

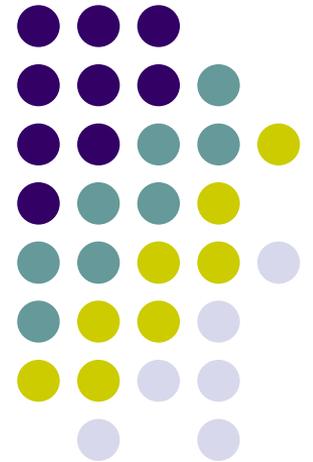


ANGOLA

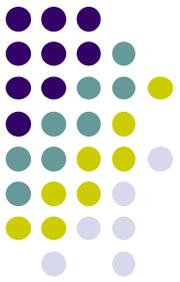
CNIDAH



17 MSP
Individualized Approach
November 2018



CONTENT



- **BACKGROUND TO THE 2018-2025 EXTENSION REQUEST.**

- **IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**
 - Updated list of remaining contamination.
 - Annual projections.
 - Projected budgets based on the new contamination figures.

- **GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO 2025.**

- **MILESTONES.**

- **FUNDING GAPS.**

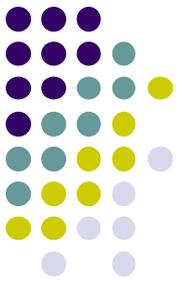
- **CALL FOR FURTHER COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.**

Background to 2018-2025 Extension Request.



- ❖ Angola signed the Convention in 1997 and ratified the Convention on 5 July 2002. The Convention entered into force for Angola on 1 January 2003. In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Angola undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in its jurisdiction as soon as possible but not later than 1 January 2013. On 30 March 2012, Angola submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The request was granted at the twelfth Meeting of the States Parties and a new deadline set for 1 January 2018.
- ❖ On 11 May 2017, Angola submitted a second request to extend its mine clearance deadline until 31 December 2025. The request was granted by the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties (16MSP).

Continuation



- ❖ In granting the request, the 16MSP requested that Angola submit to the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties an updated work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Meeting requested that this work plan contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be dealt with each year during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organizations, and a revised detailed budget.

Implementation Of Article 5 Committee Recommendations.



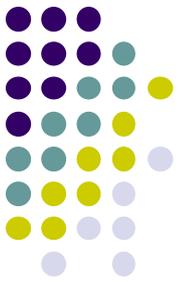
Updated Contamination.

CONTAMINATION REPORTED AS OF 16 MSP 2017					
Confirmed Hazardous Areas		Suspected Hazardous Areas		Total SHA & CHA	Total Square Meters CHA & SHA
No of CHA	CHA (SQM)	No of SHA	SHA (SQM)		
1,246	149,518,827	219	71,890,852	1,465	221,409,679

REMAINING CONTAMINATION AS OF 17 MSP 2018					
Confirmed Hazardous Areas		Suspected Hazardous Areas		Total CHA & SHA	Total Square Meters CHA & SHA
No of CHA	CHA (SQM)	No of SHA	SHA (SQM)		
1,123	108,000,531	149	15,354,950	1,272	123,355,481

TOTAL REDUCTIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 2018					
Confirmed Hazardous Areas		Suspected Hazardous Areas		Total SHA & CHA	Total Square Meters CHA & SHA
No of CHA	CHA (SQM)	No of SHA	SHA (SQM)		
123	41,518,296	70	56,535,902	193	98,054,198

Annual Clearance Projections (2019-2025)



- ❖ The projections assume an annual land release of approx. **17 million square meters** at annual investment of **54 million USD** in supporting all international organisations operations across the country.
- ❖ Angola also plans to clear average of 164 CHA&HA per year over the period of 2019-2025.
 - ❖ Strict implementation of Land Release principles in all operations across the country.
 - ❖ Strict monitoring mechanisms through Quality Assurance and Quality Control of operations.

Projected Budgets Based on the Remaining contamination.



- ❖ Total areas to be cleared in the 2019-2025 work plan is approximately **120 million square meters**.
 - ❖ This figure is on the assumption that Huambo province will be completed in 2018, and all road tasks will be re-verified and remapped in 2019.
 - ❖ All road to be cleared through government funds by national operators.
- ❖ Total projected budget needed for clearing the remaining contamination is approximately **374 million USD**. This budget is earmarked to support clearance operations by international operators.
- ❖ The government of Angola acknowledges that the amount required is colossal and invites the support of our donor partners. And in this regard we call upon our donors to consider supporting this noble cause in riding the country of its remaining mine contamination.

Projected Milestones 2018



❖ Completion of Malanje Province

- ❖ Ongoing investigations on the additional reported two suspected minefields.

❖ Completion of Huambo Province

- ❖ Clearance of the remaining minefields under military control.

Government Commitment to Angola 2025.



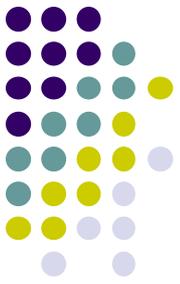
- ❖ 50 million USD funding commitment over the period 2019-2021. Similar commitment anticipated for the period 2022-2025.
- ❖ The acceptance of capacity development support through DFID project and international operators.
- ❖ Verification and remapping of all road tasks in the national IMSMA database.
- ❖ Support and coordination of the activities of international and national operators.
- ❖ Supporting planned Non Technical Survey activities in Lunda Norte and Cabinda provinces.

Call for further cooperation and assistance.



- ❖ Angola continues to forge mutual cooperation's with both its existing partners, and encourages new partnerships in its pursuit towards achieving a mine free status by 2025. The government also welcomes any assistance in ensuring it has the right and adequate capacities in the implementation of its work plans and activities in the years to come.
- ❖ Funding is critical to Angola's 2025 milestone. Government calls upon the donor community and development partners to support this cause.
- ❖ As capacity development is a critical and an integral component of institutional development, we would like to thank the UK Government for its support through the GMAP2 DFID project.

Residual Risk Management Capacity



- ❖ In conclusion, it should also be noted that as is the case to any country with a long history of war and contamination from explosive hazards and mines, Angola will continue facing these challenges even after 2025 with residual risk. The magnitude and impact of residual risk is closely related to how well the current challenge is dealt with. It is our hope that the existing national and international capacities are well supported in dealing with the current threats and ensure that some of the national capacities be transitioned into a residual risk management capacity for future threats.