Mission Permanente
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La Mission Permanente de la République d'Angola auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève présente ses compliments au Bureau des Nations Unies pour les affaires de désarmement et a l'honneur de lui soumettre La deuxième demande d'extension de l'article 5 de l'Angola sur le traité d'Ottawa.

La Mission Permanente de la République d'Angola auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève saisit cette occasion pour réitérer au Bureau des Nations Unies pour les affaires de désarmement l'assurance de sa haute considération.

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NATIONAL INTER-SECTORIAL COMISSION FOR DEMINING AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

CNIDAH

ANGOLA´S SECOND ARTICLE 5 EXTENSION REQUEST TO THE OTTAWA MINE BAN TREATY

2018 - 2025

ANGOLA

Submission of a second extension request of the deadline for completion of the clearance of **1465** contaminated areas with Antipersonnel mines in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

Period Requested: 1 March 2018 – 1 January 2026

To be Submitted to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation

31st August 2017

Contents

Glossary

AKZ	Kwanza (Angola national currency)
APACOMINAS	Association of Demining Professionals
NPA	Nowergian People's Aid
ATM	Associação Terra Mãe
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CHA	Confirmed Hazard Area (mined)
CNIDAH	Comissão Nacional Intersectorial de Desminagem e Assistência Humanitária
CED	Comissão Executiva de Desminagem
CSPR	Security Unit of the President of the Republic
DCA	Danish Church Aid
EOD	Explosive ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EUR	Euro (European Union Currency)
FAA	Angola Armed Forces
EDF	European Development Fund
GPS	Global Positioning System
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
INAD	National Demining Institute
ISU	Implementation Support Unit
MgM	Menschen Gegen Minen
MAG	Mines Advisory Group (ONG)
ODAH	Demining and Humanitarian Assistance Organisation
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
GSB	General State Budget
PGFA	Angola Border Guard Police
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SHA	Suspected Hazard Areas
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
The HALO Trust	NGO
USD	American Dollar (currency of the United States of America)
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
UDESSD	Union for the Rights to Education, Health and Safety for the Unemployed (NGO)

1. Executive Summary

This document is the formal request for the second extension of the deadline for compliance with Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention - Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, which states that "if a State Party believes that it will not be able to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines within a given period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of States Parties or to the Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completion of the destruction of such ordnances for a period of up to ten years".

Angola signed the Convention in 1997 and ratified it 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 these areas 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.

During the First Extension Period between 2012 and 2016 some progresses were achieved, **393 areas** were cleared equivalent to 23.810.940,93 square meters; 717.3 kilometres of roads were cleared identifying and destroying 15,624 Antipersonnel mines, 902 anti-tank and 2836 UXO removed and disposed by four national NGOs (APACOMINAS, ATM, ODAH and UDESSD) and five international, (NPA, DCA, MgM, MAG and The HALO Trust) were involved in these operations.

A non-technical survey "NTS" completed in 15 out of the 18 and 3 ongoing provinces, a combination work envolving operators, experts from GICHD and CNIDAH has managed to diminished considerable the existing discrepancies in the Central Database which gives us a beeter view of the remaining challenge ahead. During the mentioned period we experienced some delay in completing the survey due to financial unavailability.

The Executive Demining Commission, the State entity that coordinates the demining operations of the four public operators, the Security Unit of the President of the Republic, the Angolan Armed Forces, the National Demining Institute and the Border Guard Police, verified 9,547,229 square meters and 129 roads corresponding to 982.6 kilometres in areas intended for national reconstruction projects. In this task the CED was assisted by local companies, financed by public and / or private entities, as contractors of such works. The aforementioned companies were responsible for verifying and/or clearing 49,868,333 square meters.

This plan was designed for a period of **eight years**, to eliminate the identified 1465 areas countrywise.

During the non-technical survey process, a significant reduction was made from the initial area recorded in the CNIDAH's Database as a result of the LIS. For example, The HALO Trust, through the ongoing survey, has reduced the area by approximately 90% compared to that reflected in the database. The experience of NPA's indicates that 65% of the total confirmed hazards areas (CHA) have been reduced through technical survey leaving only 35% for clearance. In NPA's experience, a total of 90% of the total area of suspected hazard areas can be cancelled. Additionally, MAG's experience proves that through the non-technical survey it is possible to cancel up to 90% of the suspected hazard areas.

Unfortunately, during this period, landmines and UXO continued to take a toll on the civilian population of Angola with 361 new victims, being 158 children, 98 women, and 105 men throughout the provinces.

There are currently **1465** areas in the Central Database, of which have to be clear during the period of 2018-2025, corresponding a total of **221.409.679 m^2**.

The current plan was designed for a period of eight years (until 1 January 2026), to eliminate the identified 1465 mined areas throughout the country. This plan was designed in such way, so as to enable the mobilization of the necessary resources for its implementation. Funding is the main risk to the plan. The total amount required for its implementation is **USD 348,355,205.80**. This amount necessary for compliance of the Article 5 by 2025, was calculated taking into account the criterion of each operator as explained above, working out each specific province amount of areas and square meters.

The value for compliance of the article 5 by 2025, was calculated taking into account the criterion of each operator as explained above, working out each specific province amount of areas and square meters.

Regarding funding, while there are some commitments from major donors such as the US State Department, the Government of Japan, Norway, the European Union, etc., there are no funds secured for the post-2018 period to date. This is the greatest risk to the programme. The plan of activities contained in this Extension Request will only be fully realized if the capacity and resources of operators are increased to cover the planned tasks.

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The Mine Action Program in Angola is coordinated and supervised by CNIDAH. The Angolan State through CNIDAH is working with its partners and with international donors in mobilizing public and private resources to carry out the tasks of the plan attached to this Request. The Executive Demining Commission through its operators, in addition to its task of supporting national reconstruction, should firmly engage in the elimination of the areas contained in the plan of activities enshrined in this Request.

In addition to this primary activity, other parallel or competing actions for the success of demining, such as non-technical survey, identification, collection and destruction of unexploded ordnance, strengthening and improvement of management and control mechanisms; Mine risk education; as well as a set of administrative, legal and public policies indispensable for the successful implementation of the work that Angola proposes to carry out would be envisaged.

The document ends with the presentation on efforts to mobilize financial resources, which, as we know, are essential for the accomplishment of the scheduled tasks. In this regard, it should be noted that Angola is experiencing a challenging moment, since it has a limited time, just eight years, to deal with the remaining problem in the light of the Maputo Declaration, in which Member States expressed their ambitious intention to eliminate the problem of landmines in the world by 2025 the latest.

The scenario is dominated by the continuing lack of funds from both the State and an unprecedented economic crisis, and by the gradual and significant reduction of funds from traditional donors in the international community.

The Angolan Government is increasingly engaged in mobilizing the necessary resources to implement this request, committing itself to allocate its limited resources to these efforts. The Government will also carry out resource mobilization efforts nationally and internationally encouraging the implementation of Article 6 to attain the necessary resources to address the remaining challenge.

This request is complemented by a set of tables detailing all past and future actions. Tables are an integral part of this document and should be read, and understood as such. As a way of providing a better understanding of them, there will be critical remarks and references to them in different chapters of the document.

As can be appreciated from the current situation in the provinces, there is strong need to address mined areas which are impacting affected communities as well as continue carrying out verification efforts development purposes. While the national and international capacities to carry out such work are located in or are easily expandable into the Provinces, the lack of resources for organizations working in mine clearance is a significant challenge. At current rates the goal of making our goal by the end of 2025 seems nearly impossible.

The financial uncertainty, the need by international partner organization to decrease their teams, at times ceasing operations, makes it increasingly difficult for the programme to plan specific milestones of progress to be accomplished over the coming years. For this reason, while the Government of Angola aims to increase its own resources to address the remaining contamination, we call on the international community to join us to see that Angola can fulfil its international obligations and bring safety and security to our mine affected communities as soon as possible and, if possible, by no later than 2025.

In the past years, the programme has addressed a number of key challenges which have placed us in a better position than ever to address our remaining contamination. We have carried out the task of non-technical survey which has allowed us to more accurately define the problem and has placed us in a position to ensure that resources are employed in the right areas to ensure that mines are taken out of the ground in the most effective and efficient manner possible. We have also made progress in improving our national database to more clearly report and measure progress in implementation.

Organizations such as the HALO Trust, MAG and NPA have been supporting Angola's clearance efforts for over a decade with good results. Today, as we work towards the finish line we need this support more than ever. We would call on the donor community to consider supporting the work of Angola and of the organizations on the ground in order to ensure a successful outcome by 2025.

2. Introduction

The Angolan government signed the Ottawa Convention on 4th December 1997, and ratified it on 5th July 2002. The Convention entered into force on 1st January 2003. The first 10-year period after entry into force expired on 31st December 2013.

Given the size of the territory, the duration of the conflict, the complexity of contamination, number of actors involved, climate and the vegetation, as well as the absence of maps, despite the

commitment of the Government and its partners it was not possible to address all mined areas within the initial 10 year deadline as required in Article 5 of the Convention.

A five-year extension period from 1st January 2013 to 31st December 2018 was therefore requested and granted at the 12th Meeting of the States Parties in order to comply with the Convention.

During the initial 10 years of implementation (2003-2012) several human, technical and financial resources had been committed to addressing contamination. Additionally, a number of shortcoming were recognized including shortcomings with the database management system which contained a number of discrepancies between the efforts on the ground to provide security to communities on the one hand and efforts to create conditions for the country's reconstruction and development process on the other. To address this matter the Angolan government had set out a series of structural and programmatic organizational objectives. The first request for extension submitted by Angola included the following objectives:

1) To conduct a Non-Technical Survey throughout the country;
2) Implementation of the Mapping Project;
3) Continuation of Demining Operations;
4) Resolution and elimination of problems related to discrepancies between CNIDAH Central Database and Operators.
5) Improvement of the system and methodologies of quality and management control of operations.
6) Implementation of Institutional and Coordinating measures between CNIDAH and CED, including improvements in information management.

The Angolan Government has developed and will continue to make every possible effort so that commitments undertaken in the previous request are fulfilled considering the current economic and financial situation.

3. Current Sociopolitical and Economic Context

Angola is experiencing a particular moment in its political, social and economic history characterized by a climate of effective peace, social stability and constitutional and legal advancements, in accordance with the requirements of a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

There has been an engagement of the Government in improving the living conditions of the population, through the adoption of public policies capable of generating significant advances in the post-war infrastructural and recovery of the country.

From the economic standpoint, Angola is experiencing a challenging moment, given the economic and financial crisis, resulting from the drop in the price of oil in the international market. This led to a reduction in revenues available for the State General Budget and the consequent reduction of the growth rate of the economy. Oil is the key exporting commodity of the Republic of Angola.

Several structuring and programmatic projects have been discontinued or are moving at a slower pace. The reduction of resources, as it was expected, significantly affected the mine action sector.

On the international arena, Angola has played an important role in building the foundations for peacebuilding and bilateral and multilateral cooperation in Southern Africa and in the Great Lakes Region. The President of the Republic, José Eduardo dos Santos, has chaired the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region since 2014, while in November 2016 the Angolan Parliament took over the presidency of the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

Also from a diplomatic standpoint, it should be noted that Angola was, until 31st December, 2016, a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, for the second time in fourteen years of peace, and held the rotating presidency of this body in March last year, whose agenda, among other things highlighted "Conflict prevention and resolution in the Great Lakes region and the role of women in conflict prevention in Africa".

Concerning the mine action sector, especially mine clearance, the situation is relatively worrying, because, in addition to the aforementioned reduction of the State funds, from the small number of international donors in recent years have been decreasing their contributions or withdrawing their participation, for reasons beyond the control of the Angolan government. This state of affairs influenced or rather limited the pace of implementation of some of the actions set out in the previous request.

However, the Angolan government continues to regard demining as an absolute priority not only in the light of international commitments under the Convention (Article 5) but also, and above all to continue to ensure the safety of people, communities and goods, and to redouble its commitment towards the reconstruction and development of the country. To this end, it is engaged in its own resources mobilization, or jointly with the partners, in search for other sources of financing for the implementation of the previously defined tasks in the Mine Action Strategic plan (2013-2017).

There is a commitment at the highest level for full compliance with Article 5 of the Convention even though there are limitations in the current economic and financial context.

4. Demining Programme in Angola

CNIDAH is the body responsible for the institutional and operational accreditation of all operators, as well as the management and quality control of the operations. The Mine Action Program in Angola, in addition to the institutions already mentioned, is also composed of national and international NGOs and demining companies. The guidelines and directives of CNIDAH are mandatory.

4.1. National Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance "CNIDAH"

CNIDAH is an inter-sectoral collegial body for the planning, regulation, coordination and control of the activities of public and private institutions, national and international, which deal with the mine clearance and assistance, social support and reintegration of mine victims.

CNIDAH is the National Mine Action Authority, which is responsible for regulating the sector, based on a permanent technical structure for information, planning, evaluation and quality control. The main duties of CNIDAH are:

- Support political and diplomatic consultation between international partners and government institutions;
- Establish national and sectoral coordination between ministries and governmental institutions;
- coordinate technical operations between agents and operators;
- Propose and develop the strategic guidelines and policies for demining and assistance and reintegration of mine victims;
- Set guidelines for the activities of international, multilateral, bilateral donors, NGOs and national public and private institutions;

- Draft a National Mine action Strategic Plan that provides the necessary time and resources to address contamination in Angola;
- Determine national and sectoral priorities and approve provincial priorities.

4.2. Executive Demining Commission

The Executive Demining Commission (CED), was established by Presidential Order No. 28/05 of 5th December, is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Reintegration (MINARS) and aims to coordinate the effective management of demining operations done by Demining Brigades of the Security Unit of the President of the Republic, Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), National Demining Institute and the Angola Border Guard Police.

The composition and role of the CED was updated in May 2011, attributing, among other things, the task of guiding, coordinating and controlling the demining activity of public operators.

4.2.1. Public Operators

The public operators are: Demining Brigades of the Security Unit of the President of the Republic, Brigades of Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), National Demining Institute "INAD" and the Brigades of the Angola Border Guard Police.

Angola has experienced a period of war for more than forty years. The country was continuously mined during that time, making it one of the most mined in the world with the classification of extreme (massive) contamination according to Landmine Monitor (2016), and a status corresponding to countries with more than 100 square kilometres of contamination.

Although survey was conducted by several civilian and military institutions, including the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) carried out by one of the well-known United States NGOs - Survey Action Center (SAC)- the Angolan Government is aware of its responsibilities of ensuring the safety of various actors involved in the reconstruction process, for this reason Angola decided to use public means and resources to guarantee that there are no threats of mines and/or UXOs in the areas of implementation of national reconstruction and development projects.

Due to the heavy contamination in Angola, the central and provincial governments, contractors and other investors and entrepreneurs involved in Angola's reconstruction and development processes, do not feel comfortable initiating projects or development work in areas that have not been demined or verified for unexploded mines or unexploded ordnance. To address this a technical, public, national capacity has been established through the operators attached to the Executive Demining Commission, whose mission, apart from clearing previously confirmed fields, is also responsible for ensuring that the areas in which reconstruction and development activities take place are effectively safe. This procedure is carried out through the process of technical verification of the existence of landmines or UXOs.

Their activities were instrumental in reducing the risk of accidents in the different projects carried out in recent years. Therefore, the figures presented in the data of the Executive Demining Commission reflect this important reality and should be analysed in this context. This does not invalidate the rigorous work of crossing data from the results of the CED with the CNIDAH Database, which is being implemented by these two institutions, with the support of specialized partners.

4.3. Humanitarian Operators

During the period under review, eight humanitarian organizations, including national and international organisations, namely: APACOMINAS, NPA, ATM, DCA, MgM, MAG, ODAH, The HALO Trust and UDESSD were involved in demining activities throughout the country. Unfortunately DCA and MgM ceased operations due to lack of funding.

4.4. Private Operators

During the period 2012-2016, 25 companies implemented demining tasks throughout the country, contracted by different partners, mostly ministerial departments and / or large companies. Such operations, certified by CNIDAH were carried out under the national reconstruction and development framework.

5. Brief summary of the results achieved during the previous request (2013-2017).

In the last extension request, approved at the 12th Meeting of States Parties of the Convention, the Angolan government listed five key tasks, the success of implementing these tasks is briefly described below

5.1. Non-technicl Survey

A non-technical survey was proposed to be undertaken all over the country. The aim was to gain a better understanding of the country's contamination level, after several years of uninterrupted work in the field.

The survey has already been completed in fifteen provinces, namely: Benguela, Bié, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Malanje, Namibe, Uige, Zaire, Bengo, Luanda and Moxico, It is currently underway in three provinces Cabinda, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul.

The data will be when the survey is completed in the remaining three provinces.

The remaining challenge for Angola is now identified as follows:

Results of the Non-Technical Survey

Province	Operator	Results				Current status
		No. SHA	Square metres	No. CHA	Square metres	
Bengo	Halo Trust	0	0	97	47.517.587	Completed
Benguela	Halo Trust	0	0	86	4.566.449	Completed
Bié	Halo Trust	0	0	132	6.066.893	Completed
Cabinda (1)		34	7.643.567	2	100.000	To commence
Cuando Cubango	Halo Trust	0	0	286	29.290.895	Completed
Cuanza Norte	NPA	0	0	41	6.539.230	Completed
Cuanza Sul	Halo Trust	0	0	130	7.792.000	Completed
Cunene	Halo Trust	0	0	41	2.575.367	Completed
Huambo	Halo Trust	0	0	15	816.664	Completed
Huila	Halo Trust	0	0	36	3.219.680	Completed
Luanda	Halo Trust	0	0	48	13.695.192	Completed
Lunda Norte (2)	MAG	50	14.238.282	7	910.006	To

						commence
Lunda Sul (3)	MAG/ODAH	135	50.009.003	9	1.023.796	To commence
Malanje	APN/APACO MINAS	0	0	4	405.140	Completed
Moxico	MAG	0	0	243	13.500.817	Completed
Namibe	Halo Trust	0	0	3	253.750	Completed
Uíge	NPA	0	0	54	8.355.361	Completed
Zaire	NPA	0	0	12	2.890.000	Completed
Totals		**219**	**71.890.852**	**1246**	**149.518.827**	

Results from the Non-Technical Survey (Source: CNIDAH Data Base)

As indicated in the table above, the provinces of Cabinda, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul are about to commence with the survey. A delay was observed due to the unavailability of funds.

There total of **1465** areas corresponding **221.409.679 m^2** among suspected ”SHA” and confirmed ”CHA”. The **219** SHA corresponding **71.890.852 m^2** require more work on the ground in order to determine its status as confirmed and size. Such work, should be conducted very soon and **1246 CHA** correspond to **149.518.827 m^2**.

5.3. Demining Operations

During the period in question, **393** areas were cleared, corresponding to **23,810,940 m^2**. In addition to these areas, **52** roads were cleared, releasing **717,3 km** previously affected by landmines. The operations in question were carried out by humanitarian operators (NGOs). (See table 3 and 4)

The Executive Demining Commission, through its public operators, under the national reconstruction tasks, carried out **798** verification / demining tasks corresponding to **3,988,323,999 m^2**. In another area, the CED verified / cleared **129** roads, covering an area of **982.6 km**. (See table 4.2)

In addition to these two actors, demining commercial companies verified and / or cleared **39** areas, corresponding to **49,868,333 m^2** and **14** roads. These tasks are part of the overall national reconstruction effort (See table 4).

For reasons associated to the way the data were initially processed, it was not possible to separate the demining data from the verification data, as would have been desirable. CNIDAH and CED continue to work, so that this assumption becomes a reality in the near future.

However, some cleared areas, both by the CED and by the private operators, correspond to areas in the database, and data are being analyzed to be entered in the system (IMSMA) and allow permanent updating of the Database.

In this document the results and plans of humanitarian operators (NGOs) and public operators (CEDs) are presented separately as they pursue different primary objectives, including humanitarian, reconstruction and development.

The main demining operators in the period 2012-2017 were public: Executive Demining Commission, through the Engineering Brigades of the Security Unit of the President of the Republic, the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), the National Demining Institute and the Angola Border Guard Police.

Humanitarian operators: APACOMINAS, APN, ATM, DAC, MAG, MgM, ODAH, The HALO Trust and UDSSED. A number of specialized demining contractors also participated in the various mine clearance tasks.

5.4. Resolution of discrepancies in the Database.

This activity is being successfully implemented by CNIDAH and key operators with databases, namely; NPA, the Halo Trust and MAG. Further work is also under way to harmonize the data of the Executive Demining Commission, whose custodian for this purpose is the National Demining Institute. As for the NGO-related aspects, the work is almost complete.

Specifically, CNIDAH and partners have developed the following tasks:

a) Holding of a round table to debate relevant issues and find solutions that would be adopted;

b) Establish a permanent mechanism for the exchange of available data from both CNIDAH and operators;

c) Transfer of IMSMA 3 system into IMSMAng V6 version;

d) Channels and information flows between the parties have been strengthened and restructured, which allows greater communication to correct anomalous situations.

In relation to INAD there are still some important aspects to consider, followed by an indepth work that should be finalized during the year 2017. Part of this work includes the use and management of data through the IMSMAng V.6 version, which incorporates Quality control modules and improved data management for mine victims.

During the period in question, ten specialized meetings were held between the CNIDAH technicians and the operators to specifically find solutions around the subjectmatter.

Meetings were also held with INAD as guardian of the IMSMA information of the National Demining Commission which includes, in addition to INAD itself, the demining

brigades of the Security Unit of the President of the Republic, the Angolan Armed Forces and the Angola Border Guard Police.

This harmonization work resulted in a harmonious reconciliation of the databases. In fact, it can be said that today the discrepancies between the CNIDAH Databases and the main humanitarian operators have greatly reduced. As for the work with the Executive Demining Commission in this regard is still underway and is expected to be completed during 2017.

5.5. Improvement of the system and methodologies for management of quality control of operations

This activity was designed as a means of ensuring not only good quality of operations and at the same time guarantee the safety of beneficiaries, but also for the field data, including polygons, to correspond to the numbers in the Database.

CNIDAH and CED management and quality control teams were trained, and private operators and NGOs should benefit from actions to be undertaken during the tenure of the request that is being submitted. Much remains to be done. Therefore special measures in relation to this challenge should be taken accordingly. A process is under way to update the norms and standards around management and quality control.

6. Methods used in the implementation of the tasks (Non-Technical Survey and Demining Operations)

6.1. Non-technical Survey:

Non-technical survey was conducted based on National Standard No. 8.10. In addition to the aforementioned standard, CNIDAH issued clear guidelines on the relevance, manner and time in which it should occur.

Thus, considering the baseline work carried out by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and the national authority guidelines endorsed by partners such as the European Union, through the mechanisms established under the 10th European Fund, such as survey, as the financier of most of the implementing entities of the survey.

Technical teams of the organizations have previously prepared their deployment plans and visits to impacted communities. The primary objective was to contact the local administrative and community authorities as well as the populations, scheduling subsequent visits.

The Non-technical Survey was funded by the State Budget for national NGOs, the European Union through the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), financed national and

international NGOs and other donors such as the US State Department, People Of Japan, the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, companies such as Statoil Angola, ConocoPhilips Angola, STJ Foundation, etc., facilitating the deployment of demining teams, promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness in operations.

Non-Technical Survey is understood as a process of collecting information about a mined area without performing physical demining. Survey includes:

1. Socio-economic information - identification of existing blocks and number of people directly or indirectly impacted from demining; this allows to set priorities in demining tasks.

2. Technical information - identification of access routes, type of soil, types of mines expected to be found, medical facilities and other information necessary for demining planning.

3. Mapping - creating an exact polygon map of the Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA). The map provides a precise measurement of the confirmed area, which is entered into the database, and allows for strategic planning before and during the demining phase.

For example, The HALO performs Non-Technical Survey with 'polygon maps' using GPS, compass, tape measure or distance meters to better define the location and presence of mine contamination. The areas recorded as suspicious, but, where subsequently is later concluded to pose no threat of mines are then cancelled.

The methodology used by The HALO for the non-technical survey is in compliance with IMAS 07.11 (Land Release) and IMAS-08.10 (Non-Technical Survey) and all NGOs involved in this process observe the same standardized principles.

6.2. Demining Operations

Quality is defined in demining operations as compliance with the National Demining Standards and the organization's SOPs, as well as compliance with the technical specifications of the project scope and contractual obligations.

As a result, quality control actions begin in organizational and operational accreditation, and include monitoring and inspection visits during the period of implementation of the task.

At the end of the work the product is verified by sampling to assess compliance. In the absence of non-conformities, the identified land or perimeter is released through

CNIDAH's issuance of the relevant certificate, being the land in question delivered to the beneficiary.

Conducting technical audits of the final product is a fundamental part of quality control, a procedure adopted to ensure that the issues and requirements pre-established and pre-agreed by the parties have been fully complied with.

Demining was carried out based on National Standards No. 8.10 (Non-Technical Survey); 8.20 (Technical Survey); 09.11 (BAC); 09.30 (DOE); (9.10 - Manual Demining, 9.50 Mechanical Demining, 9.41 - Animal Demining) and the operators' SOPs.

Demining is carried out by technical teams, public, private operators and national and international non-governmental organizations. Prioritization is done in two ways, humanitarian and community-based tasks, for the safeguarding of life, and through central determination for major national reconstruction and provincial development and determination for works of least economic and social impact (provincial and / or local interest). As a technical procedure, after analyzing the information in the survey reports, the technical teams prepare the relevant operational and quality deployment plans, including the details essential for the successful completion of each operation. It is in this process that the ideal approaches to be followed in clearing operations are identified taking into account the specificity of each field.

To this end, tasks invariably begin with the opening of exploratory corridors, the definition of the polygon, the type of contamination and other natural and artificial elements that may hinder the demining process.

Most of the ordnances found are removed and / or destroyed on the spot, with the use of pyrotechnic or electric explosives.

Methods used in deminig include the following:

Manual: Considering the existing capacity of all operators, they preferably use detectors such as; Minelab, Ebingers and HSTAMIDS brands. In some cases, due to high contamination of metals the excavation method is used.

Mechanical/Manual Demining: The country has a technical capacity from the point of view of relevant machines, including heavy machinery like: MineWolf, Hitachi, Komastu, Caspir and Terex (small or large) and small machines such as Mini MineWolf, Bozena and others of excavation and cutting of vegetation such as Hyundai. These tools were used in combination with manual demining by opening lines to facilitate the removal of natural and

man-made obstacles in the contaminated area. After preparation of the soils the manual capacity performs the re-verification of the processed area.

Combined Manual/mechanical/animal demining: Another method used during this period was the combination between animals namely dogs, rats, with machines and deminers.

7. Resources used in the implementation of specific activities

During the period under review, Angolan government's resources were allocated to the Executive Demining Commission and National NGOs, the European Union, through the 10th European Fund, American State Department, and several international donors: The Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan and Finland provided funds for local or foreign NGOs, as reflected in the table (See table 29 and 30)

8. Protection of civilians in suspected and mined areas

During the implementation period of the request to which we have referred, the Angolan State through different entities has developed several actions:

8.1. Awareness-raising

Various actions have been developed to raise awareness among citizens and communities at risk through a solution-based methodology. This methodology is based on the fact that communities, once they have identified the problems, find the appropriate solutions to deal with them, using techniques and resources available in the communities themselves. In provinces of Huila and Moxico, **55,190** citizens, including **14,496** women and **24,280** children, were benefited through this methodology.

At the same period were also benefited **183,849** citizens in different communities, using conventional awareness-raising techniques. Among the techniques used during this period are seminars and lectures, including the training of trainers, with emphasis on primary school teachers and traditional and community leaders.

The media, especially radio, local and national television (state tv) through the showing of commercials, alerting to the dangers that landmines pose to citizens and communities played an important role in this exercise.

Awareness-raising meetings were also held with truck drivers and other professionals using hazardous areas. It should be noted that other communication techniques have also been used, such as discussions in the Jangos (community physical spaces for meetings and debates in suburban and rural areas as well as role-playing).

8.2. Signalling and Marking

In some regions, such as in the provinces of Bie, Benguela, Huambo, 70 areas were signalled and marked using local materials. Such a technique is provisional and is part of the set of measures to remove civilians from suspected and confirmed areas. Among the material used are stones, grass, sticks, etc. Unfortunately, in many cases, stakes are removed by uninformed or malicious citizens, thus placing others at risk.

8.3. Specific UXO removal and disposal tasks

Another successfully taken measure in protecting civilians was the implementation of one-off tasks for the removal and / or disposal of unexploded ordnance in various communities.

8.4. Demining

Demining of **23,810,940 m^2** and **717.3 km** of roads in the eighteen provinces also contributed for the protection of civilians under Article 5 of the Convention.

10. Relevant qualitative nature of the remaining challenge.

The remaining challenge (number of areas and the square meters) contained in this document. were identified during the course of the four years requested in the first extension request of Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, as results of the non-technical survey, the updating of the Database and through the continue demining operations. (see Table I)

	Provinces	Remaining Areas	Remaining Areas in m2
A	**Bengo**	97	47.517.587
B	Benguela	86	4.566.449
C	Bie	132	6.066.893
D	Cabinda	36	7.743.567
E	Cuando Cubango	286	29.290.895
F	Cuanza Norte	41	6.539.230
G	Cuanza Sul	130	7.792.000
H	Cunene	41	2.575.367
I	Huambo	15	816.664
J	Huíla	36	3.219.680
L	Luanda	48	13.695.192
M	Lunda-Norte	57	15.148.288
N	Lunda -Sul	144	51.032.799
O	Malange	4	405.140
P	Moxico	243	13.500.817
Q	Namibe	3	253.750
R	Uíge	54	8.355.361

S	Zaire	12	2.890.000
	TOTAL	**1465**	**221.409.679**

Table I- Remaining Areas and Square Meters

Understanding the qualitative challenge such as the quality of actions that remain to be implemented and their impact on communities and the process of reconstruction and development, it is important to state the following:

First - The challenge remains significant if we consider the advances made in the past years. The challenge is not evenly distributed across the country, which requires a gradual phase out strategy that should, once all factors have been considered, start with the declaration of one or two provinces as being mine-free, and initial options could be Namibe, Huambo or Malanje.

Second - The remaining challenge continues to put pressure on communities whose impact of landmines is felt as the search for more free land to develop their activities is accelerating. On the other hand the government has developed a new strategy of diversification of the economy, which includes the expansion of areas for agriculture, livestock, tourism and mining. Many of these areas, their surroundings or accesses remain contaminated with landmines, hampering the government's effort.

Third - The challenge includes, in addition to the activities outlined above, a set of other actions related to supervision, coordination, management and in particular harmonization of data and the relentless pursuit of fund, without which the present request becomes impracticable, as already mentioned in previous occasions and meetings.

Fourth - The remaining challenge also includes the need for careful planning, continuity and completion, which should be based on reliable data and the structuring of institutions that should be in place once the spirit of the Convention has been fulfilled.

Fifth - Of the known and suspected areas, CNIDAH and above all its partners have a thorough knowledge of the climatic conditions, including soil, vegetation, etc.

11. Working Programme.

The purpose of this plan is to carry out a set of multisectoral, structural and programmatic activities aimed at eliminating the threat posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

The tasks shall be supervised by the National Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), in close collaboration with the Executive Demining Commission (CED), in particular in its coordinating role of public demining operators as well as all humanitarian and/or private operators present in Angola in the period that follows the implementation of the tasks to which we have referred. Therefore, the following key tasks should be developed:

11.1. Demining of total 1465 areas in all country, corresponding to **221,409,679 $m^{2.}$**

11.2 Collection and disposal of UXO throughout the country, with priority being given to safeguarding the life and property of citizens and communities. This work will be carried out by public and humanitarian operators in their deployment areas.

In relation to this task, CNIDAH will provide in the next two years a training course for engineering technicians of the National Police and other public actors to identify, and ensure that the task of removal and destruction of ordnances is carried out with professionalism and zeal during the implementation period of the plan attached to this request.

11.3. Quality management, Strengthening the implementation of the system with the aim of improving the quality of operations and operational practices, thus keeping the data and information available, reliable and up-to-date. Such a practice would raise the necessary levels of trust among stakeholders and beneficiaries at all levels; This activity should be implemented through training and refreshment of quality management technicians and holding of regular technical meetings between CNIDAH and partners.

11.4. Operational Rooms, Strengthening technical and operational capacity at operating room level (CNIDAH / Operators), strengthening the capacity for planning, monitoring and evaluation of all scheduled activities from established criteria.

11.5 IMSMA, Refreshment on the use, relevance and updating of the **Mine Action Information Management System** and continuity of elimination of any discrepancies aiming at the complete harmony of data**;**

In this regard, the work should focus on staff training on the administrative and operational rules and procedures of the Database; On the other hand, a more detailed technical monitoring of the work of the partners' databases should be implemented.

11.6. MRE, Revitalization of the **risk education program** as part of efforts to protect civilians in mined and / or suspected areas;

The revitalization of the Mine Risk Education program will take place among other tasks, through a methodological meeting on the new methodologies; Dissemination of the message in national languages from the media at national and local level; Training and

capacity building of mine clearance operators in MRE issues in close partnership with the Operations Department and strengthening MRE mechanisms through provincial coordinations**.**

11.7. **Institutional Capacity building**, Strengthening the role of CNIDAH and the harmonization of coordinating activities with the Executive Demining Commission;

This task has already begun and will continue to be carried out by holding regular high-level consultation meetings, regular technical meetings, including meetings for the harmonization of operational data, and assessing the level of compliance with the standards in force.

11.8. Mobilization of internal and external funds.

The mobilization of resources in the current context characterized by an economic and financial crisis appears to be a highly complex task. However, in addition to being unproductive, it is vital for the success of any strategy related to the execution of this request. To this end, contacts should be made with medium and large-size companies, including banks, with the aim of raising the resources needed for NGO operations. To this end and to continue mobilizing public, private, national and foreign resources, two more roundtables with donors should be held, in addition to adopting a strategy for thematic approach to funds, for example involving the banking, industrial, steel and other sectors. The two roundtables mentioned above will be held in the next two years, as soon as all the conditions are in place (completion of preliminary meetings with potential donors are in progress).

Furthermore, considering that good management and refined accountability methods and practices are essential elements for the success of operations and, simultaneously a catalyst for the involvement of new donors, CNIDAH should promote and encourage accountability and rigorous management of funds allocated by the different partners whether public, private or humanitarian.

The actual mobilization of the funds will be based on the persuasion of the competent bodies of the Angolan State, through existing legal planning mechanisms for this purpose; the continuous improvement of existing multilateral and bilateral dialogue, methods and channels with the international community, within the framework of the Ottawa Convention and beyond. State partners, such as NGOs can and should continue as part of their strategy to mobilize resources locally or internationally for the implementation of their work plans, in accordance with this request. CNIDAH is primarily responsible for implementing the strategy that is already in progress.

13. Priority Setting

The criteria for priority setting are as follows:

a) The first priority concerns the clerance of community areas where mines pose greater risks to the lives and goods of citizens in their daily lives; (High risk), followed by:
b) Areas for the implementation of humanitarian programs and projects;
c) Areas for the implementation of national reconstruction initiatives and immediate priority development;
d) Areas defined by central, provincial and local governments in the framework of their governance in line with national and international objectives;
e) All other areas listed in the Database in accordance with Ottawa Convention;

In addition to the planned demining activities, teams of different operators will continue to collect and destroy remnants of war (ERW), wherever notified to do so.

CNIDAH will lead a training session on this aspect, which should be directed to the officers of the National Police, within a strategy to be defined with the ministry responsible and with the General Command of the National Police, as stated above.

13. Risks of implementing the plan

In as far as the risk of implementing this plan is concerned, we point out the following:

a) Limitation of financial resources that may condition any structural or operational strengthening efforts of the organizations or systems envisaged;

b) Weak institutional and operational capacity characterized by the inability to acquire new resources and the implementation of more functional techniques;

c) Withdrawal, non-expansion or increase of the capacity of NGOs

e) Outbreaks and / or disasters

14. Requested timeline and rationale

Angola as a State Party to the Ottawa Convention submitted in 2012 an Extension Request of the deadline for compliance with Article 5 for a period of five years to develop a set of organizational, structural and programmatic tasks aimed at identifying with perspicuity the scale of the remaining challenge;

Considering that the above-mentioned request had as its prior objective, not the completion of demining, ie the elimination of all known mined areas (anti-personnel mines), but the actual knowledge of the situation after 12 years of peace, and demining;

Whereas during the last four years, the state and its partners have developed the activities proposed in the previous request, taking into account the current context, already referred to;

Considering that the results obtained through the non-technical survey, demining and updating of the database, allowed a clearer and more detailed understanding of the remaining challenge;

Given that once known the dimension of the problem and its extent, it would be possible to plan more realistically activities to be implemented, and identify the necessary resources, in order to eliminate the problem, as detailed in the corresponding chapters;

Considering that this Request is in accordance with the spirit of the Convention and is consistent with the thinking of the previous request, it is therefore justifiable to give the opportunity, imbued with the spirit of commitment that has always characterized the Angolan Government, recognizing and appreciating the support of all partners and donors, to take appropriate action to eliminate all known minefields as stipulated in Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Its Destruction.

For all reasons above, Angola requests a period of **eight years** to emilinate the **1465** known minefields over the country, corresponding **221.409,679 m^2**

15. Precautionary Circumstances

The impeding/precautionary circumstances are intrinsically linked to each specific action, so we present them, by the same sequence:

15.1. **Demining the remaining total of 1465 areas, corresponding to 221.409,679 m^2 meters.** For this activity, in addition to the aforementioned possible shortage of funds, we consider the following: Minefields were not planted according to standards (marking system and record keeping); Irregularity of minefields and obstacles derived from natural factors: type of soil, for example; The existence of dense vegetation in most of the territory. The existence of many UXOs and the need for their destruction to ensure security for the populations is a constant effort, which consume fund and skills that are generally subtracted from existing demining capacities, for example in the province of Moxico, MAG dedicates a greater deal to this factor than expected, due to the nature of the war that took place in that region.

15.2. Strengthening the implementation of the quality management system

This activity may be jeopardized, in addition to the aforementioned lack of financial resources in the current challenge, but also by the lack of competent and committed professional technical assistance.

15.3. Refreshing on IMSMA and continuity of elimination of any discrepancies aiming at complete harmony of data

The lack of financial resources for the permanent training of all actors and their professional and strict monitoring is part of an eventual disengagement of the operators to use the IMSMAng V6 parameters, as one of the key identified risks. As in the previous item this activity also relies to some extent on specialized technical support.

15.4. Revitalization of the mine risk education program as part of efforts to protect civilians in mined and/or suspected areas

The identified risks are the unavailability of resources and the inability of actors to find more creative local solutions to deal with the problem.

15.5. Strengthening the role of CNIDAH and harmonization of coordinating activities with the Executive Demining Commission. (Mentioned above)

15.6. Mobilization of internal and external funds.

The risks of failure of this activity are linked to the maintenance or reduction of the current level of state revenues, which, as we know, are vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of oil in the international market and the availability of resources and the political, economic and geopolitical strategies of donors.

During the last few years we have seen the reduction of the operational capacity of demining operators due to lack of financial resources. If this scenario is not reversed, the situation could be compromised, leading to non-compliance of the plans.

(Table that reflects the decrease in the capacity of operators)

Climate change, including the extraordinary flooding of roads and railways in recent years, prevented the movement of the population, their goods and equipment and demining equipment, can result in unrecoverable delays within the previously established schedule. It should be noted that the unavailability of financial resources and climate change directly interfere in the deployment capacity of operators in the use of combined technical means.

16. Socioeconomic implications during the requested period.

During the last four years various accidents have occurred, many roads continue are stil mined, and communities continue to have conditional access to carry out agricultural, pastoral and socioeconomic activities in general.

The crisis caused by the fall in the price of oil in the international market calls for further actions to diversify the economy. The govetrnment has identified agriculture as one of the pillars for the realization of this goal, therefore, the release of new agricultural areas, currently still suspected or confirmed place restrictions to that objective.

Therefore, the socioeconomic implications remain the difficulty or inability of implementing different programs, expansion of productive areas, considering the inaccessibility to certain key areas in the country and the consequent removal of potential private investments, national or international, which could help boost the economy and improve the living conditions of populations, especially women and children, victims of several years of war.

Demining in this period could mean improving the living conditions of more than ten million people who are still living in areas suspected or confirmed as mined and are therefore more distant from overcoming poverty both directly through their work, and by means of investments which are diverted to safer areas as result of the danger of mines.

17. Considerations on budgetary and financial concliliation and coordination.

The preparation of this document was the result of prior consultations with the partners and coordination with the main programmatic and financial ideas of the work to be implemented. For this reason, it would be worth to shed some lights on key aspects, such as:

17.1. Financial Considerations

This plan was designed in such way, so as to enable the mobilization of the necessary resources for its implementation. Failure to implement this premise is the main risk of fiasco. The total amount required for this purpose is **USD 348.355.205.80**. The criterion to find this amount was as follows:

An expected 221.409.679 m² in total remains to be reduced and cleared. The operators have indicated, each based on the provinces they are active in, and their extrapolations made on historical results and expected future outputs, a combined investment of US$ 348.355.205,80 is needed (Table II).

	Provinces	Remaining Areas	Remaining Areas in m2	Budget for 2018-2025 "USD"
A	**Bengo**	97	47.517.587	59.539.532,50
B	Benguela	86	4.566.449	11.443.521,25
C	Bie	132	6.066.893	15.203.633,90
D	Cabinda	36	7.743.567	9.639.412,47
E	Cuando Cubango	286	29.290.895	73.402.982,80
F	Cuanza Norte	41	6.539.230	16.387.535,92
G	Cuanza Sul	130	**7.792.000**	21.604.213,47

H	Cunene	41	2.575.367	6.453.869,10
I	Huambo	15	816.664	2.046.559,98
J	Huíla	36	3.219.680	8.068.515,00
L	Luanda	48	13.695.192	24.733.516,75
M	Lunda-Norte	57	15.148.288	7.000.000,00
N	Lunda -Sul	144	51.032.799	21.000.000,00
O	Malange	4	405.140	1.015.280,70
P	Moxico	243	13.500.817	42.000.000,00
Q	Namibe	3	253.750	635.897,50
R	UÍge	54	8.355.361	20.938.534,40
S	Zaire	12	2.890.000	7.242.200,00
	TOTAL	**1465**	**221.409.679**	348.355.205,80

Table II- Remaining Areas, Square Meters and Budget.

It is however important to mention that the amount presented are referential, subject to variations derived from subjective factors and market objectives, and the specificities of each task. The costs reflect the actual values of the current currency without any inflationary forecast. Obviously, considering the fluctuations of the Angolan market, and being one of the most expensive in the world, such reality will always be important to consider when allocating a certain number.

It is however important to mention that the amount presented are referential, subject to variations derived from subjective factors and market objectives, and the specificities of each task. Reaching better economies of scale is one of the important factors. Early investment in scaling up in number of active teams and mechanical assets will be paramount. The costs reflect the actual values of the current currency without any inflationary forecast. Obviously, considering the fluctuations of the Angolan market, and being one of the most expensive in the world, such reality will always be important to consider when allocating a certain number.

17.2. Current Demining Capacity in the Country

The constitution of the teams per operator is not uniform, for example a manual team for The Halo Trust consists of eight people, whereas an INAD manual team consists of four technicians.

Current Overall Capacity in the Country

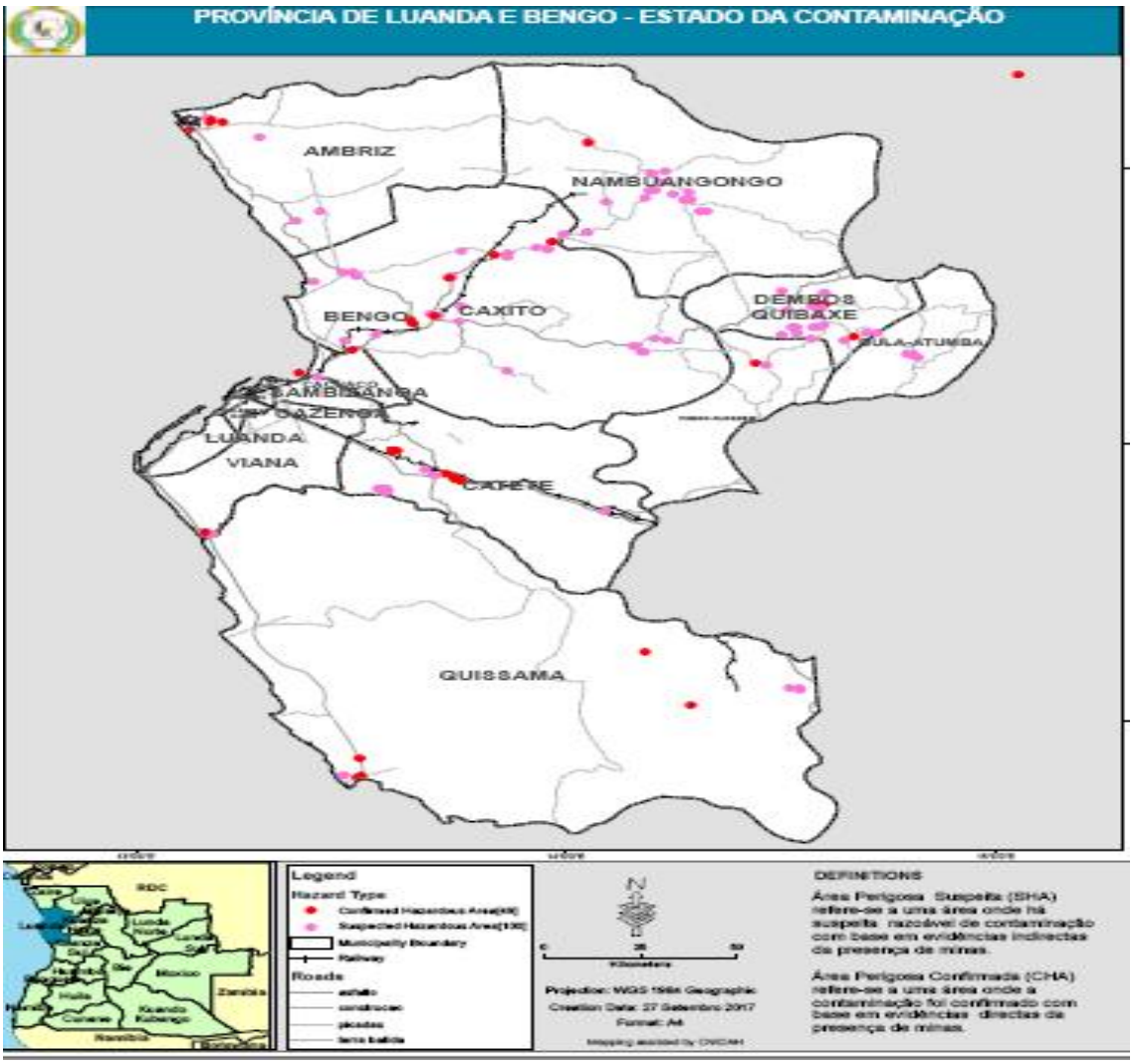
No	Institution		Manual Capacity	Mechanical Capacity	Animal Capacity
01	Executive Demining Capacity	CSPR	1005	Does not have it	Does not have it
		FAA	1576	20 - Bozena-5 5 - Casspir	Does not have it
		INAD	980	Hitachi – 32 Mine Wolf – 6 Komatsu – 1 Casspir - 03	-
		PGFA	214	Casspir - 4	Does not have it
02	APACOMINAS		-	Unavailable	Does not have it
03	APN		42 Deminers 14Technicians (APOPO)	2 - Mini Mine Wolf 4 Casspir	15 Rats (APOPO)
04	ATM		-	Does not have it	Does not have it
05	MAG		28 Deminers 5 Surveyors 6 Technicians/EOD 3 Machine Technicians Total 44	1 - TEREX 1 - Mine Mine Wolf	Does not have it
06	The HALO Trust		186 Operational Technicians 99 Administrative Technicians	1 Digger	Does not have it
07	ODAH		-	Unavailable	Does not have it
08	UDESSD		-	Does not have it	Does not have it

In addition to this capacity there are also national private operators in the country who can be deployed, pending on resources availability.

Operational capabiliity of all operators in the country is currently reduced. However, it can easily be increased based on finantial resources which can be allocated in the near future. It should be recalled that the completion of projections presented in this document rely on the increase on existing operational capacity.

18-Provincial Profiles

18.A- Bengo Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The territory of the Bengo province comprises an area of **25,139Km2**. It is administratively divided into 6 Municipalities, 17 Communes, with an estimated population of **351,579** inhabitants, of which 42.6% of the total population is concentrated in the center of Municipalities, Dande Municipality with the largest number of inhabitants, according the results of the General Population and Housing Census, held in 2014.

Its capital is the city of Caxito located in the municipality of Dande. Regarding the climatic characteristics, the province is confined to a region called "torrid zone", predominantly tropical dry and humid / sub-humid climate, characterized by two well defined seasons. The rainy season starts in September / October which extends until May, with the months of November and April with highest rainfall. The dry season runs from June to August. In this period it does not rain, but there are high levels of relative humidity. Average annual temperatures range from 22 ° C to 31 ° C. The whole province has good climatic conditions that favors development.

Demining Background

Given the geographical location of Bengo province compared to the capital of Angola, where it is only 60 kilometers away from Luanda during the armed conflict, the province was a stage of several battles resulting in the destruction of its main infrastructure, namely roads and bridges, as well as contamination with several Explosive remnants of war throughout its territory. The Portuguese troops and the 3 main Liberation Movements in the first instance and later Zairians and South Africans mercenaries were protagonists of these actions. Nevertheless, the extent of the conflict in the province has not been the subject of a large number of incidents involving landmines or other explosive remnants of war.

Landmine victims in last the five years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	0	2	1	3
Injured	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	3

**The reports not disaggregate boys and girls.*

Remaining contamination of Bengo province

Remaining areas	**97**	**47.517.587**m²

At the time of submission of the first article 5extension request and based on the results of the different surveys carried out in the province of Bengo, 98 SHAs were identified.

These were released by different operational techniques (demining, verification, survey and cancelled areas) between January 2013 and the date of preparation of this document. It should be noted that since the activity is ongoing, some new areas were discovered in the period in question.

Fields already cleared largely comprised those with higher socio-economic value on the outskirts of the municipal headquarters. The non-technical survey process in the province obeyed different phases and has recently been completed, however for the adequate storage of the data collected during this process, the HALO trust, the operator that conducted this non-technical survey is working in detailed manner on the data which will be later stored at CNIDAH's Central Database.

Contamination in Bengo Province

Number of areas that you know contain mines	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of area known to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)	Size of area suspected of containing anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Total size of area known or suspected to contain mines (square meters)
18	79	2.830.242	44.687.342	47.517.584

Demining milestones for identified areas

Year	Number of mine fields to be cleared
2018	13
2019	13
2020	13
2021	13
2022-2025	45
Total	**97**

Human resources required to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
130	1 Brigade	60

Resources available to address mine problem in Bengo

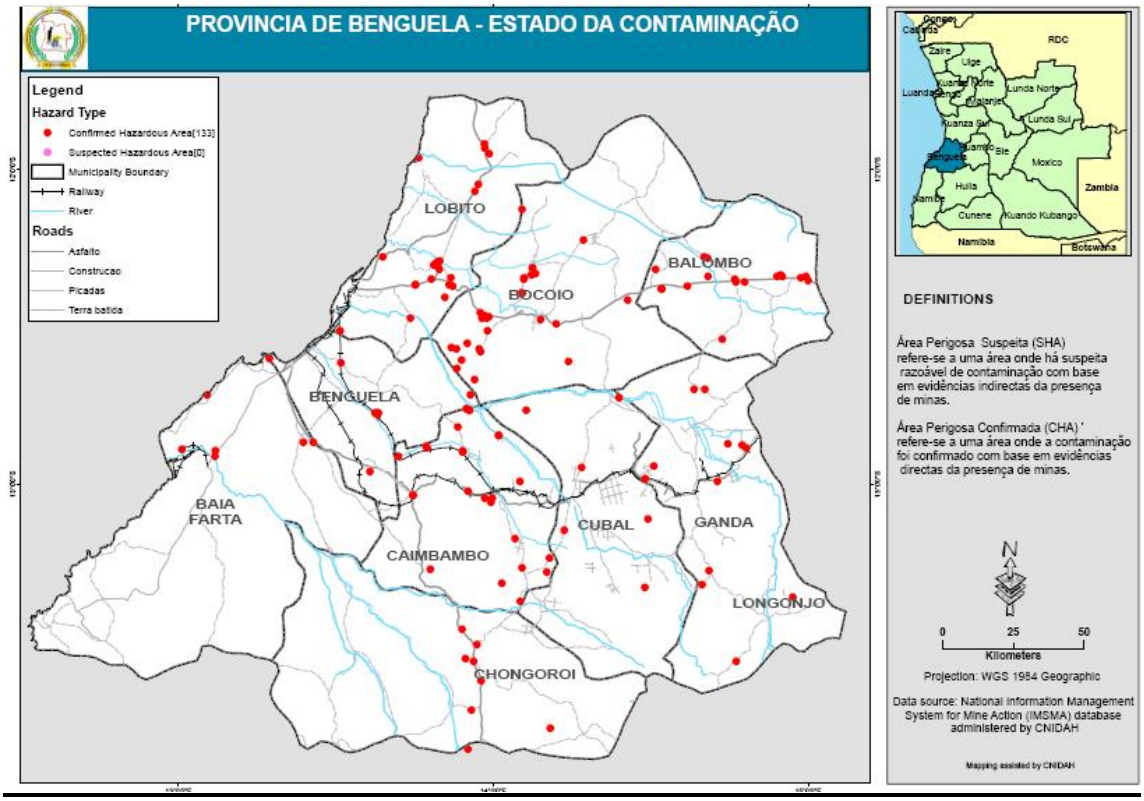
Currently available capacity

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams

INAD	1 Brigade	70			

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 59.539.532.50.**

18-B-Benguela Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The province of Benguela has a territorial extension of 939,000 km² and according to the results of the Census conducted in 2014, Benguela has a population of 2,036,662 inhabitants and is located 692 kilometers from the country's capital, Luanda. The province is made up of the following municipalities: Baía Farta, Balombo, Benguela, Bocoio, Caimbambo, Catumbela, Chongoroi, Cubal, Ganda and Lobito. Its capital is Benguela, famous for its beaches, Baía Azul.

Benguela is a province that borders to the North with Cuanza-Sul province, to the East with the Huambo province, the Southeast with the Huíla provinces, the Southwest with the Namibe and the West with the Atlantic Ocean.

ECONOMICALLY, THE PROVINCE HAS RELEVANCE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WITH THE PRODUCTION OF SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR, COFFEE, BANANAS, BEANS AND HORTICULTURE (VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS). IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION THE PROVINCE IS ABUNDANT IN THE SUPPLY OF BEEF, PORK, GOAT, MILK AND ITS DERIVATIVES. THE PROVINCE IS RICH IN MINERALS SUCH AS TUNGSTEN, GRAPHITE AND OTHERS. ANOTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITY IN THE PROVINCE IS THE METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY, OIL REFINERY, BUILDING MATERIALS, TEXTILES AND FOOD.

Demining Background

As far as mine action is concerned, it is a province that suffered greatly from the armed conflict in the post-independence period between FAPLA, FALA, SWAPO, SANDF and FAA. As result of this fighting, there were several minefields in its territory.

Table 1 – landmine victims in the last five years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	4	6	4	14
Injured	6	5	5	16
Total	10	11	9	30

**The reports not disaggregate boys and girls.*

Table 2 – Remaining contamination in the province

Remaining Areas	**86**	**4.566.449**m²

In 2012, when the first Article 5 extension request was submitted and based on the results of the different surveys carried out in Benguela province, 86 SHAs were identified, corresponding to 16,185,696m².

These were released by different operational techniques (demining, verification, survey and cancelled areas) between January 2013 and the date of preparation of this document. It should be noted that since survey is an ongoing activity, some new areas were discovered in the period in question.

Remaining contamination in Benguela province

Based on the non-technical re-survey process that the province was subjected and carried out by the HALO trust and which has already known its end, the data stored in the Central Database, depicts the following image of contamination of the province.

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain mines	Size of the area known as containing antipersonnellandmines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total size of area known or suspected to contain mines (square meters)
86	0	86	4.566.449	0	4.566.449

Milestones to clear all identified areas?

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	11
2019	11
2020	11
2021	11
2022-2025	42
Total	**86**

Resources available to address mine problem in Benguela province

Currently available resources and gaps

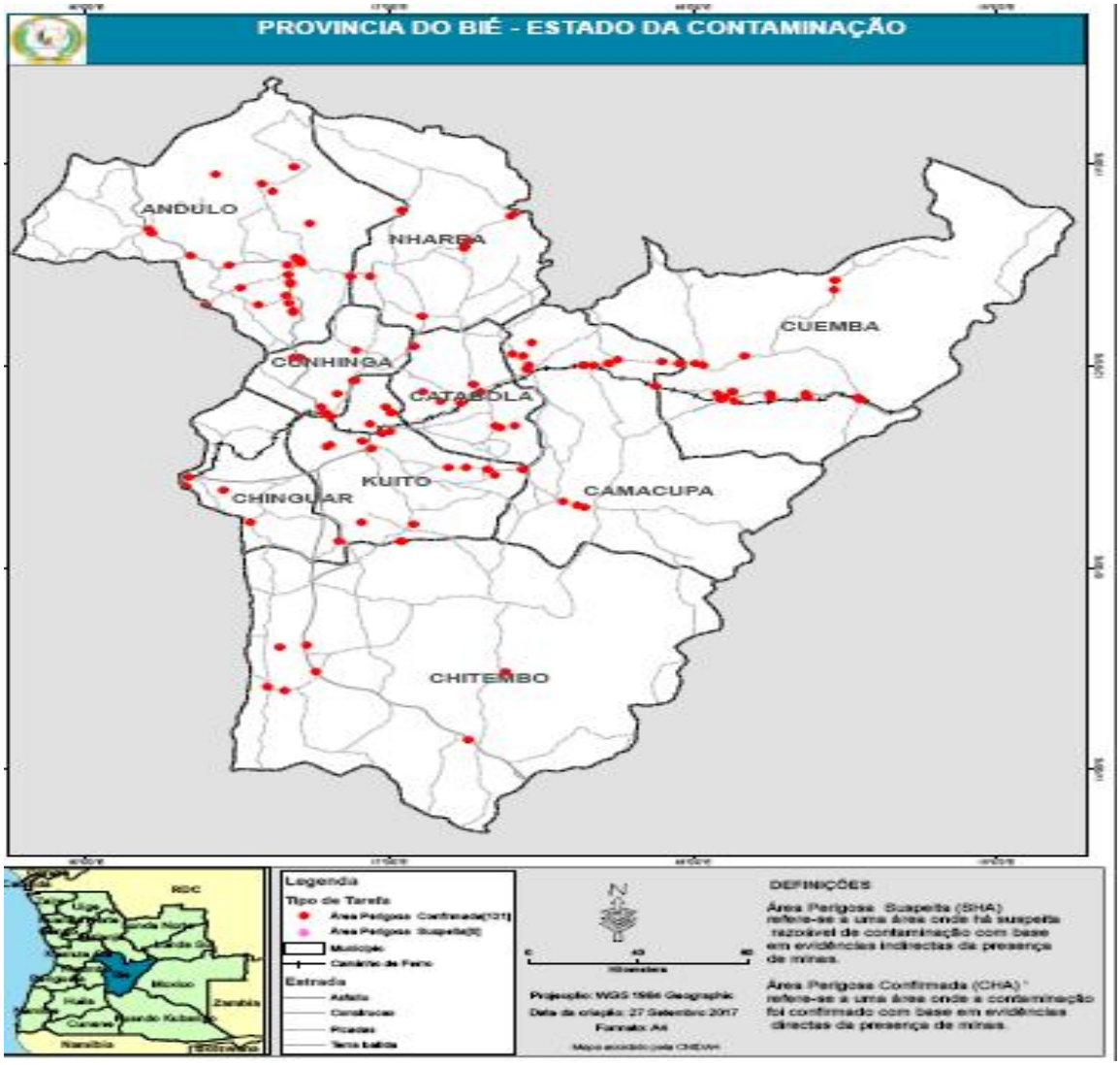
Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70	Hitaxi		
CSPR	1	70			

Human resources required to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
200	140	60

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province**: 11.443.521,25 USD.**

18-C-Bié Province



Socioeconomic Profile and AP Landmine impact

Bié is a province of Angola, with an area of 70,314 km² and an approximate population of 1,794,000 inhabitants. The capital is the city of Kuito and is formed by 9 municipalities, namely: Andulo, Camacupa, Catabola, Chinguar, Chitembo, Cuemba, Cunhinga, Kuito and Nharea.

The province of Bié borders to the North with the provinces of Cuanza Sul, Malanje and Lunda Sul; to the south with the province of Cuando Cubango; It is in the province of Bié located exactly in the center of the country where most rivers are born, with the Kwanza River, the largest in the country, a river our national currency has been named after.

The province was badly hit during the civil war and is still recovering from some basic services such as electricity in some regions. The climate is humid and hot, temperatures

range from 19 ° C to 21 ° C and there are 2 stations: October through April, which is hot and rainy; between May and September is dry with average temperatures of 2 ° C and 10 ° C.

Demining Background

In the chapter on mine action, it is important to remember that 15 years after the achievement of effective Peace, landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War continue to kill, mutilate and prevent various socio-economic and developmental actions in all provinces of the country.

The actions carried out so far, both by public, private and non-governmental institutions to reverse this scenario, as well as the resources associated with these actions are still insufficient which would imply a more effective and efficient application of scarce resources.

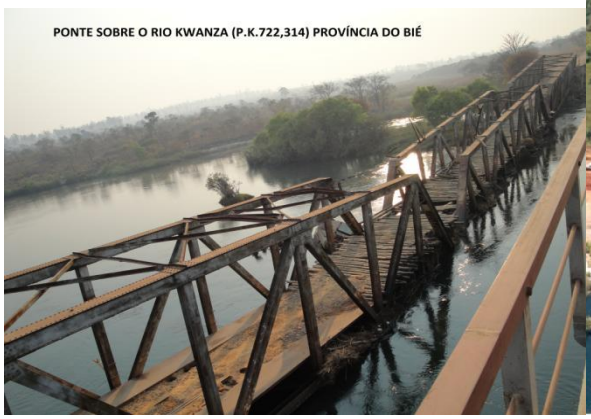
Although there has been a accentuated reduction in the number of accidents and victims of both mines and ordnances, these continue to occur mainly involving UXO and children or women while farming the land. Between 2013 and 2017, 22 accidents were recorded.

Table 1- Landmine victims in the last five years

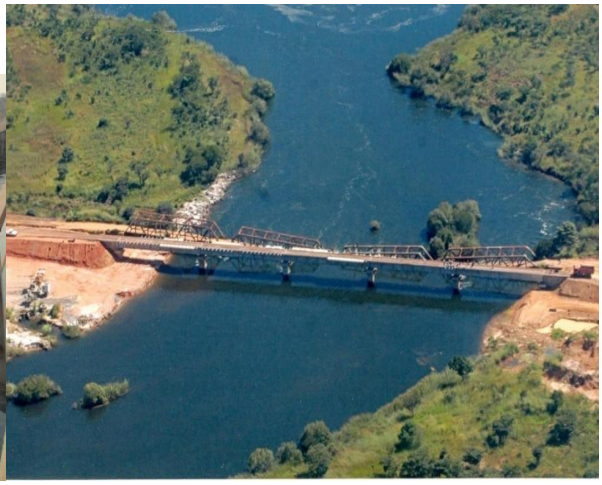
	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	7	8	7	22
Injured	7	2	7	16
Total	14	10	14	38

**Report doesn´t disaggregate boys and girls..*

Impact of war in Bié



Impact of Demining in Bié



Remaining contamination in the province

Roads	12	**268,427km**

Remaining areas	132	6.066.893m²

In 2012, when the first article 5 extension request was submitted and based on the results of the different surveys carried out in the province of Bié, 246 SHA were identified, corresponding to 40,893,086 m², as shown in the table.

These were released by different operational techniques (demining, verification, survey and cancelled areas) between January 2013 and the date of preparation of this document. It should be noted that since survey is an ongoing activity, some new areas were discovered in the period in question.

The completed fields largely comprised those of greater socio-economic value, are found in the outskirts of the municipal headquarters.

Based on the re-survey carried out in the province by The HALO Trust, the data stored in the Central Database, projects the following information on contamination.

Remaining contamination in Bié province

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)
132	0	132	6.066.893	0

Milestone to clear all identified areas.

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	17
2019	17
2020	17
2021	17
2022-2025	64
Total	**132**

Current available capacity

Organization	Number of Demining Teams	Number of Deminers	Mechanical Capacity	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70	Hitachi	N/A	1 team

CSPR	1 Brigade	70	Bozena	N/A	N/A
FAA	1 Brigade	70		N/A	N/A
The HaloTrust	N/A				N/A

Available human resources to address the mine problem in Bié province

Operational capacity (INAD) : INAD will be responsible for the demining of two confirmed areas. One of these has already begun and it is expected that, after its completion in November 2017, the second will start, with completion scheduled for mid-2018 at the latest. INAD's operational capacity in Bié comprises 1 brigade (70 deminers) supported by Boneza / Hitachi demining machines.

Operational capacity (The HALO Trust): The Halo Trust was the international operator that worked the most in the province of Bié and carried out the update of the Non-Technical survey. Due to a lack of funding was forced to suspend its activities, and may resume as soon as funding becomes available.

Currently capacity available

Year	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Total**
AP Mines	125	141	47	43	0	**356**
AT Mines	13	17	9	2	0	**41**
UXOS	707	566	404			**1677**
AO						
SAA						
Cleared Area m²	600.354	459.139	314.928	451.052	10.765	**1.430.238**

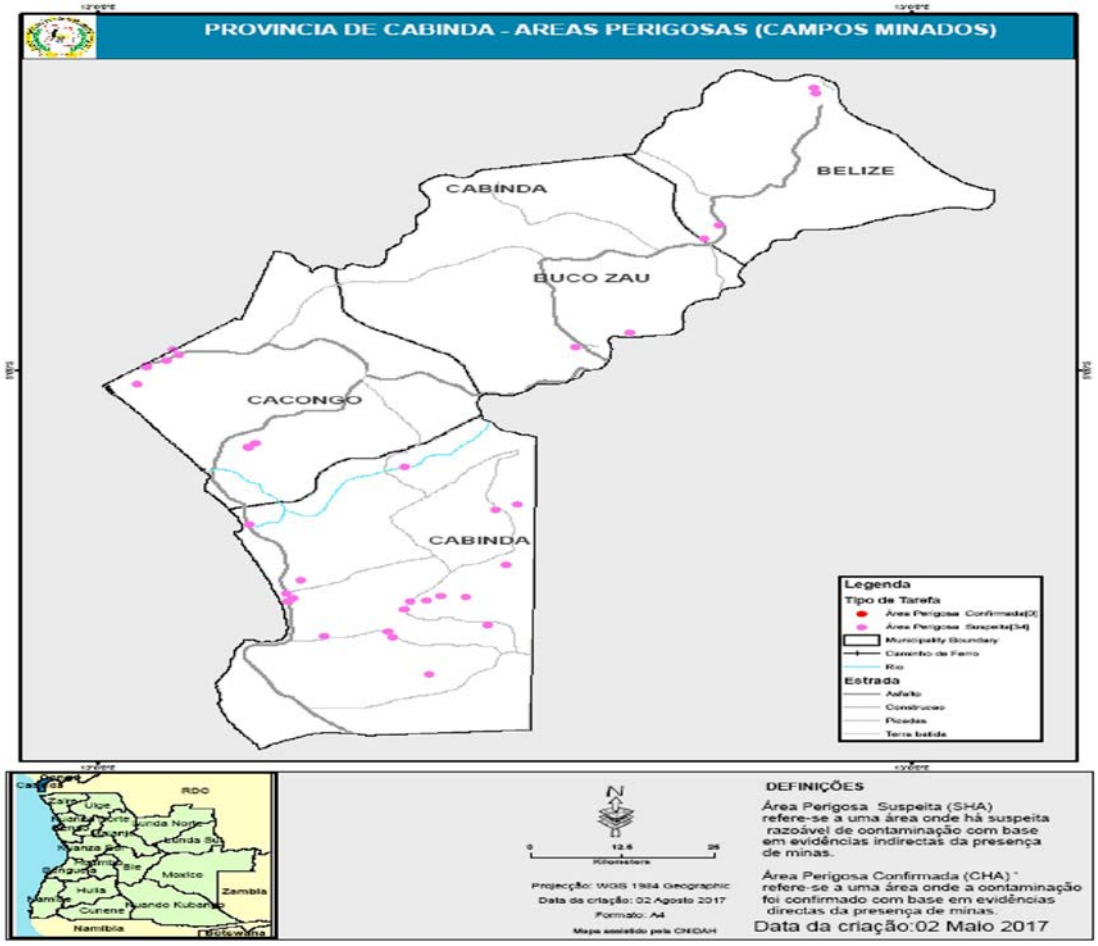
The resources needed to complete the operations of humanitarian demining

Number of deminers estimated as necessary to implement Article 5 in the Province	Number of deminers currently available for implementation of the Article 5 in the Province	Number of Deminers short
350	210	140

Total funding needed to clear the contamination in the province

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 15.203.633,90**

18-D-Cabinda Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The province of Cabinda is geographically located in northern Angola. It is bordered on the north by the Republic of Congo, on the east and on the south by the Democratic Republic of Congo and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The province of Cabinda has the following municipalities: Cabinda, Cacongo, Buco-Zau and Belize and its capital the city of Cabinda with a surface of 7 283 km ² and about 688,285 inhabitants.

The population of Cabinda belongs almost entirely to the Bantu peoples, to a group formerly called Fiote, whose language, the Cabinda language (locally called *ibinda*), is considered a dialect of the Kikongo.

Key socio-economic activities oil production, agriculture and logging.

Demining Background

During the national liberation struggle, several armies fought in the territory of Cabinda, including FAPLA, Portuguese Army and FALA but after Independence, two actors intervened in armed the conflict, namely FLEC and mercenaries.

The planting of landmines were mostly carried out by government forces to protect socio-economic infrastructure since the enemy forces intended to sabotage them, however it is possible to find explosive remnants of war spreadout in isolation across most of the province.

Landmine victims in the last five years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	7	1	10	18
Injured	4	9	7	20
Total	11	10	17	38

**Report doesn´t disaggregate girls and boys.*

As a result of the different surveys and demining activities carried out in the province by 2012, time of the first submission of Article 5 extension request, the contamination status of the province was as follows:

Remaining contamination in the province

Remaining Areas	**36**	**7.743.567**m²

The non-technical survey identified 37 CHAs of which 1 was effectively demined and 2 were cancelled between January 1996 and June 2017. There remain 36 confirmed areas for demining throughout the province; which will be demined within 2017 and 2025. It should be noted that efforts are being made to re-evaluate the results of the previous survey through the mobilization of internal and external resources for the new non-technical survey.

Table 4 – Milestone for clearance of identified areas?

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	5
2019	5
2020	5
2021	5
2022-2025	16
Total	**36**

Resources available to address mine problem in Cabinda

Current available capacity and gaps

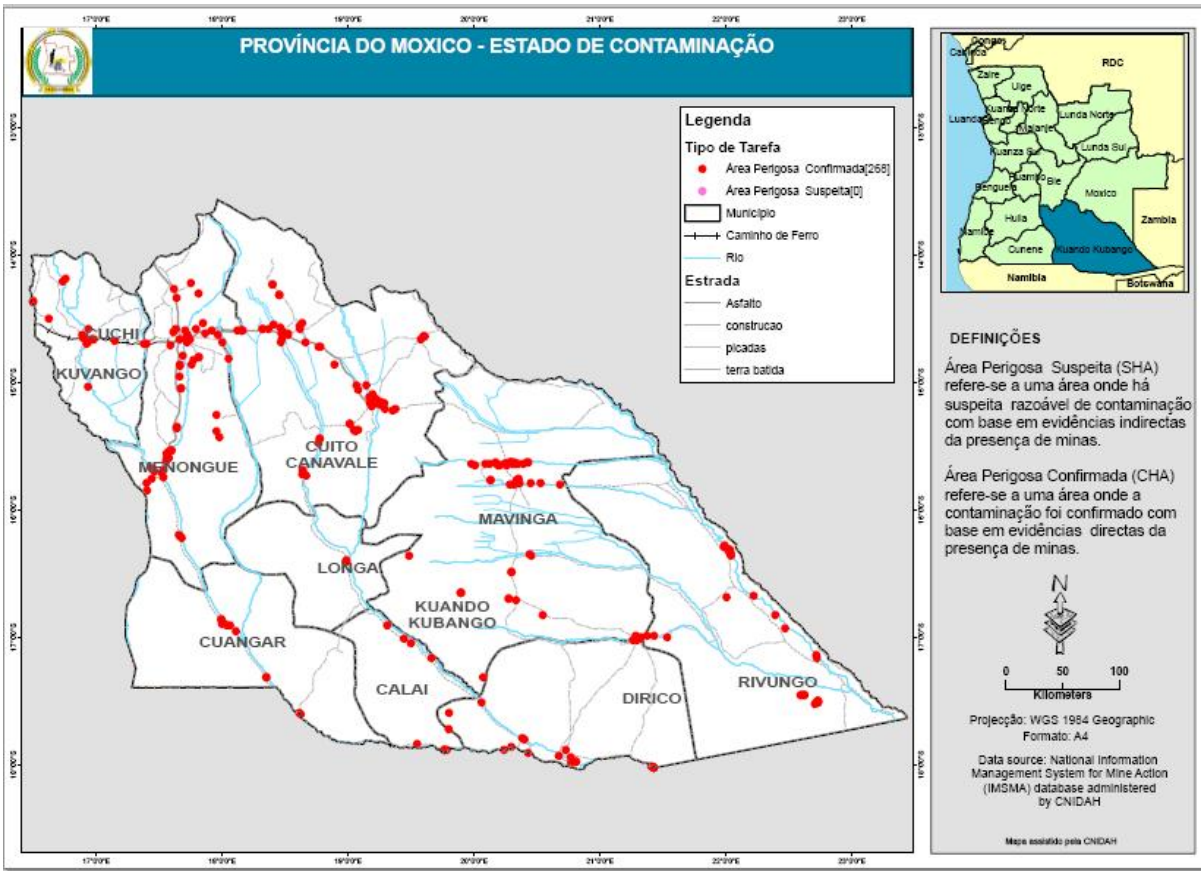
Organization[1]	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical Type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70			
PGF	1 Brigade	70			
FAA	1 Brigade	70			

Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
280	210	70

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province**: 9.639.414,47 USD.**

18-E-Cuando Cubango Province



Socioeconomic Profile and Landmine Impact

Cuando Cubango is a province of Angola, located in the southeast of the country. It is bordered to the north by the provinces of Bié and Moxico, to the East by the Republic of Zambia, the South by the Republic of Namibia and the West by the provinces of Cunene and Huíla. The capital of the province is the city of Menongue and it is 1051Km away from Luanda. The province has about 670,000 inhabitants, and occupies an area of 199,049 km². It consists of 10 municipalities, namely: Calai, Cuangar, Cuchi, Cuito Cuanavale, Dirico, Mavinga, Menongue, Nancova and Rivungo.

This Angolan region has a great diversity of fauna, which allows it to shoulder with other regions of the planet in biodiversity and to be part of the great Okavango Zambezi cross-border project. To the north it presents a tropical climate and to the south semi-desert, the average annual rainfall ranges from 1200 mm in the north and 600 mm in the south. The climate is tropical type providing two seasons with the steppe in the southern range and the wet dry winter mesothermal in the northern range. The average annual temperature is 25º C.

Demining Background

In the of mine action context, its geographical location and extension served as a shelter for the FALA forces and became the largest conventional battlefield by various belligerents. The result of this involvement placed the Cuando Cubango as one of the most mined provinces of Angola with the existence of almost all types of landmines and improvised ordnances.

The activities carried out so far are grouped into two distinct phases. The first phase ran from the mid-1990s until the signing of the Luena Peace Memorandum on 4 April 2002, a period in which, cyclically, much of the operational results achieved were later negatively impacted with the resumption of military hostilities.

The second phase takes place in an environment of peace and ranges from 2002 to date, during which the operating results can already be quantified and taken into account to respond positively to the obligations of Angola as a State Party to the Ottawa Convention, taking as an example the full and timely compliance with the provisions of Article 4 of this Convention, which consists in the destruction of all landmine stockpiles after the country was accepted as a Party to the Convention.

The activities of the Mine Action sector related to a second phase allow the opening of roads, rehabilitation of bridges, the Moçâmedes railroad and launch of fiber optic lines, providing a free movement of people and goods. In the same way, such activities allow the release of land for agricultural practices, construction and / or rehabilitation of various social infrastructures such as residences, hospitals, schools, medical centers and markets, contributing to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of populations and the consequent development of the province.

Although there has been a accentuated reduction in the number of accidents and casualties of both landmines and ordnances, these continue to occur mainly involving UXOs and children or women while farming the land. Between 2002 and 2017, 80 accidents were recorded.

Table 1 – Landmine victims in the last 5 years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	1	1	1	3
Injured	1	2	2	5
Total	2	3	3	8

**Report doesn´t disaggregate girls and boys.*

.

Remaining contamination in Cuando Cubango

Remaining Areas	286	29.290.895m²

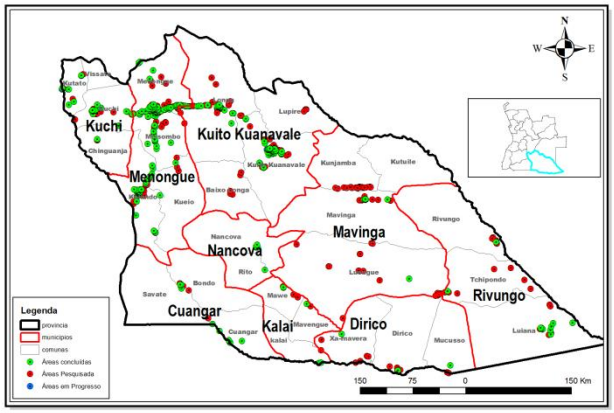


Table 3 - Contaminação restante na província do Cuando Cubango

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
286	0	0	29.290.895	0	29.290.895

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas

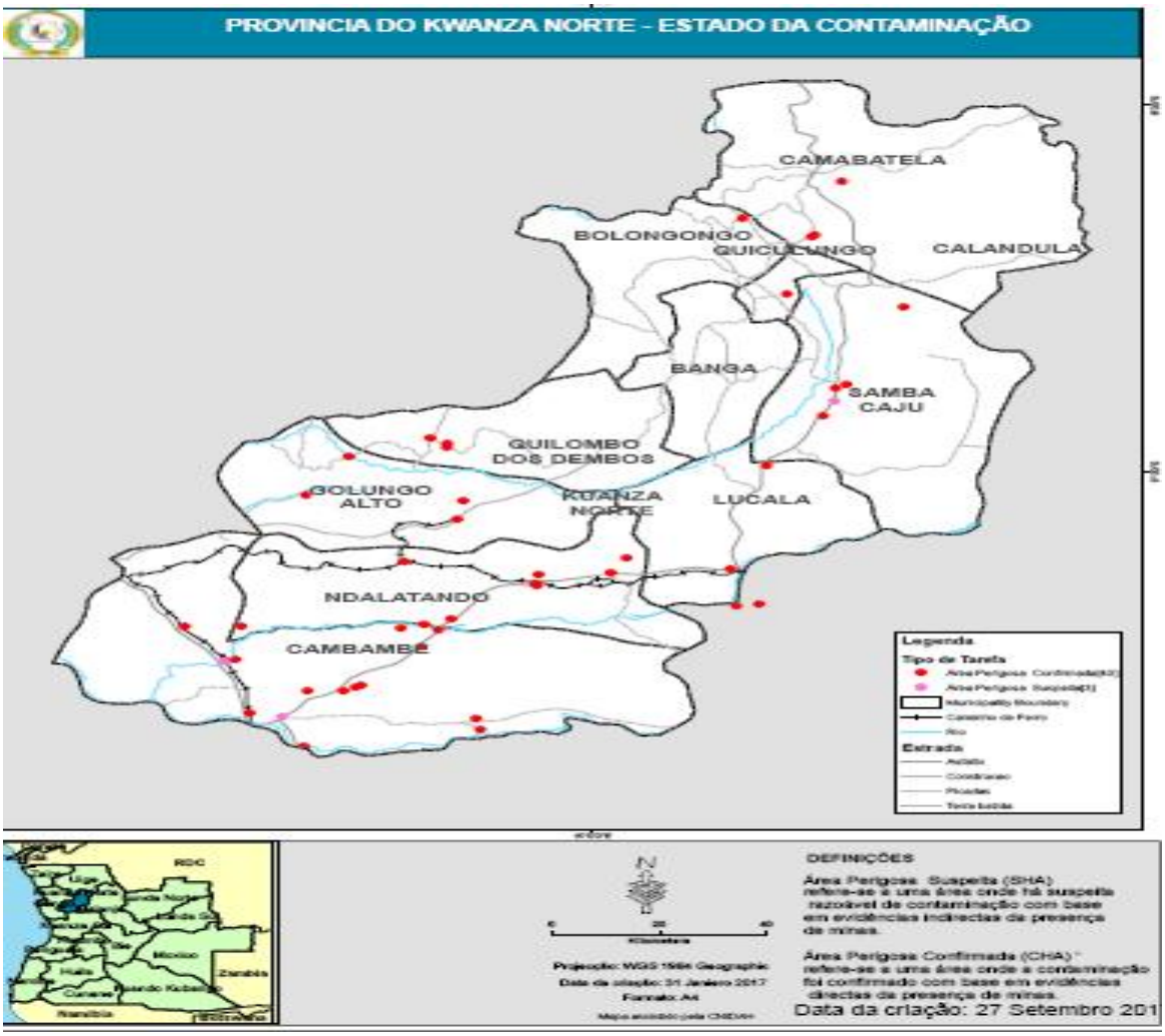
Year	Number of minefields to be cleared [2]
2018	36
2019	36
2020	36
2021	36
2022-2025	142
Total	**286**

Current capacity available and gaps

Organization	Number of Demining Teams	Number of Deminers	Mechanical Capacity	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70	HITAXI	N/A	X team
CSPR	1Brigade	70	Mine Wolf		
FAA	2 Brigades	140		N/A	N/A
PGFA	1 Brigade	70			
The HaloTrust	N/A				N/A

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **73.402.982,80**

USD 18-F-Cuanza Norte Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The province of Cuanza Norte is located in the north-western interior of Angola, with an area of 24,110 km², borders on the north by the province of Uíge, on the west by the province of Bengo, on the east by the province of Malanje, and on the south by the province of Cuanza Sul. Cuanza Norte is made up of 10 municipalities: Ambaca, Banga, Bolongongo, Cambambe, Cazengo, Golungo Alto, Gonguembo, Lucala, Quiculungo and Samba Caju. The province is located near Monte Mbinda, 248 Km from Luanda and 175 Km from Malange. Its capital is the city of N'Dalatando which during the colonial period was known as Salazar.

The province of Kwanza Norte has 427 190 inhabitants, mostly of Kimbundu origin, the most widely spoken national language in the province is also the Kimbundu.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the province, being the main products: corn, peanuts, coffee, cotton, peas, beans, citrus, manioc, sisal, palm and sorghum.

Artisanal fishing, an important activity in the southern part of the province is practiced in four lagoons and in the rivers Kwanza and Lucala.

Unexplored and with strong commercial potential are various raw materials such as pink marble, manganese, iron, gold, timber, livestock and mineral water, coming from the source of Santa Isabel waters.

The logging in this province has great potential for native forest in the region of Dembos and the fact that wood can be sawn and processed locally, contributing to the revival of small carpentry and joinery.

The Province has a considerable range of mining such as gold, diamond, iron, manganese, marble, nickel, zinc and cal.A region is located in northern Angola and its height varies from 500m to 1500m in relation to sea level , the climate is humid temperate, with an average temperature of 22 to 24 ° C. The capital, N'dalatando, is 248km far from Luanda and 175km from Malanje.

Demining Background

In the mine action context, the province of Cuanza Norte was the scene of several battles during the different stages of the armed conflict due to its privileged geographic location. This region is served by several national roads linking it in one to Luanda, connecting to the cities of Dondo and Ndalatando and in another the cities of Uíge, Lucala, and another national road that allows the communication with the cities of Malange, Saurimo and Luena. The two roads that establish communication in the North and East directions converge on the road section of Lucala.

In the province of Cuanza Norte, 64 localities impacted by mines were identified by the LIS, with 39 percent classified as high and medium impact, which were above the national average of 25 percent. Around 108,052 people lived in these localities, but only 17 per cent of the population living in the impacted localities lived in high and medium impact localities.

At the time, LIS had identified 18 recent victims in 5 impacted locations, 11 of whom were female while handling with explosive ordnances or collecting water at the time of mine accidents.

Although there has been a substantial reduction in the number of accidents and casualties of both mines and ordnances, these continue to occur mainly involving UXOs and children or women while farming the land. Between 2012 and 2017, 14 landmine victims were recorded.

Concerning the impact of demining in the province, during the reporting period the mine action will focus on national reconstruction projects to highlight the clearance on the dam Cambambe which allowed its heightening and increased energy capacity, demining High-voltage lines, demining of the construction area of the Caculo Cabaça Hydroelectric Power Plant. There were also demining activities on the banks of the Kwanza River that allowed the population to implement agricultural projects.

Landmine victims in the last 5 years

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Dead	1	0	3	4
Injured	1	0	2	3
Total	2	0	3	7

**Report doesn´t disaggregate girls and boys.*

Remaining contamination in Cuanza Norte

Remaining Areas	41	6.539.230 m²

The non-technical survey process in the province followed different phases, but during the period of the extension request (2013 - 2017) granted to Angola for the fulfillment of its obligations under the Ottawa Treaty, various vistis were made to update information on suspected areas and cataloged in previous processes, allowing to reach more concise data by validation or reduction with the proper mapping, and in some cases the cancellation of areas, work that has not only targeted the previously impacted areas, but cataloged new areas. Accredited operators participated in the process, most notably

the Norwegian People's Aid. It should be noted that some demining operations took place at the same time in this period.

The non-technical survey confirmed in the province of Cuanza Norte in the period between 2013 and 2017, 51 SHAs which were cleared and others were later cancelled, resulting in the updating of the data presented here, in 41 CHA's corresponding to approximately 5,455,221 m². By securing funds, it is expected that these will be cleared at the latest by the end of 2025.

Remaining contamination in Cuanza Norte

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
41			6.539.320		6.539.230

Milestones for clearance of all identified areas

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	6
2019	6
2020	6
2021	6
2022-2025	18
Total	**42**

Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
240	240	0

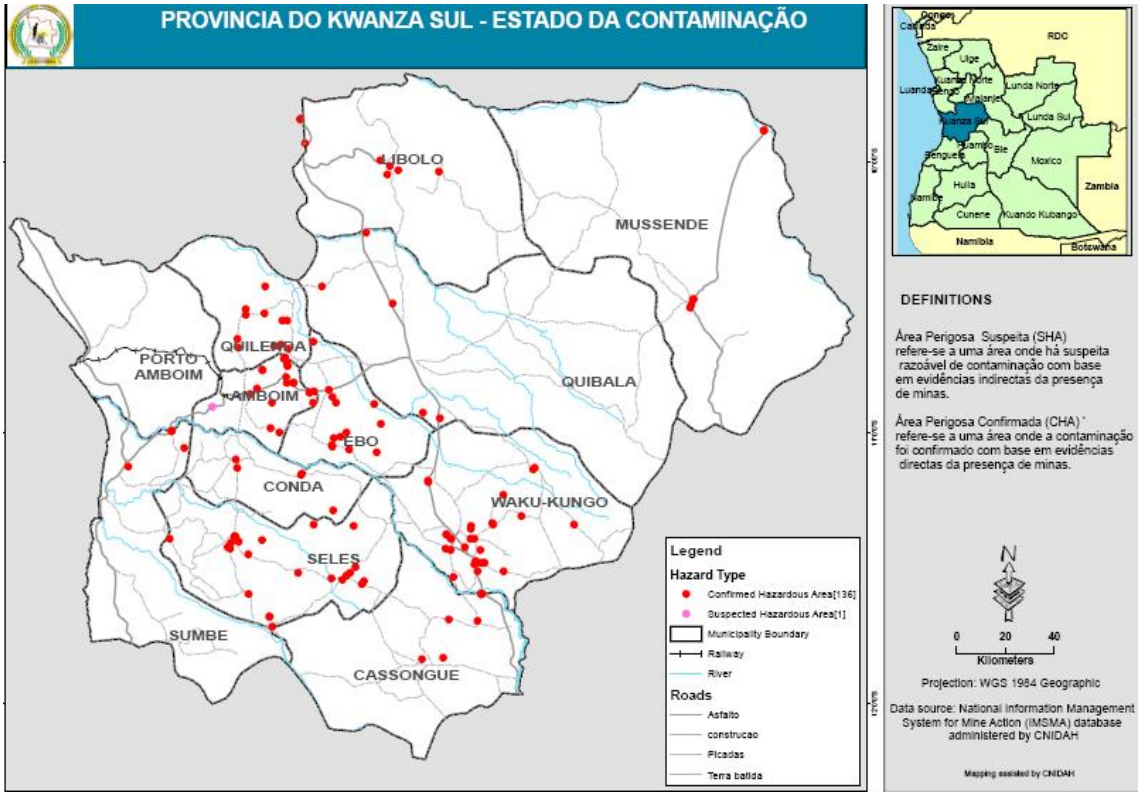
Resources available to address the problem in Cuanza Norte

Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade				
FAA	1 Brigade				
CSPR	2 Brigades				

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 16.387.535,92**

18-G-Cuanza Sul Province



Socioeconomic Profile and Landmine Impact

The Province of Cuanza Sul, whose capital is the city of Sumbe, is situated between the parallels 10º49 and 12º11 South latitude and the meridians of 13º08 and 16º36 East longitude and has a territorial area of 58,698 Km2, representing 4.7% of the total extension of Angolan territory.

It is administratively divided into 12 municipalities, namely Sumbe, Amboim, Cela, Conda, Ebo, Cassongue, Quibala, Quilenda, Libolo, Mussende, Porto Amboim and Seles, which together comprise 36 Communes. The province of Cuanza Sul borders Bengo province, Cuanza Norte and Malanje to the north, Benguela province to the south, the provinces of Bié and Huambo to the southeast, and finally the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

The province is rich in various natural resources, including gaseous waters, groundwater (thermal), copper, gypsum, limestone, kaolin, quartz, oil, mica and nickel.

As far as climate is concerned, the predominant climate in the province is the humid climate in the center and south (50% of the province's surface), subhumid in the escarpment region and in a northern third of the province (34%) and the semi-arid climate in the region Coast. Rainfall ranges

from 400mm in Sumbe to 1,400mm in Cassongue. The dry period varies according to the regions, going from 4 months in the plateau region to more than 6 months in the coastal strip. The temperature varies from 24.8ºC in the coastal region to 19.4ºC in the marginal mountain chain. Winter begins in May and lasts until September.

According to results of the general population census conducted in March 2014, its population is estimated at 1,793,787, with the most inhabitants municipalities being those of Sumbe, Amboim and Cela, all with more than 200,000 inhabitants. On the other hand the less inhabitanted ones and with less than 100,000 inhabitants are the municipalities of Quilenda, Conda, Libolo and Mussende.

Demining Background

The Mine Action Program is not only about Landmines but mainly about people and their interaction with environments affected by Landmines and other Explosives Remnants of War (ERW). Its objective is humanitarian and developmental in order to provide an environment in which people can live safely and in which economic and social well-being can occur free and without the constraints imposed by these ordnances. Mine action activities are also designed to provide an environment where the needs of victims are taken into account to promote their active and equal participation in society.

In short, we can state that the main objective of Mine Action activities is to reduce or eliminate the risk of landmines and other remnants of war to a level where people can live safely.

The sector's activities carried out to date are grouped into two distinct phases. The first phase ran from the mid-1990s until the signing of the Luena Peace Memorandum on 4 April 2002, a period in which, cyclically, much of the operational results achieved were subsequently negatively affected by the resumption of military hostilities.

The second phase takes place in a climate of peace and goes from 2002 to the presente date, when operational results can already be quantified and taken into account to respond positively to Angola's obligations as a State party to the Ottawa Convention. Full and timely compliance with the provisions of Article 4 of this Convention, which consists in the disposal of all stockpiles of landmines stored in a period not exceeding four years after the country has been considered a Party to the Convention.

For the particular case of the province of Cuanza Sul, Mine Action activities related to the second phase allowed the opening of roads, rehabilitation of bridges, and the free movement of people and goods. In the same way, the activities carried out allowed the release of land for agricultural practice, construction and/or rehabilitation of various social infrastructures such as residences, hospitals, schools, medical centers and markets,

thus contributing to the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the population and the consequent development of the province.

CURRENT CONTEXT OF THE MINE ACTION SECTOR

After thirteen (13) years after the achievement of peace in Angola and despite the results achieved in the sector, land mines and other gadgets War Explosive Remnants continue to kill, maim and prevent various socio-economic and development in all provinces.

The actions undertaken so far by public, non-governmental and private institutions to reverse this scenario, as well as the resources associated with these actions are still insufficient which implies a more effective and efficient implementation of this plans. In such way, the most appropriate solution to resolve this problem requires an integrated multi-sectoral approach so that the results can emerge sooner to reach the global vision, mission, goals and objectives of the Mine Action Strategic Plan (2013- 2017).

Landmine victims in the last 5 years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	3	0	0	3
Injured	0	0	1	1
Total	3	0	1	4

**Report doesn´t disaggregate girls and boys.*

REMAINING CONTAMINATION IN CUANZA SUL

Roads	**2**	**11 km**
Remaining Areas	**130**	**7.792.000** m²

Milestones to clear all identified areas

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	17

2019	17
2020	17
2021	17
2022-2025	62
Total	**130**

Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

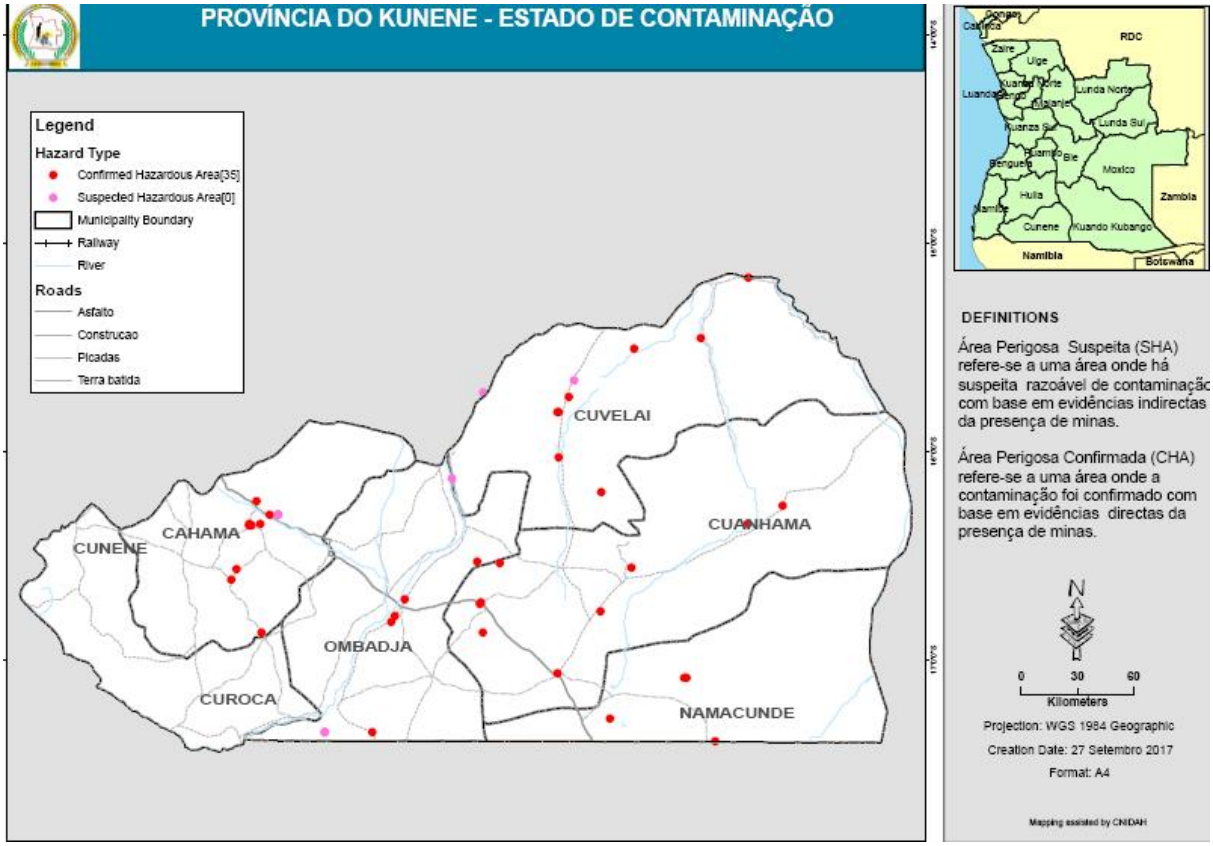
Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short

Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70			
CSPR	1 Brigade	70			

Total required financial resources of **21.604.213,47 USD** to address contamination in the province:

18-H-Cunene Province



Socioeconomic Profile and Landmine impact

The province of Cunene, whose capital is the city of Ondjiva, is located in the southern region of Angola, bordering North with the province of Huíla, the South with the Republic of Namibia, in the East with the Province of Cuando Cubango and the West with the Namibe Province.

Cunene is located between the parallels 15º 10'S and 17º 24'S and the meridians 13º 17'E and 17º 23'E and has a territorial area of 87.3942 Km², representing 7% of the total extension of the Angolan territory. Administratively, the province of Cunene is divided into six (6) municipalities namely: Cahama, Cuanhama, Curoca, Cuvelai, Namacunde and Ombanja; 20 communes and 245 villages. The climate of the Province is predominantly tropical dry and the main socio-economic activity is agriculture. Despite unexpolited, the province is rich in mineral resources, among which are iron and copper.

Regarding the demographic situation and according to the results of the General Population and Housing Census, the population of Cunene is 965,288 inhabitants, of which 514,474 (53.3%) are women and 450,815 (46.7%) are men. The municipality of Cuanhama is the most inhabited, accounting for 37.3% of the overall population of the

Province, while Curoca is the least inhabited with only 4.3%. The population of the province represents approximately 7.1% of the total population of Angola. This percentage places Cunene as the ninth most inhabited province in Angola.

Demining Background

As far as the mine action sector is concerned, the province of Cunene is the only one that had its capital Onjva occupied by the South African racist army for years, strong battles were fought in that part of Angola, resulting in a large number of mines and other ordnances implanted in their soil or abandoned in the open air.

After the end of the conflict several organizations carried out demining work in an uncoordinated way, which complicated the work of the LIS survey under CNIDAH mandate. It should be noted that due to the movement of the population and cattle in mined areas several accidents have occurred with Anti-Tank mines even in areas already inhabited.

Operators who have operated in the province: CAPANAMUR, MAG, APN, INAROE, SNDF, FAPLA and Swapo force the last three during the conflict.

Although there has been a substantial reduction in the number of accidents and victims of both landmines and ordnances, these continue to occur mainly involving UXO and children or women while farming the land. Between 2013 and 2017, 31 victims were recorded.

Landmine victims in the last 5 years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	2	2	4	8
Injured	4	8	11	23
TOTAL	6	10	15	31

**Report doen´t disaggregate boys and girls.*

Remaining contamination in Cunene[3]

Roads	**8**	**226Km**
Remaining Areas	**41**	**2.575.367**m²

Contamination in Cunene province

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
33					2.575.367

Milestones to clear all identified areas

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	5
2019	5
2020	5
2021	5
2022-2025	13
Total	**33**

Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
170	170	

Resources available to address the problem in Província do Cunene

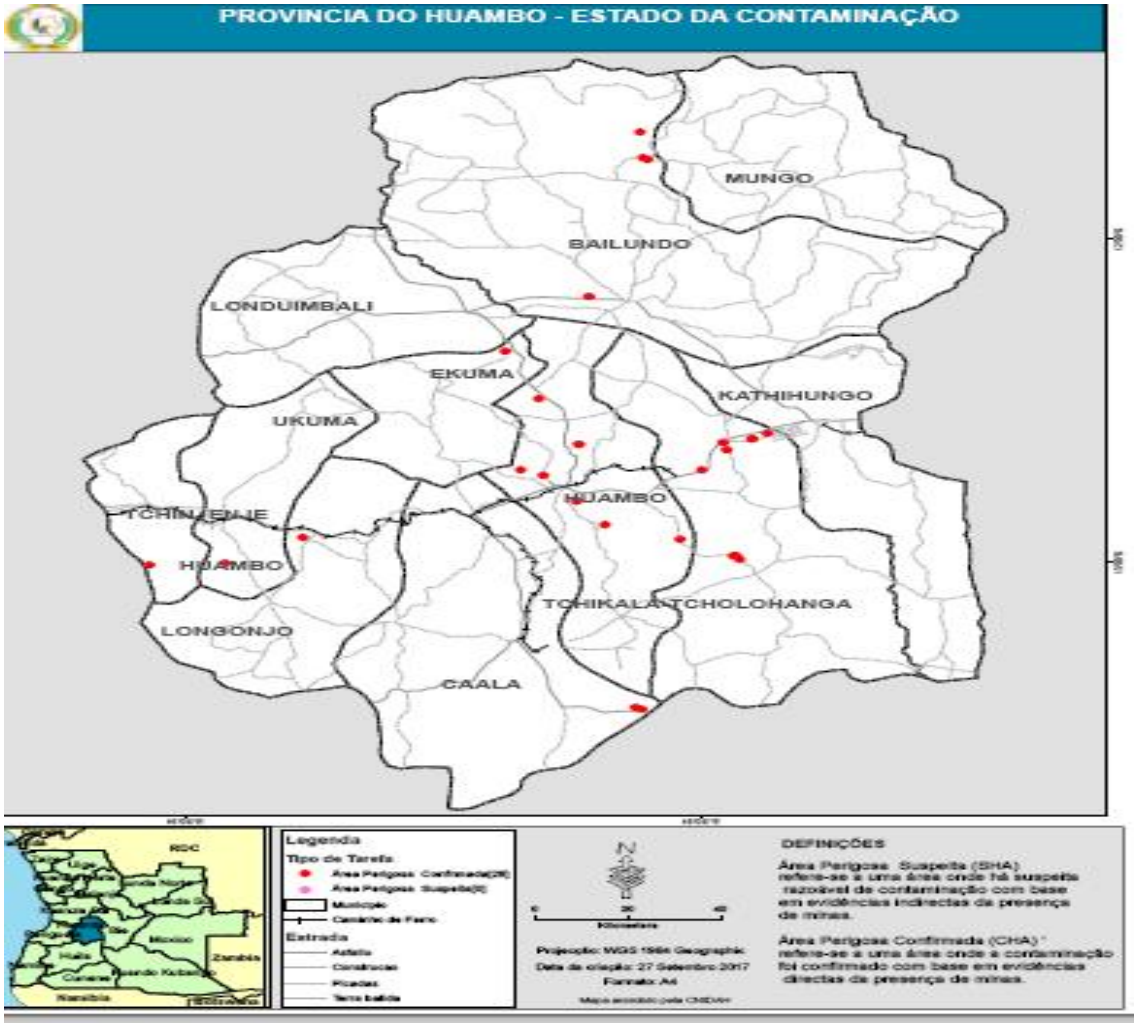
Current available capacity and gaps[4]

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams

INAD	1 Brigade	70	Hitachi		
PGFA	1 Platoon	30	Mine Wolf		
FAA	1Brigade	70			
The HaloTrust	N/A				N/A

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **6.453.869,10 USD**

18-I-Huambo Province



Socioeconomic Profile and Landmine impact

Huambo is located in the center of the region known as Central Plateau, occupying an area of 35771 km². According to the population census of 2014, the province of Huambo has a total population of 2,019,555, being the 4th most inhabited province of Angola.

Its climate is temperate, with great level of rainfall for the practice of agriculture. Therefore, since colonial times, Huambo has been a primarily agricultural province. This sector has already represented around 70% of its economic activity. The main agricultural products have been: citrus fruits, potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, beans, wheat, vegetables of all species, cattle, horses, goats and pigs.

In the mining area, although this is an unexplored area, there are miners such as manganese, diamond, wolfram, iron, gold, silver, copper, uranium, among others.

Until the end of the 70's, Huambo had a strong metalworking, chemical, building materials, textile, apparel, leather and footwear, food, beverage and tobacco industry, wood and furniture.

Much of this infrastructure was destroyed during the armed conflict. However, with the advent of peace, thousands of former internally displaced persons and refugees have been resettled throughout the province while the industrial sector timidly tries to recover from the effects of war and the contamination of landmines and other remnants of war, a major obstacle to extraction and / or production of raw materials.

Demining Background

The province of Huambo converge the main routes connecting the country, linking the North and the South and East and West.During the armed conflict, its geographical and strategic position was disputed by the belligerent parties. To prevent their takeover by rebel forces and sabotage of strategic and economic targets, government troops have placed a large number of antipersonnel landmines in the form of security belts around their bases. The rebel forces in turn laid mines to stop the circulation inside the province, to cause fear and in other ways to avoid persecution after their military activities.

Although there has been a substantial reduction in the number of accidents and casualties of both mines and other ordnances, these continue to occur mainly involving UXO children or women while farming the land, are the main victims. Between 2012 and 2017, 22 accidents were recorded.

Landmine Impact and Remaining contamination in the province

Table of accidents in the last 5 years

	Women	Men	Children*	Total
Dead	5	1	3	9
Injured	5	5	3	13
Total	**10**	**6**	**6**	**22**

**The report doen´t disaggregate to boys and girsl.*

Remaining Areas	**15**	**816.664**m²

At the time of submission of the first extension request for compliance with article 5, and based on the results of the different surveys carried out in Huambo province, 26 SHA were identified, of which 284 were effectively cleared and 102 were cancelled between January 1996 and June of 2017. There are only 15 confirmed areas to be cleared throughout the province; which will be cleared in 2017 and 2018.

Fields already completed largely comprised those with higher socio-economic value on the outskirts of the municipal headquarters.

The remaining 15 confirmed areas currently impact small rural communities. Some of these remaining minefields are in close proximity to housing, posing an imminent daily threat to local people, while others prevent the safe use of agricultural land, block access to water, firewood, or markets. Completion of these areas will provide the communities with security and protection and free them from the fear of the presence of landmines, ie from fear of injury or death. (see Annex X table indicating the location of the minefields in the municipalities).

Picture 1 - Children circulating in areas previously mined.

Provincia do Huambo

Plano de Trabalho das Tarefas Por Desminar

Tarefa#	Nome	Operator	Area m2	Inicio	Conclusao	Estado	Prioridade	Benef	Ben Ind
H022	Antena da Televisao	INAD	5,600.00				Alta	679	0
H023D	Antena da TPA	INAD	229,400.00			Em curso	Alta	154	91
H108	Chinjenje	HALO	99,500.00		2017		Media	112	203
H158	Area da torre	FAA	12,655.00				Baixa	1358	6398
H338A	Area do Aeroporto	HALO	28,750.00		2018		Alta	28	739
H338B	Area do Aeroporto	HALO	21,350.00		2018		Alta	28	738
H338C	Area do Aeroporto	HALO	34,405.00		2018			64	1688
H343	Area do Tchimbilundo	FAA	194,940.00				Alta	119	434
H353	Area do Aeroporto	HALO	79,983.00		2018		Medio	56	3080
H400	Área do Bange	HALO	110,081.00		2018		Alta	28	0
	Total		**816,664.00**					**2,626.00**	**13,371.00**

Operational Capacity (The HALO Trust): To complete the 6 tasks assigned to HALO by the 2017/2018 work plan, The HALO Trust has 6 manual demining sections for a total of 48 deminers. In addition, a mechanical demining team (Digger D250) is being used in minefields with high metal contamination, where manual demining would be slow.

Operational Capacity (INAD): INAD will be responsible for the clearance of two confirmed areas. One of these has already started and it is expected to be completed by November 2017, the second will start, with completion scheduled for mid-2018 at the latest. INAD's operational capacity in Huambo comprises 1 brigade (70 deminers) supported by Boneza / Hitachi type demining machines.

Non-Technical Survey

The non-technical survey in Huambo province began in 1996 under the auspices of the HALO Trust teams based in the Bié province. In 1997, a second non-technical survey was carried out by the NPA (Norwegian Population Aid) as part of a national survey.

In order to improve survey information, and considering the new working methods, The HALO Trust was designated by CNIDAH to carry out LIS (Landmine Socio-Economic Impact Survey) as part of a Survey Action Center (SAC) project, between 2003-2017. The combination of the various surveys identified in Huambo a total of 401 confirmed areas (CHA), of which 386 have already been cleared either by demining or by cancellation.

Non-Technical Survey Methodology

Non-technical survey is understood as a process of collecting information about a mined area without conducting physical demining. The survey includes:

a. Socioeconomic information – identification of the existing blockades and the number of people who would benefit directly or indirectly from demining; this allows to establish priorities in the clearance of tasks.
b. Technical information - identification of access routes, type of soil, types of landmines expected to be found, medical facilities and other information necessary for demining planning.
c. Mapping - the creation of an exact polygon map of the Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA). The map provides a precise measurement of the confirmed area, which is

entered in the database, and allows for strategic planning before and during the demining phase.

For example, The HALO performs Non-Technical Survey with 'polygon maps' using GPS, compass, tape measure or distance meters, to better define the location and presence of landmine contamination. The areas recorded as suspicious, but, where it is later concluded that there is no threat of mines, are then canceled.

The methodology used by HALO for non-technical survey is in compliance with IMAS 07.11 (land release) and IMAS-08.10 (Non-Technical Survey) and all NGOs involved in this process observe the same standardized principles.

Although survey work is continuous, in order to constantly update the data of known fields, non-technical survey is conclusive and it is not expected to carry out survey of new fields, as a way of identifying new fields.

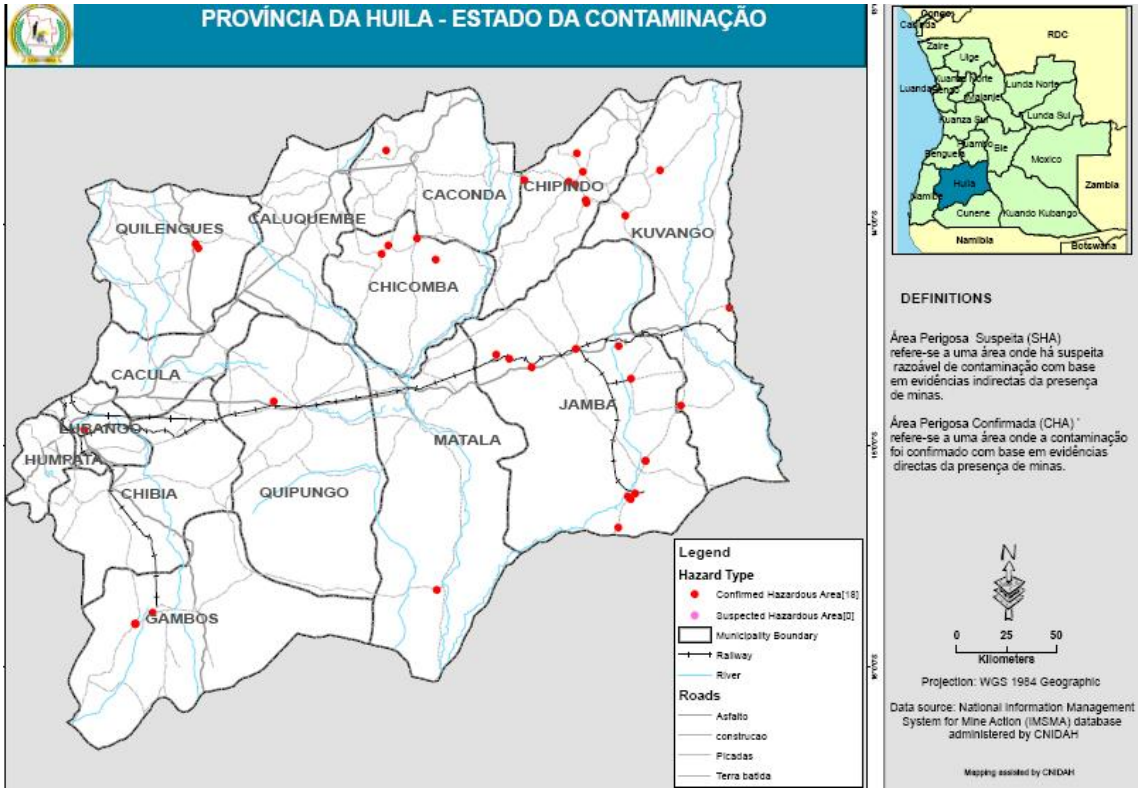
Demining of remaining fields

According to the resolution taken during coordination meetings, the remaining minefields in Huambo will be cleared until 31st December 2018 by HALO Trust, INAD and CED. With this exercise, the province will be declared free from known minefields

Maybe add to this we want to see numbers based on current costs of operations? If we add the now more or less 40% official inflation, it will really look bad.

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **2.046.559,98 USD**

18-J-Huíla Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The province of Huíla, whose capital is the city of Lubango, is located in the south of Angola, bordering the province of Huambo in the north, in the south with the province of Cunene, in the east with the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Bié and in the west with the province of Namibe. It has a territorial area of 79,022 Km2, representing seven percent of the total extension of the Angolan territory.

The province of Huila is divided into fourteen (14) municipalities, namely: Lubango, Cacula, Quilengues, Caluqembe, Caconda Chicomba, Chipindo, Cuvango, Jamba, Matala, Quipungo, Gambos, Chibia and Humpata. The climate of the province is predominantly dry and cold in winter time and humid –temperate in rainy season. The main socioeconomic activity is agriculture and livestock. It is rich in natural resources, with emphasis on iron, copper, gold and precious gems.

Regarding the demographic situation, according to the preliminary results of the General Population and Housing Census conducted in May 2014, the population of Huíla is 2.354.398 inhabitants, of which 1,117,342 are men and 1,237,056 are women. The

municipality of Lubango is the most inhabited, accounting for 33.1% of the global number, while Chipindo is the least inhabited with only 2.6%.

The population of the province of Huíla represents approximately 9.7 percent of Angola's total population and is the second most inhabited province. The population density is 30 inhabitants per km^2.

Demining Background

Although there has been a marked reduction in the number of accidents and casualties of both mines and explosives remnants of war in the province, these continue to occur mainly involving UXOs.

Table 1 – Landmine victims in the last 5 years

	Women	Men	Children*	Total
Dead	5	9	8	22
Injured	6	2	3	11
Total	**11**	**11**	**11**	**33**

Most accidents occur more with children while playing with the ordnances and women.

Table 2 – Remaining contamination in Huila

Roads	**19**	**931,3km**
Remaining Areas	**36**	**3.219.680** m^2

One needs to recall that The Halo Trust conducted a non-technical survey in the last five years that allowed to revisit the areas considered as suspicious and others confirmed before and now cleared by Public and Private Operators and NGOs

Remaining contamination in Huila

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
36	N/A		3.219.680		3.219.680

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas

Year	**Number of minefields to be cleared**
2018	5
2019	5
2020	5
2021	5
2022-2025	16
Total	**36**

Table 5 - Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
100 (5 Teams)	70 Deminers	30

Resources available to address the problem in Cuanza Norte

Table 6 - Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70	Mine Wolf		1
Ajosap	N/A				
FAA					
The HaloTrust	N/A				

Total financial resources required to address contamination in the province: **8.068.515,00 USD**

18-L-Luanda Province

Socioeconomic Profile and Landmine Impact

Luanda is the smallest province in Angola, with an area of 18,826 km².

Its population is approximately 7.1 million. Its capital is Luanda, the largest city and capital of Angola. Luanda is also the most industrialized province of Angola with the highest economic growth, having suffered effects during the civil war and having benefited from the exodus of the populations from their areas of origin. With the economic and social stability of the last years Luanda has enjoyed a very large number of investments.

By the administrative reform of 2011, the province has widened its area, now has seven municipalities, namely:

Cacuaco; Belas; Cazenga; Icolo and Bengo, Luanda, Quissama and Viana. The former municipalities of Ingombotas, Kilamba Kiaxi, Maianga, Rangel, Samba and Sambizanga, now form the current municipality of Luanda.

Luanda has a bay and a sandbank, the island of Luanda, which spans over fourteen kilometers of beaches, restaurants and villas of various types.

It is believed that over 70% of the capital's population live in suburban areas. Luanda Sul is the area with the largest housing development and the site where the first shopping center in Angola, Belas Shopping, was built in the municipality of Belas.

Climate and Vegetation

The province is semi-arid with hot and dry tropical climate. The average annual temperature of the province is between 25ºC and 26ºC, with a maximum of 27ºC, coinciding with the rainy season. July and August are the coolest months of the province. Especially on the coast, where the temperature drops a little below 25ºC. The climate of the region is influenced by the proximity of the sea - Benguela current - and, although not too hot, it is humid.

In non-urban areas, the most common vegetation is grass and few trees, especially the baobab. The Kissama National Park is also part of the province of Luanda.

Demining Background

Luanda, the capital of the Republic of Angola, was the province that suffered least during the armed conflict and as such, the problem of contamination with mines and other ERWs is reduced. The LIS carried out in ....., identified only two impacted locations, each location having a suspected hazardous area (SHA). These impacted areas are located in the municipalities of Cacuaco and Viana. Socio-economic blockages involve agricultural land and water.

Impact of demining in Luanda province.
The main activities carried out were the Non-Technical Survey carried out by The Halo Trust. Some demining tasks were carried out by public and commercial operators in support of the national reconstruction efforts namely: Demining of the Kwanza River Bridge; Demining of Agricultural Perimeter of Quiminha; Demining of the area for installation of the Electricity Transformation Stations; Demining of the Telecom Center in Funda.

Table 1 – Landmine victims in the last 5 years

	Men	Women	Children*	TOTAL
Dead	0	0	3	3
Injured	0	0	3	3
Total	0	0	6	6

**Report doesn´t . disaggregate boys and girls.*

Picture 1 – Rehabilitated bridge over Kwanza river

Remaining Areas	48	13.695.192m²

The Non-Technical survey identified 3. CHAs which ... were partially demined and transferred from bengo to Luanda 44 CHA as a result of the new administrative distribution of Luanda and Bengo.

The completed fields largely comprised those of greater socio-economic value, in the outskirts of the municipal headquarters. The remaining ... confirmed areas currently impact small rural communities. Some of these remaining minefields are preventing the safe use of agricultural land, blocking access to water. The completion of these areas will provide the communities with security and protection and free them from the fear of landmines.

Table 3 – Contamination in Luanda province

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
27	21	7.609.692	7.609.692	13.695.192

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	6
2019	6
2020	6
2021	6
2022-2025	24
Total	**48**

Table 5 - Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
240	240	

Resources available to address the problem in Luanda

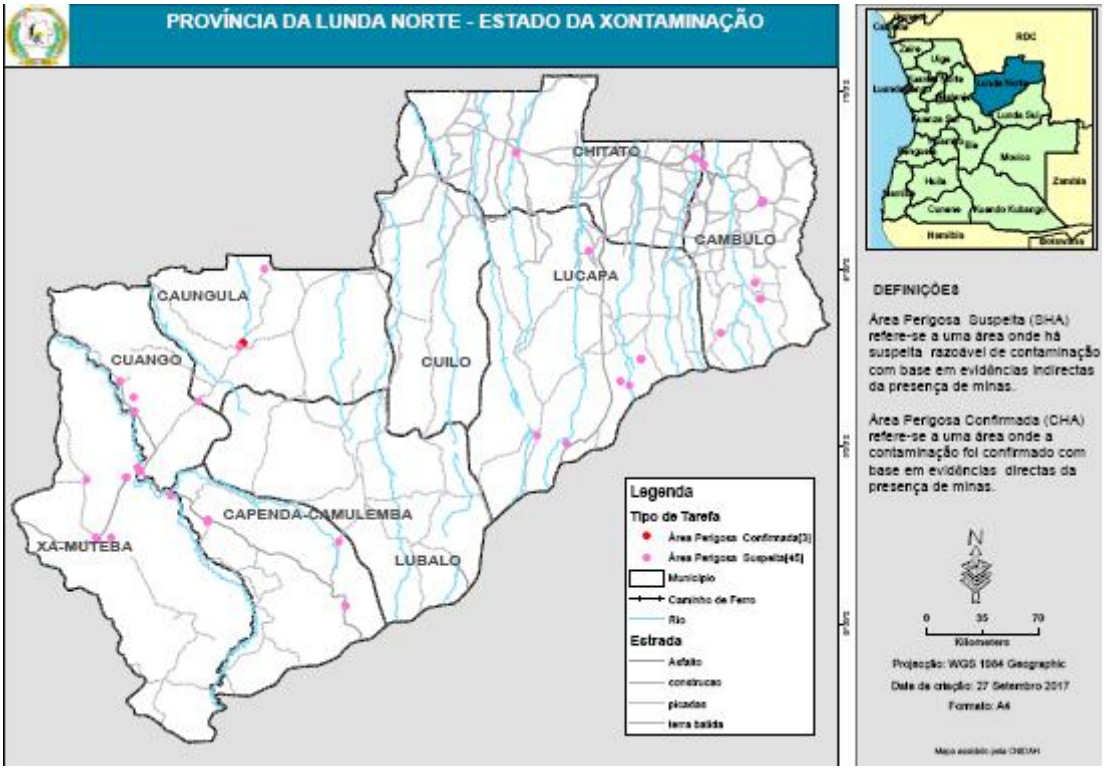
Table 6 - Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1 Brigade	70	Hitachi		
CSPR	1 Brigade 1section	30	Mine Wolf		
FAA	2 Brigades	140	Bozena		
The HaloTrust	N/A				Team

Note: Operational capacity in Luanda for demining/verifying areas for expansion of high voltage power lines.

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **24.733.516,75 USD**

18-M-Lunda Norte Province



Socio Economic Profile

Lunda Norte is the most north-eastern province of Angola. It has an area of 103,760 km², a population of 862,566 and the population density of 8.3/km2 (22/sq mi) residents.

The surface is gently wavy and monotonous, almost without deformation, constituted by authentic peneplains. The altitude gradually reduces from the SW corner, where the springs of the great rivers Kuango, Kassi, etc. are and where it reaches about 1,400 meters in NE, and to NW, reduces to 700 meters.

The main economic factors of the province are agriculture and minerals, especially diamonds that abound in the various rivers crossing the province.Lunda North has a large mining industry of diamonds and gold.Iron and manganese mining are also important economic activities. The provincehas a strong livestock.

The sculpture handicraft of the province is internationally recognized, with their masks and chairs exhibited in various museums around the world. Lunda Norte is well known for it's sculptures. The most notable one is The Thinker (O Pensador), a sculpture of a man holding his head.

A large number of landmines laid during the civil war are still present in the province. These and other ERW continue to impact heavily the econmic activities of the province.Free access to water, natural resources and fertile land, expansion of residential areas and development of community facilities, as well as provincial infrastructure has been blocked by landmines and other ERW. More importantly, the security of the civilian population that lives in the surrounding areas affected by mines and ERW has been hampered for years.

Below the table describes the information about victims of land mines for the last 5 years.

2012-2016	Women	Girls	Boys	Total
Dead	0	0	0	0
Injured	1	0	1	1
Total	1	0	1	**1**

Remaining contamination in the province

The national authority (CNIDAH) commenced a national wide Land Impact Survey (LIS) of socio-economic impact of mines in 2005 (LIS). In Lunda norte province, 57 areas were identified as suspected hazardous areas adding up to15 million square metres.

Remaining Areas	**57**	**15.148.288**m^2

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain mines	Size of the area known as the mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total size of area known or suspected to contain mines (square meters)
3	54	57	760,000	14,388,288	15,148,288

Lunda Norte will be completely re-surveyed with Non-Technical Survey method by MAG. We hope for a 90% cancellation rate, but for planning purposes estimate a 85% cancellation. So that leads to an expected 2.272.243 square meters to clear

The contamination in Lunda Norte province ranges between high, medium and low priority.
The 57hazardous areas remaining, often impact rural communities. Some of these minefields are at close proximity to housing, presenting a danger every day to local people, while others prevent the safe use of agricultural land, block access to water, collection of firewood, or development of local market places. The completion of these areas will provide the communities security and protection and the liberation from fear of the presence of mines, fear of injury or death.

Number of the areas to be cleared

Year	Number of mined areas to be addressed
2018	7
2019	7
2020	7
2021	7
2022-2025	29
Total	57

The resources needed to complete the operations of humanitarian demining

Number of deminers estimated as necessary to implement Article 5 in the Province	Number of deminers currently available for the implementation of the Article 5 in the Province	Number of deminers
100	0	100 short

Total funding needed to clear the contamination in the province

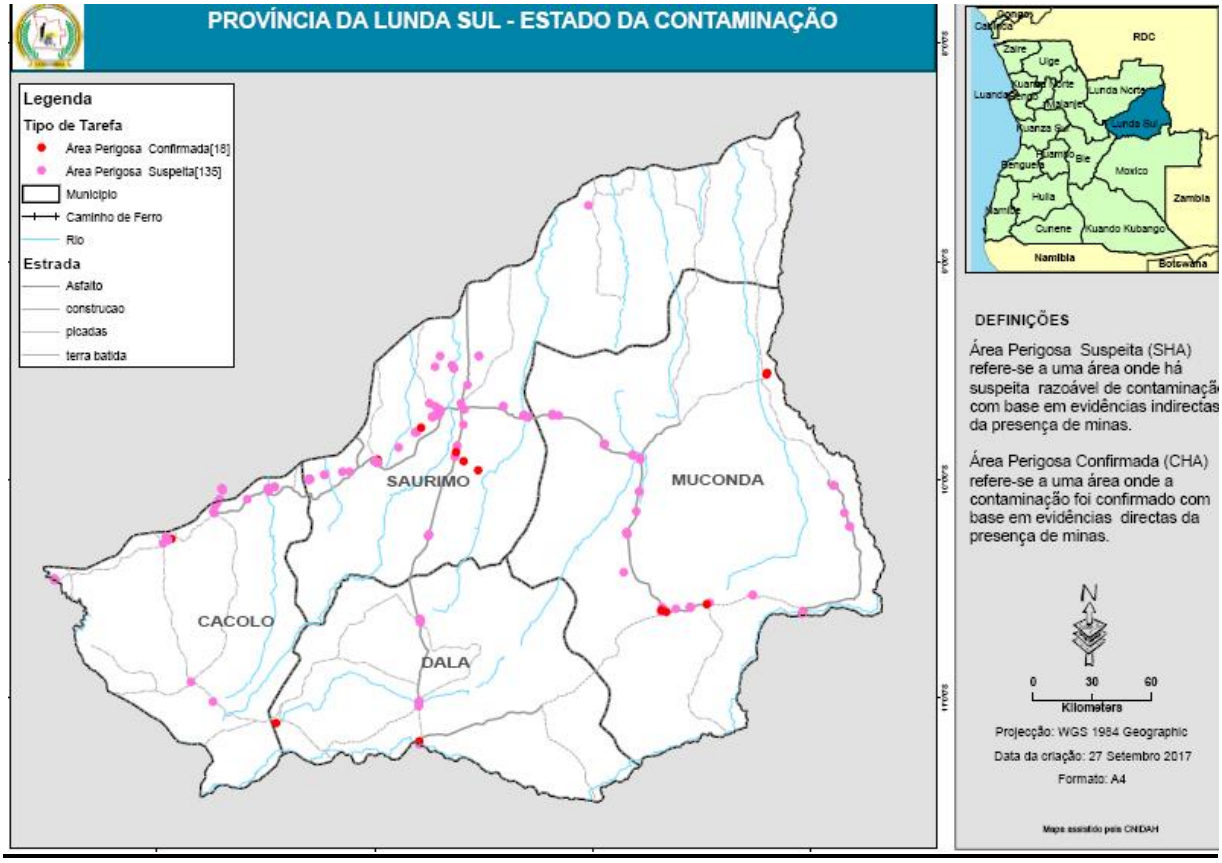
Current capacity available and gaps

Currently, in Lunda Norte province, MAG has the following

Organization	Number of teams of mine clearance	Number of desminadores	Capacity / mechanical type	Number of teams for Rapid Response EOD	Number of teams of the NTS
INAD	1 Brigada	70			
PGFA	1 Brigada	70			
CSPR	1 Brigada	70	1 Bozena 5		
MAG					1 equipa

Gap in funding and resources **7.000.000 USD** to finalize the humanitarian demining in the province until 2025.

18-N-Provincia da Lunda Sul



Socio Economic Profile.

Lunda Sul is a province in the north-east of Angola. It has an area of 77,637 km² and a population of 516,077 (Census 2014). Saurimo is the capital of the province. The province has a population density of aproximately 6.6/km2 (17/sq mi) residents.

The province is dominated by dry savannah land; only in the Kasai River valley are there remnants of tropical rainforest. The Kasai forms the eastern and southern frontier of Lunda Sul and is the main river of the province.The climate of the province is predominantly tropical.

Economically the province is dominated by peanut cultivation, which is operated primarily in the Saurimo area. In the south of the province corn production is a major contributing factor. Other agricultural products include rice, cassava and cereals.

This province is rich with diamonds, manganese and iron which are exploited. Catoca mine in Lunda Sul Province is the fourth largest diamond mine in the world.

Like in many other areas of Angola, landmines are a serious problem in Lunda Sul, and it is described as being "severely mined". As of 1995, some 30 major or strategic bridges and 58 secondary bridges had been destroyed in the province according to Oxfam reports. "Forced return and restrictions to freedom of movement" by people has been noted in the province.

Since war ended in 2002, landmines and other ERW have impacted heavily the day-to-day activities of the province, blocking access to water, natural resources and fertile land, expansion of residential areas and development of community facilities, as well as provincial infrastructure. More importantly, the security of the civilian population that lives in the vicinity of the areas affected by mines and ERW has been hampered for years.

Table of victims of land mines for the last 5 years.

2012-2016	Women	Men	Children	Total
Dead	0	0	3	3
Injured	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	**3**

Remaining contamination in the province

Between 2005 and 2007, the national authority (CNIDAH) embarked on Land Impact Survey (LIS) of socio-economic impact of mines in Angola (LIS). MAG was designated to carry out vital survey, 155 areas were identified as suspected hazardous areas amounting to 58 million square metres.

Remaining Areas	**144**	**51.032.799** m^2

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain mines	Size of the area known as the mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total size of area known or suspected to contain mines (square meters)
9	135	144	523.980	51.032.799	’

Lunda Sul will be completely re-surveyed with Non-Technical Survey method by MAG. We hope for a 90% cancellation rate, but for planning purposes estimate a 85% cancellation. So that leads to an expected 8.713.700 square meters to clear.

The contamination in Moxico province ranges between high, medium and low priority.

The 155hazardour areas remaining, often impact rural communities. Some of these minefields are at close proximity to housing, presenting a danger every day to local people, while others prevent the safe use of agricultural land, block access to water, collection of firewood, or development of local market places. The completion of these areas will provide the communities security and protection and the liberation from fear of the presence of mines, fear of injury or death.

Number of the areas to be cleared

Year	**Number minefield to be clear**
2018	15
2019	20
2020	20
2021	20
2022-2025	40
Total	155

Current capacity available and gaps

Organization	Number of teams of mine clearance	Number of desminadores	Capacity / mechanical type	Number of teams for Rapid Response EOD	Number of teams of the NTS
INAD	1Brigada	70			
FAA	1Brigada	70			
CSPR	1Brigada	70	Bozena		
MAG	0	0	0	0	2

The resources needed to complete the operations of humanitarian demining

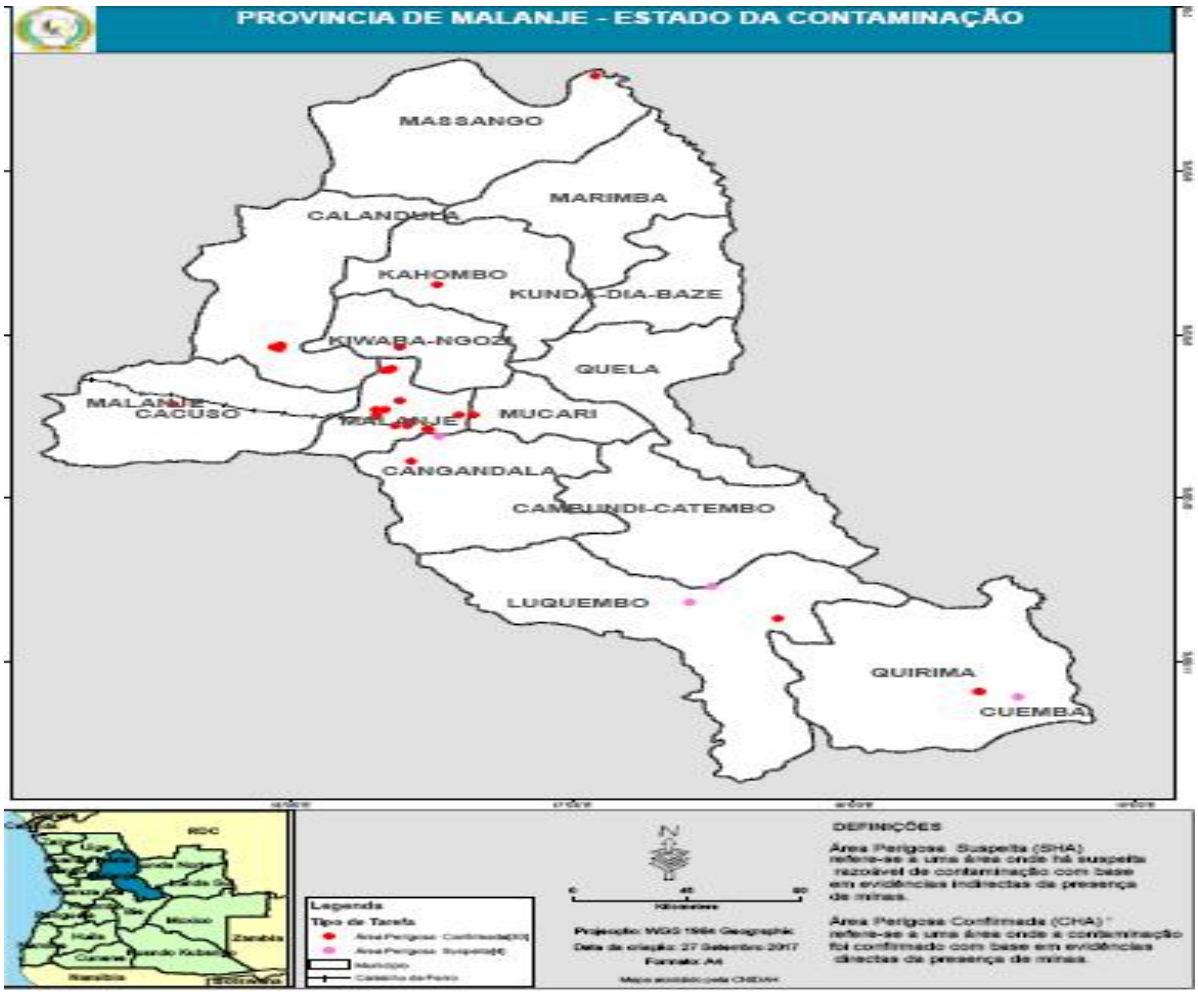
Number of deminers estimated as necessary to implement Article 5 in the Province	Number of deminers currently available for the implementation of the Article 5 in the Province	Number of deminers

210	210	

Total funding needed to clear the contamination in the province

Gap in funding and resources **30.000.000 USD** to finalize the humanitarian demining in the province until 2025.

18-O-Malanje Province



Socioeconomic Profile and Landmine Impact

The province of Malanje is located in the north / northeast region of Angola and serves as a strategic point of connection to the eastern part of the country, starting from the capital Luanda. It occupies an area of approximately 97,602 square kilometers and according to the 2014 Census has a population of approximately 968,135 inhabitants divided in its 14 municipalities, the majority being concentrated in its capital, the city of Malanje.

Malanje is an essentially agricultural province, with some livestock and industrial activities. In the agricultural chapter there is an emphasis on the production of cassava, sweet potato, ginguba, beans, corn, rice, cotton, sunflower, sugar cane, soybeans and vegetables, and cattle raising cattle, goats, pigs and sheep farming.

As for the industry, the province shows signs of exploiting its potential with the production of sugar, ethanol, water bottling, electricity, etc., and the prospects for rice cultivation and production are at an advanced stage. The geographical characteristics of the province and the fact that it is crossed by the largest river course in the country

(Kwanza River), enabled the construction of two of the largest hydroelectric dams in the country, one in operation and the other in the completion phase.

As for the minerals, although some very little explored and others with no exploration, in the territory, the province is rich in diamonds, limestone, uranium and phosphates.

The impact of the long period of armed conflict that the country experienced, as it has been observed in other times, the province of Malanje was no exception. The destruction of infrastructure, the planting of landmines, the dispersal of several remnants of war, impacted heavily on the population and prevented their access to land for productive purposes, even forced, in most cases, population to leave their residences adopting the condition of displaced persons.

With the achievement of peace in 2002 and the advent of development, people felt the need to return to their areas of origin, restore their family structures and productive use of land, but still face a great threat due to the presence of landmines that kill, maim or leave serious consequences for a lifetime.

Table 1 – Landmine victims in the last five years

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Dead	3	0	10	**13**
Injured	4	2	9	**15**
Total	**7**	**2**	**19**	**28**

The above data adds the partial destruction of an agricultural machine by triggering an anti-tank mine in 2013. It should be noted that the data above correspond to the cases reported. Accordingly, it is believed that there may have been other cases involving victims during the this period.

Table 2 – Remaining contamination in Malanje

Remaining Areas	**4**	**405.140** m^2

The non-technical survey process of the province obeyed different phases, but during the extension request period (2013-2017) granted to Angola to fulfill its obligations under the Ottawa Treaty, while available funds would result in demining of the confirmed areas in the province, updating revisits to suspected areas and cataloged in previous processes were carried out to allow a more concise data by validation or reduction with proper mapping, and in some cases the cancellation of areas. It should be noted that the work objectified not only the previously impacted areas, but also cataloged new ones.

Organizations accredited to operate in the country participated in the process, with emphasis on the Norwegian People's Aid.

Between 2013 and 2017, the non-technical survey identified in the province of Malanje 49 CHAs, of which up to the moment of the updating of the data presented here, 45 CHAs were cleared, remaining 4 CHAs corresponding to 405,140 m². It is expected that these will be demined by the end of May 2018 the latest.

Table 3 - Contamination Malanje province

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (m²) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (m²) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (m²)
4	0	4	405.140	0	405.140

For more detailed information on mined areas, please refer to the annex.

Of the remainder of the contamination, all areas are of high priority. The completed fields largely comprised of those of greater socio-economic value, in the outskirts of the municipal, communal and village headquarters.

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	4
2019-2025	0
Total	**4**

Tables 5 - Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to	Number of currently available deminers to	Number of Deminers short

implement Article 5	implement Article 5	
40 (5 teams)	40 (5 teams)	

Resources available to address the problem in Malanje

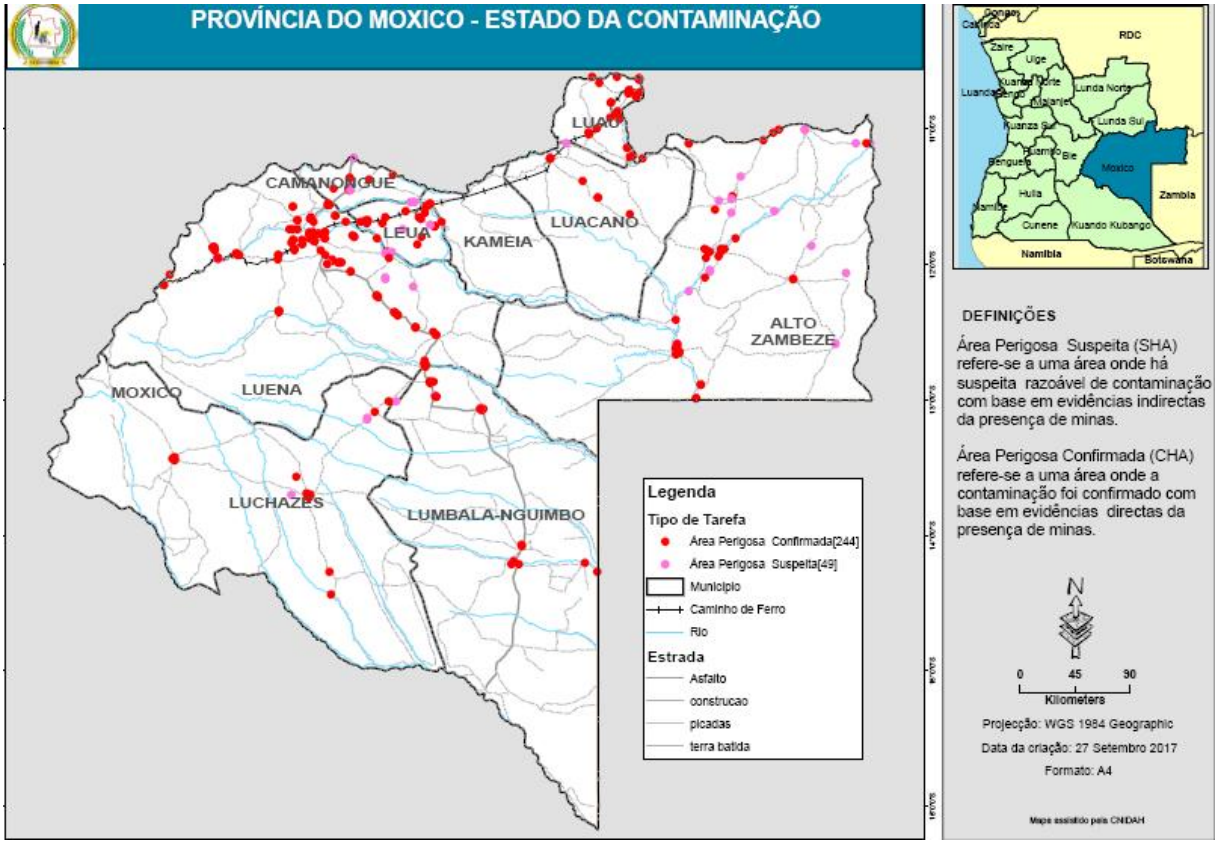
Table 6 - Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
FAA	2Brigades	70	Hitachi		
INAD	1Brigade	70			
CSPR	2Brigades	70			
APN	5	40	2 MMW 4 Casspirs	8 / RDM	1
APOPO	1 Equipa			Rats	

Obs. NPA's resources and capabilities subject to donor funding approval.

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 1.015.280.00.**

18-P-Moxico Province



Profile Socio Economic and impact of anti-personal

Moxico province is located in eastern Angola and is the largest province with an area of 223,023 km2. It presents as a flat region relatively uniform, with altitudes ranging between 1,000 and 1,500 meters forming 'anharas' or 'chanas', flat areas covered with herbaceous, flooding during the rainy season.

The province has a population of 727,594 (2014 census) and a population density of approximately 2.8 residents per km² (7.2/sq mi), making it one of the most sparsely populated areas of Angola. Many of thedisplaced residents have rapidly returned to Moxico since the end of the Angolan Civil War in 2002. The war left Moxico as one of the most landmine-contaminated places in the world.

Historically agriculture forms the basis of the socio-economic development of Moxico, with the key crops: sweet potatoes, rice, cassava, vegetables, maize, sorghum, millet.Moxico has the potential to produce millet, sweet potatoes, citrus, sunflower, vielo, rice, cassava, corn, timber.

In the mining area (although this is an area not explored) there are coal, copper, manganese, iron, diamonds, gold, tungsten, tin and milibdénio, uranium, lignite. The industry is mainly of construction materials.

There is great fishing in the region, since Moxico has many rivers, lakes and ponds. In rainy seasons this capability is extended, as many regions of the province flood up.

There is also forestry in the municipalities of Moxico (Chicala, Cangumbe, Lungue-Bungo), Camanongue, Leua (Chafinda) Luau (Ngoana) and Upper Zambezi (Cavungo and Macondo). The wood is exported for consumption on the coast, outside the country and a portion is also used locally.

The population also occupies with handcrafts such as pottery clay, fiber and sculpture, which is mainly sold in markets.

For years after the end of the war (2002), landmines and other ERW have impacted heavily the agricultural activities of the province, blocking access to water, natural resources and fertile land, expansion of residential areas and development of community facilities, as well as provincial infrastructure. More importantly, the security of the civilian population that lives in the vicinity of the areas affected by mines and ERW has been hampered for years. Since 2000, to mid 2017,464 people have fallen victims of mines. Below the table describes the information about victims of land mines for the last 5 years.

2012-2016	Women	Homens	Children	Total
Dead	9	6	7	22
Injured	6	24	36	66
Total	15	30	43	**88**

Remaining contamination in the province

Between 2004 and 2007, the national authority (CNIDAH) embarked on Land Impact Survey (LIS) of socio-economic impact of mines in Angola (LIS). In Moxico province, 538 areas were identified as suspected hazardous areas amounting to 187 million square metres.

A second survey was conducted between 2008 and 2012. This resulted in the reduction of another 73 hazardous areas either by cancellation or clearance.Task on the list: 465 with a total size of 121.7 million square meters.

In 2014, MAGstarted a resurvey of 465 hazardous areas that were remaining in Moxico province. A tremendous reduction and clarity of the remaining contamination in the Province ensued from the resurvey. 222 SHA/CHAshave been eliminated bycancellation. Many other have been significantly reduced in size. Some were on the IMSMA database, but without square meters. Some new SHA and CHA were discovered, and added to the database. The net result was a cancellation/reduction of 108.274.258 square meters.

Per the 7th of June 2017 only 243 hazardous areas are remaining with contamination throughout the province. The total size is 13.500.817 spquare meters. These will be cleared during the period 2018 and 2025. The 243 tasks contain 199 as Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) and 44 as Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs)

Remaining Areas	243	13.500.817m².

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain mines	Size of the area known as the mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total size of area known or suspected to contain mines (square meters)
199	44	243	12,231,458	1,269,359	13,500,817

For specific information about theremaining SHA CHA list for Moxico, see the Annex 1.

The contamination in Moxico province ranges between high and medium priority.
The fields already completed in large part comprised those of greater social-economic value, arround the municipalities. The 243hazardour areas remaining, often impact rural communities. Some of these minefields are at close proximity to housing, presenting a danger every day to local people, while others prevent the safe use of agricultural land, block access to water, collection of firewood, or development of local market places. The completion of these areas will provide the communities security and protection and the liberation from fear of the presence of mines, fear of injury or death.

Number of the areas to be cleared

Year	Number of mined areas to be addressed	Number of mined areas to be addressed
2018	19	19
2019	32	32
2020	32	32
2021	32	32
2022	32	32
2023	32	32
2024	32	32
2025	32	32
Total	243	243

The resources needed to complete the operations of humanitarian demining

Number of deminers estimated as necessary to implement Article 5 in the	Number of deminers currently available for the implementation of the Article	Number of deminers

Province	5 in the Province	
300	28	272 short

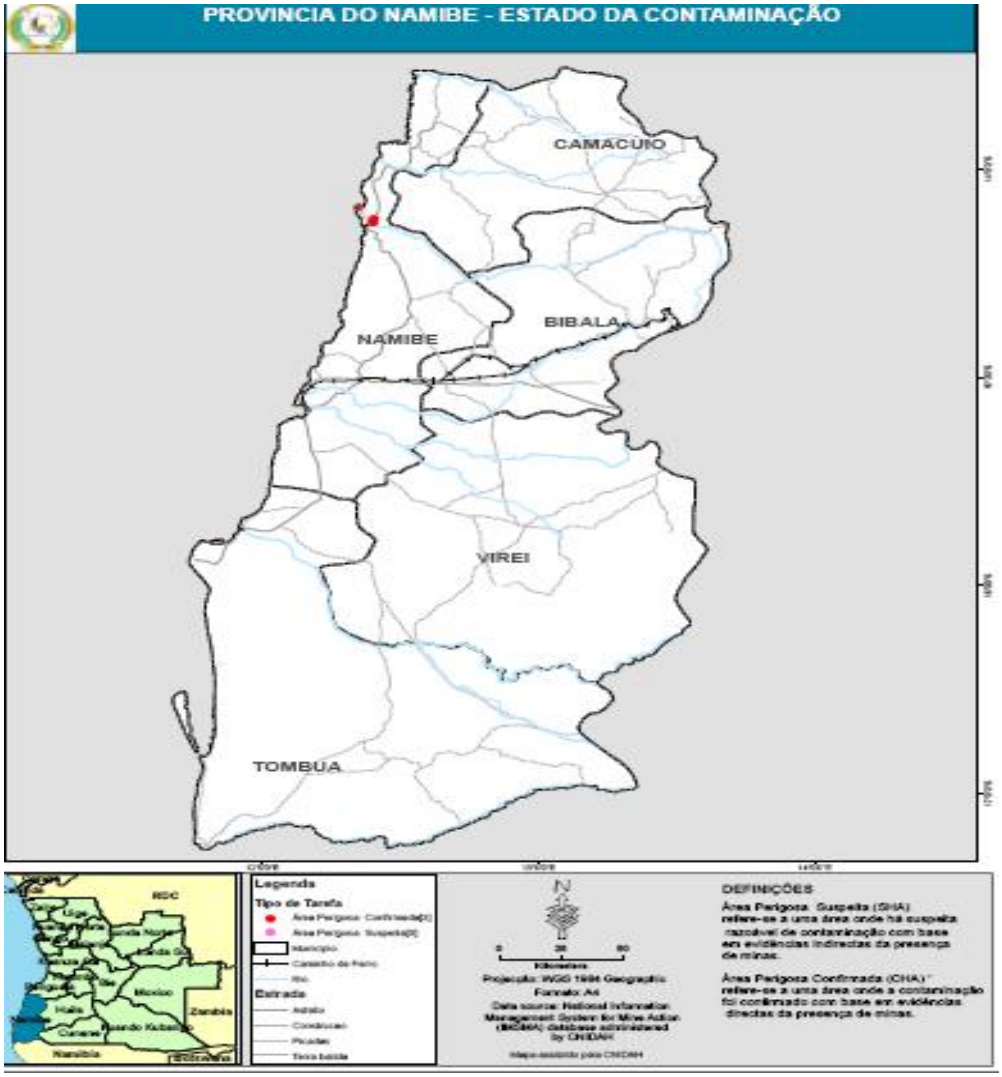
Current capacity available and gaps

Currently, in Moxico province, CSPR,INAD,FAA and MAG has the following

Organization	Number of teams of mine clearance	Number of Sapodores	Capacity / mechanical type	Number of teams for Rapid Response EOD	Number of teams of the NTS
INAD	1 Brigada	70	Hitachi		
FAA	1Brigada	70	Bozena 5		
CSPR	1brigada	70			
MAG	2	28	1 MMW, 1 Terex/Hyundai	1	2

Epam TO BE Gap in funding and resources ***42.000.000 USD*** ***to*** *finalize the humanitarian demining in the province until 2025.*

18-Q-NAMIBE PROVINCE



Socioeconomic Profile

Namibe Province, is located in the south of Angola, bounded on the north by the province of Benguela, on the south by the Republic of Namibia, on the east by the Province of Huila and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is located in the south-west of Angola between parallels 13˚ 30 'and 17˚ 20' and meridians 11º 27 'and 14º 33', with a territorial area of 57,091 Km2 and a maritime border line of approximately 480 km.

The province of Namibe is administratively divided into five (5) municipalities, namely: Bibala, Kamucuio, Namibe, Tombwa and Virei with a total of twelve (12) communes. The climate is tropical in the border areas with the province of Huíla, desert in all its extension of Namibe desert, temperate and humid with variations between the 17º and 25 ºC along the coast.

The city of Namibe capital of the province, is located at the river mouth of Bero and has the third largest port in the country, and the largest ore carrier port of Africa. According to the preliminary results of the General Population and Housing Census conducted in May 2014, the population of Namibe is **471,613** inhabitants, of which 243,960 are women and 227,653 are men.

The municipality of Namibe is the most inhabited, concentrating around 60% of the population of the province, followed by the municipalities of Bibala and Tômbwa with 12% each and Camucuio11%. The municipalities of Namibe and Bibala account for about 72% of the total resident population in the province. The municipality of Virei registered the lowest number of residents with 6% of the total population of the province.

For each km^2 of the province there are 8 people, Namibe being the municipality with the largest population, is also the municipality with the highest population density (about 32 inhabitants per km2), while Virei and Tombwa are the least populated with 4 inhabitants per km^2.

Demining Background

Survey on the socioeconomic impact of landmines in the communities (LIS).

With the establishment of CNIDAH, the central structure of Mine Action in the country at central level and later in all provinces, there was a need to find mechanisms to determine more clearly and professionally the problem of contamination of landmines and other ERWs in view of its dimension and define baselines and indicators leading to its solution.

In this context, between 2004 and 2007, a project to survey the socioeconomic impact of landmines in communities, commonly known as LIS, was carried out throughout the country, coordinated by an American NGO called SAC (SurveyActionCenter) and implemented by the National Demining Institute and five other International Humanitarian ONGs, including Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Santa Barbara (FSB) Foundation, The HALO Trust, InterSOS and Mines AdvisoryGroup (MAG). This mega project was supervised by the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance, as the governing body of the Mine Action Sector.

For the particular case of the province of Namibe, the LIS was implemented by the Italian NGO InterSOS from October 2004 to August 2005.

In Namibe, the LIS identified 3 impacted locations by mines, of which 1 area classified as medium impact corresponding to 33.3% of the contamination (Yona Commune) and 2 low impacted areas corresponding to 66.7% (Bentiaba Commune).

Associated with these locations, 11 areas were identified as SHA and other ERWs, 4 in the municipality of Namibe specifically in the Salinas and Bentiaba prison center and 7 in the Tombwa municipality, specifically in some locations and roads sections in the Commune of Yona municipality of Tombwa. (Picada do Kaholo and Ndamba dos Carneiros, área das Espinheiras, Nhaholongo, Kalhata, Chieke-Monte Negro and Ovikulue).

With regard to the blockades that the contamination of Landmines and other ERWs imposed on the communities, the most reported during the LIS were those involving non-agricultural and pasture land and access to the fishing area.

DEMINING BACKGROUND IN THE PROVINCE

The Mine Action Program in the Namibe Province began in 1993, although the CNIDAH Operating Room did not yet exist, but the Angolan Armed Forces, the PGF and the Defense of Communities have collected the ERW and even deactivated Landmines in some cases, concretely to the north of the municipalities of Bibala and Camucuio and in the commune of the Yona, while victim assistance activities were always performed by DPARS.

Another clearance work carried out in 1999 over a period of two months by the NPA (Norwegian People's Aid) had an emergency nature, since the moment called for immediate action to ensure that the people would be returned to their areas of origin mostly confined to the headquarters of some municipalities in the condition of displaced persons.

The first demining activities mainly focused on the opening of corridors that facilitated the World Food Program (WFP) and other humanitarian organizations to assist the populations of the several municipalities with basic necessities.

In 2001, with the establishment of CNIDAH, as the governing body of the Mine Action Sector in the country through a Presidential Decree No. 54/01 of September 14 and achievement of peace in 2002, following the signing of the Luena Memorandum of Understanding, on 4th April 2002, the demining process in the country gained another momentum, as the scenario was reversed, from a transition process to one where mine action activities would focus on support, security, national reconstruction and the development of the country.

In this context and under the various activities undertaken in this sector since 2002, a year in which the demining results could be quantified and contribute to Angola’s

response of its obligation of the Ottawa Convention, and several activities were carried out such as training sessions directed to the CNIDAH staff and the Provincial Focal Points and Municipal Administrations, coordination actions on MA, Quality Control and Management, handling of the IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action) tools, Geographic Information System "GIS" and many other topics related to the three pillars of MA, among which we highlight the following:

DEMINING OF EXISTING FIELDS (according to the available operational capacity)

Considering the existing operational capacity in the province, demining of the existing fields until 2018 will be implemented by operators identified in the province or to be mobilized to work in the province. The areas will be tackled individually by different operators so as to speed up the process and complete the work as quickly as possible. With this exercise it will be possible to declare the province free of known minefields.

Table 2 – Landmine victims in the last five years.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Dead	1	1	0	**2**
Injured	1	0	1	**2**
Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**

Table 3 – Remaining contamination in Namibe

Remaining Areas	**3**	**253.750** m^2

As already mentioned, the LIS was implemented by the Italian NGO InterSOS in the period between October 2004 and August 2005.

The LIS identified three locations impacted by landmines, of which one area was classified as being of medium impact, corresponding to 33.3% of the contamination (Yona Commune) and two low impact areas corresponding to 66.7% (Bentiaba Commune). The areas identified by the LIS are the only areas confirmed and thus constitute the baseline for future interventions. Since the other 9 areas lack confirmation by means of Technical and Non-Technical Survey for a better classification and definition.

Table 3 – Contamination in Namibe province

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
3		253.750		253.750

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas

Year	Number of minefields to be cleared
2018	2
2019-2025	1
Total	**3**

Table 5 - Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
70	70	70

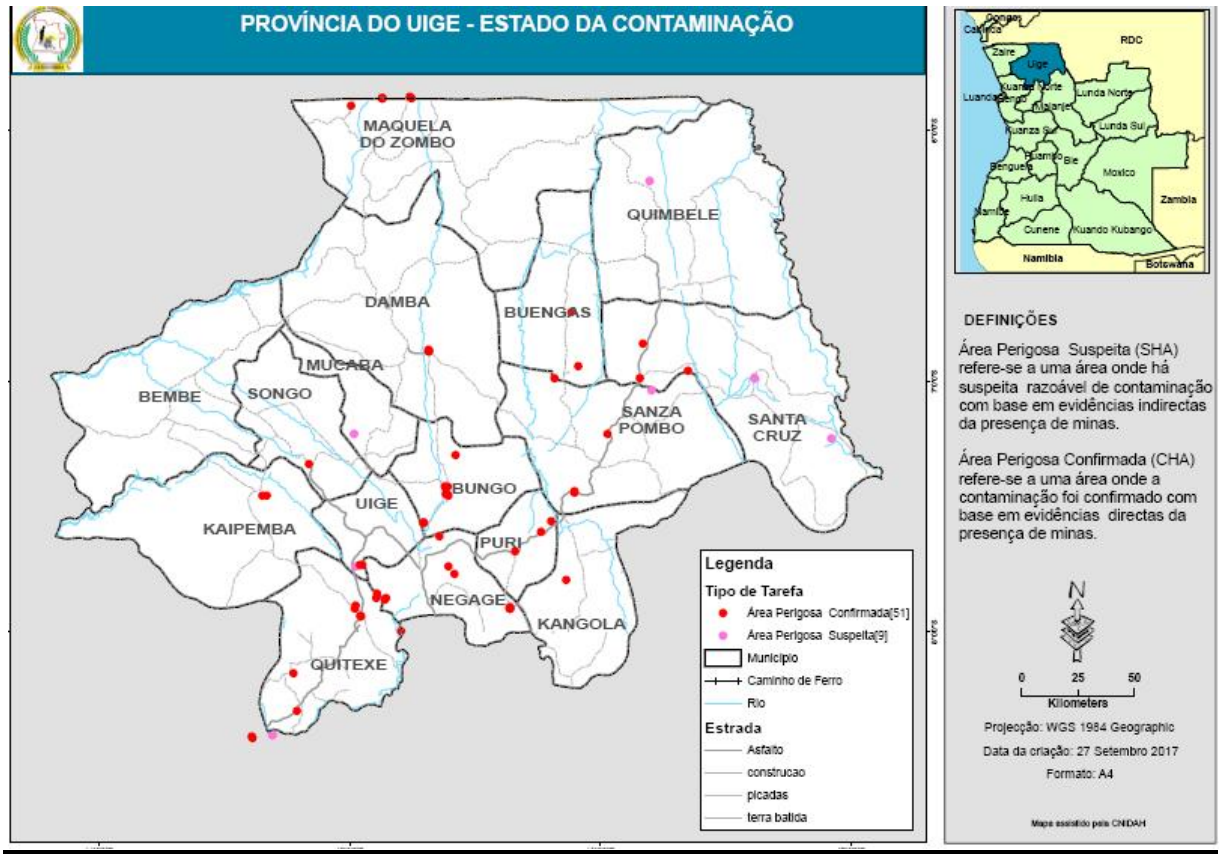
Resources available to address the problem in Namibe[5]

Table 6 - Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
0	0	0	0	0	0

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 635.897,50**

Uíge Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The province of Uíge is located in the northern region of Angola. It occupies an area of approximately 58,698 square kilometers and according to the 2014 Census has a population of approximately 1,426,354 inhabitants divided by its 16 municipalities, with the majority concentrated in its capital, the city of Uíge.

Uíge is a province whose economy is essentially based on agriculture and commerce. Its warm climate is conducive to growing coffee (a prominent crop in the province), cassava, peanuts, sweet potatoes, beans, palm oil, cacao and sisal. In the case of other activities, cattle, pigs and goats are raised; fish farming in the various lagoons and rivers; and logging with timber production.

The impact of the long period of armed conflict that the country has experienced, as it has been observed in other provinces was no exception to Uíge. The destruction of

infrastructure, the planting of landmines, the dispersal of several remnants of war, impacted heavily on the population and prevented their access to land for productive purposes, even forced, in some cases, people to leave their residences adopting the condition of displaced persons.

With the achievement of peace in 2002 and the advent of development, people felt the need to return to their areas of origin, restore their family structures and productive use of land, but still face a great threat due to the presence of landmines that kill, maim or leave serious consequences for a lifetime.

Table 1 – Landmine victims in the last five years

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Dead	0	0	2	2
Injured	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	3	3

Table 2 – Remaining contamination in Uige

Remaining Areas	**54**	**8.355.361** m^2

The non-technical survey process of the province obeyed different phases, but during the extension request period (2013-2017) granted to Angola to fulfill its obligations under the Ottawa Treaty, while available funds would result in demining of the confirmed areas in the province, updating revisits to suspected areas and cataloged in previous processes were carried out to allow a more concise data by validation or reduction with proper mapping, and in some cases the cancellation of areas. It should be noted that the work objectified not only the previously impacted areas, but also cataloged new ones. Organizations accredited to operate in the country participated in the process, with emphasis on the Norwegian People's Aid.

The non-technical survey identified in the province in the period between 2013 and 2017, a total of 54 areas, of which 51 CHA and 3 SHAs. It is expected that the confirmed areas will be cleared by the end of 2025.

Table 3 – Contamination Uíge province

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
51	3	54	6.495.361	1.860.000	8.355.361

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas?

Year	Number of Areas to be cleared
2018	6
2019	7
2020	8
2021	6
2022-2025	27
Total	**54**

Table 5 - Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
210	210 Brigade	

Resources available to address the problem in Uíge

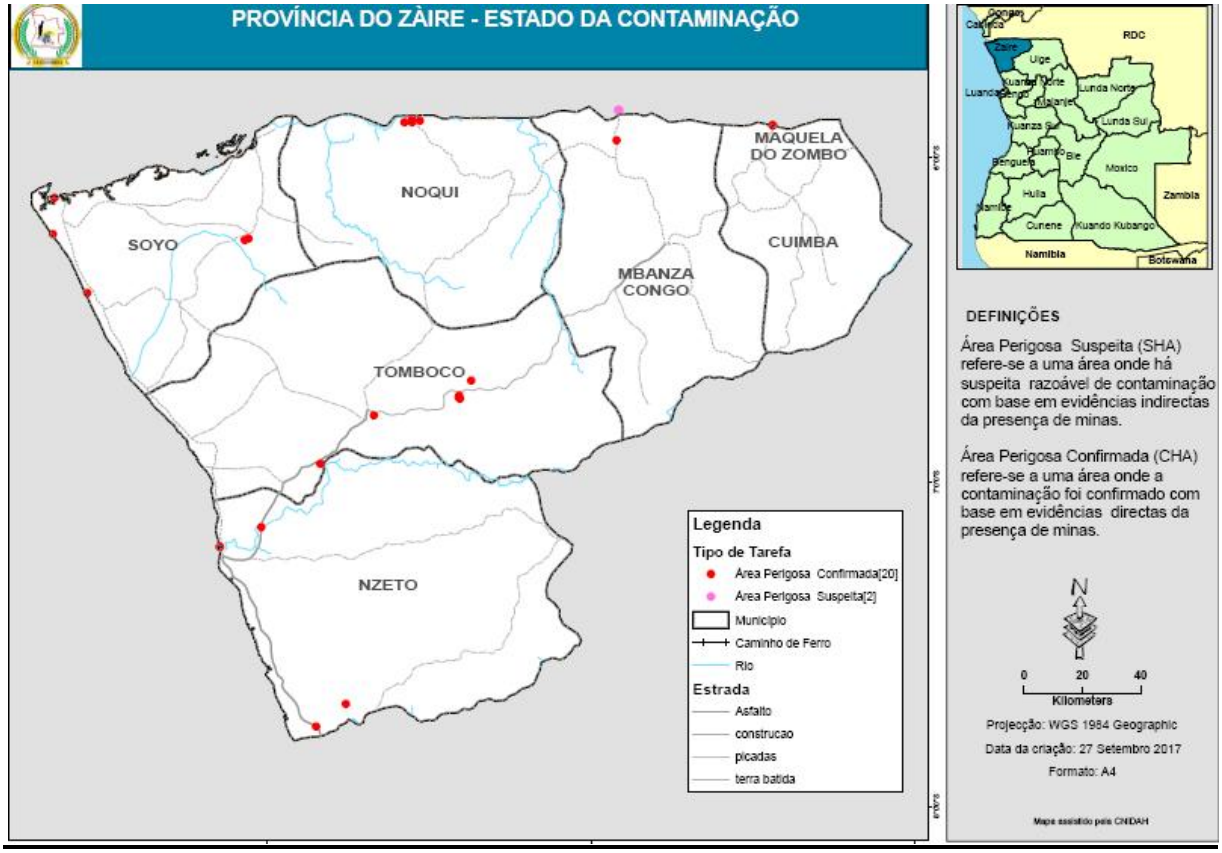
Table 6 - Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
INAD	1Brigade	70	1 Team Hitachi		
CSPR	1Brigade	70			
FAA	1Brigade	70	1 Team Bozena 5		
APN	N/A				

Obs: Norwegian People's Aid depends on the outcome of fund´s availability.

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 20.938.534.40.**

18-S-Zaire Province



Socioeconomic Profile

The province of Zaire is located in the extreme northwest of Angola. It occupies an area of approximately 40,130 square kilometers and according to the Census 2014 has a population of approximately 567,225 inhabitants divided by its 6 municipalities, the majority being concentrated in its capital, the city of Mbanza Congo.

Zaire is a province whose main economic factor is oil exploration, although it has other natural resources, including wood, phosphate, gold, copper, zinc, bitumen, lead, magnetite, tungsten, tin, mica and the vanadium. Despite having favorable natural conditions for the practice of agriculture, this has still been the basis of subsistence. The climate is favorable for tropical crops such as manioc, peanuts, beans, potatoes, coffee, sesame, bananas, palm oil and citrus, as well as for breeding of goats, pigs and sheep. Artisanal fishing has been another of the activities that generate food and income for many families, especially along the coastline.

The capital of the province of Zaire, the city of Mbanza Congo is particularly notable for its historical-cultural importance in the region, and on July 8, 2017, it was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The impact of the long period of armed conflict that the country has experienced, as it has been observed in other provinces was no exception to Zaire. The destruction of infrastructure, the planting of landmines, the dispersal of several remnants of war, impacted heavily on the population and prevented their access to land for productive purposes, even forced, in some cases, people to leave their residences adopting the condition of displaced persons. Due to its geographical position, many families were forced to cross the border with the neighboring republic of the Democratic Congo and settled there as refugees.

With the achievement of peace in 2002 and the advent of development, people felt the need to return to their areas of origin, restore their family structures and productive use of land, but still face a great threat due to the presence of landmines that kill, maim or leave serious consequences for a lifetime.

Table 1- Landmine victims in the last five years

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Dead	1	1	1	3
Injured	0	1	1	2
Total	1	2	2	5

Table 2 – Remaining contamination in Zaire

Remaining Areas	**12**	**2.890.000** m²

The non-technical survey process of the province obeyed different phases, but during the extension request period (2013-2017) granted to Angola to fulfill its obligations under the Ottawa Treaty, while available funds would result in demining of the confirmed areas in the province, updating revisits to suspected areas and cataloged in previous processes were carried out to allow a more concise data by validation or reduction with proper mapping, and in some cases the cancellation of areas. It should be noted that the work objectified not only the previously impacted areas, but also cataloged new ones. Organizations accredited to operate in the country participated in the process, with emphasis on the Norwegian People's Aid.

The non-technical survey confirmed in the province of Zaire in the period between 2013 and 2017, a total of 15 CHAs, and 3 have already been cleared remaining 12 CHAs corresponding to 2,890,000 m². By securing funds, they are expected to be demined by the end of 2025 the latest.

Table 3 – Contamination in Zaire

Number of areas that you know contain mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines	Size of the area known as containing mines (square meters) (CHA)	Size of the area suspected of containing mines (square meters) (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines (square meters)
12	0	12	2.890.000	0	2.890.000

(See annex).

As for the remaining CHAs in the province, 4 are of high impact (covering an area of 1,117,500 m² corresponding to 38.7% of known contamination in the province), the remaining medium / low impact (covering the remaining area of 1,772. 500 m²). The fields already cleared comprised those of greater socioeconomic value, in strategic zones and of great economic and social interest.

Table 4 – Milestones to clear all identified areas?

Year	Number of Areas to be cleared
2018	2
2019	1
2020	2
2021	2
2022-2025	2
Total	**12**

Table 5 - Required human resources to complete humanitarian demining operations

Number of Estimated deminers needed to implement Article 5	Number of currently available deminers to implement Article 5	Number of Deminers short
140	140	

Resources available to address the problem in Bengo

Table 6 - Current available capacity and gaps

Organization	Number of Clearance Teams	Number of Deminers	Capacity / Mechanical type	Number of animal detection teams / type	Number of NTS Teams
FAA	1Brigade	70	1-Hitachi		
INAD	1Brigade	70	1-Bozena 5		
CSPR	2Brigades	140			

Total required financial resources to address contamination in the province: **USD 7.242.200, 00**.

Contacts;

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