An analysis of the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). A comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique

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A research submitted to the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Bindura University of Science Education in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a Masters in International Relations Degree

OCTOBER 2017
An analysis of the implementation of the Anti-personnel mine ban convention (APMBC) a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

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Programme under which project was presented for : Masters of Science in international relations
Year granted                         : 2017

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

A landmine is a target activated weapon which is indiscriminate of the victim. Seen as an advantage, militaries have long utilized landmines. The purpose for using this weapon varies, depending upon the needs of the military at any given time. Over time, mine technology has allowed for the creation of many types of mines, each serving a distinct purpose. In general, early to modern mine technology of APLs, although improved, has remained unsophisticated and unreliable. Modern landmines were first widely used during World War I to free summits or mountain flanks from enemy forces, to destroy large sectors of barriers and trench systems, to inflict heavy losses on the opposing forces and to create wide breaches. (International Military and Defence Encyclopaedia, 1993) According to Croll (2008) during World War II, anti-personnel mines were used to surround anti-tank mines to protect them from removal and ultimately they were used as weapons in their own right. Advances in mine technology accelerated, and Korea and Vietnam became testing grounds for new generations of weapons, including the introduction by the US in the early 1960s of tenuously delivered mines, to stop the flow of troops and supplies from North Vietnam to South Vietnam through Laos and Cambodia (Human Rights Watch Arms Project 1993) has it that the most commonly deployed were the BLU-43 and BLU-44 nicknamed ‘dragon tooth’ because of their needle like shape. They were the forerunners of the Soviet PFM-1, or ‘butterfly’ mines, used extensively in Afghanistan.

Civil Wars in Mozambique, Angola, Bosnia, Croatia and other countries significantly increased the spread of these weapons. The 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate Effects (CCW) resulted from international conferences held in 1974 and 1976 convened under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), less than a decade after a generation of new anti-personnel weapons emerged in the Vietnam War (International Committee of the Red Cross, 1975). In light of these international
conferences, the UN General Assembly took up the matter and convened preparatory meetings and subsequently a conference. Eighty-five countries participated in the final conference, which produced the CCW and its three original annexed protocols that were the first prohibitions and restrictions on the use of conventional weapons since states adopted a ban on dum-dum bullets in the 1899 Hague Declaration. Moreover, Croll (2008) further averred that by 1990, not even half of those countries that had participated in the final conference had consented to be bound by the CCW and its Landmines Protocol. Scores of mines were still being laid, especially in civil wars Cambodia and the former Yugoslavia are two parts of the world connected by the extent of mines laid despite the distance between them. In Cambodia, the (ICRC 2011) has estimated that there were approximately six to ten million landmines compared to a population of eight million to nine million inhabitants. While the majority of those mines were believed to have been laid between 1983 and 1992, Cambodian officials and NGOs reported in 1996 that landmines continued to be laid. In light of the above, according to the (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2011) in contrast, the extent of the problem in the former Yugoslavia occurred relatively fast.

In a 1995 (Landmine Monitor report) report by the Vietnam Veterans of American Foundation estimated that Bosnia and Croatia had a combined figure of between two and a half million and four and a half million landmines, and that mines were still believed to be being laid as the first CCW Review Conference approached. They included some of the world’s most difficult mines to detect and many of the mines had been neither marked nor mapped. According to Artiknson (2015) then US Secretary of Defence William Perry told soldiers training for duty in the former Yugoslavia in 1995 that, “mines posed the greatest threat to US forces. US Army figures indicated that 4.4 percent of the US soldiers killed in action in World War II were slain by mines. The figures climbed to 10 percent in the Korean War and to 33 percent in Vietnam”.

Atkinson (2015) further highlighted that in the Gulf War, 20 percent of those killed in action fell victim to mines. As a consequence, according to ICRC, (2015) therefore, both in the decades immediately before and immediately after the 1980 Convention, the number of mine fatalities ballooned. While the Convention was initially seen as a way to stem the bloodletting, it subsequently became seen as insufficient to deal with the humanitarian crisis witnessed by relief workers and medical personnel in countries that were becoming drenched with landmines. In the late 1980s a former British army sergeant went to Afghanistan to begin agricultural development programs but discovered that such work was impossible because of
mines and subsequently founded the Mines Advisory Group, one of the first NGO humanitarian mine clearance programs. Croll (,2008) further postulates that in the summer of 1991, the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation opened its first prosthetics clinic in Cambodia and soon recognized that providing prosthetic devices alone did not solve the mine infestation of that country. Medico International joined with VVAF to launch an advocacy campaign to ban landmines. About the same time, Human Rights Watch Asia Division and Physicians for Human Rights issued “Landmines in Cambodia: The Coward’s War,” and jointly called for a ban on anti-personnel landmines. More so, according to (ICRC report 2015) Handicap International became more of an advocacy organization after years of assisting landmine victims in the field and launched its campaign to “Stop the Coward’s War” with a petition calling for greater restrictions on mines use.

Be that as it may, an impetus of the study came from the lethality of landmines in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. According to a Landmine Monitor report (2015), landmine contamination in Mozambique is a legacy of both the struggle for independence and later of the subsequent war of destabilization from 1976 to 1992. Furthermore, (Maputo Review report 2013) asserted that during these two conflicts, landmines were widely used and, unfortunately, almost no maps were maintained of where landmines were placed. As a result, Mozambique was held as one of the worst landmine-affected countries in the world. Recognizing the hindrance to peace, recovery and development posed by landmines, the Government of Mozambique’s response was immediate and swift. Landmines and demining were specifically included in Protocol VI of the Rome General Peace Agreement that was signed in 1992.

According to the Sunday Mail (2014) Zimbabwe is a past producer and exporter of AP mines. The country destroyed its stockpile of 4,092 AP mines in November 2000, retaining 700 mines for training purposes. None of the retained mines have been destroyed during training activities; Zimbabwe has yet to report on the intended purposes and actual use of its retained mines. Four provinces in Zimbabwe are affected by landmines, and all nine provinces are affected by unexploded ordnance. In light of the above (Herald) 2016 has it that the landmine/UXO threat has restricted developmental progress, such as construction of bridges, schools, roads and boreholes. In many areas, minefields have cut rural communities off from their customary lands and blocked access to waterholes, streams and rivers. Most rural areas do not have piped water, resulting in villagers and livestock walking long distances to obtain water supplies or risking taking shorter routes through mined areas. North-eastern minefields
pose a problem due to the existence of the African sleeping sickness-spreading Tsetse fly and foot-and-mouth disease threats in the area.

These atrocities posed by landmines caught international eyesight and the ensuing enactment of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) or Ottawa Convention (1997) on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, transfer and production of landmines. The launch of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines stemmed from these and similar experiences of a handful of individuals and organizations in mine flooded countries at a time when the landmine issue took centre stage on the international agenda. The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in war torn societies then were the ones who gave the clarion call focusing on the destruction caused by anti-personnel landmines and on the obstacles they placed before peacekeeping efforts and post conflict reconstruction. According to (Matthews 2015) Handicap International, Human Rights Watch, Medico International, Mines Advisory Group, Physicians for Human Rights and Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation issued their “Joint Call to Ban Antipersonnel Landmines,” and hosted the first NGO sponsored event.

As mentioned above, the actors involved primarily have been nongovernmental organizations, governments, and international organizations. (Matthews 2015) further indicated that the media as well played a crucial role in the movement to ban landmines by documenting the impact of the weapons around the world and providing the vivid images of maimed victims. More so, (Jefferson 2012) highlighted that the end of the Cold War brought with it the promise of a cleansed slate on which political actors in international relations could focus on global issues not readily available within the past year's political environment. In the early 1990’s, numerous humanitarian, environmental, and other global crises rose to the top of the international agenda. These crises were especially evident in Third World states. They were previously hidden from international view by the bi-polar system. Of particular interest was the fact that it was not usually States that pushed these issues to the surface. (Jefferson 2012) further highlighted that Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), mobilised in response to these global concerns multiplied incrementally, based on the number of niches carved within any given global campaign concerning the global landmine campaign failures continues to appear, but it is far from fully explored.

1.2 Statement of the problem
Landmines are a threat in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia, Cambodia, Chechnya, Croatia, Iraq, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Somalia, and dozens of other countries. Mines recognise no cease-fire and long after the fighting has stopped they continue to maim or kill. Mines also render large tracts of agricultural land unusable, wreaking environmental and economic devastation. Refugees returning to their war ravaged countries face this life-threatening obstacle to rebuilding their lives those who survive the initial blast usually require amputations, long hospital stays, and extensive rehabilitative services. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Cambodia alone there are over 35,000 amputees injured by landmines and they are the survivors. Many others die in the fields from loss of blood or lack of transport to get medical help. Mine deaths and injuries in the past few decades total in the hundreds of thousands. Landmines are a diabolical weapon, designed with the goal of disfiguring and marring people for life. In Zimbabwe landmines are a menace as well and unlike Mozambique, Zimbabwe is far too way behind in implementing the Ottawa Convention article 5. Mined areas are in rural areas that are inhabited by poor peasant farmers whose livelihood depends on land and livestock rearing. Minefields have both an economic and social impact on these people, especially those that live adjacent to or within mined areas.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The goal of the study is to explore what the government of Zimbabwe is doing towards the implementation of the Ottawa Convention or Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) to ban landmines in Zimbabwe and make reference to the success story of Mozambique and to assess the challenges clouding the implementation of the APMBC.

1.4 Research objectives

The research seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- To give an insight on what the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique have done in an attempt to clear landmines.
- Examine challenges faced by the two governments in redressing the landmine problem.
- Analyse the strategies tailor-made in a bid to meet the 2025 Mine ban deadline.
- Assess how Mozambique has managed to be a free mine zone.
1.5 Research Questions

The research shall answer the following questions among others:

• What the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique have done so far since the inception of the APMBC?
• What are the challenges faced by the two governments in redressing the landmine problem?
• What are the current mechanisms devised to meet the 2025 article five mine ban deadline?
• How has Mozambique managed to be a free mine zone.

1.6 Significance of the study

This research is worth doing as it will transform vicious spirals of landmines and vulnerability into virtuous spirals of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and development through the cultivation of positive behavioural change with regards to the elimination of a silent killer which does not select victims except flying birds. Turning the so called no go areas because of landmines into development zones or subsistence farming areas. Zimbabwe is an agro based economy but vast tracts of land remain idle in Mukumbura, Rushinga and Sango among other areas because of AP mines. Zimbabwe is way behind the deadline of the requirements of the Article 5 of the Ottawa Conventions on the prohibition of manufacture, transfer, stockpiling and, use of landmines. Thematic monitoring and evaluation by ZIMAC and NAMAAZ to meet the 2025 deadline need to be improvised.

Greater efforts are going to be made to improve the quality of national reporting and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) and respond to requests for data from the international mine action community. Through this research Zimbabwe will ensure an appropriate administrative framework for clearance operations is in place. The research is vital since the government of Zimbabwe will develop a resource mobilization plan and clarify how financial resources will be used to fulfil its extension request targets. Much has not been written on landmines and its myriad repercussions on human beings. In arms control the main focus was largely on nuclear weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Previous scholars have dwelled much on the history and background of mine laying in the 1970s by the Rhodesian
Security Forces (RSF) to inhibit infiltration of guerrillas into Mozambique in Zimbabwe written by Rupiya (1997).

This research will bring to book the perfect weapon which maims the civilians silently after decades of cease fire and acknowledge the enactment of the Ottawa Convention under the auspices of the United Nations. However, the research is going to give a snapshot of the remaining challenges inhibiting efforts by the Zimbabwean government to achieve a free mine status currently as well as the current master plan devised by Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status by 2025. Unlike Mozambique little has been done in implementing the treaty in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe remains landmine infested therefore; this study will bridge the gap of knowledge in this area.

The study will work as a reference point as it will yield vital information and knowledge to such international institutions as United Nations Development Programme, Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ZNA, ZIMAC, HALO Trust and the Norwegian Peoples Aid among other stakeholders to cooperate in a bid to meet the mine action article 5 deadlines of 1 January 2025. This will offer an entrance point for all international organisations like the UNSC, UNDP, African Union, ICRC, NPA and Halo Trust, the regional organs, our Mozambican counterpart to come on board to assist Zimbabwe in achieving a free mine status and the Zimbabwean government to preach the peril of AP mines to gather financial support from the donor community and all responsible organisations and invite community participation to collaborate towards creating resilience. The research will bring to light issues and areas to be addressed, thus contributing to a constructive development-oriented policy making, implementation and offer a closer scrutiny and effectiveness of existing policies.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumes that:

- The APMBC is just a paper tiger in Zimbabwe.
- Zimbabwe has done nothing in the implementation of the Ottawa Convention.
- Mozambique has achieved a free mine status.
• The researcher assumes that the failure to meet the Article 5 obligations deadlines in part of Zimbabwe is lack of political will and negligence by the Government of Zimbabwe.

• The landmine issue has been entirely neglected in Zimbabwe.

1.8 Limitations of the study

This study was partly hindered by the fact that ZIMAC officials were sometimes too busy and it was a challenge to book appointments with senior personnel. However, the researcher has put extra effort to ensure that ample time was allocated to book appointments with the relevant authorities and this has made the study a success. This study was also hindered by the fact that ZIMAC is under the Zimbabwe National Army so some information was biased towards praising government’s efforts. However, the research conducted interviews from individuals, academics as well as demining companies who are already riding the horse of demining to provide authentic evidence of the research.

1.9 Delimitations of the study

The study focuses on analysing the implementation of the APMBC a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The research targeted only Zimbabwe and Mozambique because these are countries sharing borders and the antipersonnel mines of both countries were a colonial legacy by the former colonial masters to prevent infiltration of guerrillas and for Mozambique a prolonged civil war exacerbated the situation of landmines. The researcher mainly focused on Mozambique as a point of reference because Mozambique is one of the success stories of the APMBC and Mozambique has accrued a free mine status since 2015. Mozambique has been targeted because she had a scourge of the debris of APMs scattered everywhere in the country. Zimbabwe has been targeted also because she is among the most contaminated countries with landmines and unexploded ordinances as well as Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs).

1.10 Definition of key terms

1. Antipersonnel mine
In Article 2(1) of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, an anti-personnel mine is defined as ‘a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons.

2. Mine

According to the (APMBC Article 2), mine means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.

3. Mined area

According to (APMBC Article 2) a mined area means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

4. Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention

(Landmine Monitor 2016)The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, known informally as the Ottawa Treaty, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, or often simply the Mine Ban Treaty, aims at eliminating anti-personnel landmines (AP-mines) around the world.

1.11 Proposed chapter outline

The following is a proposed chapter outline for this study:

Chapter one

This chapter intends to provide an overview of the study. It highlights the background of the study. It highlights the background of the study. It highlights the background of the study. It also outlines the assumptions, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, delimitation and limitations of the study. Moreover, it provides a scope on ethical considerations, definition of key terms to allow easier understanding, a proposed chapter outline as well as proposed time frame.

Chapter two
The chapter provides a rationale of the research project. It outlines literature review and theoretical framework. It explores previous researched that were conducted and it provides the background on existing knowledge in the area of study. Moreover, it provides the background of new areas explored by the study. It explores the knowledge gap in the area of study and it describes the shortcomings or weaknesses of prior researches that were undertaken as well as data collection tools for the study. This chapter spelled out the key theories upon which the study was conducted.

Chapter three

This chapter outlined the research design and methodology. It also provides the population, sample and the sampling methods as well as data collection tools for the study. The chapter also outlines the basis for data collection and analysis.

Chapter four

This chapter is concerned with data presentation, analysis and discussion of findings. The results from the study were presented thematically to allow for in-depth and descriptive presentation of data. The researcher avoided statistical presentation of data and largely used subthemes with some few tables to compliment the themes for the demographic profiles of the participants.

Chapter five

The summary of the study has will be presented in this chapter. Moreover, the conclusion, recommendations and areas for further study has been outlined in this chapter. On the other hand, the chapter provides research findings based on research findings and it provides room for further research that follow the findings, methods and concepts.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to review literature on the study of the implementation of the Ottawa Convention in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Much literature has dwelled much on the humanitarian impact of landmines to human beings and animals while leaving the knowledge of gap of the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention especially in Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe the study of APMs was held by Martin Rupiya(1997) among a handful of scholars and he emphasized on the historical study of landmines in Zimbabwe (1963-1995). The Ottawa convention has managed to create some free mine zones in countries like Guinea Bissau, Zambia, Uganda, Peru, and Chile among other countries as well as Mozambique. However, Zimbabwe remains lagging behind the Article 5 deadlines citing economic reasons to clear the mines. Be that as it may Mozambique is still a developing nation but has managed to clear mined areas before Zimbabwe. Thus for Zimbabwe is it because of the economic crisis that it has not managed to clear its mined areas or it is negligence coupled with a lack of political will. The implementation of the Mine ban convention depends on the states willingness thus the theory of realism is going to encompass the study. Realism purports that the state is the main actor in international relations.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The theory of realism constitutes the theoretical framework of this study in a bid to identify the implementation of the Ottawa Convention a comparative analysis of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The theory is going to be subdivided into structural realism and neo realism.

2.2.1 Neo Realism

The drive for global dominance that led to World war 2 provoked strong criticism on the liberal idealist approach to the study of International Relations. According to (Morgenthau 2009) realism is an approach that is based on the premises that world politics is essentially and unchangeably so a struggle among self-interest states for power and position under anarchy with each competing state pursuing its own national self-interests. Proponents of the theory of realism include Hobbes, Machiavelli, Thucydides and among the new scholars include Carr and Morgenthau. These scholars blamed the idealists as naive, legalist and
moralistic hypothesis about the possibility of peace and progress through human aspiration and alleged that idealists were utopian who had neglected the harsh realities of power politics and human inmate. Realists assumes that people are by nature narrowly selfish and ethically flawed and cannot free themselves from the sinful fact that they are driven to watch for themselves and compete with others for self-advantage. Hence the study is going to be drawn from neorealism because the APMBC is an offshoot of protecting human beings from the menace of landmines and the binding treaty on the ban of landmines was born out as a fulfilment of International Humanitarian Law.

Realists consider the prime actors in the international arena to be states, which are concerned with their own security, act in pursuit of their own national interests, and struggle for power. Mearsheimer (2010) sees cooperation in a realist world is unlikely to achieve, or at least, to sustain because of concerns over relative gains and cheating, states that worry about relative gains worry about how the pie is divided, while states, who concern about unlimited gains, care only about making the pie bigger. Linked with the above (Mearsheimer 2010) has it that the negative side of the realists' emphasis on power and self-interest is often their scepticism regarding the bearing of ethical norms to relations among states. National politics is the realm of authority and law, whereas international politics, they sometimes claim, is a sphere without justice, characterised by active or potential conflict among states. This is the reason why the super powers like United States of America, China and Russia are not part and parcel of the Ottawa Convention including other 36 states which are non-signatories of the Ottawa Convention because they have nothing to gain from the ban. These countries continue to transfer or deploy APMs making the relevance of the APMBC a naive global ban.

More so, in a realistic world moral conscience is a dream states vie towards national interests thus implementing the APMBC for Zimbabwean government is a moral concern and an issue of low politics thus achievement of obligations of the APMBC is derailed at the expense of national security concerns. In support of the above argument, (Dowdig 2010) indicates that in terms of “realpolitik”, the issues related to the topic are comprehensive and often complex. This leads to a high degree of multiplicity in opinion amongst government officials, activists, practitioners, military experts and diplomats; uniquely shaping the activities of the politics of mine action and mine action activities. (Dowdig 2010) further averred that in terms of “utopianism”, there is the dream of a mine free world where all populations are freed from the
traumatic effects of mines. This, however, would require resources beyond what is obtainable and reasonable and last but not the least, there are the “morality and legality” concerns, born out of the indiscriminate and horrendous harm caused by landmines. This has been the drive behind numerous moral or ethical debates and legal initiatives, and resulted in the fastest-ever ratified disarmament treaty, ambitiously aspiring a universal and total ban on anti-personnel landmines: the “Mine Ban Treaty”

(Booth 2011) predicts that a post–cold war multipolar system is more unpredictable than a bipolar system because major powers have less flexibility to balance the system and weaker states have greater flexibility to act irresponsibly concerning their security interests. According to this neorealist principle, it would have been difficult to achieve the Ottawa Convention because relative gains would have been more important than they are now. In a multipolar world, for example, weaker states fear war less and “all of them can more freely run the risk of suffering a relative loss.” (Booth 2011) further noted that while it is true that the end of the cold war allows governments to focus on less strategic issues, and humanitarian NGOs to operate in previously closed areas, that fact does not provide a complete explanation for the rise of landmines on the international political agenda.” It does not explain, for example, why landmines rather than many other valuable matters, such as environmental degradation and child soldiers, remain low-priority stuff for government.

International relations realists emphasise the constraints imposed on politics by the nature of human beings, whom they consider egocentric, and by the absence of international government. (Morgenthau 2006) has it that together these factors contribute to a conflict-based paradigm of international relations, in which the key actors are states, in which power and security become the main issues, and in which there is little place for morality. According to (Morgenthau 2006) the set of premises concerning state actors, egoism, anarchy, power, security, and morality that define the realist tradition are all present in Thucydides. Thus the Ottawa convention lies within the broader framework of morality which is naive, thus Zimbabwe is failing to clear the AP mines.

Realists, and especially today's neorealists, consider the absence of government, literally anarchy, to be the chief determinant of international political outcomes. The lack of a common rule-making and enforcing authority means, they argue, that the international arena is
essentially a self-help system. According to (Alsworth 2010) each state is responsible for its own survival and is free to define its own interests and to pursue power, anarchy thus leads to a situation in which power has the overriding role in shaping interstate relations. In the words of the Athenian envoys at Melos without any common authority that can enforce order, the independent states survive only when they are powerful. Hence Zimbabwe is not feeling duty bound to address the scourge of landmines basically because of power politics and that the state is the main actor in international relations. Thus realism best explains the subject under study.

Realists are generally cynical about the relevance of morality to international politics. This can lead them to claim that there is no place for morality in international relations, or that there is a tension between demands of morality and desires of successful political action, or that states have their own morality that is different from customary morality, or that morality, if any, is merely used instrumentally to validate states' conduct. (Korab and Kapowicz 2006) highlighted that a clear case of the rejection of ethical norms in relations among states can be found in the “Melian Dialogue”. This dialogue relates to the events of 416 B.C.E., when Athens invaded the island of Melos. The Athenian envoys presented the Melians with a choice, destruction or surrender, and from the outset asked them not to appeal to justice, but to think only about their survival. To be under equal compulsion means to be under the force of law, and thus to be subjected to a common law giving authority (Korab-Karpowicz 2006) further indicated that since such an authority above states does not exist, the Athenians argue that in this lawless condition of international anarchy, the only right is the right of the stronger to control the weaker. Thus the consequences are that the government authorities overtly equate right with might, and eliminate considerations of justice from foreign affairs.

2.3 Creating a free mine zone

A global mine ban has always been an issue of contention due to the strong opposition by many countries to such a ban. The 1995-96 Review Conference of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) failed to agree to substantial restrictions on APL within its framework. However, by May 1996, some 40 countries had declared various degrees of unilateral bans or moratoria on the production of mines, as well as their use and transfer. (Mine Ban Treaty 2016) Since armed groups usually have fewer military resources than states, it is more likely that they will have to resort to the use of AP mines.
The result of this is that the number of non-state users is many times higher than that of state users. In the same extreme Herr (2011) posit that mine clearance cannot effectively deal with the crisis; it is too little, too late. When undertaken at all, efforts are badly funded and poorly co-ordinated. Only US$45 million has been invested in mine clearance in southern Africa since May 1991, resulting in less than 400 000 mines being cleared, the majority from large defensive minefields. (Beru and Kendal 2009) further articulated that even if de-mining was given top priority, it would not be a solution. World-wide, mines are being laid faster than they are being removed. Moreover, while the average mine costs between US$10 and $20, the average direct and indirect costs of removal range from US$300 to $1 000 per mine a ratio frightening in its implications for a region with roughly 20 million uncleared mines and new ones still being planted. In line with the above argument (Bolden 2012) conceive that even if technology and economies of scale brought mine-removal costs down by a factor of ten, the cost of mine clearance would still be so prohibitive that clearance alone could not ameliorate the crisis.

Some researchers are of the view that a group of non-state actors are revamping the landmine problem, as a result Sjöberg (2014) avowed that NSAGs thus constitute the “main users of the poor man’s weapon” As a result, it is obvious that global norms such as the banning of mines will have to involve NSAGs in order to achieve a mine-free world (Policzer 2015). In the same breadth of creating a world free of mines the Geneva call (2012) postulate that the global norms such as the ban of anti-personnel mines, must also apply for NSAGs in order to achieve a mine-free world. Linked to the above, ( Bolden 2012) holds that one pioneering initiative in engaging NSAGs is Geneva Call, an NGO based in Geneva, Switzerland.

In line with the above argument Griffiths (2009) averred that it is absurd to suggest that there are two separate issues about landmines: wartime use and post-conflict removal. The two are inextricably interlinked. Most nations that deploy landmines, including those manufactured by the United States, never clear them afterwards.” As demonstrated by decades of inaction on the part of nations after determined lobbying by passionate activists, it is folly to rely on goodwill or trust to remove landmines. Corroborating with the above argument, Sirkin(2011) articulates that it is simple if they are manufactured and deployed, innocent people inevitably die, the USA should not dirty its hands by the trade in these wicked weapons.

In ensuring a free mine Africa, the OAU project (2014) avers that in building capacity for mine clearance there is a need to create national, sub-regional and Regional coordinating and
strategic planning bodies. Sub-regional organizations such as SADC, IGAD and others and also the OAU, could play such a role. Further, national capacities for mine clearance should be simple, manageable and sustainable. For successful inter demining, African co-operation is seen as a vital and crucial element; such co-operation should cover areas, such as political or diplomatic action, logistics, technical, financial, clearing operations, research and development, as well as the transfer of technology.

Despite these divergent views among researchers on creating a world free of landmines it is imperative to note that this study intended to identify the knowledge gap that exist in AP landmines literature. Most researchers have concentrated much on the moral aspect of landmines and its insidious impact on human beings and livestock. This research has therefore helped to fill in the gap in the available literature by scrutinizing the implementation of the Ottawa convention a comparative analysis of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Has this international treaty yielded results or it’s too little too late to achieve the Ottawa treaty’s obligations.

2.4 Challenges in dealing with the landmine problem

ICRC (2011) has it that the Convention is currently facing important challenges in several areas of implementation. The key challenge to success in most areas is resources, whether from national governments, donor States or international agencies. Critics including Goldsworthy and Faulkner (2013) argue that although well-meaning the Ottawa Convention has not been successful in curbing mine use particularly in the underdeveloped world which are most likely to use mines. They assert using the example of Angola that a state will fall back on whatever means necessary if pressed militarily.

Another problem impeding the implementation of the Ottawa convention as cited by Goldsworthy and Faulkner (2013) is that the treaty (MBT) is ineffective to stop the manufacture, use, transfer and stockpiling of AP mines and thus contributes nothing to ameliorating the humanitarian problem caused by AP mines because the most influential mine using and producing states are not party to the ban. This argument is premised on the assumption that the provisions of the Ottawa Convention will not affect the behaviour of the major states. 180 million of the 200 million AP mines currently stockpiled belong to states that are not party to the Ottawa. The Second Review Conference (2013) directly addressed the key
challenges in the areas of victim assistance, stockpile destruction and mine clearance. In harmony with the above Alberto (2011) affirm that there are still 39 States that remain outside the APMBC, China with 110 million, Russia with 24.5 million, the United States with 10 million (in 2002), Pakistan (6 million) and India with 4-5 million.

In relation with the above, Landmine Monitor Report (2012) postulate that as regards signatories, there are three countries that have not accomplished their goal of mine destruction within provided deadlines, citing economic reasons in February 2012, motivated by the danger that entailed the movement of twelve thousand mines located 800 meters away from the border in the mid-seventies. Human Rights Watch (2013) The most recent case took place in Bosnia, where the May floods could have unearthed more than 120,000 mines that were placed there during the Balkan wars (1992-1995).

The Human Rights watch (2013) has it that another challenge that persists in relation to anti-personnel mines is the distress that emerges from the loss of control of the mine location. Some frequent occurrences, as torrential rains, could change the location of buried mines, making them completely localised. This was the reason for the border closure between Chile and Peru in February 2012, motivated by the danger that entailed the movement of twelve thousand mines located 800 meters away from the border in the mid-seventies Human Rights Watch (2013) The most recent case took place in Bosnia, where the May floods could have unearthed more than 120,000 mines that were placed there during the Balkan wars (1992-1995).Gareth and Eliot (2014) avow that the use of mines by some insurgent groups poses a new threat for the Convention.

As such, researchers have provided more insight on the moral aspect of landmines without many studies on challenges in dealing with the landmine problem. This study therefore, has helped to fill in the gap in literature by tracing trends in the implementation of the Ottawa Treaty comparing efforts made by Mozambique to become a free mine zone with Zimbabwe which has not done much to address the landmine problem. Unlike most literature from previous researchers this study has also examined the views of responsible authorities like ZIMAC, NAMAAZ, NGOs like HALO TRUST, ICRC, MAG as well as views of people living in mine infested areas as well as victims of AP mines to curb the landmine problem and prioritising on clearing the remaining mines to ensure that every foot step is safe and revamp
economic activity in the areas dubbed as no go areas worth for economic development by the insidious impact of landmines.

2.4.1 Landmines and Non State Actors

Gareth and Eliot (2014) hold that the use of mines by some insurgent groups poses a new threat for the Convention. These groups can acquire them illegally accessing to stockpiles. The ISIS in the Middle East is an example of a non state actor that illegally uses AP mines to impede movement for enemies. They also have the capacity to manufacture improvised explosive devices (IEDs) with similar functionality to anti-personnel mines, although the former are manually manufactured. The ICBL (2012) holds that because landmines are based on a simple concept, are inexpensive and readily available they have traditionally been a weapon of choice for many non-state actors.

The conference consolidated opinion from point of view of states, NSAs, and NGOs assert that the NSA element of the landmine crisis needs to be addressed in a concerted fashion. It is clear that the effort to ban landmines must, sooner or later, address non-state as well as state use of mines. International Conference Centre of Geneva (2012). Indeed, as one of the speakers pointed out, it has necessarily been doing so in a quiet way from the very beginning of the international initiative.

In the same sentiment (International Conference centre) pointed out that While binding governments to the 1997 Ottawa Treaty will certainly advance the goal of eradicating anti-personnel landmines, this is a limited strategy. Behr (2011) proposed that, it will never be sufficient while non-state actors continue to be part of the landmine equation. What makes this difficult to see is the still overwhelming focus on the state in dominant discourses and institutions of global relations. In support of the above sentiment, (Axworthy2012) concurs that in spite of its significance; the Ottawa Treaty provides no opportunity for NSAGs to express their willingness to abide by its norms. Moreover, ICBL (2010) claims that while it is true that the number of states using APMs has decreased in the last decade, APMs are, nonetheless, far more frequently deployed by non-state actors. Armed groups often have fewer military resources than states, and are therefore more likely to resort to the use of landmines. More so, (Sirkin 2012) postulates that anti-personnel mines have become the weapons of choice for
many parties in internal conflict, as they are cheap, easy to lie, and highly effective in killing and maiming human beings.

In attesting the efficacy of non-state actors as derailing the effectiveness of the Ottawa convention Prokosh (2012) offered that it is necessary to remind ourselves that, around the world, close to 200 armed entities, many with land and populations under their sway stand outside the interstate system. Dozens of these are directly involved in the landmine problem along with states, they are manufacturing, trading, selling and using landmines and controlling areas of land where people are living with landmines. NSAs are most rampant in countries in the Middle East and Asia. Terrorists in Afghanistan have been reported of using landmines to impede enemy transit.

In the same vein Prokosh (2012) stated that the practical implication for anyone wishing to alleviate the suffering caused by landmines is that strategies to engage non-state actors, complementing strategies aimed at states, must be developed. In confirming the efficacy of a group of NSAs as a derailing factor to the achievement of MBT obligations (Sjoburg 2011) assert that the MBT overlooks the fact that most contemporary conflicts also involve armed groups, rebel movements and governments of entities, which are not recognised as States. Because they do not participate in the drafting of international treaties, NSAs might not feel bound by the provisions that they contain. In the case of the MBT therefore, NSAs may continue to use, produce, acquire, transfer and stockpile mines despite efforts by the government of the country in which the NSA operates, to adhere to and implement the obligations of the treaty. Sjoburg (2011) further averred that for this reason, seeking to eliminate mine use by States without also stopping use by NSAs addresses only one source of the mine problem.

2.5 Universalising the norm

Critics of the success of the landmine ban offer several arguments that seek to undermine the role of the treaty in affecting state behaviour. Since major powers such as the United States, China, Russia, India and Pakistan have not yet signed the treaty and other states continue to produce mines, critics of the treaty argue that the landmine issue has not been resolved.
Griffiths (2009) claims that since the treaty has no enforcement there is no motivation for Signatories to comply with the provisions of the treaty. It is obviously true that only those nations that obey laws will obey the law. That is a rationale for never passing any law. According to (Landmine Monitor 2015) while the use of anti-personnel mines by States has been rare in recent years and these weapons have become increasingly stigmatised, universal adherence to the Convention is vital to ensure that mines being stockpiled or produced are never used and that the mine ban norm becomes strictly universal.

Countries possess a stockpile of around 160 million of anti-personnel mines. (ICBL Report 2014) Most of them argue that they keep the stockpile for the training of their armed forces. The countries with the biggest anti-personnel mine arsenals include: China with 110 million, Russia with 24.5 million, the United States with 10 million (in 2002), Pakistan (6 million) and India with 4-5 million. (Landmine Monitor Report 2012)

According to United Nations Report (2014) the ban has an asymmetric effect it only stops nations that obey the law from using landmines. Most nations contemplating invasion will ignore it, deploying them aggressively to defend captured territory.

Keohane (2010) has argued that major power support is important for creating international regimes, but that regime effectiveness is not contingent upon continued major power participation. The absence of big wigs or major powers like USA, China, Russia, India and Pakistan is derailing the effectiveness of the Mine Ban Convention. Keeley (2012) saw the ineffectiveness of the implementation owing to the absence of materially powerful states as he stated that what are the prospects that a treaty may assert meaningful global influence when it is resisted by many of the most materially powerful states in the international system? In harmony with the above Price (2012) has it that the ban on antipersonnel (AP) landmines would appear to be a hard case for international cooperation, as most prominent theories assume that matters of national security policy will be largely immune from highly restrictive international obligations.

According to Booth (2011) as it is usual in disarmament treaties, one of the main goals, which may also maybe the most difficult to reach, is to achieve a universality that involves the international community as a whole. In the case of anti-personnel mines, 161 states have ratified the Convention. (Booth 2011) avers that on the challenge of universalising the Ottawa
convention scholars are at logger heads. Price (2012) purports that “the ban on antipersonnel (AP) landmines would appear to be a hard case for international cooperation, as most prominent theories assume that matters of national security policy will be mainly impervious from highly constrained international obligations”

In supporting the problem of universalising the MBT (Rutherfold 2015) aver that nowadays mines are still being used in some conflicts both by state forces and insurgent groups. This is evidenced by the use of mines by government troops in Syria and Myanmar. None of them are States Parties of the Convention. In the case of Syria, there are reports on the use of anti-personnel mines by government troops in the borders with Lebanon and Turkey. In the village Kharbit al-Jouz, Syrian forces emplaced up to 200 PMN-2 anti-personnel mines. Landmine Monitor (2012) In condemning the challenge of universalising and adhesion to the MBT (Prokosh 2012) reports that the Syrian town of Qusair, near the Lebanon border, mines were also used to impede the flight of civilians. Recently, Russia has emplaced mines along its border with Ukraine.

2.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter has highlighted the theoretical framework of the study. It has also outlined the landmine problem, creating free mine world as well as challenges of making the treaty universal and the challenges posed by a group of non-state actors impeding the implementation of the Ottawa Convention. Although a considerable number of documented literatures on the Ottawa convention implementation have been identified there is need to bridge the gap of knowledge that exists on the implementation of the Ottawa treaty a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Population awareness and the existence of a convention that bans its use, production and transfer have largely contributed to reduce the problem, even in those non-signatory countries. The convention is not universal and this leads some non-signatory countries to keep using them. On the other hand, some stockpiles of mines remain to be destroyed in States Parties, which due to economic reasons cannot continue the process. The governments of those countries like Zimbabwe should conceive this fact as a bounden duty towards their citizens and not just a mere fulfilment of objectives set by the Convention. The involvement of all government institutions and the establishing of specific legislation at the national level are two key factors of success to achieve the obligations of the Ottawa
Convention. Therefore, this study has explored why the Ottawa convention has not been successful in Zimbabwe and other countries. The successful implementation of the Ottawa Convention depends on the states willingness.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
This chapter discusses the methods of data collection, research design and data analysis used during this study. It will also defend the choice of methodology and methods used and give a critical appraisal of some of the methods and tools used. The population and sampling of the study population will also be dealt with in this chapter. This study made use of archival research and face to face interviews to collect data. Interviews were helpful in this study as they gave the researcher deeper insight into the study area as I could probe the interviewee for emphasis on central concerns raised.

3.2 Research Design

This study was informed by a case study as the research design. According to Morris (2014) “Case studies are in depth in-depth investigations of groups, events or communities. Data is collected from a variety of sources and by using different methods like interviews, observations or questionnaires” On the other hand, (Dewalt 2012) avers that a case study is an in depth study of a particular situation rather than a sweeping statistical survey. It is a record of research in a particular development of a situation over a long period of time. For (Denzin and Lincoln 2014) “Case study can provide very detailed information about a particular subject that would not be possible to acquire through another type of experimentation” As such, a case study was relevant in this study because it allowed the researcher to collect in depth and detailed data on the analysis of the APMBC a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

A case study was employed together with qualitative research methodology that seeks to extract purely descriptive and in depth data that is totally divorced from statistical analysis. According to Key (2010) a case study is a generic term for investigative methodologies described as ethnographic, naturalistic, anthropological, field or participant observer research. A case study was also used in this research because it helped to examine the views of people who were involved in research. According to Meltrud (2010) in a case study the researcher typically become a member of a culture, group setting and adopt roles to conform to that setting and in doing so the aim of the researcher is to gain a closer insight into the cultures’ practices, motivations and emotions of people. As such it was imperative to use qualitative approaches such as case study in this study because research findings accurately reflected views and attitudes of people in a natural setting. The researcher examined views of people towards the implementation of the APMBC.
3.3 Research Methodology

The research methodology that informed this study was qualitative research methodology which seeks to extract purely descriptive and in depth data and as such unstructured interviews and open ended questionnaires were utilized in order to allow for unstructured responses. Research Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. Typically, it encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques (Denzin and Lincoln 2014). (Boris 2010) emphasizes that methodology is the general research strategy that outlines the way in which a research project is to be undertaken and, among other things, identifies the methods to be used in it. These methods, described in the methodology, define the means or modes of data collection or, sometimes, how a specific result is to be calculated. It is important to note that methodology does not define specific methods, even though much attention is given to the nature and kinds of processes to be followed in a particular procedure or to attain an objective (Boris 2010).

3.3.1 Qualitative Research

Qualitative research methodology was utilised in this study because it was essential in gaining understanding of peoples’ views, opinions and attitudes in a better way than in statistical analysis.

(Darren 2009) asserts that qualitative research defines the reality it purports to measure meaning that the context under which issues are discussed help to give meaning to the issues. This means that by using qualitative research method the researcher was able to make sense of and add meaning and interpretation of data gathered rather than just to report on characteristics of findings. Qualitative research deals with a phenomenon which is not easily quantifiable and thus it was more relevant in this investigation where perceptions played a greater part in explaining the actions of the players. Thus the researcher used the empiric perspective meaning that, the researcher was collecting information from individuals involved and those who have studied the subject matter extensively thereby attaining valuable and credible information.
Through qualitative research we can explore a wide array of dimensions of the social world, including the texture and weave of everyday life, understandings, experiences and imaginings of our research participants, and ways that social processes, institutions, discourses or relationships work, and the significance of the meanings that they generate. Boris (2010) notes that, “The primary goal of qualitative research is to develop an understanding of how the world is constructed.” He further points out that the world can be viewed from different perspectives. Thus qualitative research aims at knowing how particular individuals or groups understand the world. It may be argued that people already have an understanding of the world based on their norms and values. However, such knowledge is far from being coherent and consistent. Qualitative research aims at providing formal statements and conceptual frameworks that provide new ways of understanding the world. The qualitative research method then was appropriate for the purposes of this study as it helped the researcher to understand the implementation of the Ottawa Convention a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It was helpful particularly to understanding the implementation of Ottawa Convention like what the government of Zimbabwe has done so far to eradicate landmines, as well as strategies employed by the government like mine awareness and victim assistance whose effects can not necessarily be quantified or easily realized.

Despite the above mentioned strengths of qualitative research, it also has its weakness. Among other things, the qualitative approach has been blamed for being subjective since it is based on several interviewees’ opinion. In addition, the researcher observed that there is no systematic way for analyzing data collected using the qualitative techniques, hence it’s subjective. Further to this, it has also been noted that if respondents are given open ended questions, the data analysis process is time consuming and expensive. To curb these problems, the researcher used questionnaires to try and get the respondents to at least answer the same questions so that responses could be grouped for comparison and to come up trends in responses that could be used to explain and interpret the aims of the study.

3.4 Target population and sample

3.4.1 Population

The word population in research does not have the connotative meaning as would be attached in layman’s language; here it resembles a pool from which elements of study will be selected.
from which may be representative of the bigger picture. This study will critically look at the implementation of the Ottawa convention a comparative analysis of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

3.4.2 Sample

The sample for this research was comprised of thirty participants. Officials from the Zimbabwe National army, ZIMAC, ICRC, NPA, APOPO, Halo trust, professor from University of Zimbabwe and a victim.

3.4.3 Sampling methods

Sampling is the selection of units such as people or institutions for a study. It is about selecting a representative sample from a bigger population as the basis for estimating or predicting a fact, situation or outcome regarding the bigger group (Crossman 2010). This study used the non-probability random sampling of the study population especially on selecting members to subject to in-depth interviews. Here the researcher purposively selected a sample of interviewees using her personal judgment what is known as judgmental sampling of those aspects of the population that make my study valuable and that make it easy to access and deal with. The researcher purposively selected those political and economic analysts who she is well acquainted with and approach those ministries which are not daunting to work with though efforts were made even to consult those difficult ones. This approach will also be used even in the selection of individuals that is the general citizens and employees working in demining companies. This sample population presented challenges for the researcher as these communities are hard and difficult and the issue is politically sensitive as it showcases the weaknesses of the ruling government and responsible authorities. Qualitative research methodology was utilised in this study because it was essential in gaining understanding of peoples’ views, opinions and attitudes in a better way than in statistical analysis. (Trochim 2012). The researcher also observed that there is an element of subjectivity since the researcher forms a view to the preferred characteristics of respondents.

After the above sampling was done, quota sampling was employed in which the number of the participants was pre-determined. The researcher made use of quota sampling because of the limited time and resources. The limited time and resources meant that the researcher to
carefully choose those that would provide necessary and rich information and the number had to be manageable to suit the time frame and resources available.

3.5 Data collection methods

A research instrument is what you use, (tools) to collect the information in a qualitative field study or observation and it helps the researcher to keep track of observations and how to report on them so it must be both valid and precise (Thomas 2014). This study, being qualitative in nature, will use the interviews, written records analysis and questionnaires to obtain data.

Meyer (2000) notes that case studies have an element of subjectivity in the nature of information in that informants’ views tend to be diverse and at times contradictory, reflecting differences not only in what individuals know, but also how the nature of the response depends very much upon the circumstances in which one is asked to divulge information. Therefore, the researcher resolved this shortcoming by having multiple sources of evidence to provide converging lines of inquiry that can be taken as reliable. Hughes and Hitchhock, (2010), note that strict and rigid adherence to a single method when doing fieldwork becomes like a confinement cage. The researcher therefore implemented different methods of data collection, as to increase the authenticity of facts gathered. This in a way made the results of the findings much more convincing and accurate as several sources of information were used.

3.5.1 Unstructured Interviews

In a bid to establish the implementation of the APMBC, the researcher embarked on the use of unstructured face to face interviews in order to extract purely descriptive responses. The researcher engaged in face to face unstructured interviews with all participants in the identified sample and each session of the interview lasted for thirty minute. An interview is a conversation between one who asks questions and one who responds to questions-the intent is that the one who asks questions gets answers that answer to his/her research (Patton 2013). It is an interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest (Foy, 2015). There is the centrality of human interaction for knowledge production and emphasizes the social situations of research data. Interviews are a way of getting participants to talk about their experiences on a subject matter in the process giving their perceptions and interpretations with regards to a given situation. It is a peoples’ expression from their point of view. This study used In-depth interviews, a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive
individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. (Dewalt 2012). The researcher used interviews to ask on what strategies have been tailor-made to deal with the challenge of landmines in Zimbabwe and what ought to be done to clear AP mines from officials from the selected ministries.

These were also conducted to gather data from political analysts as well as citizens’ views and victims of AP mines on the atrocities posed by AP mines in Zimbabwe. Interviews of an in-depth nature were plausible for this study as they provided the best window on how people think and feel. Because of their unstructured nature they allowed me to ask ranging questions even those not planned as the interview progressed. This built up of questions provided a rich wide and deep form of data regarding the subject. They were however compromised by their subjectivity and bias especially in terms of responses. Politicians and officials tend to talk a lot and so do political and economic commentators. Some of them are often tend to lie and be extreme to one side or the next. The researcher had thus to be very in control of the situation though language and contexts presented constant challenges for the interviewer though these were resolved and date was gathered.

3.5.2 Written records

Written records are documents that report on findings of various authors on an area of particular interest (Flint 2012). The researcher employed both primary and secondary written records sources, particularly secondary sources. (Nkiwane 2012) suggests that a secondary source is a report on the findings of the primary source, and though it is not as authoritative as the primary source, it often provides a broad background and readily improves one's learning curve by the information or data it provides. Most textbooks, commentaries and journals are secondary sources because they report and summarize primary sources. Therefore, the researcher used secondary sources to complement primary data gathered from interviews and questionnaires.

The use of secondary data or secondary sources helped the researcher overcome the challenge of limited time as secondary sources were easily available online thus making accessing quality related and relevant data much easier and quicker. The information or data gathered came at
relatively no cost at all since the researcher had access to the Bindura University of Science Education internet that was readily available for such purposes.

The major advantage of using secondary research was that it helped clarify research questions since secondary research is often used prior to primary research to help clarify the research focus. Thus, the researcher, through the use of secondary research, was able to identify gaps for research and also identify additional information relevant to the study. It also provided the researcher with a basis for comparing new data with already existing knowledge on the subject in question.

The main disadvantage with secondary data is that though the researcher retains control over what to choose and what not to use there is no real control over the quality of data emanating from varied sources. Some of the information, though relevant to the area of research was vague, or not from reliable sources thus making it difficult to use. Because of the political nature of the research itself, some of the information gathered showed signs of emotional or patriotic sentiment on the part of authors and as a result were quite subjective making it very difficult for the researcher to know what to leave out and what to use. To address these shortcomings, the researcher relied more on journal articles and academic books as they generally have more credibility. Most importantly, the researcher used interviews and questionnaires to counter the weaknesses of secondary data thus attaining triangulation of research instruments.

3.5.3 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is used to collect information in a standardized way and to capture qualified, focused and specific answers on a particular area of study. The researcher used the questionnaire to obtain answers to standard questions about the impact of politics on cricket to get understanding of the impact through data that could be grouped to make sense of collective thoughts on the subject matter. These questionnaires were targeted at specific individuals who were representatives of various institutions, organisations and groups that the researcher felt were important to get valuable and data.
Questionnaires are relatively cheaper to administer and this made them more favourable to the researcher. Whilst most questionnaires were distributed by hand, the researcher also sent out electronic questionnaires via email and this made collection of data even faster and convenient. The advantage of the electronic questionnaire is that it also reached those who are beyond Zimbabwean borders and also those who did not have time to submit questionnaires physically.

Upon completion of questionnaire, the respondent would place it in an unmarked envelope and seal it up before giving it back to the researcher who hand several other envelopes and this helped the respondents to feel secure in that their anonymity was guaranteed. This, the researcher believes, had the effect of increasing reliability and honesty in the way questions were answered.

The questionnaires are generally designed to reflect the thoughts, concerns and attitude of those key informants who were under study. A mixture of open ended and closed questions was used. Open-ended questions allowed participants to elaborate on their views, while closed questions provided precise attitudes to the subject of study. (Ferguson 2013) notes that questionnaires are most used when there is a desire to obtain as much data as possible to make research more accurate or credible.

The questionnaire has its own shortcomings which the researcher observed in administering them. Some questions were incorrectly completed and some respondents ignored answering other questions may be due to misunderstanding or negative attitude towards the questions. Other respondents did not return the questionnaires because they chose not to respond since they were opposed to the subject and others did not respond because they felt insecure to do so. However, when combined with interviews and document analysis, the questionnaire proved efficient in dealing with quantifying and grouping data for efficient and reliable analysis.

### 3.5.4 Desktop research

This study also incorporated desktop research. Desktop research entails that one sits on their laptop or computer and surfs the internet and related websites to find out what has been published and made available on the subject. This will act as another important source of information that forms an understanding on the matter.
3.6 Data Validity and Reliability

3.6.1 Validity

Data validity, according to Norman (2011), refers to the extent to which a measure, indicator or method of data collection possesses the quality of being sound or true as far as can be judged in gathering accurate and credible data. In the social sciences generally, the relationship between indicators and measures and the underlying concepts they are taken to measure is often contested (Vogt 2010). This is because of the general nature of qualitative research which can be subjective and is hard to quantify so it relies strongly on personal interpretation of data and some of the information gathered cannot be quantified at all. In order to ensure accuracy, the interview schedules were pilot-tested on colleagues to ensure that questions posed were appropriate and well phrased. The questionnaire was also pilot tested on colleagues to make sure all questions posed were appropriate.

3.6.2 Reliability

Abercrombie (2011) defines reliability as the extent to which a specified procedure such as a measure yields consistent observation of the same facts from one tune to another. To ensure that the research instruments are reliable and valid the researcher formulated questions that covered the content of each objective. The interview questions and sequencing remained the same to ensure that respondents replied in the same manner to ensure coordinated response though follow up questions would depend on issues raised in specific responses.

3.7 Ethics

Ethics are generally understood to be issues of morality and relate to the conduct of oneself in the best morally acceptable ways. In research these are the does and don’ts when conducting research. Research processes and findings should be ethical. This study acquired consent from the government departments and ministries and everyone from which data was gathered. The research also made it a point that data found and given with trust and utmost confidence from interviewees will not be mis-represented to suit the findings of study. The researcher for the purposes of this study did not use names of individuals who may feel they do not want their names published; however, for some individuals there may be no exceptions as their names
carry weight which will validate the study findings. Pseudo names were used in this regard. The researcher will treat information given to her with privacy and academic protection of such material will be employed.

3.8 Chapter Summary

This research is premised on critically exploring the implementation of the Ottawa Convention a comparative analysis of Zimbabwe and Mozambique and why Zimbabwe remains lagging behind the Ottawa Convention deadline that is it because of lack of economic muscle or merely lack of political will that the government is failing to eradicate landmines after thirty seven years of independence but some areas like Muzite, Sango, Mukumbura among a plethora of others are still traumatized by a legacy of colonialism. Current developments have been seen when President Mugabe is calling for international assistance to clear mines by 2025. Also operations by the ZNA should be hailed as part of efforts by the government to eradicate landmines. The study seeks to explore the strategies which should be implemented to eradicate landmines in the aforementioned areas taking strides from Mozambican counterpart though economically poor has managed to be dubbed a free mine zone in 2015.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Data presentation

4.1 Introduction.

This chapter is going to look at the findings of the research. This chapter analyses and discusses the findings of this study that were collected through interviews, questionnaires and secondary sources. Secondary sources were used to strengthen and support findings from interviews and questionnaires A discussion that seeks to harmonize the findings and the literature review will also be carried out. The discussion will further attempt to fill the knowledge gap identified in relation to the implementation of the APMBC a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Data collected will be illustrated using tables and pie charts.
4.2 Demographic information of participants

Information was collected from Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC), ICRC, and Halo trust as well as from an official at the University of Zimbabwe College of health sciences. as well as deminers. Some questionnaires were distributed to officials whom the researcher was not able to meet due to a number of reasons. Some questionnaires were also sent to NGOs, APOPO and NPA to cut travelling costs.

4.3 Relevance of the APMBCT

It seems as if the APMBCT is still relevant in the 21st century. As long as the APMBCT has not accomplished its goals of a world free of landmines the APMBCT remains crucial. Landmines are still killing and maiming people and animals as well as hampering economic activity and subsistence farming the treaty remains vital.

The Mine Ban Treaty is one of the world’s most widely accepted treaties. Over 80% of the world’s countries are States Parties to the treaty. There are currently 162 State parties to the treaty. Hence numbers of the state parties are clear to testify the relevance of the APMBCT in this age. According to Herby (2009) ten years after its signature by 124 States the APMBCT has been one of the most successful multilateral arms treaties of recent times. With 156 States parties, it has become the principal international norm on AP mines. It has helped ensure and sustain a decade of investment at high levels in mine levels in mine clearance and victim assistance.

The ZIMAC officials as well as HALO TRUST officials and ICRC officials emphasized that the APMBCT is still crucial in this age.

The Director ZIMAC contains that:

*as long as the APMBCT has not achieved its obligations the MBT remains relevant. He further purports that as long as landmines are still a threat to human beings and animals the APMBCT is still crucial and must remain in force \` He further added that as long as mines are still killing innocent people the APMBCT is still relevant.*

In line with the above sentiment head of DFID Zimbabwe said:
Landmines continue to present indiscriminate dangers in Zimbabwe. Children risk their lives and injury when they have to cross minefields to go to school hence the APMBC is crucial.

In line with the above, A HALO Trust official asserted that the APMBC is still vital because landmines are still an indiscriminate weapon which do not have a military purpose 37 years later, he was pertaining to Zimbabwe which is still affected by AP mines 37 years after independence.

In ensuring a free mine Africa, the OAU project (2014) avers that in building capacity for mine clearance there is a need to create national, sub-regional and Regional coordinating and strategic planning bodies. Hence the OAU is hailing the relevance of APMBC and encouraging a thorough enforcement to the state parties.

More so, evidence from literature cements the relevance of the APMBC in the 21st century. According to the Landmine Monitor (2015), The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction entered into force in 1999. This convention may be regarded as a civil society success aimed to achieve the elimination of these weapons that violate international humanitarian law.

Linked with the above, the head of engineers ZNA in an interview articulated that,

In addition to the anti-personnel mines problem, we also have numerous explosive remnants of war (ERW) that are scattered countrywide and these occasionally injure innocent human beings. Zimbabwe national army (ZNA) engineers have since independence been disposing of these and will continue to do so for some time to come. To date these minefields and explosive remnants of war (ERW) have maimed, injured or killed many people and several livestock and game.

The head of engineers further highlighted that;

Landmines also negatively affected tourism as an estimated 5000 hectares of land ideal for game in parts of Gonarezhou National Park was infested with landmines. This made tourism development impossible in the area of the Limpopo Transfrontier Park
More so, in attributing the relevance of the APMBC in the 21st century, the Maputo review report (2015),

‘’The Ottawa Convention has been a triumph of alternative diplomacy. It was negotiated and entered into force in record time and has firmly established a norm against the possession and use of anti-personnel landmines in a way that few could have foreseen. To condemn it for its lack of strict, intrusive verification procedures, when to have held out indefinitely for them would have delayed the treaty and cost human lives and limbs, seems churlish. It is difficult to argue that the treaty, with its current verification provisions, has damaged or will damage international or national security. On the contrary, at least for landmine-affected countries, such as Mozambique and Cambodia, full implementation will enhance their security immeasurably by permitting full use of their territory and natural resources and by lowering the human and financial costs of landmine deaths and injuries.’’

In hailing the relevance of the APMBC in the 21st century, the headmaster of Gwaivhi Primary school averred that,

*Although the presence of the silent assassins continues to cause discomfort, pain and death among villagers around Crook’s Corner, cases appear to have gone down in recent years. I think it’s because of the regular awareness campaigns that are conducted. More people know the dangers posed by landmines and venturing into unknown territory. But animals being animals are affected. In Lisenga, people follow well beaten paths. An adventure can cost your life.*

More so, Mrs Dzokai Matiwaza (22) of the same village said *one of his brothers, Velias, lost a leg to a landmine blast some 10 years ago. She is happy that soldiers are clearing the mines but feels imprisoned. People talk about a free Zimbabwe, she said, but we are not free here. You can’t be free when your next step can mean injury or death.*

Linked with the above verdict, Martin Belinga Eboutou an expert of the MBT said anti-personnel mines are,

*Disgusting and inhuman weapons, which killed both in time of war and peace without discrimination. They ravaged civilian populations, in particular, women and children. Anti-personnel mines continued to kill and wound people many years after the end of conflict,*
jeopardized peace-building efforts, and had a negative impact on economic development. They hampered resumption of agriculture and prevented the return of refugees. He said over the years mine action had been mainstreamed into Council mandates, such as in UNIFIL, the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mine action included demining, raising awareness, assistance to victims, advocacy for a ban on anti-personnel mines and destruction of stockpiles. Within the framework of peacekeeping operations, mine action gave a greater chance for peace. If implemented early enough, mine action could be effective. It was essential that donors be sensitized to the need for funding, and he appealed to donors to provide sufficient and increased support for mine action in various African countries emerging from conflict.

Be that as it may critics of the ban of A.P mines indicated that,

Nonetheless, the Ottawa Convention is imperfect and could be improved. Even a modest, secretariat, for instance, would give the treaty an institutional voice and create a multilateral vested interest in its effective verification in a way that the United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs cannot. Routine inspections of declared stockpiles and destruction processes, as well as of conversion or decommissioning of production plants, would be useful confidence-building measures, even if only initiated voluntarily to begin with. Landmine Monitor can continue to meet some of the requirements for global monitoring, but should be supported by an independent trust fund. The best scenario from the point of view of treaty supporters would, however, be for the anti-landmine norm to keep spreading so rapidly towards universality as to obviate the need for improved verification.

Linked to the above the Landmine monitor report (2015) added that, the use of mines by some insurgent groups poses a new threat for the Convention. These groups can acquire them illegally accessing to stockpiles. They also have the capacity to manufacture improvised explosive devices with similar functionality to anti-personnel mines, although the former are manually manufactured.

More so, in as much as the APMBC is still relevant in the 21st century the issue of adherence is limiting the overall credence of the APMBC, an expert of demining who works with HALO trust added that:
In other cases, adherence to the Convention seems much more difficult to reach. Nowadays mines are still being used in some conflicts both by state forces and insurgent groups. This is evidenced by the use of mines by government troops in Syria and Myanmar. None of them are States Parties of the Convention. In the case of Syria, there are reports on the use of anti-personnel mines by government troops in the borders with Lebanon and Turkey. In the village Kharbit al-Jouz, Syrian forces emplaced up to 200 PMN-2 anti-personnel mines. In the Syrian town of Qusair, near the Lebanon border, mines were also used to impede the flight of civilians. Recently, Russia has emplaced mines along its border with Ukraine.

Overall, the relevance of the APMBC is actually a mixed bag. Some scholars are hailing the verdict that the mine ban is promotion of International Humanitarian Law while on the contrary others are of the notion that the APMBC is no longer relevant and the whole implementation because of neo realism is a dream. The emergence of non-state actors using APLs exacerbates the impasse of the dreadful weapon. The convention is not universal and this leads some non-signatory countries to keep using them. On the other hand, some stockpiles of mines remain to be destroyed in States Parties, which due to economic reasons cannot continue the process. The governments of those countries should conceive this fact as a bounden duty towards their citizens and not just a mere fulfilment of objectives set by the Convention. The involvement of all government institutions and the establishing of specific legislation at the national level are two key factors of success. As long as there are existing minefields in the world the APMBC is still relevant and as long as landmines are still maiming and killing people as well as causing human suffering the APMBC is still pertinent.

4.4 What the government of Zimbabwe has done to implement the APMBC

From the survey conducted by the researcher, the government of Zimbabwe has been aware and concerned about the menace of APMs. In an interview with the director ZIMAC, he articulated that,

The Zimbabwean government is concerned about landmines, initially to show her concern Zimbabwe inherited the Landmine issue from Rhodesia in 1980 and Zimbabwe destroyed its stockpiles according to Article 4 of the APMBC, the government sought for assistance from the international community and got help from United States of America government, the
government of Zimbabwe together with the Zimbabwe National Army cleared the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield which was affecting tourism in 1998 and also cleared the area around Kariba power station as well Gonarezhou national park. Secondly, Zimbabwe in 1999 became part of the APMBC and ratified the convention. In implementing the APMBC, Zimbabwe sought for an extension period after failing to meet the 2009 deadline. Four extension periods have been granted and the recent deadline was shifted from 2018 to 2025. Zimbabwe formed a regulatory body Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre whose mandates are advocacy, mine risk education and victim assistance. Also he averred that in complying with article 7 of the APMBC, ZIMAC files annual progress to the relevant authorities for assessment. The other body was formed called NAMAAZ which is the dogmatic body for demining in Zimbabwe. In 1999 the European Union provided funding to North Eastern Zimbabwe and later withdrew its support after Zimbabwe had been accused of human rights violation in 1999. Zimbabwe’s isolation has derailed demining. He further suggested that there were no donors up to 2012 when ICRC, NPA and HALO TRUST came to assist Zimbabwe with military training and equipment.

In support of the above, the head of engineers ZNA indicated that:

220 square kilometres had been cleared from Victoria Falls to Mlibizi, while 130km were cleared from Mukumbura to Rwenya Koch mine. An estimated 50km from Sheba forest and Beacon Hill and 4km in Burma valley were also cleared as so where 75km from Rusitu to Muzite Mission.

The ZIMAC official also stated that the Government of Zimbabwe in attempting to address the AP landmine scourge,

The government also sought for assistance from the international community. In 1999 the HALO Trust, Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA), and the United States of American government chipped in and provided a host of equipment. However, the USA government withdrew their support in 2000 after the imposition of economic sanctions on Zimbabwe. The Government of Zimbabwe had to soldier on its own to demine the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi minefield.

In corroboration with the above, a HALO TRUST official indicated that;

Zimbabwe has a strategy and for Zimbabwe the APMBC 2025 deadline of a world free of mines is achievable. ‘He further asserted that Zimbabwe has already cleared nine minefields and has seven remaining.
In addition, the Director ZIMAC, articulated that;

**Zimbabwe has allocated funds for demining on the fiscus since 2015 in a bid to clear mines.**

Meanwhile a national strategy 2018 to 2025 has been tailor made by ZIMAC on what should be done to clear mines. He added that, The Zimbabwean Government has over the past three years provided funding to the tune of ($1.5 m) at the rate of ($500,000.00 annually for its demining institutions and national clearance operations. This is expected to continue and increase when the country's economic situation improves.

In corroboration with the above, evidence from the literature cements the notion of hailing efforts done by the government. According to ZIMAC (2017) presentation, ``the Government of Zimbabwe is fully committed to rid the country of all landmines. This has been amply shown by its consistency allocating an annual amount of USD$500 000 for demining operations during the last extension request, (2014-2016). Although the funds allocated have been inadequate to allow for the contracting of commercial demining companies to complement the military humanitarian demining efforts, Zimbabwe has gone a long way in demonstrating national ownership of the demining programmes.``

More so, coordinator ZIMAC added that,

*There has been impressive expansion capacity on the part of the NMC Unit and the demining partners, HALO Trust and NPA. Since signing an MOU with the Government of Zimbabwe in 2013, the ICRC has continued to support the NMCU operations over and above the support by the Government of Zimbabwe. They have donated a host of demining equipment and protective clothing including training of ZIMAC staff and deminers on best practice methods. The provision of equipment has seen the NMC Unit increasing its deminers to 150 up from 120 in the previous years. The Unit also boasts of self-sufficiency in terms of expertise due to international training courses conducted by ICRC. Beside trainings from ICRC, ZIMAC and NMCU staff attended GIS training with NPA in 2015.*

He also articulated that, ``HALO has been generously supported by the governments of the US, UK (DFID), Ireland (Irish Aid), Japan as well as the Julia Burke Foundation, World Without Mines, Actifonds Mijnen Ruimen, Jack Deloss Taylor Charitable Trust, The Dulverton Trust`
and Foundation Pro Victimis. HALO Trust hopes for continued support from these donors and will approach new ones in order to obtain the funding needed to expand operations in order to complete clearance within the national authority's timeline. NPA is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA), the United States Department of States (USDoS), the UK (DFID). International Trust Fund/Enhancing Human Security.

According to the ZIMAC summary report (2017)

``the Government of Zimbabwe remains concerned with the existence of minefields along the country's border. As such, since independence to date, the Government has made every effort to rid the country of these minefields which continue to injure, maim and in worst cases kill both humans and livestock. The efforts by the Government include provision of funding for mine action and seeking assistance from the international community before and after the country became a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Landmine Ban Treaty.``

According to the ZIMAC (2017) report, during the extension period Zimbabwe also completed clearance on the Burma Valley minefield. This has resulted in increased business opportunities in areas of agriculture, tourism, mining, game ranching and industrial sites. On the social aspect, local inhabitants will freely access water sources, have ample grazing land for their domestic animals and travel across lands to visit their relatives without risking their lives and limbs. In an interview with the HALO TRUST official, he commented the current efforts made by the government to ensure the landmine free status.

Contrary to the statement that the government is working thoroughly to implement the APMBC another respondent, said

*Demining was not a priority issue for President Mugabe. Zimbabwe is lagging way behind in clearing the mines as current generations are severely affected by their presence. It is clear that the government has had its priorities misplaced. Granted, the economy is currently performing poorly, but even when the situation was better, not much progress was recorded. Right from the start, there was a need to come up with a solid policy that would specify the amount of land to be freed of the landmines per year and sufficient funds allocated for that.*

As an extension of the above a victim in Gwaivhi village in contrast with the notion of hailing efforts done by the Zimbabwean government to eradicate APMs, he indicated that

*They have not cleared the area of landmines, he articulated that ``I have no life to look forward to. I spent most of my time just seated. If I had not been injured I would be tilling the land as*
others are doing. Sibanda further pronounced that living in a minefield is no different from in a war zone as you are in fear of being hurt or killed any day. The victim cannot walk, as the limb donated to him by a charitable trust now causes pain when he uses it as it is now worn out.

Linked to the above another respondent argued that,

*The issue of landmines in Zimbabwe had since been neglected by the government of Zimbabwe. He added that the issue of landmines has not been publicised as a cause of concern, and people in Harare are not familiar with APMs because they were planted in the fringes of the country. Unlike Mozambique, the menace of mines was heard all over the country from the cities down to the countryside hence people shouted for assistance and demining took off and as a result Mozambique achieved a free mine status due to the collected efforts by the government and citizens who were robbed of free movement.*

More so, an expert in demining who worked in Mozambique, Thomas Dibb refutes the idea that Zimbabwe has a strategy in implementing the APMBC,

*He averred that, Zimbabwe should have cleared all the debris earlier than Mozambique because she commenced demining efforts in 1982. He added that lack of political will, negligence coupled with corrupt government bigwigs that confuses state coffers with individual coffers has derailed progress for Zimbabwe. He further highlighted that Zimbabwe has a capacity to demine the remaining debris of war but due to lack of will and politics of the belly, the government has failed to demine areas affected. Government big wigs are mandarin millionaires while individuals in the northern and eastern borders are living in war zones because of APMs.*

Thus from the argument above the implementation of the APMBC has mixed feelings because of the divergent views mentioned above. Some respondents are of the view that the APMBC is work in progress because of the current national strategy tailor made to clear mines by 2025. On the contrary some respondents are of the notion that Zimbabwe should have been far ahead the implementation of the Ottawa Convention if the landmines issue had been treated as a developmental issue or humanitarian concern but because of the politics of the belly pertinent issues are neglected while relevant ministers are squandering moneys meant for humanitarian concerns like demining to their personal benefits, building lavish houses while individuals in mined areas are living in fear because of landmines. Hence from the above a lot needs to be done for Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status like her counterpart Mozambique.
Mozambique’s current free mine status was a convincing example of how dealing with the deadly wreckage of war systematically and in partnership with government, local people and donors can bring constancy to countries devastated by war. The menace of landmines should be preached from community up to international level.

4.5 Is a free mine Zimbabwe achievable by 2025

It is comprehensive to note that if the policies tailor made by Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status and huge funds are injected for demining together with a shot in the arm by the international community the Free mine Zimbabwe is achievable by 2025. Zimbabwe had a strategy since it inherited the problem of landmines in 1980; however, efforts were nipped in the bud by economic challenges like ESAP and the economic sanctions. Be that as it may, Zimbabwe sought for international assistance from donor communities, however, in reaction to the 8-year extension request Zimbabwe has propounded a national strategy which is going to be implemented from 2018 to 2025.

In supporting the aforementioned argument, A HALO trust official indicated that if,

*The landmines are treated as a moral issue and a cross cutting issue in health and development as well as a crosscutting issue in Sustainable Development Goals the free mine Zimbabwe is achievable by 2025.*

As been discovered from the research in an interview the respondent asserted that,

*ZIMAC envisage meeting the 2025 free of mines Zimbabwe target by continuing clearance using the National Mine Clearance Unit, the HALO Trust, Norwegian People's Aid, MAG and APOPO. Zimbabwe is now aware of the remaining extent of contamination and at the current funding levels and anticipated future expansions, the target is achievable. He added that, Zimbabwe aims to complete its clearance obligations within 8 years, (2018-2025). A work plan based on existing capacities and funding has been developed for the period of the extension. During the extension period, ZIMAC will revise the work plans yearly so that it remains relevant and more accurately direct operations. These plans will be reported on an annual basis through Zimbabwe's Article 7 transparency reports.*
He further added that,

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 2022, to take stock of progress made and to adapt the strategy to any potential contextual changes if necessary. This will ensure its continued relevance.

In an interview in reaction to the aforementioned question of Zimbabwe’s master plan or plan of action to achieve the 2025 deadline the ZIMAC national coordinator highlighted that,

ZIMAC has come up with a national strategy document which outlines activities to be conducted during the requested fifth extension period and the required resources. This shall be very instrumental in appealing for funding of the programme both from the government and willing donors. Zimbabwe will continue using the military demining squadron, funds permitting, to expand the military demining operational capability to two or more squadrons. International demining partners and willing donors who have complemented government efforts in carrying out humanitarian demining have been allocated various minefields in order to meet the 2025 deadline

Moreover, according to the executive of the national strategy (2017), Zimbabwe aims to complete its clearance obligations within 8 years, (2018-2025). A work plan based on existing capacities and funding has been developed for the period of the extension in tandem with the above one critics of the national strategy for mine action 2018-2025 argued that, implementation of the national strategy is going to be nipped in the bud by lack of will and thematic monitoring of the strategy. He added that funds for demining will be redirected for campaigns and voting especially for the 2018 period.

More so, the evidence from literature holds a pessimistic verdict on the implementation of the APMBC, UN report averred that

‘‘If there would be a universally accepted and respected ban against the usage and production of mines and explosives with similar harrowing effect if the funding and resources for mine action would meet the requirement if a federal and global authority would wrestle a best possible prioritization process if mine clearance technology would be fail-safe and universally accessible and, often overlooked. Unfortunately, we clearly do not live in such a utopian world.
In a world where people would be so caring and selfless, explosives that could indiscriminately kill and maim innocent civilians would not have ended up in the ground in the first place. As such, the study of the implementation of the APMBC is much more complex than the questions above indicate and requires an appreciation of realism as well as utopianism, power or influence as well as morality and legality.

In line with the above argument evidence from the literature is in tandem with the above in a UN report on landmines (2016) United Nations Secretary General Ban ki Moon articulated that,

‘'The world is over armed and peace is under-funded’’. Hence issues to do with moral considerations are of lower politics and treated as inferior issues by the government.

Hence from the discussion above it is clear that a free mine Zimbabwe by 2025 is not certain, because the national strategy is just a work plan. If not properly implemented the national strategy will remain a paper tiger, a paper without implementation for Zimbabwe. From the exceeding arguments Zimbabwe has a strategy and the free mine Zimbabwe is achievable in 2025. However, critics argue that the implementation of the APMBC is a utopian ideology, hence it is naïve to be optimistic about the free mine Zimbabwe by 2025. Moral concerns are an issue of lower politics in Political science hence little attention will be focused on checks and balances of the APMBC and the national strategy to yield positive results.

4.6. Challenges affecting the implementation of the APMBC

In as much as the government of Zimbabwe and the NGOs are making an effort to clear AP mines there are also notable challenges inhibiting progress. In an interview with the ZIMAC director the researcher identified that challenges like vegetation overgrowth is making the process painstakingly slow because the deminers have to deal with vegetation overgrowth. Heavy rain and terrain. He further indicated that temperatures are hot forcing deminers to work in the early hours of the day in the mined areas like Sango, Mukumbura and others where temperatures are too high. Loss of terrain as well as economic challenges were impeding the overall implementation of the APMBC.

In addition to the above the Director also cited economic crisis facing Zimbabwe as the prominent impeding factor to deal with the eradication of AP mines HALO Trust official identified that,
demining is expensive and requires huge funds to carry out demining. Rupiya (1997) has it that it takes $3 to plant a mine while it takes $1000 to remove a single mine. Hence it is explicit clear that demining is expensive. He further noted that Zimbabwe is failing to get more donors due to imposed economic sanctions except for a spoonful NGOs who are assisting Zimbabwe.

The ZNA head of engineers in the same sentiment hails efforts done by Zimbabwe in implementing the APMBC but however, suggested the economic crisis as derailing the achievement of the Article 5 obligations. He averred that,

*The cash stripped government has allocated a poultry $500 000 towards landmine clearance resulting in the National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ) relying on donor support. He further averred that in the absence of resources, it would take Zimbabwe 30 years to eliminate landmines, against a 2025 deadline for the complete elimination of mines.*

Citing economic challenge as a derailing factor a University of Zimbabwe college of Health sciences professor said,

*A severe lack of resources has hindered the demining programmes. Professor Nhari indicated that the government has tried to demine some areas, but lack of funding affects the process, based on experience and the existing government resource base, it is estimated Zimbabwe will need more than 50 years to clear the mined areas under her jurisdiction if she is to clear all mined areas on her own; but with the advent of international assistance and support, it is envisaged that at current funding it can be completed in eight years coinciding with the international ambition of a world free of mines by 2025.*

In debunking the argument that economic squabbles in Zimbabwe have impeded the overall implementation of the APMBC, a member of the MDC T argued that,

*Zimbabwe is not currently in economic crisis but corruption by would be authorities in the government sector have exacerbated the economic crisis the cancer of corruption has derailed the government of Zimbabwe to deliver services like demining to its citizens. Funds meant for humanitarian concerns are redirected to serve the ministers own ambitions thus big wheel in the government are millionaires while the population in the fringes of the country are living in war zones due to landmines.*

As an extension of the above argument, A HALO trust official who participated in demining Mozambique argued that,
Citing economic reasons as derailing efforts to clear landmines in Zimbabwe is the surface analysis of the study because Zimbabwe had diamond fields and acquired foreign currency which was able to demine the remaining debris but because of reluctance the proceeds from Chiadzwa diamond fields were apportioned among the corrupt ministers for their self-advancement.

Contrary to the above argument, the literature review holds that,

The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor says, *statistics on Zimbabwe’s demining progress are confusing. Although Zimbabwe has cleared or otherwise released several mined areas, the data it has provided on land release are extremely inconsistent. Statements at conferences, three... deadline extension requests and annual... transparency reports offer inconsistent data on the remaining problem, and annual results reported since 2000 do not add up to the cumulative results reported” in its comments on the deadline extension request.*

Evidence from the literature refuted the statement that the APMBC is work in progress, the Landmine monitor (2016) further highlighted that, although Zimbabwe has cleared or otherwise released several mined areas, the data it has provided on land release are extremely inconsistent” It notes some government information suggest about 20sqkm of land remains contaminated, while other information shows 223sqkm remain to be cleared.

Contrary to the statement that Zimbabwe has a strategy to clear APMs, HALO Trust report (2015) indicated that, *humanitarian situation is still very much that of a country in the immediate post-conflict phase. There are mines in immediate proximity of houses, school and clinics.*

Moreover, another challenge of implementation of the APMBC is weather and environment. In an interview with a ZIMAC official,

*The terrain in most of these areas is mountainous and rocky thus making access to the minefield and employment of some of the demining equipment very difficult. Some of the areas have been affected by soil erosion as there are gullies while others are swampy or prone to flooding. In addition, some areas are thickly wooded or have hard clay surface which is hard to work on. All these characteristics as well as extremely high temperatures in some of the mined areas have the potential to significantly affect demining operations.*
From the literature review in corroboration with the above argument, The Human Rights watch (2013) has it that another challenge that persists in relation to anti-personnel mines is the distress that emerges from the loss of control of the mine location. Another challenge that persists in relation to anti-personnel mines is the distress that emerges from the loss of control of the mine location. Some frequent occurrences, as torrential rains, could change the location of buried mines, making them completely unlocalized. This was the reason for the border closure between Chile and Peru in February 2012, motivated by the danger that entailed the movement of twelve thousand mines located 800 meters away from the border in the mid-seventies. The most recent case took place in Bosnia, where the May floods could have unearthed more than 120,000 mines that were placed there during the Balkan wars (1992-1995).

Overall, for Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status she needs to deal dramatically with these stumbling blocks. Zimbabwe should preach more for economic assistance to clear landmines just like what Mozambique has done.

4.7 Strategies employed by Mozambique to achieve a free mine status

It is not oversimplification of facts to note that the APMBC was a success story in Mozambique since she has cleared all the debris by 2015. In an interview with a HALO TRUST official on the path to the successful implementation of the APMBC he indicated that,

`Mozambique is a compelling example of how dealing with the deadly debris of war systematically and in partnership with government, local people and donors can bring stability, recovery and growth to countries ravaged by war. HALO is proud to have been part of such a powerful legacy` `He added that HALO`s work in Mozambique was generously funded by the governments of the US, UK, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Netherlands, Belgium as well as the Reece Foundation, Tokyo Broadcasting system, United Nations Development programme, World vision, Trocaire, Concern, Mitsubishi, Cooperation, National Demining Institute, Hitachi and Act funds Mijnem Ruinem.` One big advantage Mozambique had was that the problem was better known globally.
More so, the Acting United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique, Bettina Maas, said at the ceremony,

*That the declaration of Mozambique as a mine-free country is a monumental achievement not only for the country but also for the international community, particularly those working to ban anti-personnel landmines around the world. She added that to facilitate implementation of the treaty, the Government of Mozambique created the National Demining Institute (IND), in 1999, through which the government ensures policy-making and coordination of the all humanitarian demining activities. Mozambique’s implementation of the treaty included the removal and destruction of 37,818 anti-personnel landmines in the stockpiles of the Armed Defence Forces of Mozambique (FADM), which was completed in 2003. But the far greater challenge for Mozambique, was the identification and clearance of all areas contaminated with landmines in the country. Minister Baloi praised “the job well done” by the IND as well as the de-miners to whom he said, “working with metal detectors, bulldozers, sniffer dogs and sometimes even sniffer rats - you took personal risks in order to free the land from these deadly devices."

In relation with the above, a UN Representative postulated that,

“*We recall those 20 years ago, experts estimated that to demine Mozambique would take 50 to 100 years. At that time the problem of landmines in Mozambique was comparable to that of other countries strongly affected by these such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Cambodia, Vietnam, Croatia and Bosnia,*" 

According to her, the problem of mines in Mozambique in the nineties was so pronounced that the country was described as an example of why it was necessary to ban anti-personnel mines. "*We wish to highlight the leadership of the Government of Mozambique and the IND in this meritorious work because, from the extension of the five-year period in 2008, we have noted with appreciation the significant progress towards the goal of a Mozambique free of land mines,*" she added.

Maas acknowledged the support from the international community in this effort hailing it as a compelling example of what can be accomplished when there is “good coordination and a common vision”. She also praised the demining organizations, companies and their professional staff for this great accomplishment.
He further highlighted that one of our greatest challenges, and noted in its decision that: *Norway is an old partner of Mozambique and we work together in many areas. Actually, their support to our country and to our people started during our liberation struggle. Today, Norway While the plan presented in Mozambique’s request is workable and ambitious, its success is contingent upon reversing a downward trend in donor support for Mozambique in order to increase demining capacity to the level needed to complete implementation by the end of the requested extension period.” This is where we come to the critical role of partnership for international cooperation and assistance. Mozambique’s turnaround would have not been possible without the cooperation and assistance of our partners. Luckily, Mozambique still had some. The UNDP in their mandate to build national capacity has stuck with the National Demining Institute from the beginning, through the good days and challenging time. But without funding and international support, the UNDP could not fulfil its mandate is also a strong ally in our war against landmines. This support in the area of mine action was cemented in the bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Mozambique and Norway for the implementation of Mozambique’s 2008 to 2014 Mine Action Plan. The MOU was an instrument to strengthen and develop the relations between our respective Governments and to establish an overall framework for our cooperation in support of the National Mine Action Plan that will result in a mine-free Mozambique by the end of 2014.

More so, the (Landmine Monitor 2015) has it that Mine action planning in Mozambique began its first phase within the United Nations in 1992 through the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) with the end of the ONUMOZ mandate, a national demining commission; the CND was created in1995 under the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry. This organisation was overseen by an inter-ministerial body (including Economy, Finance, Home affairs and defence as core members and Health, Labour and social Affairs as occasional members). The CND generally considered to have been under staffed and unsupported by the National Demining Institute or IND.

According to an APOPO official,
The IND is the structure that persists until today, but has evolved considerably since its inception in 1999. It is now recognised as Mozambique’s national mine action planning and as a sole responsible entity for Mozambique’s demining an organisation that has developed the capacity and knowledge to carry out this function. Hence from the argument above it is clear that Mozambique’s current mine free status was a result of calculated efforts by the government of Mozambique and the international community who whetted appetite to free Mozambique from a diabolical weapon.

According to an ICBL report for (2013), in a bid to clear the rage of landmines in Mozambique, in some cases, UN agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP) were independently conducting clearance with little or no coordination with UN planning frameworks. In this case, the UN apparently, failed to develop a mine action plan until mid-1994, just a few months before the end of the mandate. According to The Maputo review (2014) Mozambique’s success is the success of the Convention. Mozambique’s success provides hope for other mine-affected countries that ending landmine contamination is possible. In May of 1999, there were but 55 parties to the Convention and Mozambique was only one of 18 States in Africa that had committed to this movement. There are now 161 States that are bound by this Convention and it is virtually universalised in Africa. According to a statement by Commisario of Mozambique on the 13th meeting of states 2016 In 1993, humanitarian Mine Action started under the auspices of the UN Peacekeeping Operation. Mozambique was an early supporter of the Ottawa Process to ban anti-personnel mines and was one of the first States to join the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in 1997. With the entry into force of the Convention, Mozambique established the National Demining Institute in 1999 to coordinate mine action in Mozambique.

Hence from the arguments above it is clear to note that mine free Mozambique was a combination of compelling factors like concerted efforts by the government and the international community to free Mozambique. The government of Mozambique treated landmines as a humanitarian problem and a developmental issue. Thus the demining funds were allocated on the annual budget of the Government of Mozambique, Zimbabwe since 2015 has followed suit in a bid to clear mines. However, funds for Zimbabwe due to current economic quagmire the funds allocated for demining processes is just a handful which are inadequate for the entire process. For Mozambique the success story of the implementation of the APMBC was as a result of a plethora of donor assistance that is HALO, NPA, ICRC, APOPO, Sweden among a myriad of others, the menace of landmines was well known globally
and a lot of international assistance made the process easier. However, for Zimbabwe due to her sour relations with the West support has derailed efforts. Only a handful of donors have come to play. Thanks to APOPO, NPA, HALO, MAG, and ICRC among others. Thus there is need for donor assistance to free Zimbabwe from the plague of APMs.

4.8 APMBC implementation challenges in Mozambique.

However, for Mozambique, the successful implementation of the APMBC did not come on a silver platter it was not all glory for Mozambique as she was marred by a host of challenges like wide distribution of mine contamination in 23 of 28 of the country’s districts, created a geographic challenge for information collection for planning as well as coordination and consultations with local authorities. This made the initial task somehow overwhelming and costly to implement.

According to a HALO TRUST (2015) report, the mine action planning process appeared to be clouded by a lack of vision and by complicated and conflicting mandates among UN agencies, where there was no one clear agency in charge. Perhaps as a result of these difficulties, more superficial strategies that centred on mission oriented road clearance and training large numbers of deminers became the main focus. The objectives were simplistic, but correspondence to the lack of sophistication of multilateral mine action planning at the time.

More so, the lack of strategic and operational planning, did not, however, impede a humanitarian response from being launched outside a formal planning structure. Mine Risk Education was being provided to refugees by Handicap International at the direct request of UNHCR, outside the framework of broader UN coordination. Victim assistance was being directly coordinated by the Ministry of Health with the assistance of international NGOs and Power, as well as well as the ICRC. A total of 11 orthopaedic centres, including one children’s centre were established prior to and during this phase.

Linked to the above, a HALO Trust (2007) report, International NGOs working in clearance at the time saw the need for a humanitarian response to the mine contamination and began working in affected areas in 1993 NPA began working in the province of Tete, Manica and Sofala and in 1994 HALO Trust began working in Zambezia province, expanding into the
three northern provinces of Niasa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. During this time, the UN began training deminers eventually it became a project executed by the UNDP, the Accelerated demining programme. In a landmine monitor (2015) report, the Commissar of Mozambique stated that, “in the few years before the original deadline, we faced difficulties and lost our way for several reasons. First, the 2001 Landmine Impact Survey of Mozambique had unfortunately proven to be not as reliable a document for planning as originally expected. Second, we must recognize that, at Second was the lack of working government institutions in the immediate post conflict period. Third, the overall poverty and development challenges in the post conflict period meant that the Mozambique Government and international donors had many other issues to consider in terms of support. The significance of mine action was lost in the early days due to a lack of visibility in terms of its contribution to the humanitarian post conflict response and its value as a precursor to economic development. Mine action was overtaken in the minds of early planners by other basic issues.

Thus Mozambique’s free mine status did not come on a silver platter it was clouded by a myriad of challenges. Zimbabwe should learn from Mozambique that despite any circumstances the free mine status is achievable for Zimbabwe. Hence for Zimbabwe a sense of responsibility and ownership on the part of national managers is required to generate a serious national planning effort. Also absence of reliable data paralyses effective planning process. Information management for planning purposes goes beyond the confines of a database. As well information management must be a sustained effort that dedicates sufficient time and resources to maintaining a high quality product in which planners have confidence. Inclusive planning processes encourage participation and enhance the accuracy of planning documents. Integration of mine action into broader national development frameworks and budgeting processes for Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine Zimbabwe by 2025.

However, a HALO trust official in an interview with the researcher indicated that “Mozambique should assist Zimbabwe in demining. He stated that Mozambique should release equipment for Zimbabwe and assist Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status”. A HALO Trust official further, asserted that as long as Zimbabwe has not achieved her free mine status Mozambique should not be dubbed free mine since the minefields in Zimbabwe are located in the border areas between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Thus Mozambican residents are caught in trap of APMs because they acquire health, education facilities from Zimbabwe.” Hence Mozambique should also help Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status.
In the few years before the original deadline, we faced difficulties and lost our way for several reasons. First, the 2001 Landmine Impact Survey of Mozambique had unfortunately proven to be not as reliable a document for planning as originally expected. Second, we must recognize that, at that time, there were inadequacies in information management, the Quality Assurance system and the government’s oversight. The Political will was there, but without the basic tools for strategic management, we were not clear of what remained to be done and it seemed as if we lost our strategic vision on how to arrive at our goal of a mine-free Mozambique. As a result, some partners and donors lost faith and reduced drastically their support for the mine action program in Mozambique. The Article 5 extension request process provided us with the opportunity to re-focus ourselves on the national mine action program. A baseline assessment was conducted to confirm how much landmine suspected areas remained to be done. A district-by-district approach, called ‘the Mine Free District Process’ was adopted to ensure that all reasonable effort was made to identify and record suspected areas. These efforts became the basis for Mozambique’s 2008 extension request under Article 5 of the Convention and the 2008-2014 National Mine Action Plan.

4.9 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented, analysed and discussed the research findings. The data was mostly presented through graphs and pie charts. Key issues emerging from the research findings are that Zimbabwe is currently implementing the APMBC. To implement the APMBC evidence suggests that Zimbabwe enacted ZIMAC and NAMAAZ as regulatory bodies to envisage the progress and challenges on implementation of the APMBC. The current strategy designed by ZIMAC, NAMAAZ and NGOs in the demining industry are a compelling example of a strategy tailor made to clear APMs by 2025. Thus Zimbabwe has a strategy and the mine free Zimbabwe is achievable by 2025.Counter to the evidence from the literature review that the APMBC is a paper tiger in Zimbabwe; evidence from the research has it that Zimbabwe is very particular with the menace of landmines. The President of Zimbabwe shouted for assistance in a speech during the Heroes day commemorations in August 2017 hence it is comprehensive to acknowledge efforts done by the government of Zimbabwe to clear landmines. More so, evidence from the research has it that the Government of Zimbabwe and ZNA soldiered on with her little resources to clear the Victoria Falls to Mlibizi mine field and funds for demining have been allocated on the budget since 2015. However, a lot needs to be done to curb the
challenges of implementing the APMBC the issues of loss of terrain, heavy rains and economic assistance should be addressed for Zimbabwe to achieve a free mine status by 2025. For Mozambique evidence from the research has it that compelling efforts by the government and a plethora of NGOs and INGOs made the achievement of a free mine Mozambican status. From the research it is clear to note that Mozambique endorsed the IND and MOUZ this made the demining processes easier. APMs and ERWs were scattered in Mozambique and the impact was felt in most cities as well as the countryside thus demining was publicised as a developmental issue. For Zimbabwe the danger of mines is only felt by those living in the fringes of the country most neglected and remote areas in the borders of Zimbabwe and Mozambique hence a person in the capital city of Harare is not aware of landmines because APMs have never been publicised as a humanitarian issue or development issue.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter serves the purpose of appending the whole research work. The researcher comes up with conclusions from the array of findings as well as proffering recommendations for Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) which is the focal point and the coordination centre of all mine action activities in the country and National Mine Action Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMAAAZ) which is a policy and regulatory body on all issues relating to mine action in Zimbabwe and the relevant authorities of the government of Zimbabwe.

5.2 Summary of the research

The purpose of this research was to seek understanding of the analysis of the implementation of the APMBC a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The background of the study revealed that the use of APMs can be traced back to the First World War. For Mozambique the APLs were both an offshoot of colonialism as well as a prolonged civil war in Mozambique. The Portuguese planted mines in Mozambique and Matsanga rebel group planted mines again to prevent free movement of people during a civil conflict that struck Mozambique in the 1960s. As a result, Mozambique had a large number of debris scattered all over the country. As for Zimbabwe landmines were as a result of a legacy of colonialism. The Rhodesian Forces planted mines in the border areas of Mozambique as part of the Rhodesian norm of divide and rule tactic to prevent infiltration of guerrilla fighters that is either ZANLA or ZIPRA from Mozambique and Zambia. The RSF did not want contact between guerrilla fighters and FRELIMO fighters. The guerrilla fighters also employed the landmines as part of the guerrilla strategy of hitting the enemy at his weakest point coined by Clausewitz to ensnare the RSF. APMs were widely used in many countries; however, the research dwelled only on a comparative analysis of two countries that is Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
The objectives of the research were to explore why Mozambique has managed to be a free mine zone as well as to survey what the government of Zimbabwe did in an attempt to clear landmines. Examine challenges faced by Zimbabwe in redressing the landmine problem. To analyze the strategies tailor-made by Zimbabwe Mine Action (ZIMAC) in a bid to meet the 2025 mine ban deadline. To explore what the government of Mozambique do to assist Zimbabwe in accordance with Article 6 obligations.

The researcher reviewed literature that exists on the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention. The researcher acknowledged that very little research has been conducted on the general issue of APMs and the ensuing implementation of the APMBC, prior researchers have dwelled much on the moral impact of mines basing on the theory of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) but the progress of the APMBC and the general implementation of the APMBC has been shunned by previous scholars. Therefore, it was pragmatic to scrutinize the implementation of the APMBC in Zimbabwe and Mozambique in a bid to reach a better understanding.

In conducting this research, the researcher employed a case study as the research design. Moreover, the research methodology for the study was qualitative and quantitative in a bid to extract descriptive and in depth data. Figures and statistics helped to reveal authenticity in the research especially on progress during the implementation of the APMBC as well as revealing the remaining debris of landmines. In collecting data two instruments were used that is unstructured interviews and open ended questionnaires. As such, the researcher utilized open ended questionnaires and an interview questions guide focusing on given themes to obtain descriptive and in depth explanations from participants. Purposive sampling and snowballing were employed as sampling procedures for the study. Collection of data was done with high regard of ethical issues in a bid to obtain data in a professionally acceptable way. The presentation of data was done thematically though some few tables and graphs were used solely to present demographic profiles of participants. Realism was used as the theoretical framework and data analysis was done using qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

In conducting this study, the researcher faced challenges that because of lack of resources the researcher did not go to Mozambique but rather got information for Mozambique from HALO TRUST a demining company as well as APOPO which took part in demining Mozambique since 1992. The researcher in a bid to obtain information for Mozambique again employed
documentary analysis like the Landmine Monitor, a book released every year in accordance with the Article 7 of the Ottawa treaty which divulges progress and drawbacks in implementing the APMBC for all state parties.

Therefore, this study has revealed that the government of Zimbabwe has a strategy to clear APMs. The APMBC has been implemented since its inception in 1999 by Zimbabwe but progress has been hammered emphatically by economic challenges, loss of terrain, high temperatures among other host of challenges. Despite economic challenges the government of Zimbabwe has soldiered on her own to clear mine fields in Victoria Falls, Gonarezhou as well as the Kariba Power station minefield. The punitive sanctions imposed on Zimbabwean government did not only cause economic quagmire to fully implement the APMBC at the stipulated time that is 2009 but shunned away the international community who have the economic muscle to demine Zimbabwe and as a result progress became painstakingly slow. Thirty seven years away from independence the areas of Mukumbura, Sango, Muzite, Sheba, Lusulu, Rushinga among others are living in a war zone. To achieve the 2025 world of free mine status Zimbabwe should preach more for assistance from the international community like what Mozambique has done. Thanks to ZIMAC and NAMAZ for a detailed master plan that is the National Strategy for Mine Action which will be implemented starting 2018 to 2025 to eradicate the remaining debris of mines. Also the researchers’ heartfelt gratitude goes to HALO TRUST, APOPO, ICRC NPA, MAG who are currently working tirelessly to eliminate a weapon that kills and maims individuals, halts economic development, deny individuals of access to water and free movement.

5.3 Conclusions

This study concludes that, the free mine status for Zimbabwe is achievable. If the National Strategy (2018-2025) is thematically implemented Zimbabwe will win accolades of a free mine state like Mozambique in 2025. The study revealed that Zimbabwe is concerned about the pain in the neck of mines and the government inherited the APMs after independence and destroyed stockpiles in tandem with the Article 5 obligations of the Ottawa treaty and enacted ZIMAC and NAMAAZ to regulate demining activities. In feeling duty bound to eliminate mines the Government of Zimbabwe joined the Ottawa Treaty and ratified it in 1999 hence the government of Zimbabwe is committed to clear APMs. However, some respondents have refuted that the APMBCT is work in progress because of lack of political will and moral concern to the citizen. Zimbabwe is currently under an economic embargo but Zimbabwe has
not been entirely isolated a plethora of countries have shot Zimbabwe in the arm and other countries from the west are clandestinely funding Zimbabwe paying a lip service to the economic embargo imposed on Zimbabwe. Hence according economic quagmire as inhibiting the implementation of APMBC is just a surface analysis of the study. The study revealed that Mozambique’s free mine status was achieved because of compelling efforts from the government of Mozambique the Institute for National Demining (IND) was enacted. Also the menace of mines in Mozambique was well known all over the world hence the international donors came to part. Mozambique’s war debris were scattered all over the country from the cities to the countryside hence the negative impact was felt everywhere and the menace of mines was publicized. For Zimbabwe many people are not aware of landmines only a few who are living in mine infested zones are aware of the indiscriminate weapon and its consequences

Evidence from the research identified that the government of Zimbabwe together with Zimbabwe National Army have eradicated AP mines, Mine Risk Education and Victim assistance. Zimbabwe destroyed her stockpiles and demining progress is underway. Also to show her compliance towards the APMBC obligation the government of Zimbabwe has opened doors for donor communities to assist Zimbabwe in achieving her Article 5 mine ban obligations.

The research also revealed that the APMBC is not a paper tiger in Zimbabwe but it is actually work in progress. Much has been done by the government of Zimbabwe since inception of the APMBC in Zimbabwe in 1999. However, progress on implementation has been marred by dwindling lack of resources because of the economic quagmire facing Zimbabwe and the economic embargo imposed on Zimbabwe also shunned away the prospective donors who would have finished demining programmes earlier but a handful of donors have re-emerged to back Zimbabwe. If the APMBC is treated as a crosscutting issue in development and health a free mine Zimbabwe will be certain by 2025.

On the assumption that Mozambique has attained a free mine status. The researcher was in tandem with the evidence from research. Mozambique is a compelling example of the success story of the implementation of the APMBC. Mozambique cleared her debris together with a number of donors in 2015 and has been awarded with a free mine status since 2015. However, evidence from research has it that debris of war is still found in Mozambique and in the recent
2017 workshop of a free mine world by 2025 held by head of states in Canada Mozambique was also preaching for international assistance.

5.4. Recommendations

• The action against anti-personnel mines should be considered as a national issue and has to be stimulated an adequate planning of all the government institutions involved in the process.

• A greater portion of funds should be accredited for demining and should be included within the government budget and transparency should be promoted, along with an adequate channelling of funds coming from other countries and organizations.

• Precise information on the location and extension of the affected area together with a detailed analysis of the problem are the key for the adequate planning of demining, both in terms of technical and economic means.

• The government of Zimbabwe should partner with international Demining NGOs and willing donors.

• The government should make use Demining Military squadron.

• The government of Zimbabwe should treat APMs into developmental thinking. APMs are halting economic and infrastructural development and hampering rural electrification programmes in Rushinga.
5.4 Areas for further study.

The study was done in Zimbabwe and Mozambique a comparative analysis on the implementation of the APMBCT with particular attention on Zimbabwe. The study can also be carried out in areas rife with landmines in Sudan among other countries which still have a scourge of landmines to assess progress, challenges of the implementation of the treaty and suggest possible panaceas to do away with APMs.
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*Towards a Free Mine world, Achievements and Challenges of the Mine Ban Treaty*

*Maputo review conference report towards a global landmine Ban*

*Landmine Monitor 2013 Myanmar/Burma Country Report*


QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Ruvimbo Bukuta. I am a Master of Science in International Relations with Bindura University of Science Education.

The information given will be treated with confidentiality and you do not have to write your name on the questionnaire to remain anonymous. Please read carefully and answer them carefully.

TOPIC

An analysis of the implementation of the Ottawa Convention. A comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Please indicate your choice of response by ticking in the appropriate box. You are also kindly requested to give explanations where necessary.

Section A

1. Gender Male                      Female

2. Age
   18-25 years
   26-30 years
   31-35 years
   36-40 years
   41-45 years
   46-50 years
   51+ years

3. Category
   Zimbabwe National Army official
Government or Ministry official

Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre official

International Committee of the Red Cross official

HALO TRUST official

Victim

Section B

4. Do you think the Mine Ban treaty is still relevant in this age?
   • Yes
   • No

5. Please explain your answer to the previous question.

6. Are landmines and unexploded ordinance still a threat in Zimbabwe.
   1. Yes

   2. No

7. Please explain your answer to question
8. Do you think Zimbabwe has been awarded enough support by the international community to fulfil its Article 5 obligations?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   Please explain your answer

8. The Ottawa Convention is an unworkable hybrid in Zimbabwe.
   1. Yes
   2. No
9. Please explain your answer to question

10. Is Mozambique a free mine zone.
    1. Yes
    2. No
11. Explain your answer to question

12. The Mine ban convention is just but a paper tiger in Zimbabwe.
    1. Yes
    2. No
13. Please explain your answer to previous question.
Solutions to the successful implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

15. What can you recommend as the immediate solutions to the successful implementation of Ottawa Convention in Zimbabwe?

a) At national level

b) Community level

c) District level

What policies can be devised to deal away with the landmine scourge in Zimbabwe?

Thank you for answering this questionnaire truthfully. The feedback will be used to suggest solutions and make recommendations on mitigating the landmine problem in Zimbabwe.

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Topic

An analysis of the implementation of the Ottawa Convention a comparison of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

1. Do you think the Mine Ban Treaty is still relevant in this age?

2. Are landmines and unexploded ordinance still a threat in Zimbabwe.

3. Do you think Zimbabwe has been awarded enough support by the international community to fulfil its Article 5 obligations?

4. The Ottawa Convention is an unworkable hybrid in Zimbabwe.

5. Is Mozambique a free mine zone.

6. The Mine ban convention is just but a paper tiger in Zimbabwe.