 55 000 square metres in 2016 and 65 000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. The resources required are included under the Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill minefield.

Future Plans. Once QC is conducted at Burma Valley minefield, NPA intends to move a few sections to this minefield.

Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner Minefield

Results of Survey. NMC Sqn completed NTS in 2006 and the results of the survey have been in use since then when they discovered the secondary minefield which had not been previously recorded. No additional data has been discovered from technical surveys and during the ongoing clearance. The current contamination of the double stretch minefield is now 32 km by 400m for the ploughshare field (12 800 000 square metres) and 32 km by 25m for the cordon sanitaire (800 000 square metres). The total contamination is (13 600 000 square metres).

Current Capacity. NMC Sqn has a compliment of three (3) troops (117 deminers). The monthly clearance rate is 18 750 square metres (150 000 Annual clearance of square metres).

Activities and Milestones for 2015 to 2017.

Training: Deminer training for new deminers and refresher training for old deminers is done annually in March. Demining season is from April to November after which deminers go for the annual shutdown from December to March of the following year.

Annual Projections: NMC Sqn is expected to clear 250,000 square metres in 2015, 350 000 square metres in 2016 and 600 000 square metres in 2017.

Resources Required. The Sqn continues to receive demining equipment required to replace old and/or broken down equipment. The detailed budget is as follows;

Equipment: The fiscus provides US\$ 800 000 for both equipment and other operational costs.

Rations: Supplied through normal army channels.

Salaries and allowances: Covered through the fiscus.

Future Plans. To form an additional demining Sqn beginning March 2016. Resources are being mobilised to equip and logistical support this second demining Sqn.

Mukumbura Minefield. HALO Trust conducted non technical survey of the minefield encircling Mukumbura Township and an NMC Troop was detached from the main Sqn and is currently working on this minefield with only 300 m remaining.

Lusulu. The Lusulu minefield was partly cleared in 2012 with an area of 2 368 square metres released for expansion of the Lusulu business centre. An area of 560 000 square metres remains to be cleared.

Current Contamination

Ser	Location	Length of Cordon sanitaire (m)	Width of Cordon Sanitaire (m)	Length of Ploughshare/ Reinforced Ploughshare (m)	Width of Ploughshare/ Reinforced ploughshare (m)	Area of cordon sanitaire (m ²)	Area of ploughshares/ Reinforced ploughshare (m ²)	Total Area assumed (m ²)
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	210 819	35	151 065/ 46 393	102/ 97	7 348 532	15 366 018/ 4 506 482	28 025 706
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	38 000	150	38 000	450	8 000 000	17,986,616	25,986,616
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	0		75000	150	0	11,250,000	11,250,000
4	Sheba Forest to Leacon Hill	0		50 000	70	0	3,500,000	3,500,000
5	Burma Valley	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED
6	Rushinga			2500	100		250 000	250 000
7	Lusulu			7000	80		560 000	560 000

8	Mukumbura	4,510	28	0		126,280		126,280
	Total length & area	247 329	88	368 058	1 259	13 274 812	60 038 500	73,177,991

NOTE: Figures based on NTS survey reports 2015 and further edited after the 2016 further survey report.

PROJECTED BUDGET FOR THE EXTENSION PERIOD 2015-2017

Ser	Organisation	Projected Annual Budget			Total Projected Budget	Remarks
		2015	2016	2017		
1	ZIMAC	30,000	35,000	40,000	105,000	For Quality Control and Information Management.
2	NMC Sqn	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	2,700,000	Funded from the fiscus by the Government of Zimbabwe. The budget does not include employment costs.
3	HALO Trust	2,533,180	4,083,492	4,748,568	11,365,240	
4	NPA	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	4,260,000	

Clearance Timeline

S er	Location	Organisation	Projected Area to be Addressed						Total Area	Remarks
			Area Reduced by Technical Survey (m ²)			Area Cleared (m ²)				
			2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017		
1	Musengezi to Rwenya	HALO Trust	180,000	400,000	400,000	294,000	428,400	504,000	2,206,400	TS to include task on phony minefield
2	Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner	NMC Sqn				250,000	350,000	600,000	1,200,000	TS will not significantly reduce contaminated areas. Demining will be conducted on the primary minefield which will be completely cleared by 2017.
3	Rusitu to Muzite Mission	NPA	120,000	300,000	250,000	30,000	55,000	65,000	820,000	
4	Sheba Forest to	NPA	200,000	180,000	150,000	160,000	150,000	165,000	1,320,000	

	Leacon Hill									
5	Burma Valley	NPA	5,000	-	-					QC by ZIMAC and land release in 2015
6	Rushinga	HALO Trust								No clearance during the extension period
7	Lusulu	NMC Sqn								No clearance during the extension period
8	Mukumbura	HALO Trust								No clearance during the extension period
	TOTAL		550,000	880,000	800,000	1,004,000	1,183,400	1,334,000	5,546,400	

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE EXTENSION PERIOD

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

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

- Relocation of ZIMAC out of Military Cantonment. ZIMAC will be relocated out of the cantonment area once Government avails funds for purchasing or renting accommodation. Funds required for this are being sourced by the Ministry of Defence and the Government is committed to the relocation of ZIMAC offices.
- Development and Implementation of National Strategic Plan. In the lead up to the submission of the extension request containing the national clearance plan, Zimbabwe is in the process of developing its National Strategic Plan to be presented in complement to the clearance plan after completion of resurvey reports from her demining partners.