



ANGOLA MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

2019-2025

February 2019

ENGLISH

Landmine contamination in Angola is as a result of protracted periods of war and civil strife spanning over the years 1961-2002.

Although the war in Angola ended in 2002, the country is still faced with a serious humanitarian crisis as a result of the prolonged war, the abundance of minefields has had a profound impact on the Angolan People. Landmines and other unexploded remnants of war still continue to negatively impact the Angolan people. Contamination is a cause of fear, injury and death that restricts safe access to land and resources. Landmine contamination disproportionately affects some of the most marginalised and poor communities in the country. The effects of landmines further pose a huge socioeconomic challenge for the country as some of the road infrastructure remain inaccessible.

Over the years, with support from the Government of Angola, local and international actors, a lot has been done in trying to rid the country of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Though largely successful, Angola still remains one of the most mined countries in Africa and the world.

Internal funding challenges following the 2014 drop in oil prices has culminated in reduction of funding to the demining sector from the Government of Angola. These funding gaps have significantly affected the progress of clearance operations across the country over the last four years, and also resulted in inadequate facilitations of government coordination and quality control capacities of mine action activities by the Comissão Nacional Intersectorial de Desminagem e Assistência Humanitária (CNIDAH).

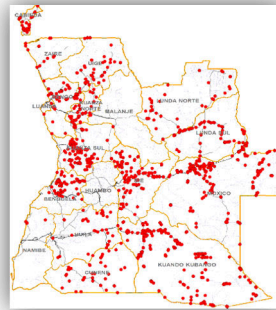


CNIDAH remains the government institution charged with the responsibility of monitoring and coordinating mine action activities in Angola.



Remaining Minefield Contamination 2019:

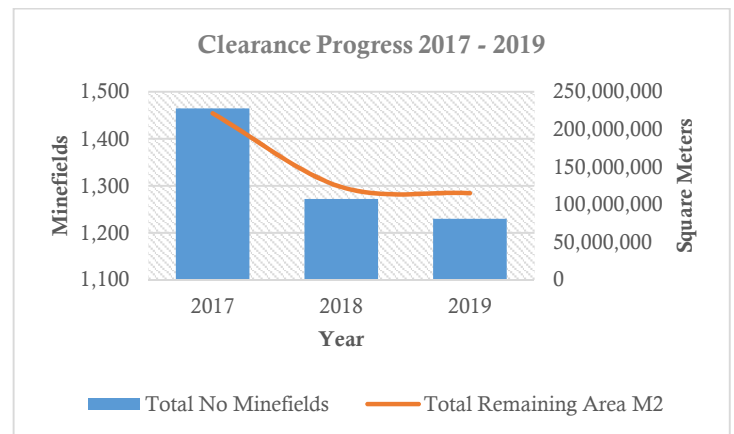
- ❖ 1,230 Minefields
- ❖ 115,083,405 Square Meters



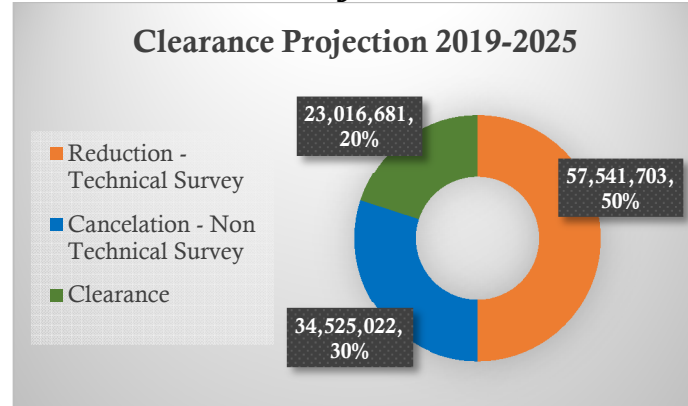
Map of Angola Showing Remaining Contamination

Progress 2017-2019:

Year	Total No Minefields Remaining	Total Remaining Area M ²
2017	1,465	221,409,679
2018	1,272	123,355,481
2019	1,230	115,083,405



Land Release Projections 2019-2025:



Treaty Obligations: Angola is a signatory and to the Ottawa Convention which it signed in 1997 and ratified the Convention on 5 July 2002. The Convention entered into force on 1 January 2003. In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Angola undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in its jurisdiction as soon as possible but not later than 1 January 2013. However, due to operational challenges and magnitude of contamination, on the 30th March 2012, Angola submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The request was granted at the twelfth Meeting of the States Parties and a new deadline set for 1 January 2018.

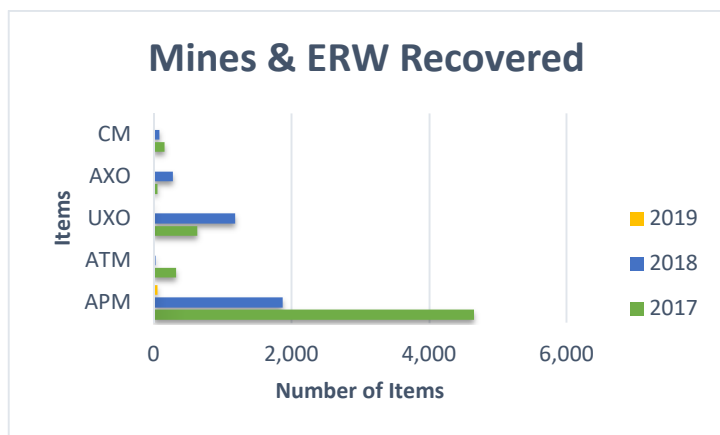
Following the completion of the comprehensive national non-technical survey, Angola established a new baseline for its remaining contamination and on 11 May 2017, Angola submitted a second request to extend its mine clearance deadline until 31 December 2025. The request was granted by the Sixteenth Meeting of States Parties (16MSP) after a rigorous vetting processes.

To date, Angola remains committed to achieving its 2025 mine clearance deadline although still faced with funding challenges.

With continued support, commitment, and increased funding from Government, International Partners and the Donor Community, riding Angola of its last known minefields is still a reality come 2025.

OUR PARTNERS

- ❖ COMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DE DESMINAGEM (CED)
- ❖ NATIONAL DEMINING INSTITUTE (INAD)
- ❖ APOCAMINA



Year	APM	ATM	UXO	AXO	CM
2017	4,645	331	630	61	164
2018	1,866	29	1,183	283	85
2019	59	0	12	0	0
Total	6,570	360	1,825	344	249

Available Funding: The Government continues to prioritise demining in the country, and as such it has committed US\$ 50 Million in its 2018-2022 budget allocations to the demining sector to support (mainly) **infrastructural demining, verification and clearance of approximately 5,000 km of roads.**

International funding from donors like United Kingdom through DFID, Japan Government, Norwegian Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, continue to be available to the demining sector through international actors like MAG, HALO TRUST, and NPA.

Funding Gap (2019-2025):

❖ **MINE CLEARANCE OPERATIONS: US\$ 357 MILLION.**



❖ **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL RESIDUAL RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITY: US\$ 3 MILLION.**