

DECLARATION OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Republic of Zambia

13 November 2009

1. Zambia ratified the Convention on 23 February 2001. The Convention entered into force for Zambia on 1 August 2001. In its initial transparency report submitted on 31 August 2001, Zambia reported there were areas in Zambia that were suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In doing so, Zambia acknowledged that it had an obligation under Article 5 of the Convention to determine if there were indeed anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control and to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines contained in these areas as soon as possible and no later than 1 August 2011.
2. In reporting areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, Zambia was unable to report on the location of these areas, noting that Zambia at that time had no conventional minefields but did suspect areas containing unknown mines planted by various liberation movements along Zambia's border with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola and at the sites of former Freedom Fighters' Camps.
3. In its transparency report submitted on 9 February 2004, Zambia reported that at that time it was conducting a survey to identify actual mined areas. The survey was not completed due to a lack of access to remote areas and a lack of funding. Zambia subsequently reported on various districts in which mines and or unexploded ordnance were suspected to be located, noting in particular that it was suspected that anti-personnel mines were located in the following localities: Kavalamanja-Kakaro Road (Luangwa District), Chiawa – Kafue District (Lusaka), Mutomena (Shangombo District), Sikongo, Angola/Zambia Border (Western Province), Sioma Ngwezi, National Park (Western Province), Kamapanda, Mwinilunga District (North Western Province) and Jimbe, Mwinilunga (North Western Province). Zambia also informed the States Parties that this survey resulted in reports of 42 areas suspected of containing mines or other explosive remnants of war.
4. In 2005, Zambia informed the States Parties that the National Committee on Anti-Personnel Landmines (NCAL) was established to ensure that Zambia meets its Convention obligations and to oversee mine action policy. The NCAL serves as the political authority for the Zambian Mine Action Centre (ZMAC), which was established by an Act of Parliament as the Zambia's implementing structure.
5. From the 1960s to the 1990s, Zambia saw fighting between regular armies of neighbouring countries and various liberation movements. In addition, factions operated from Zambian territory. As well, the Zambian Army has found and destroyed explosive remnants of war in various parts of the country. Using this information as a basis, in 2008, areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and / or other explosive remnants of war were thought to exist in seven of Zambia's nine provinces: North Western, Western, Eastern, Lusaka, Central and Luapula. In August 2008, Zambia commissioned a comprehensive survey of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. The contract to conduct the survey was awarded to Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) after a tender process carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The survey was intended to record and mark areas anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war could be found, enter such records into a database compliant

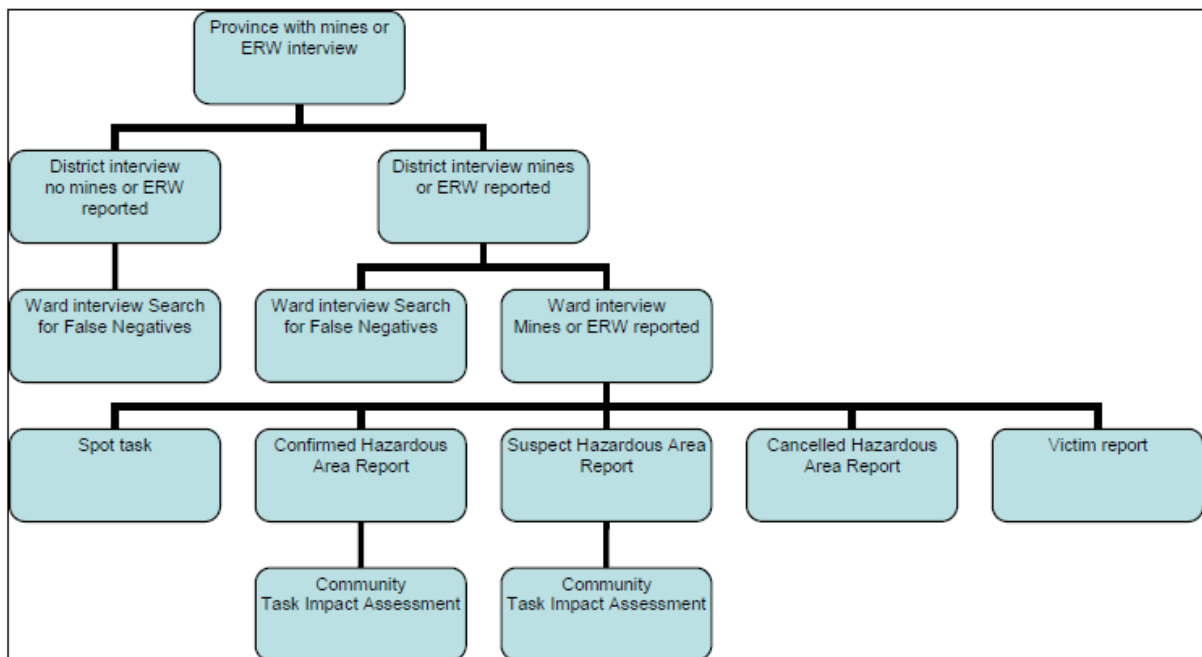
with the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), record all rapid response spot tasks conducted to destroy explosive remnants of war, record all locations where mine accidents had occurred, provide mine risk education (MRE) in all communities visited, and document the socio-economic impact of hazardous areas.

6. The survey was carried out between 1 September 2008 and 31 August 2009 by a well trained and experienced NPA workforce. Survey personnel were organised into five teams, each consisting of three surveyors and one medic. A support unit consisted of one logistics officer and three mechanics. The management consisted of two senior staff.
7. Key aspects of the method used to conduct the survey were as follows: (a) Primary opinion collection was used in accordance with protocols developed by the Survey Action Centre to identify affected provinces, districts and wards; (b) In addition to primary opinion collection, an attempt was made to search for other wards affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war; (c) Areas suspected to contain mines or other explosive remnants of war (i.e., suspected hazardous areas, or SHAs) were identified through group interviews with representatives of local ward authorities and representatives of local communities; (d) non-technical survey of SHAs was undertaken in accordance with standing operating procedures compliant with the UN's International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) that were developed by NPA and approved by Zambia, and, explosive ordnance disposal, technical survey, mine clearance and battle area clearance, as required, were carried out in accordance with IMAS compliant standing operating procedures developed by NPA and approved by Zambia.
8. Through the course of the primary opinion collection process, it was decided that four of the 50 districts in one of the seven Zambian provinces of interest could be excluded from the survey. After interviews with ZMAC personnel and district authorities, it was determined that there may be areas suspected to contain mines or other explosive remnants of war in 23 districts. (Wards in other districts were still visited as part of a strategy to search for false negatives.) After meetings with provincial, district and ward authorities, it was determined that there may be areas suspected to contain mines or other explosive remnants of war in 323 wards within these 23 districts. After field visits and meetings with local communities, the survey identified 35 SHAs in 25 wards, with 12 of these areas being roads used by freedom fighters and 21 former military camps, military positions or battle areas. (See Annex I for the sequence of events undertaken in by the survey in Zambia.)
9. Of the 35 SHAs, NPA was able to release, with confidence, all 12 road segments covering 298 kilometres and 5 suspect areas totalling 542,100 square metres. In addition, during the survey NPA carried out 13 spot tasks, destroying 2 submunitions, 21 items of abandoned unexploded ordnance and 2 other explosive devices. During the survey, 535 communities received mine risk education with a least 4,586 individuals contacted. The survey also identified 31 accidents involving explosive remnants of war result in 48 victims, 22 of whom survived. (See Annex II for a list of the 35 SHAs identified through the survey.)
10. NPA made best effort to ensure that women, men, boys and girls were involved in ward meetings with an average of 18 percent of participants in these meetings being women. Women, men, boys and girls all participated in mine risk education activities. In addition, gender and age disaggregated data on victims was obtained
11. The survey concluded that there are no areas under the jurisdiction or control of Zambia in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. However, the survey confirmed one area containing bulk unexploded ordnance, two areas containing unexploded

submunitions and 15 areas consisting of scattered explosive remnants of war, abandoned or otherwise remaining in such a manner that the precise location of the hazard or hazards is not precisely located

12. As a result of efforts undertaken since Zambia submitted its initial transparency report, Zambia declares that it has fulfilled its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention by having determined that there are no longer areas under the jurisdiction or control of the Zambia in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced.
13. In the event that previously unknown mined areas are discovered after this date, Zambia will:
 - i. report such mined areas in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 and share such information through any other informal means such as the Intersessional Work Programme;
 - ii. ensure the effective exclusion of civilians in accordance with Article 5 and;
 - iii. destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in these mined areas as a matter of urgent priority, making its need for assistance known to other States Parties, as appropriate.
14. While Zambia is proud in accomplishments, having become a State Party to the Convention that has now completed implementation of its obligation under Article 5.1, the broader effort to address the problems caused by explosive hazards in Zambia continues. As noted, the survey undertaken in part to confirm compliance with Article 5 has confirmed the presence of areas containing unexploded and / or abandoned ordnance, including unexploded submunitions. This survey also noted that 53 households are affected by the one area containing bulk unexploded ordnance and the two areas containing unexploded submunitions. These areas need to be cleared as soon as possible. In addition, the 15 other areas in which the locations of the problems caused by explosive remnants of war are not defined require technical survey and subsequently clearance. Moreover, risk reduction efforts must continue as long as risk exists. Zambia continues to require assistance to carry out these tasks.

Annex I: Sequence of events in the survey in Zambia



Annex II: Suspected hazardous areas identified during the 2008-2009 survey

	Province	District	Ward	Geographic location	Size of area	Type of area (e.g., road section, etc.)	Types and quantities of munitions destroyed	Status (e.g., released, known to contain UXO)
1	Luapula	Chienge	Mwabu	Swalis 08° 26' 05.0" S 029° 12' 00.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
2	Lusaka	Luangwa	Kabowo	Chavulula 15° 24' 55.4" S 030° 14' 55.3" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
3	Lusaka	Luangwa	Kabowo	Nyambompwe 15° 25' 46.4" S 030° 12' 34.7" E	Undefined	Bush	5 x 82 mm mortar bombs	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
4	Lusaka	Luangwa	M'kaliva	Kandembwele 15° 35' 21.0" S 030° 16' 47.0" E	Undefined	Bush	1 x fragmentation hand grenade F1	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
5	Lusaka	Chongwe	Bunda Bunda	Kalumina 15° 14' 27.0" S 029° 12' 54.0" E	Undefined	Bush	1 x fragmentation hand grenade F1	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
6	Lusaka	Chongwe	Kapwanya mbale	Chikumbi 15° 15' 07.6" S 028° 18' 59.6" E	Undefined	Farm	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
7	Southern	Siavonga	Nanyanga	Simasanga 16° 19' 27.0" S 028° 48' 55.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
8	Southern	Siavonga	Nanyanga	Matendere road 16° 17' 50.0" S 028° 43' 00.0" E	15 km	Road section	Nil	Released
9	Southern	Siavonga	Nanyanga /Mulimyia	Road to Hibamenda 4 16° 16' 20.0" S 028° 43' 13.0" E	25 km	Road section	Nil	Released
10	Southern	Siavonga	Mulimyia	Hibamenda 16° 16' 05.0" S 028° 36' 34.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
11	Southern	Siavonga	Lusitu	Daula 16° 10' 58.0" S 028° 48' 02.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
12	Southern	Siavonga	Lusitu	Road to Hibamenda 2 16° 12' 18.0" S 028° 44' 36.0" E	8 km	Road section	Nil	Released
13	Southern	Siavonga	Lusitu/Mulimyia	Road to Hibamenda 1 16° 11' 43.0" S 028° 44' 52.0" E	30 km	Road section	Nil	Released
14	Southern	Siavonga	Lusitu/Mulimyia	Road to Hibamenda 3 16° 13' 28.0" S 028° 44' 03.0" E	8 km	Road section	Nil	Released
15	Southern	Siavonga	Lusitu	Chalokwa 16° 10' 01.0" S 028° 45' 08.0" E	12600 m ²	Bush	Nil	Released
16	Southern	Siavonga	Lusitu	Siamwanja 16° 11' 44.0" S 028° 44' 53.0" E	78000 m ²	Farm	Nil	Released
17	Southern	Siavonga	Kariba	Sianunka 16° 29' 00.3" S 028° 45' 54.6" E	Undefined	Bush	1 x fragmentation hand grenade F1 and 1 x 60 mm mortar bomb	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
18	Southern	Siavonga	Chirundu/ Ngombe llede	Bottom road 16° 02' 03.0" S 028° 49' 04.0" E	20 km	Road section	Nil	Released
19	Southern	Gwembe	Chisanga	Siamasusu road 16° 57' 26.0" S 027° 38' 07.0" E	8 km	Road section	Nil	Released
20	Southern	Gwembe	Chibuwe	Siamatali 16° 28' 27.0" S 027° 52' 41.0" E	2000 m ²	Bush	Nil	Released
21	Northwes	Solwezi	Shilenda	Jifumpa	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain cluster

	tern			12° 26' 14.0" S 025° 38' 46.0" E				munitions
22	Northwestern	Mwinilunga	Kamapanda	Road Kamapanda – Angola border 12° 00' 06.7" S 024° 03' 44.2" E	18 km	Road section	Nil	Released
23	Western	Shangombo	Mulamba	Majwa 17° 01' 41.0" S 023° 03' 13.0" E	Undefined	Bush	2 x CB 470 Alpha bomblets	Known to contain cluster munitions
24	Western	Shangombo	Mulamba /Mutomena	Road Majwa – Maputa 17° 01' 41.0" S 023° 03' 13.0" E	25 km	Road section	Nil	Released
25	Western	Shangombo	Mulamba /Mutomena	Road Mbomakazi – Mufulani 17° 20' 41.0" S 023° 03' 40.0" E	45 km	Road section	Nil	Released
26	Western	Shangombo	Mutomena	Lyamunene 16° 56' 08.2" S 022° 53' 12.5" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain a bulk of AXO
27	Western	Shangombo	Kaungamashi	Namiumbo 16° 58' 30.0" S 022° 38' 46.0" E	191500 m ²	Bush	Nil	Released
28	Western	Shangombo	Mulamba /Kaungamashi	Road Sinjembela – Kaungamashi 17° 18' 36.0" S 023° 01' 48.0" E	60 km	Road section	Nil	Released
29	Western	Shangombo	Beshe	Mulondo	258000 m ²	Bush	Nil	Released
30	Western	Sesheke/Shangombo	Imusho /Mulamba	Road Imusho – Sinjembela 17° 31' 47.0" S 023° 13' 29.0" E	35 km	Road section	Nil	Released
31	Western	Sesheke	Mulimambango	Katima Mulilo 17° 28' 07.0" S 024° 14' 19.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
32	Western	Sesheke	Kalobelewa	Kaale 16° 46' 33.0" S 023° 43' 02.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
33	Western	Kaoma	Mangango	Nyango Luchazi 14° 36' 34.0" S 024° 34' 29.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
34	Western	Kaoma	Kanabilumbo	Nyango 14° 34' 18.0" S 024° 36' 03.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO
35	Western	Kalabo	Siluwe	Siluwe 14° 21' 04.0" S 022° 03' 34.0" E	Undefined	Bush	Nil	Known to contain sporadic AXO and UXO