

## **PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 BY ANGOLA**

### **COMMITTEE ON ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION Thailand (Chair), United Kingdom, Algeria, Norway )**

#### **Intersessional Meetings 17 – 20 June 2025**

#### **I. Progress in implementation (Action 8, 20, 22)**

1. Angola reported that in 2024 it released 5,548,103 square metres, including 140,430 square metres cancelled, 2,381,063 square metres reduced and 3,026,610 square metres cleared resulting in the destruction of 5,636 anti-personnel mines, 1,379 anti-vehicle mines, 1,152 items of unexploded ordnance, and 1,283 items of abandoned explosive ordnance.
2. Angola also reported as a result of explosive ordnance disposal tasks it destroyed, 44 anti-personnel mines, 13 anti-tank mines, 627 cluster munitions, 796 unexploded ordnance, and 402 abandoned explosive ordnance.
3. Angola further reported that the provinces of Huambo, Zaire and Benguela have no mined areas registered in the national database and that the province of Luanda free of known mined areas.
4. The Committee observed that the information provided by Angola on progress in implementation allowed for comparability with that provided in its 2018 updated work plan. The Committee observed that progress in implementation was less than that projected in Angola's 2018 updated workplan. The Committee welcomed Angola providing information on progress in accordance with land release methodology employed in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by type of contamination. The Committee further welcomes Angola employing the Guide to Reporting in the drafting of its annual Article 7 report.

#### **II. Remaining challenge (Action 17, 20, 22)**

5. The Committee observed that Angola's 2025 request contained a high degree of clarity<sup>1</sup> concerning its remaining challenge. Angola reported a remaining challenge of 965 mined areas measuring 57,068,936 square metres in 17 Provinces, including 886 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) measuring 54,877,743 square metres and 79 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) measuring 2,191,193 square metres.
6. The Committee welcomed Angola reporting on its remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information disaggregated by SHAs and CHAs.
7. Action 17 of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) requests States that have not yet done so to identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant

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<sup>1</sup> High degree of clarity" has been used when a State Party has provided a list of: All remaining areas (known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines), The estimated size of each area, The status of each area (i.e., "known" or "suspected"), Information on the geographic location of each area.

sources. The Committee observed that Angola was still in the process of identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas and would welcome updated information from Angola on these efforts.

8. Action 17 of the SRAAP requests States Parties to identify accurate baselines of contamination using data- and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner. The Committee would welcome further information from Angola in this regard.

### **III. National plans for clearance and survey (Action 1-3, 18-21)**

9. Action 3 of the SRAAP requests States Parties to develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans to implement Convention obligations as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and ensure that they are periodically reviewed and updated based on new evidence. The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to develop a national strategy.
10. The Committee recalled that Angola's request to extend its 31 December 2025 Article 5 mine clearance deadline submitted to the Twenty Second Meeting of the States Parties contained an evidence based and costed work plan for clearance and survey for the period 2025-2030. Angola reported adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including information on the number of areas and the amount of area to be addressed annually, as well as how priorities have been established. Angola projected to address 34 mined areas measuring 2,235,034 square meters, in the provinces of Benguela, Kwanza Norte, Huambo, Icolo e Bengo, Luanda, Malanje, Namibe, Uíje and Zaire. Angola also projected to address 79 suspected hazardous areas measuring 2,191,193 square meters, located in the following Provinces; Bengo (2 areas), Cunene (9), Lunda Sul (19), Lunda Norte (10), Moxico (39) and Namibe (1).
11. Action 19 of the SRAAP requests States Parties to prioritise survey and clearance based on clear nationally-driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria with consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, and the environment. The Committee recalled that while Angola's 2025 request contained a work plan including activities to assess the socio-economic impact of cleared areas, and that activities of both public operators and NGOs have been guided by gender, equality, and diversity policies. The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola in this regard.
12. Angola reported on its efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets, including supporting national development, infrastructure/national parks, Agriculture and Forestry; Education; Health; Energy and Water; Public Works; Geology and Mining; Transport and Tourism. Angola also reported that the Government of Angola has determined that technical survey and clearance should always be carried out before public and private investment projects, such as roads.
13. Angola reported on its efforts to establish a sustainable national capacity, including completing a residual contamination management strategy, and hosting awareness workshops on Article 5 and residual contamination in the following provinces; Zaire, Huambo, Uíge, Kwanza Norte, and Malanje. Angola also reported that the National Demining Centre (CND) and the Demining Brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) are in the process of restructuring and equipping themselves to carry out residual contamination operations.

### **IV. Efficient implementation, innovative approaches, methods, and technological means (Action 4, 9, 25)**

14. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on the role of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), in close collaboration with its partners, to implement activities to improve the quality management system and methodologies, including updating 13 National Standards; Training in demining and quality assurance and control, involving technicians from the operations departments and provincial representations of the NMAA. The Committee welcomes the information shared by Angola and would welcome further information on the proposed timeline and process of approval of the updated NMAS.
15. Angola reported on its efforts to maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation, including updating Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
16. Angola reported that the establishment of the NMAA in 2021 strengthened the institutional framework for regulating, supervising, and controlling mine action activities. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on its efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance operations, including, promoting research, application, and sharing of innovative technological resources, as well as efforts to improve land release practices, modernise the information management system and improve quality assurance and control processes..

#### **V. Actions in accordance with plans in extension requests and decisions on them (Action #23)**

17. In considering Angola's 2017 extension request, the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties (16MSP) requested Angola to submit updated information on several matters on an annual basis including the submission of an updated work plan. The Committee welcomed the information provided by Angola in follow-up to the decision of the 16MSP and observed the Angola had acted on the decision of the 16MSP.

#### **VI. Mine risk education and reduction (Action 18, 23, 26-29)**

18. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plan for mine risk education for the period 2026-2030, developed in an inclusive manner, including considering population structures and occupational activities in order to adapt the methodology to the target group, which includes women, girls, men and boys. Angola reported implementing a solutions-based methodology, in consultation with the community and operators, to find the appropriate solutions to guarantee their safety and daily productive activities using techniques and resources available in the communities.
19. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to prioritise mine risk education programmes, including rapid response tasks and prioritising the demining of areas closest to communities and cultivation. Angola also reported on methodologies used, including community engagement, mass media, integration into school curriculum as well as targeted campaigns to specific target groups such as scrap metal collectors. Angola further reported on challenges faced and results achieved, including information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.
20. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to integrate mine risk education and risk reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection as within survey, clearance activities, including Angola's national development plan (2023-2027), Angola's Mine Action Strategy, and its information management system. Angola also reported that land release including risk education activities has supported

Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Health and Water as well as Geology, Mining, Transport and Tourism.

21. Angola reported on its efforts to provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and prioritise people most at risk by ensuring that these programmes are developed on an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, including specific target groups such as scrap metal collectors.
22. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to establish a sustainable national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes, including the role of the NMAA in regulating, supervising mine action activities, as well as the National Demining Centre (CND) and the FAA working as national entities involved in mine action activities, including risk education. Angola also reported the training of trainers includes instructing primary and secondary school teachers on risk education, as well as Churches, and traditional community and religious leaders.

#### **VI. Best Practices in implementation (Action 5, 6,18)**

23. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation, including the role of gender, equality and diversity policies to guide mine action activities, and methodologies adapted to the target group and community structures.
24. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately address climate and environmental risks, including the conduct of mine action activities in line with Angolan environmental laws and IMAS 10.70, which covers safety, occupational health, and environmental protection.
25. The Committee also recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to integrate environmental education concepts into risk education programmes as part of the risk education work plan 2026-2030, and raising awareness of environmental implications of landmines and other explosive ordnance.

#### **VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance (Action 40-42, 45)**

26. Angola reported on its efforts to do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet their Convention obligations as soon as possible. The Angolan Government continues to be the largest donor to the Mine Action Programme, including funding for clearance of 153 CHAs measuring 15,831,561 square meters as part of the Okavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Project (KAZA), with a contribution of US \$60 million.
27. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to develop a resource mobilisation plan as one of six main axis in Angola's work plan (2018-2025), including dialogue with national and international stakeholders for continued funding for the sector.
28. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to strengthen national level coordination, through the lobbying of government, national and international donors.

29. The Committee recalled that Angola's 2025 request contained information on Angola's efforts to explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation, including exchange visits with Zimbabwe, and engagement with international and multi-lateral organisations, as well as attendance at international conferences and events.

**IX. Challenges in implementation (Action 29, 41)**

30. Angola reported on challenges in implementation of risk education activities, including a lack of funding that resulted in limited awareness raising activities and the marking of mined areas. Angola also reported on challenges in survey and clearance, including the planting of anti-personnel mines in non-standards ways, the nature of high-density mined areas with low-metallic content mines, a lack of mine records, and adverse environmental conditions.

The Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan country reporting tracker							
Article 5 Implementation							
Angola							
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#1	Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors.						
#2	Percentage of affected States Parties reporting having sustainable national capacities in place able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance and undertake post completion activities, including management of residual risk.						
#3	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place.						The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report having an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategy in place.
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having reviewed and updated their national strategies and work plan based on new evidence.						
#4	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.						The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.
#5	Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities,						
#6	Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans.						
#8	Percentage of States Parties that submit Article 7 reports by 30 April of each year.						
	Percentage of States Parties that prepare their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting.						
#9	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national, centrally-managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level.						

SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OF MINED AREAS							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#17	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.						The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a baseline through inclusive consultations.						
#18	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance						
#19	Number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation.						The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation.
	Number of affected States Parties that report on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.						The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.
#20	Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature including in survey and clearance operations under Article 5.						
	Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to reporting obligations under Article 7.						
#21	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion.						
	Number of States Parties that following completion, report the discovery of previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas.						
#22	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination.						

#23	Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for survey and clearance.					
	Percentage of extension requests submitted that ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate, and the environment.					
#24	Number of affected States Parties that declare completion of their Article 5 obligations.					
	Percentage of these States Parties that submit voluntary Declarations of Completion.					
#25	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.					The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.					The Committee would welcome updated information from Angola on its efforts to report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

MINE RISK EDUCATION AND REDUCTION							
Actio ns	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
#18	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education;						
#23	Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.						
#26	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to reduce the affected population's risk-taking behaviour and to increase knowledge and awareness.						
#27	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes tailored to the threat encountered by the population and which prioritises people most at risk.						
#28	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having sustainable national capacities in place to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes in case previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.						
#29	Percentage of affected States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction programmes including information on how priorities are established, methodologies used (e.g. interpersonal, mass, or digital media), challenges faced, and results achieved and included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.						

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE
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Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information requested from the Committee
40	Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance;						
	Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all possible sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.						
41	Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.						
42	Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance.						
	Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.						
45	Number of States Parties that report sharing national experiences, best practices, and lessons learnt through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation.						
	Number of States Parties that report sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention's implementation.						

