MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'ANGOLA
AUPRES DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES ET AUTRES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A GENEVE

Genève, le 28 mars 2025

N.V.N° 055 /MP-ANG/GEN/2025

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 secrétaire de l'Unité d'Appui à l'Application de la Convention (**ISU**), se référant à la note **N.V.N° 264 /MP-ANG/GEN/2024,** du **21** octobre **2024,** a l'honneur de informer que, dans le cadre de la **Convention d'Ottawa**, l'Angola a manifesté son intérêt à demander une prolongation du délai pour le respect de l'article 5 de ladite Convention, étant donné qu'il reste encore un nombre important de zones à déminer et que, pour des raisons financières et techniques, il ne sera pas possible d'atteindre l'objectif fixé.

Conformément aux paramètres de la Convention, la formalisation de cette demande aura lieu lors de la Réunion des États Parties, qui se tiendra à Genève, du **1er** au **5** décembre **2025**. Toutefois, l'évaluation préliminaire du Document d'Angola aura lieu lors des Réunions intersectionnelles prévues pour la période du **17** au **20 juin 2025**.

En conséquence, nous joignons le document en versions portugaise et anglaise, à envoyer à de l'Unité d'Appui à l'Application de la Convention (**ISU**).

Mission Permanente
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REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA

Ministério das Relações Exteriores

ANGOLA'S ARTICLE 5 THIRD EXTENSION REQUEST TO THE MINE BAN TREATY

LUANDA, 2025

Content

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANAM	Angola National Mine Action Agency
APACOMinas	Associação dos Profissionais Angolanos de Acção contra
Minas	Mines
NPA	Norwergian People's Aid
APOPO	Belgian Mine Action NGO
VA	Victim Assistance
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
MDD	Mine Detecting Dogs
CHA	Confirmed Harzadous Area
CND	Centro Nacional de Desminagem
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
FAA	Angolan Armed Forces
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
LR	Land Release
MAG	Mine Advisory Group, British Mine Action NGO
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
MDR	Mine Detecting Rats
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
The HALO Trust	British Mine Action NGO

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document refers to the **Third Request from the Republic of Angola as a State Party to extend the deadline for compliance with Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention** for a period of 5 years, from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2030.

According to Article 5(3) of the Convention “If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years”.

The Republic of Angola signed the Convention on December 4, 1997 and ratified it on July 5, 2021. The Convention entered into force on Angolan territory on January 1, 2003. In accordance with Article 5, the Republic of Angola undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the areas under its jurisdiction as soon as possible and no later than December 31, 2012. On March 30, 2012, the Republic of Angola submitted the **First Request for an extension of the deadline for compliance with Article 5 for a period of 5 years (2013 to 2017).**

At the end of this extension period, and being unable to meet its obligations, the Republic of Angola submitted a **Second Extension request for a period of 8 years, which was accepted at the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties, where a new deadline was set, from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2025**. With just a few months to go until the end of the period, and owing to the fact that there are still a significant number of areas to be cleared, the Republic of Angola is forced to submit a third extension request.

As with the previous request, this document summarizes the main activities carried out and the challenges faced in the previous period (2018 to 2025), and from a normative and programmatic perspective, presents the key actions defined by the Government of Angola and its partners for the realization of this request.

When the previous request was submitted, there were **1,465** known and registered areas in Angola's National Mine Action Database, corresponding to a total of **221,409,679 m²**.

As part of fulfilling its obligations as a State Party, the Government of Angola, through the National Mine Action Authority, operators and partners, carried out a series of land release activities, such as surveys, which enabled the problem of contamination to be defined more precisely and the demining and battlefield clearance operations to be planned more efficiently, allowing **950** areas to be cleared of mines, corresponding to **147,869,036 m².**

Among the key achievements was the Angolan government's funding for the demining operations for the Okavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) Project, carried out by the international operator The HALO Trust, to the amount of **USD 60,000,000.00** earmarked for the demining of **153** confirmed areas, corresponding to an area of **15,831,561 m²** in the then province of Cuando Cubango. The demining was for the rehabilitation and construction of primary, secondary and tertiary roads, the expansion and access to land for agriculture and pastoralism, the demining of electricity transmission lines and areas for the construction of housing, hospitals, schools and other public infrastructure. Public operators and national and international non-governmental organizations were also involved in this project. They were also involved in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities with the aim of maintaining the safety and protection of civilians, contributing to the reduction of explosive ordnance accidents.

As part of the regulatory framework and in order to support the implementation of the activities described above in an effective and efficient manner, 13 Standards for the Demining pillar were developed and updated.

Mindful of its responsibilities, the Angolan government has always been committed to seeking solutions with partners and mobilizing resources at national and international level to finance activities aimed at reducing the negative impact of mines on communities. Unfortunately, during this period, landmines and other explosive ordnance continued to claim victims all over the country, totaling **421** new victims, of which **151** were killed and **270** injured, as shown in Table 5 in the annex.

The current scenario of remaining contamination shows that there are **965** identified mined areas, representing an area of **57.068.936 m²**, predominantly in the provinces of Bié, Cuando, Cubango, Moxico and Moxico Leste.

On the other hand, it is worth noting that there are 9 provinces with reduced contamination, 6 of which, Huambo, Zaire, Namibe, Kwanza Norte, Uíge and Malanje, are already at the beginning of the process of declaring themselves free of known mined areas.

This contamination situation obviously indicates that there is a strong need to address the mined areas that most affect the communities, as well as areas for the continued implementation of projects for reconstruction and development. Accordingly, in order to implement this request, a Work Plan has been prepared, in accordance with the **National Development Plan 2023-2027, the National Strategic Mine Action Plan 2026-2030 and the Siem Reap - Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029**, which consists of clearing all the areas listed in the National Mine Action Database, as well as possible new areas and maintaining the safety and protection of the population.

In order to implement this Work Plan, public operators will be involved, namely the demining brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces and the brigades of the National Demining Centre, a national NGO (APACOMinas), 4 international NGOs (Norwegian People's Aid, APOPO, The HALO Trust and MAG) in the following major operations:

1. Clearance of the 975 remaining areas;
2. Technical survey and subsequent clearance of 79 suspected hazardous areas (SHA);
3. Promoting Explosive Ordnance Hazard Education activities;
4. Assessment of the socio-economic impact of the cleared areas;
5. Promoting best practices on quality management;
6. Promoting best practices on environmental protection;
7. Progressive declaration of provinces free of known mined areas;
8. Gradual implementation of the residual risk strategy.

The Government of Angola will play a leading role in financing the implementation of the aforementioned initiatives, committing itself to allocating sufficient resources, will also count on the support of traditional donors and will be increasingly committed to mobilizing the necessary funds to fully comply with the obligations inherent in the implementation of Article 5, i.e. the total elimination of the remaining contamination.

2 DETAILED NARRATIVE

2.1 Remaining challenge from the previous request

When the previous request was submitted (2018-2025) there were **1,465** known areas registered in the National Database, corresponding to a total of **221,409,679 m²** (*see Table 1 attached*). A Work Plan was devised for a period of 8 years (until December 31, 2025), in which the Republic of Angola undertook to eliminate these areas, through various activities divided into **6 main axes**, namely:

Axis 1 - Clearance of **1,465** areas, of which **1,246** confirmed (149,518,827m²) and **219** suspected (71,890,852m²), corresponding to a total of **221,409,679 m²**;

Axis 2 - Strengthening the implementation of the quality management system;

Axis 3 - Updating the information management system (IMSMA) and ensuring that any discrepancies are eliminated.;

Axis 4 - Revitalization of the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education programme as part of efforts to protect civilians in mined and/or suspected areas;

Axis 5 - Strengthening the role of the National Mine Action Authority and harmonizing coordination activities with public operators;

Axis 6 - Domestic and external fundraising.

2.2 Nature and extent of the progress achieved in the previous extension request (*quantitative aspects*)

The nature and extent of the progress made in the previous request falls within the scope of the achievements of **Axis 1**, which consisted of the clearance of **1,465** areas, corresponding to a total of **221,409,679 m²**.

The Republic of Angola has adopted the land release process in humanitarian demining tasks and as a result, 9 provinces, namely Huambo; Zaire; Benguela; Luanda; Namibe;

Kwanza Norte; Uíge, Icolo e Bengo and Malanje, are in a position where the known areas registered in the National Database have mostly been eliminated, although some previously unknown areas are being discovered during demining operations, survey and/or in subsequent assessments by the National Mine Action Authority and partners.

Consequently, a total of **950** areas, corresponding to approximately **150,000,000 m²**, have been cleared through non-technical and technical surveys and clearance from January 2018 to date (as shown in Table 2 in the annex), with a total of **965** areas currently registered in the National Mine Action Database, of which **886** are confirmed (CHA) (55,714,485 m²) and **79** are suspected (SHA) (2,191,193 m²), amounting to a total area of **57.068.936 m²**.

It should be noted that when some non-technical survey activities were conducted, basically due to inaccessibility, an exact assessment of the size of the contaminated area could not be made, resulting in them being classified as suspected areas.

Table 2 in the annex refers to the operational productivity, which shows anti-personnel and anti-tank mines destroyed, given that the planting of mines in Angola was non-standard, meaning that many areas have a combination of both types of mines. The most frequent mines destroyed in Angola were:

Anti-personnel mines: MAI 75, R2M2, PMD 6, PMA 2, PMN, PPMISR, PPMID, OZM 4, POMZ 2, POMZ 2M, OZM 72, VS 50, Gyata 64, PPM 2, MON 50, MON 100, T 72 A.

Anti-tank mines: TM 57, TM 46, T 72, Number 8.

2.3 Nature and extent of the progress made in the previous extention request (*qualitative aspects*)

The Republic of Angola has made commendable progress in substantially reducing the extent of contaminated areas by improving the implementation of the land release methodology. On the advice of the National Authority, Non-Governmental Organizations have prioritized the implementation of land release activities, thereby contributing to a better understanding of the contamination status.

Similarly, in order to have a better definition of the size of the known areas, non-technical survey activities were prioritized in all provinces, ensuring that previously underestimated or overestimated minefields were redefined or cancelled.

As operational activities have progressed, fewer cancellations have occurred, implying that most of the remaining contamination will be intervened upon through the implementation of technical survey and demining activities in a sequential manner.

In addition to these measures, community outreach activities are being carried out to identify probable suspected areas of previously unknown contamination.

The National Authority recognizes the importance of the quality of operational data, considering that the public operators have the most staff and consequently have to produce the most data, so effective coordination and monitoring activities have been carried out on the activities of these operators, ensuring that the areas they intervene in are registered and regularly updated in the National Mine Action Database.

One of the major operational challenges has been the demining of high-density fields contaminated with low-metallic content mines, which has led to several labour accidents, mostly due to the excavation procedure. To mitigate these accidents, GPZ 7000 detectors and excavating machines have been purchased, but have failed to achieve the expected results.

In terms of promoting research, application and sharing of innovative technological resources, efforts have been made to improve land release practices, modernise the information management system and improve quality assurance and control processes.

As for the impact of land release in terms of supporting national development, infrastructure/national parks, the Mine Action Programme has achieved significant results in various fields, particularly in Agriculture and Forestry; Education; Health; Energy and Water; Public Works; Geology and Mining; Transport and Tourism, demonstrating the Angolan government's commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the Ottawa Convention and ensuring that the population can have access to land and use it safely through the implementation of socio-economic development projects. The following stand out among the various achievements:

- Free movement of people and goods;
- Reduction in accidents involving mines and other explosive ordnance;
- Improvement of measures to preserve the environment;
- Resettlement of populations and extension of urban centres;
- Improving access to biodiversity conservation areas and tourist zones;
- Rehabilitation and construction of primary, secondary and tertiary roads;
- Expansion and access to land for agriculture and pastoralism;
- Clearance of electricity transmission lines;
- Demining of woodland areas;
- Demining areas for the construction of ports and airports;
- Demining areas for the implementation of photovoltaic energy projects;
- Demining areas for the construction of housing, hospitals, schools and other public infrastructures.

2.4 National Mine Action Structure

In recent years the Angolan government has been restructuring and carrying out strategic changes in some ministries in order to give greater dynamism to its programme of offering goods and services to the population and to have more participatory, inclusive and transparent governance.

It should be noted that in the previous year, activities were undertaken under Axis 5 with regard to strengthening the role of the National Mine Action Authority and harmonising coordination activities with public operators.

As a result of the harmonisation and restructuring process, the Mine Action sector was also covered in its key public institutions (National Authority and public operators) which contributed to strengthening and redefining the legal framework of the regulatory body, as well as improving coordination among those involved in this sector, as follows:

a) Extinction of the National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), and establishment of the National Mine Action Agency (ANAM), which became the National Mine Action Authority, under the Presidential Decree no. 172/21 of 7 July;

b) Extinction of the Executive Demining Commission (CED), the body that coordinated the demining operations of the 4 public operators, namely the Special Demining Brigades of the President's Security House; the Demining Brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces; the National Demining Institute and the Demining Brigades of the Border Guard Police and the creation of the National Demining Centre (CND), under the Presidential Decree no. 212/22 of 23 July.

The Executive Demining Commission was supervised by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Family and Women's Affairs, while the National Demining Centre was supervised by the Ministry of Defence, Former Combatants and Homeland Veterans.

2.4.1 National Mine Action Agency

The National Mine Action Agency (ANAM) was established by Presidential Decree no. 172/21, of 7 July, as a result of the extinction of the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), and is the current National Authority for the Mine Action sector, responsible for regulating, supervising and controlling operations carried out by public and private institutions and NGOs in the sector.

The National Mine Action Agency is represented in all the country's provinces and has a permanent technical structure for information, planning, evaluation, quality assurance and control:

- To regulate, oversee, monitor and supervise all those involved in the Mine Action sector;
- To define and develop Mine Action stardard operating procedures;
- To accredit and certify agents, public and private operators and national and international NGOs carrying out mine action activities;
- Assess and monitor the performance of agents and operators, their results and the technical quality of the programmes and plans implemented;
- Supporting diplomatic dialogue with international partners and/or government institutions;
- Developing technical and operational standards and guidelines;

- To prepare general and special projects and studies on Mine Action within the framework of cooperation between national and international organisations with related activities;
- To organise national forums and attend international events where mine action related matters are discussed;
- To ensure compliance with and implementation of the Ottawa Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

2.4.2 Public Operators

The National Demining Centre (CND) is a public institution established by Presidential Decree 212/22 of 23 July, resulting from the merger of the National Demining Institute, the Executive Demining Commission, the Demining Brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces and the Demining Brigades of the Military House of the President of the Republic.

The National Demining Centre is the specialized service responsible for carrying out demining activities, raising awareness of the risk and danger of explosive ordnance, surveying, marking, technological innovation and stockpile destruction, in order to allow the free movement of people, goods and merchandise, with a view to the country's development.

The main activity of the public operators has been to ensure that national reconstruction and development work or projects implemented by the central government, provincial governments, contractors, investors and other entrepreneurs are carried out safely, since, according to the history of the Angolan armed conflict, the belligerent parties did not plant mines in a conventional way, which poses a risk to undertaking this work in areas that have not been intervened on by a demining operator in order to prevent possible accidents and incidents.

To address this situation, public operators have regularly been asked to intervene in the areas mentioned above, ensuring that they are effectively safe. In addition to these activities, public operators have intervened in areas previously known and registered in the National Mine Action Database, have carried out Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

activities, as well as working on the identification and occasional destruction of explosive ordnance.

The activities carried out by public operators have been fundamental to the safe implementation of national reconstruction and development investments and consequently to reducing the risk of accidents in the areas of these projects. Therefore, the data presented, resulting from the productivity of public operators, reflects this important reality and should be analyzed in this context.

During the implementation of the next request, the National Authority will continue to analyze the data resulting from the activity of public operators, in order to ensure that they meet the requirements of the National Mine Action Standards, with emphasis on Information Management, and are fully entered into the National Mine Action Database.

2.4.3 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

From 2018 to date, one national humanitarian organization, APACOMinas, and four international ones, namely: APOPO, NPA, MAG, and The HALO Trust have been involved in survey activities, demining, clearance of battlefield, spot tasks (EOD) and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in all provinces with emphasis on: Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Cuando, Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Huíla, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Moxico Leste, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire. These activities have been supported by funding from the Angolan government and other countries, in particular: USA, UK, Japan, Belgium and Norway. In addition, the program has also been supported by private donors and others.

2.4.4 Private Operators

Under Angola's demining program, private operators carry out activities on a very sporadic basis, mainly clearing battlefields.

Private operators intervene when contracted by institutions, with emphasis on public or private companies at the service of Ministerial Departments, through public tenders or direct contracting to intervene in areas where reconstruction and development projects have been implemented, with emphasis on: oil exploration areas; implementation of

systems for collecting and transporting drinking water and water for irrigation; production and transportation of electricity; installation of photovoltaic energy production systems and roads.

These operations are also monitored and certified by the National Mine Action Authority. At present, 20 private operators are accredited.

2.5 Methods and standards used for the identification and clearance of areas known or suspected to contain mines

Operators in Angola have used the National and International Mine Action Standards in all land release operations, in line with the concept of All Reasonable Effort. These efforts have contributed to a significant reduction in the extent of contamination initially recorded in the National Database.

To date, the National Authority, in close collaboration with the Demining Operators, has developed and updated 13 Standards for the Demining pillar, as follows:

1) NMAS 04.10 Mine Action Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations;
2) NMAS 05.10 Mine Action Information Management;
3) NMAS 06.10 Training Management;
4) NMAS 07.14 Residual Contamination Management;
5) NMAS 07.30 Accreditation of Mine Action Organizations;
6) NMAS 07.40 Monitoring demining activities;
7) NMAS 08.10 Non-Technical Survey;
8) NMAS 08.20 Technical Survey;
9) NMAS 08.30 Post-clearance documentation;
10) NMAS 09.10 Demining Requirements;
11) NMAS 09.30 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD);
12) NMAS 09.40 Guide for the use of Detection Systems with animals;
13) NMAS 10.60 Reporting and Investigation of Demining Accidents.

In demining and technical survey operations, various methods are combined, namely: manual, mechanical and animal detection systems.

In manual demining, metal detectors of the Ebex, Vallon and mostly Mine Lab F3 type have been used, the colors of the covers of which alternate according to the type of mines found during operations.

In non-technical survey activities, drones equipped with sophisticated GPS have been used, among other tools, to map areas, especially those that are difficult to access.

The mechanical means used in demining and technical survey operations are small, medium and large, such as flails, excavators and vegetation-cutting machines to prepare the ground.

The use of animal detection systems in the demining process in Angola has been used for technical surveys, but due to climatic adversities and the costly work involved in adapting these animals, the use of this tool has been discontinued. At present, rats are the only means used in demining operations..

The National Authority has ensured that demining operations are carried out in accordance with Angolan legislation, namely the Constitution of the Republic; Law 5/98 - Basic Environmental Law; Law 3/06 - Law on Environmental Defense Associations; Law 6/17 - Basic Forestry and Wildlife Law; Law 8/20 - Law on Environmental Conservation Areas, as well as the International Mine Action Standard, IMAS 10. 70 - Safety, occupational health and environmental protection, which fundamentally contribute to reducing the emission of polluting gases, promoting renewable energies and conserving wildlife.

With a view to ensuring the implementation of the laws and regulations described above, the National Authority has frequently advocated for operators to apply environmentally friendly methods in the course of their activities, such as the creation of suitable landfills; the creation of specific areas for the storage and proper use of fuels and lubricants; controlled demolitions to avoid soil contamination; controlled cutting of vegetation and preservation of flora; non-contamination of water sources; preservation of wildlife; no burning, proper disposal of expired batteries and the use of solar panels to produce electricity.

To complement these measures, the National Authority, in collaboration with the relevant Ministerial Department and the Operators, has scheduled the drafting of specific environmental operating standards for the Mine Action sector for the near future.

2.6 Quality assurance and control methods and standards

The National Mine Action Authority attaches great importance to the quality of demining. As such, quality management has been at the heart of all demining operations, supported by the establishment of quality standards and policies, as well as processes to achieve this quality through planning, quality assurance, quality control and quality improvement.

Quality assurance has been the main focus of demining operations in Angola, encompassing 3 fundamental stages: organizational accreditation, operational accreditation at the start of the demining process and finally monitoring during operational activities.

The quality control process has largely focused on compliance with the quality requirements of demining operations, which has ensured that minefields are cleared and completed according to the appropriate standards and quality.

In addition, during the reporting period, the National Authority has given priority to developing the capabilities of its quality management function by providing adequate training and equipment to the quality assurance and control teams with the necessary skills to carry out their duties.

The activities described above fall under Axis 2, namely strengthening the implementation of the quality management system, where the National Mine Action Authority, in close collaboration with its partners, also implemented the following activities to improve the quality management system and methodologies:

- Updating of 13 National Standards;
- Training in demining and quality assurance and control, involving technicians from the operations departments and provincial representations of the National Mine Action Authority;

- Consultation and awareness-raising workshops with provincial governments on communities free of known mined areas in Kwanza Norte, Huambo, Malanje, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire;
- Community outreach workshops with municipal councils on the level of contamination with mines and other explosive ordnance in the provinces of Luanda, Malange, Uíge and Zaire;
- Technical land release workshops;
- Technical coordination and quality assurance and control meetings;
- Regular and ongoing monitoring and quality control visits;
- Organizational and operational accreditation for all Operators;
- Investigation of demining accidents and mine accidents;
- Gradual increase in the number of technicians for the quality assurance and control teams;
- Reinforcement of the quality assurance and control teams with technical means and equipment.

These measures led to an increase in visits and to an improvement in the approach of the technicians from the quality assurance and control teams towards the activities undertaken by the Operators.

2.7 Efforts made to ensure the effective exclusion of populations from mined areas and used methodologies

The Republic of Angola, cognizant of its responsibilities to reduce the risk and danger that contamination with explosive ordnance poses to communities, has made efforts to maintain demining operations; education on the risk of explosive ordnance; conducting rapid response tasks (EOD); and identifying and signposting known mined areas.

As far as demining operations are concerned, these have been regular and frequent, while Explosive Ordnance Hazard Risk Education activities are somewhat lethargic due to a lack of funding for the pillar's specific Operators, resulting in few awareness-raising activities and consequently few activities to identify and signpost hazardous areas.

Despite the state of affairs of the pillar, exclusive awareness-raising activities have only been implemented by public operators on a non-regular basis. As a complement, non-governmental demining operators sporadically carry out Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities in the surrounding areas during their operational activities. The activities of both public operators and NGOs have been guided by gender, equality and diversity policies.

In the previous request, the effort made to ensure the effective exclusion of populations from mined areas and the methodologies used fell under **Axis 4**, and contributed to the revitalization of the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education programme, as illustrated in Table 3 in the annex.

In this context, the National Mine Action Authority, in collaboration with government institutions and other partners in the sector, undertook a series of actions to mitigate accidents involving mines and other explosive ordnance, with the aim of protecting life. These actions include:

- Translation and adaptation of IMAS 12:10 into the National Standard for Education on the Risk of Explosive Ordnance;
- Development of the technical form for monitoring and evaluating Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities;
- Various training sessions for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education officers from the National Authority and operators;
- Monitoring of training courses for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education technicians carried out by various operators;
- Launch of the campaign to revitalize Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities;
- Awareness campaigns implemented in various formats (radio, talks, theater, door-to-door) in areas adjacent to demining operations and in places where isolated explosive ordnance disposal activities are carried out;
- Awareness-raising campaigns targeting places where ferrous material is collected and sold;
- Participation in television and radio programs to warn about the dangers of explosive ordnance.;

Awareness-raising activities were preceded by a diagnosis of the communities at risk, population structure, occupational activity, habits and customs, in order to adapt the response methodology to the target group, i.e. women, girls, men and boys, and the following methodologies were applied:

a) A solutions-based methodology in which the communities, in consultation with the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Operators, after identifying suspicious areas, in addition to informing the authorities, find the appropriate solutions to guarantee their safety and daily productive activities using techniques and resources available in the communities themselves;

b) Methodology based on the use of conventional awareness-raising techniques through seminars and lectures, including the instruction of trainers, with an emphasis on primary and secondary school teachers, traditional, community and religious leaders;

c) Group sessions;

d) Use of mass media;

e) Engagement of relevant institutions, such as schools, traditional authorities, churches and NGOs;

f) Display of information, education and communication materials;

g) The use of local languages;

h) Play sessions;

The National Authority and partners have been working on the implementation and dissemination of National Mine Action Standard 12.10 - Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, as well as the use of the IMSMA Core tool to properly record the data of the beneficiaries of the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education sessions and the victims of explosive ordnance accidents.

As part of other national initiatives and capacities to implement Explosive Ordnance Risk Education programs to reduce the risks of these weapons, the preparation and production of plays and other activities involving public figures have been scheduled, as well as joint

activities between the Pillar Operators and the Ministry of Education to include Explosive Ordnance Risk Education topics in the school curriculum.

2.8 Updating the information management system (IMSMA) and continued elimination of any discrepancies.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, special emphasis was placed on the Information Management System, which is **Axis 3** of the Work Plan.

Accordingly, in the early years of the previous request, the National Mine Action Authority worked together with humanitarian operators, both public and private, to ensure that they reported all mine action activities solely and exclusively in the IMSMA model, and training plans were therefore developed and implemented to overcome the challenge of entering the results of the above activities in the National Mine Action Database.

As a complement to the measures described above and with a view to identifying and eliminating discrepancies caused by various factors, particularly late submission of reports, failure to submit reports and/or inadequate reporting, constant field visits were made to reconcile and update data between the National Authority and the Operators.

Given the discontinuity of IMSMA-NG and on the recommendation of the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the National Authority requested a change to the new Mine Action Information Management System called IMSMA Core, which is more versatile, up-to-date, uses current information technologies and has the technical support of the Center, meaning that the migration of data from the previous system to the current one is underway, as is the updating of forms.

Following the change in the information management system, training sessions were held in partnership with GICHD and the international NGO Norwegian People's Aid, aimed at ANAM personnel and humanitarian operators.

2.9 Resources made available to support progress to date

The Angolan government continues to be the largest donor to the Mine Action Program, with emphasis on financial, logistical and administrative support for the activities of the National Authority and public operators.

Traditional international donors such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Norway, Japan, Belgium and oil companies have financed a large part of the operations carried out by the humanitarian operators, while the National Authority and the public operators have also benefited to a certain extent with capacity building and institutional capacity building projects.

Based on data from NGOs, the financial support received from 2018 to date for demining operations that contributed to compliance with Article 5 is estimated at **USD 210,000,000.00**, of which **USD 60 million** was financed by the Angolan government (see Tables 4 in the annex).

During the period under review, the Angolan government, represented by the National Mine Action Agency and its partners, carried out various activities under **Axis 6**, aimed at mobilizing internal and external funds, by holding meetings with various national and international institutions with the aim of raising funds and advocating the need for continued funding for the sector's activities, especially demining operations..

It is worth highlighting the Angolan government's provision of resources to the sector, to finance the operations of the National Mine Action Agency, public operators and mostly private operators. Likewise, on an exceptional basis, we would like to highlight the Angolan government's funding for the demining operations of the Okavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Project (KAZA), which is being implemented by the international operator The HALO Trust, to the amount of **USD 60,000,000.00**. This funding was earmarked for the demining of **153** confirmed areas, corresponding to an area of **15,831,561 m²** in the then province of Cuando Cubango.

It should be noted that the mobilization of funds for the Mine Action sector has been aligned with the strategic objectives of the Government of Angola and the National Development Plans, especially the current plan (2023-2027), an aspect reinforced by the commitment made by His Excellency, **João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço,** President of the Republic of Angola, in his State of the Nation Address in October 2024.

2.10 Circumstances preventing the full implementation of the previous request

The commitment of the Angolan government and its national and international partners has been quite remarkable, however, it has not been possible to clear all the known areas recorded in the Mine Action Database within the previously requested period (8 years), as provided for in Article 5 of the Convention, due to various factors, including but not limited to:

- The size of the territory, covering 1,246,700 km²;
- Long duration of the conflict (1961-2002);
- Complexity of the contamination associated with the number of players involved;
- The climate, vegetation and terrain are sometimes adverse to demining activities;
- Lack of mine sketches or maps;
- Reduced number of demining operators;
- Reduced funding;
- COVID-19 pandemic;
- The work of public operators has focused mainly on national reconstruction projects and not on the areas recorded in the National Database;
- Inaccessibility in some mined areas, resulting in logistical drawbacks;

The combination of all these factors and more has made the demining process challenging, slow and quite costly, negatively influencing the release of land, as well as the materialization of some of the activities outlined in the previous request.

As for funding for the Mine Action sector, especially for demining operations, in recent years there has been a reduction in funding from some international donors and others have withdrawn their funding. This situation has limited the regular pace of implementation of various activities planned during the previous request.

From an economic perspective, the Republic of Angola has been recovering from the negative effects of the last global economic and financial crisis, which to a certain extent still has a proportional impact on the growth rate of the economy and the consequent reduction in the revenue available for the General State Budget. Likewise, in view of the various needs and priorities of the different social sectors, the Angolan government has been forced to reduce the funds available for the Mine Action Sector.

Several structuring and programmatic projects have been halted or are progressing at a slow pace. The reduction in available resources and the COVID 19 pandemic, as expected, have also significantly affected the sector.

2.11 Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

Despite all the efforts made by the Angolan government and its partners to ensure the protection and safety of communities, landmines and explosive ordnance have continued to affect the population, mostly killing women and children.

It is important to highlight the paradigm shift in accidents, which now mostly occur with explosive ordnance (UXO or AXO) rather than landmines. The reason for this phenomenon is related to the growing unbridled search for ferrous material in urban and peri-urban areas for sale to the metallurgical industry, which implies adapting the methodology of action to mitigate the occurrence of these accidents.

Information on the number of accidents and victims broken down (see Table 5 in the annex).

Among the most visible socio-economic impacts caused by mine contamination, are the difficulty of the victims' socio-economic inclusion and the blocking of arable land for the expansion of family farming practices.

Among the development impacts, we can highlight the blocking of tourist development centers, social infrastructures and communication routes.

The environmental implications of landmines are well documented: any land where landmines are planted is likely to be degraded, as is the existing vegetation. In addition, during the armed conflict, many of the battles took place in areas of natural conservation, causing the death of many animals, associated with the risk of extinction of many species, such as the Giant Black Sable, as well as changing the natural migratory cycle of animals from the conflict regions, such as Elephants and Wildebeest.

2.12 Nature and extent of the remaining challenge (*quantitative aspects*)

As mentioned above, the remaining contamination corresponds to **975** identified mined areas, representing an area of **57,905,679 m²**. It should be noted that the provinces of

Moxico, Bié, Cuando and Cubango remain at the top of the list of concerns, with a total of 557 areas, representing an estimated area of 29,492,885 m². However, new mined areas have been discovered in various locations, particularly in the provinces of Bié, Cuando, Cubango, Malanje, Moxico and Moxico Leste (see Table 2, attached).

2.13 Nature and extent of the remaining challenge (*qualitative aspects*)

The remaining contamination represents a challenge for the communities whose impact of the explosive ordnance is still being felt, since the demand for land to develop their activities is growing. The Angolan government has been implementing strategies to diversify the economy, some of which include expanding areas for agriculture, livestock, tourism and mining, among others. Many of these areas, their surroundings or accesses are still contaminated with explosive ordnance.

The nature of the remaining contamination in the country is quite diverse due to different factors, such as: the origin, quantity and way in which the mines were laid, coupled with the scarcity of maps or sketches, negatively affecting the speed of demining operations.

According to information resulting from surveys, operational reports and other technical activities in the coastal provinces, the type of contamination is predominantly mines manufactured by former Warsaw Pact countries, characterized by a high metal content and therefore easy to detect.

In the central, eastern and southeastern provinces of the country, namely Bié, Cuando, Cubango, Moxico and Moxico Leste, the data reveals that mines are being found are difficult to detect, large minefields and a frequent combination of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, both with low metal content, which requires the use of modern and appropriate detectors that can respond adequately to this type of situation. Another situation has to do with the characteristics of the terrain, which is flat but quite sandy, making it difficult for demining teams to move around and provide logistical support.

In some provinces, mined areas are located in areas with dense vegetation, mountains, cliffs and are difficult to access, which makes it impossible to use tools to prepare the soil (mechanical capacity), forcing the teams to work exclusively by hand.

The climate is also a major challenge: in the rainy season, on the one hand, temperatures are as high as 40 degrees Celsius, and on the other, floods inundate the minefields, which can eventually cause the mines or the land to move, increasing the depth at which the mines will be found.

As a result of the low metal content of the mines, in the last five years the number of demining accidents has increased in the southeast region, which requires the National Mine Action Authority and operators to create synergies for the review and implementation of operational processes and procedures to mitigate accidents and continue with demining activities on a regular basis without human losses.

In addition to the challenges mentioned above, a set of activities involving the relentless mobilization of funds for operational capacity building can be included, essentially for the National Authority, public operators and NGOs, in order to effectively materialize this request.

2.14 Justification for the period requested

In light of the guidelines of the National Development Plan 2023-2027 and the Strategic Mine Action Plan 2026-2030 aligned with the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, the Republic of Angola proposes to maintain operational activities throughout its territory with an emphasis on targeted actions in all the remaining areas recorded in the National Database, and once again requests an extension, this time of 5 years, from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2030, in order to fully comply with its obligations under Article 5.

As already mentioned in this document, the remaining contamination to date is approximately 57,905,679 m². This contamination is expected to be reduced to 50,000,000 m² by December 2025, according to the average annual land release, which is between 8,000,000 m² and 9,000,000 m². Consequently, with the aforementioned annual average and the rigorous implementation of land release methodologies, with emphasis on technical survey, the Republic of Angola and partners firmly believe that the Operators will be able to release an average of 10,000,000 m² per year during the requested period.

Furthermore, with the Angolan government's commitment to guaranteeing funding for the sector during this period, it is clearly believed that the capacity of public operators will be

strengthened, which will subsequently increase demining capacity in the country, thereby potentially reducing the current remaining contamination.

In addition, national and international non-governmental Operators, namely APACOMinas, APOPO, NPA, The HALO Trust and MAG, have committed to continuing operational activities and mobilizing resources to increase their capacities over this period.

We therefore believe that the Republic of Angola's ambitions to fully comply with the obligations of Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention will be achieved within the requested timeframe.

2.15 Detailed work plan for the requested period

The National Mine Action Authority, in partnership with other public institutions, operators in the sector and partners, has developed a work plan for the requested period (Table 4, attached) which includes various operational activities, considering the current implementation capability of the parties involved and the proposed budget, with the aim of freeing the country from the scourge of mine and explosive ordnance contamination by 2030. Most of the operational work will be carried out by public operators, while the rest will be carried out by NGOs. The monitoring, assurance, quality control of operations and certification of the final product will be the responsibility of the National Authority. The Plan includes the following macro-activities:

1. Clear the remaining areas;
2. Technical survey and subsequent demining of suspected areas of contamination (SHA);
3. Promoting Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities;
4. Assessment of the socio-economic impact of cleared areas;
5. Promoting best quality management practices;
6. Promoting best environmental protection practices;
7. Progressive declaration of provinces free of known mined areas;
8. Gradual implementation of the residual risk strategy.

2.15.1 Clearing the remaining areas

The current remaining contamination registered in the National Mine Action Database is 975 areas with an estimated extension of 57,905,679 m2 and in order to end this contamination, the Republic of Angola will regularly rely on public operators, namely the Demining Brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces and the National Demining Centre, as well as the non-governmental organizations APACOMinas, NPA, APOPO, MAG and The HALO Trust. In the same way, but on a sporadic basis, private operators will provide services through public tenders.

The public operators will work in all the provinces, while the NGOs will work in the provinces of Bengo, Kwanza Norte, Kwanza Sul and Uíge (NPA); Kwanza Sul, Icolo and Bengo (APACOMinas); Kwanza Sul and Huíla (APOPO); Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico and Moxico Leste (MAG); Bié, Cuando, Cubango and Huíla (The HALO Trust).

To complete the remaining areas, operators, under the coordination and supervision of the National Authority, will have an operational strategy as a guideline, which will consist of gradually completing the provinces with the least contamination and then strengthening the operational capacity to intervene in the provinces with the most contamination.

In this context, of the total number of remaining areas, of which 896 are confirmed hazardous areas (CHA) and 79 are suspected hazardous areas (SHA), the provinces of Benguela, Kwanza Norte, Huambo, Icolo e Bengo, Luanda, Malanje, Namibe, Uíje and Zaire, with a total of 34 areas and an area of 2,235,034 m², will be the priority for intervention so that they are gradually declared free of known hazardous areas. The remaining 12 provinces, with 941 areas and an area of 56,820,659 m², will be declared later.

For the 79 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) which are located in the provinces of Bengo with 2 areas, Cunene with 9, Lunda Sul with 19, Lunda Norte with 10, Moxico with 39 areas and Namibe with 1 area, representing an estimated surface area of 2,191,193 m², the intervention methodology will be the implementation of surveys for possible confirmation or cancellation, followed by immediate technical survey and/or demining.

2.15.2 Technical survey and subsequent demining of areas suspected of contamination (SHA)

Considering that the demining program in Angola is in the proactive phase, where the number of suspected areas is quite small, technical survey activities in these areas will be included in the normal demining process.

2.15.3 Raising awareness of the risk of mines and other explosive ordnance

With a view to boosting Explosive Ordnance Risk Education activities, the National Authority and partners, in accordance with Action No. 26 of the Siam Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, have developed a Work Plan (see Table 8 in the annex) to reduce the risks to the affected population, create conditions for safer behavior until the threat is eliminated, mitigate accidents, make up for the shortage of specific pillar operators and expand activities throughout the country in order to achieve a total reduction in accidents among communities. This plan includes the following main activities:

- Methodological meetings on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education;
- Adapting the current Explosive Ordnance Risk Education material;
- Lobbying the government and potential national and international donors for funding for this activity;
- Dissemination of the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education message through the media and social media;
- Conducting and promoting training and exchange activities in the pillar;
- Mobilization of resources for national Explosive Ordnance Risk Education operators;
- Encouraging the use of IMSMA Core reporting templates;
- Disaggregation of beneficiary and victim data by age, gender and disability;
- Promoting the pillar's activities with plays and other activities involving public figures;
- Carrying out joint activities with the Ministry of Education in order to include Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in the school curriculum;
- Promoting measures to identify and signpost known contaminated areas;

- Intensification of activities between Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and demining operators in order to carry out rapid response tasks quickly and in a timely manner;
- Prioritizing the demining of areas closest to communities and cultivation;
- Inclusion of environmental education concepts in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education campaigns.

2.15.4 Assessment of the socio-economic impact of cleared areas

With regard to assessing the socio-economic impact on mine-free communities, the National Mine Action Authority, in partnership with other institutions, is implementing projects aimed at measuring and analyzing the benefits that the use of cleared land brings to the population.

To implement this project, ANAM and its partners intend to carry out the following activities:

- Analysis of historical documentation on post-clearance activities, including technical and narrative reports provided by operators;
- Development of models to record the socio-economic and environmental impact;
- Meetings with provincial governments and local authorities to assess the use of cleared land in their areas of jurisdiction;
- Identifying documentation of demined areas with a high socio-economic impact that have not been registered in the National Mine Action Database.

2.15.5 Promoting Best Practices in Quality Management

The National Authority will continue to encourage its partners to scrupulously comply with the processes, procedures and best practices of land release, associated with the concept of All Reasonable Effort based on national and international standards, with emphasis on the following actions:

- Development of new standards;
- Increases in internal and external quality assurance and control visits;
- Conducting ordinary and extraordinary technical and coordination meetings with operators;
- Use of the reporting system based on IMSMA Core;

2.15.6 Promoting Best Practices in Environmental Education

On environmental conservation, in addition to what has been practiced by demining operators, the following activities will be undertaken in the coming period:

- Support for environmental education promoters in their awareness-raising activities;
- Discouraging harmful practices, such as uncontrolled burning, deforestation and the discriminatory cutting down of trees, better packaging of solid waste and the consumption of game meat;
- Not using large-scale demolition techniques;
- Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar panels;
- Promoting the reuse of marking and signaling pylons during the demining process.;

2.15.7 Progressive declaration of known mine-free provinces

Considering the various factors, especially the specific characteristics of demining activities, the level of remaining contamination and the existing operational capacity, the process of declaring provinces free of known mined areas will be carried out gradually, both from a technical standpoint and from an administrative and institutional view.

The process begins after zeroing in on the areas registered in the National Mine Action Database, followed by technical meetings with the operators who performed the operations in the provinces concerned. Subsequently, community consultation visits are carried out on the level of local contamination, and consequently, depending on the results obtained, joint technical visits can be carried out between ANAM and operators to ascertain the real contamination in the communities. The process ends with local, municipal and provincial meetings aimed at formally declaring these jurisdictions free of known mined areas, culminating in the delivery of Minutes and Certificates of the process.

It should be noted that of the 9 provinces with reduced contamination, 6 - Huambo, Zaire, Namibe, Kwanza Norte, Uíge and Malanje - are already at the beginning of the process of declaring communities free of known mined areas.

2.15.8 Gradual implementation of the Residual Risk Strategy

Once the Residual Risk Strategy has been established and approved, like the declaration of provinces free of known mined areas, the implementation of the strategy will be undertaken simultaneously with the declarations, i.e. as soon as a province is declared free of known mined areas, the strategy will automatically be implemented, based on the following assumptions:

- Completion and approval of the National Residual Contamination Management Standard;
- Total elimination of the areas registered in the Database of the province in question;
- Adaptation of the National Database for the residual contamination process;
- Training of specific rapid response teams for residual contamination;
- Intervention in tasks of clearing residual minefields and carrying out specific tasks of disposing sporadic explosive ordnance.

2.15.9 Financial Projection

Despite the Angolan government's commitment to regularly funding the Mine Action Program and the generous support of international donors, achieving remarkable results, the contamination problem persists. The Republic of Angola needs USD 197,458,370.35 to complete clearance of the remaining areas in the country, in order to implement the various projects that cover the sector in general, and demining operations in particular. This figure was calculated taking into account the average cost of demining operations per square meter, equivalent to USD 3.10 (*see Table 9 attached*).

2.16 Institutional, human and material capacity

The National Authority is represented in all provinces, and has a permanent technical structure for national coordination of the Operators, with the role of monitoring, evaluating and controlling the tasks in the work plan and readjusting according to needs/requirements.

The implementation of the work plan will involve the two public Operators, namely the Demining Brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces and the National Demining Centre, a national non-governmental organization, APACOMINAS, and 4 international organizations, namely APOPO, NPA, MAG and The HALO Trust.

The technical capacity of the NGOs varies proportionally according to the funding made available.

Existing capacities in the provinces that have been completed will be transferred to the other provinces with ongoing operations. Under specific agreements, the installed mechanical capacity of the National Demining Center can be made available to other operators (see detailed capacity in *Table 7*, attached).

2.17 Assumptions

In implementing this request, we have ensured the following assumptions:

- Political will from the Angolan government and partners to resolve the problem of mines in Angola;
- Assurance from the Angolan government to support humanitarian demining operations for the coming years and continued financial support from international donors;
- Political stability;
- Harmonious cooperation between the governing body and the operators;

2.18 Risks

The following are some of the most significant risks that could jeopardize the completion of this request:

- The emergence of socio-economic problems of force majeure (epidemics, calamities, natural disasters, etc.);
- Oscillating regional and international political and security environment;
- The discovery of new mined areas;
- Economic crisis / slowdown in economic growth;
- Delayed disbursements to finance operations;
- Devaluation of the national currency;
- Reduction in external financing.

3 ANNEX

3.1 Table 1 | Remaining challenge from the previous request (*quantitative aspects*)

Provinces	Confirmed Areas		Suspected Areas		Total SHA & CHA	Total m² CHA & SHA
	CHA	CHA (m²)	SHA	SHA (m²)		
Bengo	97	47 517 587	0	0	97	47 517 587
Benguela	86	4 566 449	0	0	86	4 566 449
Bié	132	6 066 893	0	0	132	6 066 893
Cabinda	2	100 000	34	7 643 567	36	7 743 567
Cuando Cubango	286	29 290 895	0	0	286	29 290 895
Cuanza Norte	41	6 539 230	0	0	41	6 539 230
Cuanza Sul	130	7 792 000	0	0	130	7 792 000
Cunene	41	2 575 367	0	0	41	2 575 367
Huambo	15	816 664	0	0	15	816 664
Huila	36	3 219 680	0	0	36	3 219 680
Luanda	48	13 695 192	0	0	48	13 695 192
Lunda Norte	7	910 006	50	14 238 282	57	15 148 288
Lunda Sul	9	1 023 796	135	50 009 003	144	51 032 799
Malanje	4	405 140	0	0	4	405 140
Moxico	243	13 500 817	0	0	243	13 500 817
Namibe	3	253 750	0	0	3	253 750
Uíge	54	8 355 361	0	0	54	8 355 361
Zaire	12	2 890 000	0	0	12	2 890 000
Total	**1**	**149 518**	**219**	**71 890 852**	**1 465**	**221 409 679**

3.2 Table 2 | Nature and extent of progress in the previous request (*quantitative aspects*)

Province	Municipality	Cancelled Area m²	Reduced Area m²	Cleared Area m²	Released Area m²	No of Released Area	AP Mineas	AT Mines	Other EO (UXO & AXO)
Bengo	Ambriz	65 662		42 607	108 269	5	9		24
	Bula Atumba			32 262	32 262	1	0		8
	Dande	189 912	93 174	96 372	379 458	12	2		174
	Dembos	20 037	599 787	15 781	635 605	5	8		1
	Nambuangongo	42 628		379 849	422 477	4			
Total for Bengo		**318 239**	**692 961**	**566 871**	**1 578 071**	**27**	**19**		**207**
Benguela	Balombo	304 293	26 845	4 887 098	5 218 236	19	43	1	23
	Benguela	65 624	52 936	527 216	645 776	15	409		166
	Bocoio	291 728	265 879	617 437	1 175 044	16	45		48
	Caimbambo	192 220	360 104	3 238 266	3 790 590	29	573		340
	Chongoroi	31 407		1 254	32 661	4			
	Cubal	11 418		9 389	20 807	2			
	Ganda	210 250	174 612	96 027	480 889	4			
	Lobito	288 415	303 000	262 728	854 143	20	7		13
Total for Benguela		**1 395 355**	**1 183 376**	**9 639 415**	**12 218 146**	**109**	**1 077**	**1**	**590**
Bié	Andulo			43 248	43 248	6	7		2
	Camacupa	180 082		434 927	615 009	24	93	8	50
	Catabola			18 887	18 887	4	1		
	Chitembo	9 999			9 999	1			
	Cuemba	50 000	75 399	725 218	850 617	20	134	6	96
	Cuito	49 000			49 000	10			1
	Cunhinga		7 798	191 210	199 008	9	12	9	9
Total for Bié		**289 081**	**83 197**	**1 413 490**	**1 785 768**	**74**	**247**	**23**	**158**
Cabinda	Belize	6 010 250			6 010 250	3			
	Buco Zau	12 250			12 250	2		1	
	Cabinda	456 069		9 096 491	9 552 560	11			1
	Lândana	707 499		653 750	1 361 249	10			
Total for Cabinda		**7 186 068**		**9 750 241**	**16 936 309**	**26**		**1**	**1**
Cuando	Cuito Cuanavale	1 166 562	631 891	1 998 496	3 796 949	40	1 989	1 226	378
	Dirico	12 738		2 523 884	2 536 622	8	3		1
	Mavinga	117 168	362 923	533 013	1 013 104	28	165	504	31
	Rivungo	670 564	96 088	131 937	898 589	14	1		

Total for Cuando		**1 967 032**	**1 090 902**	**5 187 330**	**8 245 264**	**90**	**2 158**	**1 730**	**410**
Cuanza Norte	Ambaca	86 300	315 980	27 775	430 055	5	677		11
	Bolongongo	1 410 000			1 410 000	1			
	Cambambe	2 274 441	872 349	82 281	3 229 071	20	95		71
	Cazengo	2 786 433	812 962	62 969	3 662 364	17	137		518
	Golungo Alto	1 605 492	57 335	15 096	1 677 923	5	133		326
	Lucala	751 581			751 581	3			
	Ngonguembo	142 850			142 850	3			
	Samba Cajú	820 000		676	820 676	3			49
Total for Cuanza Norte		**9 877 097**	**2 058 626**	**188 797**	**12 124 520**	**57**	**1 042**		**975**
Cuanza Sul	Amboim	368 476	550 050	127 208	1 045 734	10	27	5	158
	Cassongue	22 500		1 507 375	1 529 875	8	125		5
	Ebo	1 697 841	309 805	656 470	2 664 116	25	622		256
	Libolo	420 426	1 121 894	318 507	1 860 827	10	297		55
	Mussende	786 884			786 884	2			
	Porto Amboim	626 207	64 035	3 248	693 490	3	6		10
	Quibala	532 461	88 771	1 983 994	2 605 226	12	58		235
	Quilenda	31 130			31 130	1			
	Seles	50 687		181 045	231 732	5	5		2
	Sumbe		55 767	2 264	58 031	1	3		141
	Waku Kungo	4 324 842	369 329	954 715	5 648 886	22	1 259	1	2 175
Total for Cuanza Sul		**8 861 454**	**2 559 651**	**5 734 826**	**17 155 931**	**99**	**2 402**	**6**	**3 037**
Cubango	Calai			35 802	35 802	1			
	Cuangar	959 572	6 216	295 699	1 261 487	9	10		
	Cuchi	587 629	28 331	174 417	790 377	5	5	1	35
	Menongue	357 511	841 036	4 609 965	5 808 512	48	995	260	159
	Nancova		639 554	404 492	1 044 046	4	14	7	10
Total for Cubango		**1 904 712**	**1 515 137**	**5 520 375**	**8 940 224**	**67**	**1 024**	**268**	**204**
Cunene	Cuanhama	313 029		30 429	343 458	7	77		564
	Cuvelai			490 000	490 000	2		2	
	Namacunde			337 150	337 150	5	22	4	10
	Ombadja			32 040	32 040	5			
Total for Cunene		**313 029**		**889 619**	**1 202 648**	**19**	**99**	**6**	**574**
Huambo	Bailundo	200 000			200 000	2		1	
	Caála			13 912	13 912	5	44		5
	Cachiungo					1		1	2
	Chicala Choloanga			14 273	14 273	2			
	Huambo			344 414	344 414	9			4
	Longonjo			61 068	61 068	2	5		3
	Mungo			12 138	12 138	2			
Total for Huambo		**200 000**		**445 805**	**645 805**	**23**	**49**	**2**	**14**
Huila	Caconda			398 011	398 011	2	93		
	Chipindo	20 742			20 742	1			

	Cuvango	25 000			25 000	2			
	Jamba Mineira	8 400		244 332	252 732	2			
Total for Huila		**54 142**		**642 343**	**696 485**	**7**	**93**		
Icolo e Bengo	Catete			217 042	217 042	3	10		1
	Quissama			734 320	734 320	1	24		
Total for Icolo e Bengo				**951 362**	**951 362**	**4**	**34**		**1**
Luanda	Cacuaco			2 792	2 792	1	9		1
Total for Luanda				**2 792**	**2 792**	**1**	**9**		**1**
Lunda Norte	Cambulo	7 064 999		3 600	7 068 599	15	3		120
	Capenda Camulemba	210 000			210 000	3			
	Caungula	1 120 000			1 120 000	3			
	Chitato	833 000		17 112	850 112	4	274		7
	Cuango	14 605	3 706	3 464 360	3 482 671	5	1		1
	Lucapa	829 998			829 998	4			
	Xá Muteba	2 078 406			2 078 406	5			
Total for Lunda Norte		**12 151 008**	**3 706**	**3 485 072**	**15 639 786**	**39**	**278**		**128**
Lunda Sul	Cacolo	211 648			211 648	4			
	Dala		258 000	4 306 476	4 564 476	10	559	3	514
	Muconda	4 433 962	45 137	68 944	4 548 043	19	10		196
	Saurimo	1 587 157	196 854	1 071 501	2 855 512	22	131		306
Total for Lunda Sul		**6 232 767**	**499 991**	**5 446 921**	**12 179 679**	**55**	**700**	**3**	**1 016**
Malanje	Cacuso	880 186	167 457	25 825	1 073 468	7	705		26
	Calandula			10 175	10 175	2	2	1	18
	Cangandala			173 349	173 349	4	59	1	60
	Caculama			1 040 011	1 040 011	6	61		39
	Kiwaba Nzoji			3 820	3 820	1			1
	Luquembo	17 369	15 338	20 881	53 588	2	28		
	Malanje	30 377	9 083	270 613	310 073	17	6	17	29
	Massango	32 579	17 797	1 893	52 269	2			2
	Quela	11 180			11 180	2			
	Quirima			21 464	21 464	1	2	1	194
Total for Malanje		**971 691**	**209 675**	**1 568 031**	**2 749 397**	**44**	**863**	**20**	**369**
Moxico	Camanongue	42 000	15 493	844 345	901 838	11	557	9	363
	Cangamba			24 754	24 754	1	1		1
	Léua		69 604	752 154	821 758	9	102	24	215
	Lumbala Nguimbo	42 649	90 094	616 648	749 391	27	462	14	75
	Moxico	102 638	1 737 077	6 050 530	7 890 245	65	878	249	2 103
Total for Moxico		**187 287**	**1 912 268**	**8 288 431**	**10 387 986**	**113**	**2 000**	**296**	**2 757**
Moxico Leste	Cazombo	106 113		150 000	256 113	4			
	Luacano	63 755	12 125	84 868	160 748	2	2		
	Luau	116 756		222 153	338 909	7	191		7
Total for Moxico Leste		**286 624**	**12 125**	**457 021**	**755 770**	**13**	**193**		**7**

Namibe	Moçâmedes		211 323	828 296	1 039 619	4	21		2
Total for Namibe			**211 323**	**828 296**	**1 039 619**	**4**	**21**		**2**
Uige	Ambuila	382 886	15 962	95 248	494 096	3			14
	Nova Esperança	15 222			15 222	3			
	Bungo	363 619	67 564	332 495	763 678	4	1	1	68
	Cangola	355 000			355 000	1			
	Damba	179 624	516 607	5 650	701 881	8	3	1	94
	Dange Quitexe	2 077 776	261 961	20 347	2 360 084	13	1	2	110
	Maquela do Zombo	46 474	144 524	25 929	216 927	5		2	
	Milunga	185 898	299 126	83 587	568 611	6	31		25
	Mucaba	28 000			28 000	2			
	Negage	480 506	16 275	499	497 280	4			1
	Puri	2 250		26 068	28 318	3			
	Sanza Pombo	27 000		87 103	114 103	3	2		1
	Songo	50 000			50 000	1			
	Uíge	113 800			113 800	2			
Total for Uíge		**4 308 055**	**1 322 019**	**676 926**	**6 307 000**	**58**	**38**	**6**	**313**
Zaire	Mbanza Kongo	126 000		892 932	1 018 932	3	4		17
	Nóqui	572 538	546 245	1 222	1 120 005	4	3		1
	Soyo	5 050 000	502 905	830 285	6 383 190	3	14	1	278
	Tomboco	7 804 347			7 804 347	11			
Total for Zaire		**13 552 885**	**1 049 150**	**1 724 439**	**16 326 474**	**21**	**21**	**1**	**296**
GRAND TOTAL		**70 056 526**	**14 404 107**	**63 408 403**	**147 869 036**	**950**	**12 367**	**2 363**	**11 060**

3.3 Table 3 | Number of beneficiaries of awareness campaigns (disaggregated data)

Awareness-raising beneficiaries in 2022						**Total**
Adults		Total Adults	Children		Total Children	
Women	Men		Girls	Boys		
26.836	**25.069**	**51.905**	**35.720**	**32.989**	**68.709**	**120.614**

Awareness-raising beneficiaries in 2023						**Total**
Adults		Total Adults	Children		Total Children	
Women	Men		Girls	Boys		
16.802	**15.709**	**32.511**	**39.098**	**41.358**	**80.456**	**112.967**

Awareness-raising beneficiaries in 2024						**Total**
Adult		Total Adults	Children		Total Children	
Women	Men		Girls	Boys		
7.195	**6.349**	**13.544**	**13.568**	**12.723**	**26.291**	**39.835**

3.4 Tables 4 | Resources made available to support progress to date

3.4.1 Table 4.1 | Resources made available to NGO NPA 2018 - 2024

No.	Operator	Amount (USD)	Year	Donor
1	NPA	241.897,24	2018	NMFA
2	NPA	197.340,00	2018	Embassy of Japan
3	NPA	192.070,36	2018	DFID-FCDO
4	NPA	654.593,02	2019	NMFA
5	NPA	738.916,98	2019	DFID-FCDO
6	NPA	1.079.580,57	2020	NMFA
7	NPA	282.540,00	2020	Embassy of Japan
8	NPA	838.672,42	2020	DFID-FCDO
9	NPA	1.162.614,84	2021	NMFA
10	NPA	303.789,08	2021	DFID-FCDO
11	NPA	552.524,00	2021	BMFA
12	NPA	1.250.453,82	2022	NMFA
13	NPA	500.000,00	2023	WRA-USDoS
14	NPA	1.392.949,78	2023	NMFA
15	NPA	800.000,00	2024	WRA-USDoS
16	NPA	1.677.584,99	2024	NMFA
17	NPA	287.616,00	2024	Embassy of Japan
18	NPA	382.815,06	2024	BMFA
Sub Total		**12.535.958,16**		

3.4.2 Table 4.2 | Resources made available to the NGO APOPO 2018 - 2024

No	Operator	Amount (USD)	Year	Donor
1	Apopo	499.645,00	2018	Dutch Postcode
2	Apopo	533.366,00	2019	Dutch Postcode
3	Apopo	369.015,99	2020	Dutch Postcode
4	Apopo	246.900,00	2021	Governo do Japão
5	Apopo	436.653,00	2021	Bélgica FMA
6	Apopo	145.635,00	2021	UK People's Postcode Lottery
7	Apopo	237.358,00	2022	Bélgica DGD
8	Apopo	371,857,00	2022	Apopo's unrestricted funds
9	Apopo	317.354,00	2023	Government of Japan
10	Apopo	195.974,00	2023	Blelgium DGD
11	Apopo	251.269,00	2023	Apopo's unrestricted funds
12	Apopo	189.974,00	2024	Belgium DGD
13	Apopo	341,001,00	2024	Apopo's unrestricted funds
Sub Total		**4.136.002,00**		

3.4.3 Table 4.3 | Resources made available to NGO MAG 2018 - 2023

No.	Operator	Amount (USD)	Year	Donor
1	MAG	35.897,00	2018	UNHCR
2	MAG	644.788,00	2018	Japanese Government
3	MAG	2.876,00	2018	Good Gifts
4	MAG	214.898,00	2018	Public Fundraising
5	MAG	2.129.816,00	2018	DFID
6	MAG	84.000,00	2018	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
7	MAG	132.118,00	2018	Fibertek
8	MAG	42.888,00	2018	Fibertek
9	MAG	25.904,00	2018	Fibertek
10	MAG	3.176.550,00	2018	SIDA-DDG
11	MAG	2.766,00	2019	Trusts & Foundations
12	MAG	1.029,00	2019	Good Gifts
13	MAG	1.527,00	2019	Good Gifts
14	MAG	2.352,00	2019	Good Gifts

15	MAG	300,00	2019	Trusts & Foundations
16	MAG	2.420,00	2019	Trusts & Foundations
17	MAG	1.500.000,00	2019	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
18	MAG	27.317,00	2019	Fibertek
19	MAG	3.500.000,00	2020	SIDA-DDG
20	MAG	1.447,34	2020	Good Gifts
21	MAG	647.059,00	2020	Japanese Government
22	MAG	1.060.004,00	2020	DFID
23	MAG	10.000,00	2020	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
24	MAG	500.000,00	2020	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
25	MAG	9.103.196,00	2020	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
26	MAG	11.583,59	2020	Fibertek
27	MAG	3.030.696,00	2020	SIDA-DDG
28	MAG	9.864,00	2021	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
29	MAG	140.040,00	2021	DFID
30	MAG	247,00	2021	Good Gifts
31	MAG	445.001,00	2021	FCDO 2021 Onwards
32	MAG	42.170,00	2021	Fibertek 2020 Onwards
33	MAG	3.750.000,00	2021	SIDA-DDG
34	MAG	600.976,00	2022	Japanese Government
35	MAG	862,00	2022	Good Gifts
36	MAG	476.786,00	2022	FCDO 2021 Onwards
37	MAG	3.000.000,00	2022	MAG America - Federal (2017 on)
38	MAG	19.509,00	2022	Trusts & Foundations
39	MAG	158.929,00	2023	FCDO 2021 Onwards
40	MAG	50.436,00	2023	Fibertek 2020 Onwards
41	MAG	317.857,00	2023	FCDO 2021 Onwards
42	MAG	414,00	2023	Good Gifts
43	MAG	29.669,00	2023	Fibertek 2020 Onwards
44	MAG	275.792,00	2023	FCDO 2021 Onwards
Sub Total		**35.209.983,93**		

3.4.4 Table 4.4 | Resources made available to the NGO The HALO Trust 2018 - 2027

No	Operator	Amount (USD)	Year	Donor

2	The Halo Trust	550.000,00	2017-2018	Government of Japan
3	The Halo Trust	500.000,00	2017-2018	JDK Revocable trust
4	The Halo Trust	131.553,00	2017-2018	Welt Ohne minen (WOM)
5	The Halo Trust	150.000,00	2017-2018	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI)
6	The Halo Trust	131.553,00	2018-2019	WOM
7	The Halo Trust	1.926.000,00	2018-2019	United States Deparment of State (USDOS)
8	The Halo Trust	4.264.332,00	2018-2020	Departament for International Development
9	The Halo Trust	13.110,00	2018-2019	DFID
10	The Halo Trust	131.500,00	2018-2019	WOM
11	The Halo Trust	200.000,00	2018-2019	ENI
12	The Halo Trust	442.959,00	2019-2020	Government of Japan
13	The Halo Trust	1.200.000,00	2019-2021	British Petroluem (BP)
14	The Halo Trust	3.500.000,00	2019-2022	USDOS
15	The Halo Trust	131.500,00	2019-2020	WOM
16	The Halo Trust	100.000,00	2019-2020	National Geographic
17	The Halo Trust	128.900,00	2019-202	INEOS
18	The Halo Trust	1.914.749,00	2020-2021	DIFD
19	The Halo Trust	6.100.000,00	2020-203	BP
20	The Halo Trust	3.284,00	2020	JHFSchpman
21	The Halo Trust	3.000.000,00	2020-2023	USDOS
22	The Halo Trust	136.500,00	2020-2021	WOM

23	The Halo Trust	200.000,00	2020-2021	ENI
24	The Halo Trust	1.000.600,00	2020-2024	Oak Foundation
25	The Halo Trust	25.000,00	2020	SC Johnson
26	The Halo Trust	60.000.000,00	2020-2024	Governo Angolano
27	The Halo Trust	7.578.969,00	2020-2024	USDOS
28	The Halo Trust	64.048,00	2021	Commonwealth and Development Office
29	The Halo Trust	287.851,00	2021-2022	FCDO
30	The Halo Trust	136.500,00	2021-2022	WOM
31	The Halo Trust	200.000,00	2021-2022	ENI
32	The Halo Trust	3.773.885,00	2021-2024	Anonymous Foundation
33	The Halo Trust	75.465,00	2021-2022	NVESD
34	The Halo Trust	355.180,00	2022	FCDO
35	The Halo Trust	100.000,00	2022-2023	Sonangol
36	The Halo Trust	166.000,00	2022-2023	WOM
37	The Halo Trust	200.000,00	2022-2023	Azule Energy
39	The Halo Trust	53.057,00	2022-2023	HDRD
39	The Halo Trust	55.670,00	2022-2023	HDRD
40	The Halo Trust	234.115,68	2023	FCDO
41	The Halo Trust	500.000,00	2023-2024	Anonymous Foundation
42	The Halo Trust	9.114,40	2023	FCDO
43	The Halo Trust	53.057,00	2023-2024	HDRD
44	The Halo Trust	55.670,00	2023-2024	HDRD

45	The Halo Trust	22.500,00	2023-2024	Marshall Reynolds
46	The Halo Trust	406.526,00	2023-2025	WOM
47	The Halo Trust	1.120.035,99	2023-2025	FCDO
48	The Halo Trust	4.514.672,69	2024-2027	Anonymous Foundation
Sub Total		**155.208.127,76**		

3.5 Table 5 | Number of accidents and victims to date (disaggregated)

Províncias	Nº de Acidentes	Adultos				Crianças				Total		Total por Provincias
		Mulher		Homen		Rapariga		Rapaz		Nº Morto	Nº Ferido	
		Morto	Ferido	Morto	Ferido	Morto	Ferido	Morto	Ferido			
Bengo	**4**		3		1		1		1	**0**	**6**	**6**
Benguela	**11**	1	0	6	6	7	8	3	7	**17**	**21**	**38**
Bié	**38**	5	8	12	7	8	20	6	29	**31**	**64**	**95**
Cabinda		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Cunene	**3**	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	**9**	**5**	**14**
Cuanza Norte	**3**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**2**
Cuanza Sul	**9**	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	**2**	**6**	**8**
Cuando Cubango	**42**	2	6	8	24	2	0	1	8	**13**	**38**	**51**
Huambo	**22**	4	0	2	3	3	6	11	18	**30**	**27**	**57**
Huila	**9**	1	2		3	2	11	3	15	**6**	**31**	**37**
Lunda Norte	**1**	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	**2**	**9**	**11**
Lunda Sul	**3**	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	**2**	**9**	**11**
Luanda	**8**	1	0	0	0	5	1	5	14	**11**	**15**	**26**
Malanje	**15**	4	2	4	6	1	1	6	7	**15**	**16**	**31**
Moxico	**21**	1	5	1	3	5	5	3	7	**10**	**20**	**30**
Namibe	**5**	0	0	1	2			2	0	**2**	**2**	**4**
Uige	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
zaire	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Mortos e Feridos	**198**	**22**	**29**	**41**	**74**	**35**	**54**	**44**	**113**	**151**	**270**	**421**

3.6 Table 6 | Nature and extent of the remaining challenge (quantitative aspects)

Province	Municipality	Confirmed Areas	Suspected Areas	Total Areas	Confirmed Areas (m²)	Suspected Areas (m²)	Size Total (m²)
Bengo		**40**	**1**	**41**	**2 904 472**		**2 904 472**
	Ambriz	1		1	257 304		257 304
	Dande	24	1	25	593 796		593 796
	Dembos	10		10	1 951 997		1 951 997
	Nambuangongo	5		5	101 375		101 375
Bié		**144**		**144**	**5 999 391**		**5 999 391**
	Andulo	30		30	938 483		938 483
	Camacupa	17		17	350 895		350 895
	Catabola	7		7	59 853		59 853
	Chinguar	1		1			
	Chitembo	13		13	277 971		277 971

	Cuemba	28		28	1 205 609		1 205 609
	Cuito	24		24	1 594 952		1 594 952
	Cunhinga	15		15	1 100 177		1 100 177
	Nharea	9		9	471 451		471 451
Cabinda		**27**		**27**	**1 279 321**		**1 279 321**
	Belize	3		3	47 900		47 900
	Buco Zau	1		1	5 400		5 400
	Cabinda	19		19	1 066 521		1 066 521
	Lândana	4		4	159 500		159 500
Cuando		**115**		**115**	**5 912 753**		**5 912 753**
	Cuito Cuanavale	42		42	2 899 789		2 899 789
	Dirico	9		9	346 039		346 039
	Mavinga	50		50	1 561 465		1 561 465
	Rivungo	14		14	1 105 460		1 105 460
Cuanza Norte		**7**		**7**	**433 593**		**433 593**
	Ambaca	2		2	5 442		5 442
	Cazengo	3		3	186 891		186 891
	Golungo Alto	2		2	241 260		241 260
Cuanza Sul		**84**		**84**	**5 866 540**		**5 866 540**
	Amboim	4		4	111 201		111 201
	Cassongue	5		5	619 086		619 086
	Conda	7		7	469 674		469 674
	Ebo	3		3	211 695		211 695
	Calulo	11		11	681 001		681 001
	Quilenda	18		18	1 325 605		1 325 605
	Seles	19		19	1 093 652		1 093 652
	Waku Kungo	17		17	1 354 626		1 354 626
Cubango		**92**		**92**	**4 693 863**		**4 693 863**
	Calai	9		9	101 465		101 465
	Cuangar	1		1			
	Cuchi	20		20	716 075		716 075
	Menongue	53		53	3 103 358		3 103 358
	Nancova	9		9	772 965		772 965
Cunene		**35**	**9**	**44**	**2 505 156**		**2 505 156**
	Cahama	8	1	9	675 968		675 968
	Cuanhama	10	1	11	1 082 036		1 082 036
	Curoca	1	1	2	3 874		3 874
	Cuvelai	8	4	12	443 314		443 314
	Namacunde	4		4	207 375		207 375
	Ombadja	4	2	6	92 589		92 589
Huila		**40**		**40**	**3 011 367**		**3 011 367**
	Caconda	2		2	36 840		36 840
	Chicomba	3		3	56 748		56 748

	Chipindo	8		8	34 591		34 591
	Cuvango	3		3	99 757		99 757
	Gambos	4		4			
	Jamba Mineira	15		15	1 581 883		1 581 883
	Lubango	1		1	305 630		305 630
	Matala	1		1	92 833		92 833
	Quilengues	2		2	768 221		768 221
	Quipungo	1		1	34 864		34 864
Icolo e Bengo		**8**		**8**	**752 728**		**752 728**
	Catete	2		2	28 349		28 349
	Quiçama	6		6	724 379		724 379
Luanda		**1**		**1**	**401 441**		**401 441**
	Cacuaco	1		1	401 441		401 441
Lunda Norte		**48**	**10**	**58**	**1 739 436**	**143 913**	**1 883 349**
	Cambulo	4	1	5	59 461	17 272	76 733
	Capenda Camulemba	4	1	5	240 378	10 224	250 602
	Caungula	1		1	20 928		20 928
	Chitato	5		5	317 313		317 313
	Cuango	4		4	118 025		118 025
	Cuilo	7		7	136 769		136 769
	Lubalo	15	5	20	399 228	53 931	453 159
	Lucapa	5	2	7	239 024	39 841	278 865
	Xá Muteba	3	1	4	208 310	22 645	230 955
Lunda Sul		**35**	**19**	**54**	**6 322 284**	**917 218**	**7 239 502**
	Cacolo	12	9	21	5 200 187	437 053	5 637 240
	Dala	1	2	3	75 641	121 076	196 717
	Muconda	13	6	19	738 382	263 052	1 001 434
	Saurimo	9	2	11	308 074	96 037	404 111
Malanje		**9**		**9**	**173 395**		**173 395**
	Cambundi Catembo	1		1	25 288		25 288
	Cangandala	2		2	1 361		1 361
	Luquembo	1		1	5 300		5 300
	Malanje	4		4	106 786		106 786
	Quela	1		1	34 660		34 660
Moxico		**133**	**25**	**158**	**8 134 047**	**539 085**	**8 673 132**
	Camanongue	1		1	147 391		147 391
	Cameia	4		4	269 849		269 849
	Cangamba	29	1	30	3 714 953	1 410	3 716 363
	Léua	22	10	32	759 639	292 949	1 052 588
	Lumbala Nguimbo	18	1	19	396 953	4 866	401 819
	Moxico	59	13	72	2 845 262	239 860	3 085 122

Moxico Leste		**71**	**14**	**85**	**5 110 822**	**590 977**	**5 701 799**
	Cazombo	44	9	53	4 108 389	305 622	4 414 011
	Luacano	6		6	272 582		272 582
	Luau	21	5	26	729 851	285 355	1 015 206
Namibe		**2**	**1**	**3**	**173 026**		**173 026**
	Camucuio		1	1			
	Moçamedes	2		2	173 026		173 026
Uíge		**6**		**6**	**300 851**		**300 851**
	Maquela do Zombo	3		3	34 893		34 893
	Milunga	1		1	31 408		31 408
	Negage	1		1	28 200		28 200
	Quimbele	1		1	206 350		206 350
TOTAL		**897**	**79**	**976**	**55 714 486**	**2 191 193**	**57 905 679**

3.7 Table 7 | Operational capacity

No	Institution	Human	Machines	Vehicles	Detectors	Animals	Location
1	FAA	982	22	0	20	0	Countrywide
2	CND	159	39	0	684	0	Countrywide
3	APACO Minas	70	0	7	50	0	
4	APOPO	43	1	7	41		Cuanza Sul and Huila
5	APN	72	4	23	59	0	Bengo, Cuanza Norte and Uíge
6	MAG	219	7	45	84	0	Moxico, Moxico Leste and Lunda Sul
7	HALO	1.548	3	192	1844	0	Bié, Cuando, Cubango, Huíla and Moxico

3.8 Table 8| Mine Risk Education Work Plan 2026-2030

N/O	Actividades	2026				2027				2028				2029				2030			
		1º T	2º T	3º T	4º T	1º T	2º T	3º T	4º T	1º T	2º T	3º T	4º T	1º T	2º T	3º T	4º T	1º T	2º T	3º T	4º T
1	Encontros Metodológico Nacionais de Educação sobre o Risco de Minas																				
2	Adaptação do actual material de Educação sobre o Risco de Minas																				
3	Advocacia junto dos Governos provinciais e potenciais doadores nacionais e internacionais em busca de financiamento																				
4	Divulgação de mensagens de Educação sobre o Risco de Minas pelos órgãos de comunicação e mídias sociais																				
5	Realização e promoção de acções formativas e de intercâmbio no pilar																				
6	Mobilização de recursos para os operadores nacionais de Educação sobre o Risco de Minas																				
7	Incentivar o uso dos modelos de relatórios do IMSMA Core																				
8	Desagregação dos dados dos beneficiários e das vítimas por idade, sexo e deficiência																				
9	Promoção das acções do pilar com programas teatral e outras actividades envolvendo figuras públicas																				
10	Realização de acções conjuntas com o Ministério da Educação por forma a se incluir no currículo escolar tema sobre Educação sobre o Risco de Minas																				
11	Promoção de acções de identificação e sinalização das áreas contaminadas conhecidas																				
12	Intensificação das actividades entre Operadores de Educação sobre o Risco de Minas e de desminagem para a realização célere e atempada das tarefas de resposta rápida																				
13	Priorização da desminagem das áreas mais próxima das comunidades e de cultivo																				
14	Inclusão de conceitos de educação ambiental nas campanhas de Educação sobre o Risco de Minas																				
Valor Global Disponibilizado (AKZ)		**156.305.629,43**																			
Orçamento por Ano		**54.706.970,30**				**46.891.688,82**				**23.445.844,41**				**15.630.562,94**				**15.630.562,94**			
		35%				**30%**				**15%**				**10%**				**10%**			

3.9 Table 9 | Financial projection for demining 965 areas equivalent to 57,068,936 m² in the period 2026 - 2030

Provinces	No Areas	Estimated Areas	FAA	CND	NGO	Stretch of road	Km Road	Financial Projection
Bengo	37	2.275.328	8	24	5	1	2	7.053.516,80
Bié	144	5.999.391	58	43	43	25	615,02	18.598.112,10
Cabinda	27	1.279.321	18	9	0	0	0	3.965.895,10
Cuanza Sul	84	5.866.540	60	22	2	0	0	18.186.274,00
Cuanza Norte	4	311.948	1	0	3	0	0	967.038,80
Cunene	44	2.505.156	27	17	0	10	463	7.765.983,60
Huíla	40	3.011.367	24	9	7	19	931	9.335.237,70
Luanda	2	52.730	0	2	0	0	0	163.463,00
Lunda Sul	51	7.083.964	17	26	8	0	0	21.960.288,40
Lunda Norte	58	1.883.349	28	30	0	2	13,4	5.838.381,90
Moxico	207	12.817.294	83	108	16	28	286,75	39.733.611,40
Namibe	3	173.026	0	0	3	1	40	536.380,60
Uíge	6	300.851	0	0	6	0	0	932 638,10
Cuando	116	6.066.104	63	46	7	54	1.752,1	18.804.922,40
Cubango	90	4.610.096	0	0	90	0	0	14.291.297,60
Icolo e Bengo	7	1.101.439	7	0	0	0	0	3.414.460,90
Malanje	9	173.395	4	5	0	0	0	537.524,50
Moxico Leste	36	1.557.637	36	0	0	0	0	4.828.674,70
Grand Total	**965**	**57.068.936**	**434**	**341**	**190**	**140**	**4.103,3**	**176.913.701,60**

3.10 Table 9 | Demining 965 areas Work Plan 2026-2030

Provincia do Bengo

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	8	1	978 000	-	-	7	367 328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2028-2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	24	9	256 485	-	-	14	262 688	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Tarefas a executar pela APN com financiamento garantido	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		37	10	1 234 485	-	-	21	630 016	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Província de Benguela

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2026 Pesquisa e desminagem das 11 areas SHA, 2027-2028-2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
Total		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
																	2028-2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual

1	**Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários**	**58**	**18**	801 202	8	51	25	1 419 614	7	197,38	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	**Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários**	**43**	1	918 338	-	-	34	919 748	8	267,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	**Tarefas a executar pela The HALO com financiamento garantido**	**43**	43	1 887 520	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		**144**	**62**	**1 719 540**	**8**	**51**	**59**	**2 339 362**	**23**	**465**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	

Província de Cabinda

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	**Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários**	**18**	**9**	300 719	-	-	9	219 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202 8-2029-2039 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
2	**Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários**	**9**	5	346 700	-	-	4	412 902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		**27**	**14**	**647 419**	**-**	**-**	**13**	**631 902**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Provincial do Cuando

N/O	Descrição		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Observação

			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029- 2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	**Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários**	**48**	-	-	16	1 327,852	32	956 070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	**Tarefas a executar pela The HALO com financiamento garantido**	**69**	69	12 846 772	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-	-	-	-	
Total		**117**	**69**	**12 846 772**	**16**	**1 328**	**32**	**956 070**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	

Províncias do Cubango

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029- 2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	**Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários**	**16**	-	-	1	24,000	15	513 821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	**Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários**	**46**	-	-	9	400,244	8	298 619	-	-	29	1 788 988	-	-	-	-	
3	**Tarefas a executar pela The HALO com financiamento garantido**	**24**	24	1 849 713	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-	-		-	
Total		**86**	**24**	**1 849 713**	**10**	**-**	**23**	**812 440**	**-**	-	**29**	**1 788 988**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	

Provincia do Cuanza Norte

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	1	1	1 662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			2027- 2028-2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
2	Tarefas a executar pela APN com financiamento garantido	3	3	310 286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total		4	4	311 948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Província do Cuanza Sul

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	60	16	1 360 424	-	-	32	2 271 040	-	-	12	903 200					2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	22	5	133 095	-	-	17	800 678	-	-	-	-					
3	Tarefas a executar pela APOPO com financiamento garantido	2	2	420 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Total		84	23	1 913 519	-	-	49	3 071 718	-	-	12	903 200					

Província do Cunene

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	27	7	443 314	5	195	8	675 968	3	23	4	92 589					2029-2030,Gestão da Contaminação Residual
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	17	6	735 810	1	49	8	553 601	1	196	1	3 874					
Total		44	13	1 179 124	6	244	16	1 229 569	4	219	5	96 463					

Província do Huambo

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2027- 2028- 2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
Total		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Província da Huila

N/O	Descrição		2026	2027	2028	2029	2029	Observação

			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	24	-	-	14	716	10	623 676	-	-	-	-		-		-	
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	9	1	305 630	2	129	4	828 604	-	-	2	129 047					
3	Tarefas a executar pela The HALO com financiamento garantido	7	4	1 084 411	3	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		40	5	1 390 041	16	931	14	1 452 280	-	-	2	129 047	0	0			

Província de Icolo e Bengo

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2029		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	7	1	401 441	-	-	5	614 069	-	-	1	110 310				-	
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	2	2	52 570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Total		9	3	454 011	-	-	5	614 069	-	-	1	110 310			-	-	

Província da Lunda Norte

N/O	Descrição		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Observação

			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	**Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários**	**28**	12	428 118	-	-	16	608 026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	**Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários**	**30**	4	271 085	1	9,250	24	509 164	1	4,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		**58**	**16**	**699 203**	**1**	**9,25**	**40**	**1 117 190**	**1**	**4,15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	

Província da Lunda Sul

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	**Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários**	**17**	11	813 432	-	-	3	3 227 457	-	-	3	78 573					
2	**Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários**	**26**	8	168 490	1	4	15	750 913	-	-	2	174 555					
3	**Tarefas a executar pela MAG com financiamento garantido**	**8**	8	2 076 869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Total		**51**	**27**	**3 058 791**	**1**	**4**	**18**	**3 978 370**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**253 128**					

Província de Malanje

N/O	Descrição		2026	2027	2028	2029	2029	Observação

			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2027-2028-2029-2030, Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	4	4	106 786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	5	5	66 609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		9	9	173 395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Província do Moxico

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA e operadores humanitários	151	27	1 764 342	-	-	68	3 925 358	24	271,98	32	3 579 822	-	-	-	-	2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
2	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	39	39	951 193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Tarefas a executar pela MAG com financiamento garantido	16	16	1 229 497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		206	82	3 945 032	-	-	68	3 925 358	24	271,98	32	3 579 822	-	-	-	-	

Província do Moxico Leste

N/O	Descrição		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Observação

			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas atribuídas ao CND e operadores humanitários	36	14	752 053	4	14	18	736 200	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		36	14	752 053	4	14	18	736 200	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Província do Namibe

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2029		2030		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2027-2028-2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas a executar pela The HALO com financiamento garantido	2	2	173 026	1	40	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		3	2	173 026	1	40	-	-	-	_	-	--	-	--	-	--	

Província do Zaire

N/O	Descrição		2026	2027	2028	2029	2029	Observação

			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2027-2028-2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas atribuídas as FAA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	

Província do Uíge

N/O	Descrição	Totais de tarefa	2026				2027				2028		2028		2028		Observação
			Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Estradas	Km	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	Nº tarefas	Área estimada (m²)	2027-2028-2029-2030 Gestão da Contaminação Residual
1	Tarefas a executar pela APN com financiamento garantido	6	6	300 851	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		6	6	300 851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	--	-	--	