

KEY DATA

APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 31 DECEMBER 2025

Not on track to meet deadline:
Five-year extension to 31 December 2030 requested

AP MINE CONTAMINATION: 30KM²

Heavy
(Mine Action Review estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (km ²)	Release in 2023 (km ²)
Clearance	3.03	6.69
Technical Survey	2.38	3.93
Non-Technical Survey	0.14	0.72

Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
AP Mines destroyed	5,680 (incl. 44 in spot tasks)	4,996 (incl. 425 in spot tasks)

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024:

- APOPO
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- The HALO Trust (HALO)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Angola will not meet its current Article 5 clearance deadline and in 2025 it requested a further five-year extension to 2030. Survey and clearance output both dropped substantially in 2024 from 2023, but Angola should be able to meet the annual land release targets set out in the extension request given past performance. However, persistent challenges such as falling survey output, discovery of unrecorded contamination, and limited deployment of public operators poses risks to timely completion. The government's pledge of US\$240 million to support demining, with funding going primarily to the national mine action authority (NMAA) and public operators, will be critical if Angola is to meet its new deadline.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Angola should ensure all demining operators rigorously apply land release principles to reduce clearance of uncontaminated areas and improve efficiency.
- Angola should ensure that public operators, including the National Demining Centre (CND) and the Angolan Army Demining Brigades, align their activities with the country's obligations under Article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). All survey and clearance data, including those generated by the CND, should be integrated into the national Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). Coordination between the national mine action authority (ANAM) and the CND should be strengthened to promote consistent reporting and compliance with national standards.
- Angola should finalise its residual risk management strategy and the national mine action standard (NMAS) for management of residual contamination.

- The Angolan government should sustain funding for international operators as well as public operators to increase operational capacity.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	8	Angola has a high ratio of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) compared to suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) and continues to improve the accuracy of the baseline through data reconciliation. The discovery of new contamination is likely to continue over the coming years as clearance progresses and communities return to remote areas.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	9	8	The national mine action programme is managed by ANAM. There is strong national ownership with Angola approving more than US\$240 million from the national budget to the end of 2028 for demining operations.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	7	6	In 2024, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) supported ANAM to develop its first national mine action gender equality and diversity policy. Of ANAM's 2023 workforce, 36% were women, including in 48% of operational positions and 33% of managerial positions. It is not known if this changed in 2024.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	5	5	Angola does not have an environmental management policy or standard on environmental management but ensures operators comply with national environmental legislation. ANAM is planning under the development of the National Mine Action Strategy 2026–2030 to develop a National Mine Action Standard (NMAS) on environmental management, in line with International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	8	8	ANAM, with support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and NPA, is transitioning its database to IMSMA Core. However, clearance data from public operators is still not fully integrated into the database
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	7	6	A new National Strategic Mine Action Plan 2026–2030 is under development with GICHD support. As part of its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request Angola has drafted a new work plan to 2030 and is prioritising the provinces that are closest to completion.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	7	7	In 2024, the NMAS on residual contamination management was revised, the NMAS on monitoring of clearance activities was updated, and a new NMAS on accident investigation was elaborated.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	6	7	Overall land release output declined from 2023 to 2024, and Angola did not meet its target for the year. Operators also cleared more than 1.6km ² of AP mined area without finding any mines. Angola submitted its third Article 5 deadline extension request with targets to complete clearance by the end of 2030.
Average Score	7.1	7.0	Overall Programme Performance: GOOD

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- National Mine Action Agency (Agência Nacional de Acção Contra as Minas, ANAM)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- The Association of Angolan Mine Professionals (Associação de Profissionais Angolanos de Acção Contra Minas, APACOMINAS) (NGO)
- The National Demining Centre (Centro Nacional de Desminagem, CND)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- APOPO
- The HALO Trust (HALO)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

OTHER ACTORS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

At the end of 2024, a total of 963 anti-personnel (AP) mined areas covering an estimated 57km² remained in 17 of Angola's 21 provinces (see Table 1).¹ Moxico and Lunda Sul are believed to be the most heavily contaminated provinces. Total estimated contamination is down from the 1,016 AP mined areas covering an estimated 67km² that remained at

the end of 2023.² This is not consistent with reported land release in 2024 and the new contamination added to the database, but ANAM says the decrease in AP mined area is also partly the result of reconciliation of the national database with operator data.³

Table 1: AP mined area by province (at end 2024)⁴

Province	CHAs	Area (m ²)	SHAs	Area (m ²)	Total HAs	Area of HA (m ²)
Bengo	36	2,275,328	1	0	37	2,275,328
Bié	144	5,999,391	0	0	144	5,999,391
Cabinda	27	1,279,321	0	0	27	1,279,321
Cuando	116	6,066,104	0	0	116	6,066,104
Cuanza Norte	4	311,948	0	0	4	311,948
Cuanza Sul	84	5,866,540	0	0	84	5,866,540
Cubango	90	4,610,096	0	0	90	4,610,096
Cunene	35	2,505,156	9	0	44	2,505,156
Huíla	40	3,011,367	0	0	40	3,011,367
Icolo e Bengo	7	1,101,439	0	0	7	1,101,439
Lunda Norte	48	1,739,436	10	143,913	58	1,883,349
Lunda Sul	32	6,166,746	19	917,218	51	7,083,964
Malanje	9	173,395	0	0	9	173,395
Moxico	173	11,972,587	34	844,707	207	12,817,294
Moxico Leste	31	1,272,282	5	285,355	36	1,557,637
Namibe	2	173,026	1	0	3	173,026
Uíge	6	300,851	0	0	6	300,851
Totals	884	54,825,013	79	2,191,193	963	57,016,206

CHA = confirmed hazardous area SHA = suspected hazardous area HA = hazardous area

Angola reported in its latest Article 7 report that the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Luanda, and Zaire have no mined areas registered in the national database.⁵ In Angola's 2025 revised Article 5 deadline extension request, the provinces of Huambo, Namibe, Uíge, Kwanza Norte, and Launda will be officially declared mine free by the end of 2026 and Benguela, Zaire, Malange, and Bengo by the end of 2027.⁶ Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) completed clearance of the last known minefield in Cuanza Norte in August 2025, making

this province also eligible for official declaration. In Uíge, three minefields remain: NPA is clearing one, while two are inaccessible and, according to NPA, unless the government provides support with road access the latter will have to be left for future operations.⁷

In 2019, non-technical survey (NTS) was completed in all provinces, redefining or cancelling previously inflated mined areas and establishing the most accurate baseline of AP mine contamination to date.⁸ Operators hold differing views on next

1 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form C.

2 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form C.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form J.

4 Ibid., Form C.

5 Ibid., Form J.

6 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, Table 11.

7 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, Country Director, NPA, 2 September 2025.

8 ANAM Updated Article 5 Implementation Work Plan 2020–2025, June 2021, p. 4.

steps: APOPO calls for further survey/resurvey to remove some hazardous areas from the database; HALO notes new minefields are still being found near existing mined areas;⁹ Mines Advisory Group (MAG) advocates for evidence-based survey to confirm mined areas;¹⁰ and NPA, while expecting the continued discovery of mined areas, argues a new countrywide assessment would be inefficient.¹¹ ANAM also feels that a new national survey is unnecessary.¹² Given Angola's conflict history, many mined areas remain unknown to communities and were missed in baseline surveys, so the Government mandates technical survey (TS) and clearance in areas designated for investment projects to ensure safety.¹³

The 2020–25 Article 5 Implementation Work Plan integrates NTS into all operations, with survey to be conducted in areas needing verification. ANAM acknowledged gaps in past coordination and monitoring under the, now dissolved, Executive Commission for Demining (CED), meaning some cleared areas may require further assessment and verification.¹⁴ New mined areas may also be added to the database as people return to remote or previously uninhabited locations.¹⁵ Data clean-up has improved baseline reliability, and Angola's 2019–25 mine action strategy stresses ongoing analysis to ensure accurate classification

of CHAs and SHAs. According to the Geneva International Centre of Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the accuracy of the data in the strategy and work plan needs to be continuously verified and updated.¹⁶

Angola's contamination is the result of more than 40 years of internal armed conflict that ended in 2002, in the course of which a range of national and foreign armed movements and groups laid mines, often in a sporadic manner. Historically, the most affected provinces have been those with the fiercest and most prolonged fighting, such as Bié, Cuando, Cubango, Huambo, and Moxico. In addition to AP mines, as at the end of 2020 Angola had 1.02km² of anti-vehicle (AV) mined area.¹⁷ Many minefields contain a mix of AP and AV mines. MAG found earlier evidence of AP mines being laid and reinforced with other explosive ordnance to maximise damage. HALO also confirmed the presence of improvised AP mines using mortars or grenades. These were found recently in Benguela province, and HALO expects more to be found in Benguela, Bié, and Cuando Cubango. HALO destroyed five AP mines of an improvised nature in 2023 in Cuando Cubango province, in Menongue and Nancova municipalities.¹⁸ NPA has also found AP mines reinforced with mortars in Cuanza Norte.¹⁹

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

Angola also has a significant problem of explosive remnants of war (ERW), especially unexploded ordnance (UXO). Evidence suggests that Angola has only a residual threat from cluster munition remnants (CMR), but no known or suspected cluster munition-contaminated areas that would involve an Article 4 obligation under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2024* report on Angola for further information).

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The mine action programme is managed by ANAM, established by Presidential Decree in July 2021 following the dissolution of the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH). Its mandate is to regulate and supervise mine action work by public and private institutions as well as NGOs. ANAM is a government agency and is subject to the oversight of the president through the Minister of State and the Chief of Staff.²⁰

The National Demining Centre (Centro Nacional de Desminagem, CND) was created by presidential decree in July 2022, 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.²¹ The CND to date has conducted demining and associated activities in support of socio-economic development projects, usually on tasks outside contamination listed in the national mine action database. Angola's revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request says that the CND will be operationalised to conduct demining that contributes to the fulfilment of Angola's Article 5 obligations.²²

Operators continue to report smooth collaboration with the Angolan authorities, though securing visas remains a challenge for some operators. In 2024, HALO noted improved visa procedures with ANAM's support, though issuance still takes several months.²³ While NPA faced major difficulties, unable to secure a visa for its new operations manager despite ANAM's involvement, leaving the post vacant and

9 Email from Daniel Richards, HALO, 25 June 2022.

10 Email from Nelson Verissimo, MAG, 6 June 2023.

11 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 30 March 2023.

12 Email from Mário Nunes (on behalf of ANAM), NPA, 10 May 2023.

13 Ibid.

14 ANAM, updated Article 5 Implementation Work Plan 2020–2025, June 2021, p. 5; and telephone interview with Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 22 February 2021.

15 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO, 30 March 2020.

16 Email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 4 May 2022; and National Mine Action Strategy 2020–2025, p. 19.

17 Comprising 934,525m² across 89 CHAs and 84,235m² across 21 SHAs. Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form C.

18 Email from Sarah Coomb, HALO, 8 May 2024.

19 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 September 2025.

20 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form A.

21 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 14.

22 Ibid., p. 15.

23 Email from Jack Lister, Programme Manager, HALO, 25 July 2025.

operations negatively affected.²⁴ MAG initially benefitted from a fast-tracked visa process through an arrangement between ANAM and the SME (*Serviço de Migração e Estrangeiros*, the Migration and Foreigners Service), with visas issued within two months, but since late 2024 it has faced delays due to SME management changes, which ANAM is working to resolve.²⁵

In August 2023, NPA received a \$1.3 million grant from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the United States (US) Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) for an 18-month capacity development project for ANAM which was ended in March 2025.²⁶ The project's key objectives were to strengthen ANAM's capacity in quality management (QM), information management, residual contamination planning, and gender mainstreaming. These objectives were largely achieved with QM standards updated, 54 ANAM monitoring officers trained, and nearly 300 quality assurance (QA)/quality control (QC) visits conducted, exceeding targets. A new IMSMA Core system was established ahead of schedule, with trained staff and digital reporting tools introduced. An updated national residual contamination strategy was developed, provincial sensitisation workshops held, and the first-ever gender and diversity policy for ANAM drafted. However, some gaps remain as the national residual management strategy has not yet been formally adopted or operationalised and capacity to manage residual risk is still underdeveloped. The proportion

of women in ANAM remains low, the US Stop-Work Order delayed the full roll-out of IMSMA Core to all operators and caused a slight budget underspend, while long-term sustainability continues to depend heavily on external funding and technical support.²⁷

In 2024, HALO delivered explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) Level 1 training to 11 ANAM staff, strengthening its QA capacity when monitoring operators' EOD.²⁸ The GICHD in collaboration with NPA has supported ANAM for information management and the development of the new national mine action strategy in 2025.²⁹

ANAM leads quarterly mine action coordination meetings with national authorities, clearance operators, and occasionally donors.³⁰ In 2024, two technical coordination workshops were held, where all operators reviewed 2023 progress, outlined 2024 plans, and discussed land release and IMSMA reporting ahead of the IMSMA Core roll-out. Later in the year, NPA convened a coordination meeting for operators to share 2024 progress and 2025 plans, also addressing VAT exemptions on imported demining equipment. ANAM also hosted a further technical workshop covering the Article 5 deadline extension request, the "residual contamination strategy", and the accreditation process, with operators again reporting on their 2024 activities and 2025 outlook.³¹

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

In 2024, the Government of Angola funded ANAM and the CND. This has mostly covered overhead costs, but also met some of ANAM's operational costs, particularly the monitoring and QC teams. In addition, the Angolan government continued to fund HALO for the clearance of protected areas along the Okavango Delta in Cuando Cubango province. As to international funding, mine action in Angola continued to receive financial support from the United States, the United Kingdom (UK), Norway, Belgium, and Japan.³²

Angola has calculated that it needs more than US\$197 million to clear all remaining mined areas by 2030. This amount was calculated taking into account the average cost of demining operations at US\$3.10 per square metre.³³ Clearance operations in more remote and densely mined areas will cost more than clearance of low-density tasks with good road access.³⁴

In October 2024, the President announced in his annual "State of the Nation" address that Angola will invest US\$240 million dollars of national funding in demining over the course of 2025 and 2026 so that the country can be declared mine-free in 2027.³⁵ The announced funding is intended to primarily support public operators, such as CND and Angolan Army Demining Brigades, but in 2025, MAG, APOPO, and NPA held discussions with ANAM and jointly submitted three concept notes seeking some of this funding.³⁶ In its revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, it states that the US\$240 million has been approved to fund demining operations from 2025 to 2028 and that it will be dispersed annually. It has mainly been earmarked for the procurement of equipment and to cover the running costs of ANAM and public operators. That said, funding proposals from national and international operators APACOMINAS, APOPO, HALO, MAG, and NPA totalling over US\$63 million have also been approved.³⁷

24 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

25 Email from Catherine Harris, Programme Officer, MAG, 28 April 2025.

26 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 September 2025.

27 NPA, Final Report, Quality Management and Information Management Capacity Development of ANAM, 24 July 2025.

28 Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

29 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form J; and email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 September 2025.

30 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, Programme Manager, APOPO, 29 April 2024; Sarah Coomb, HALO, 8 May 2024; Catherine Harris, MAG, 3 May 2024; and Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 May 2024.

31 Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

32 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form J.

33 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 123.

34 Email from Robert Syfret, Deputy Regional Director, HALO, 22 September 2025.

35 "President of the Republic wants the country to be free of mines by 2027", *Ver Angola*, 16 October 2024, at: <http://bit.ly/4lJQwl>.

36 Emails from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 September 2025.

37 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 123; and email from Cristy McLennan, MAG, 7 October 2025.

In 2024, APOPO was funded by Belgium, Japan, and the UK People's Postcode Lottery. Funding from Japan ended in March 2024 but in 2025, APOPO continued to receive support from its other donors.³⁸ HALO was supported in 2024 by the Angolan government, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), PM/WRA, and Welt Ohne Minen (WOM). In 2025, HALO continued to be funded by those donors.³⁹ NPA's activities in 2024 were supported by

the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan (via the Japanese Embassy), the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and PM/WRA. The grants from Japan, Belgium, and the United States ended in the first quarter of 2025, after which NPA will be funded by Norway (Norad) for the remainder of the year.⁴⁰ In 2024, MAG was funded by PM/WRA, the FCDO, and Japan (via the Japanese Embassy). In 2025, MAG continued to be supported by those donors.⁴¹

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Gender and diversity are integrated as cross-cutting issues in Angola's National Mine Action Strategy 2020–25, which calls for activities to be designed so as to meet the distinct needs of different groups and requires sex- and age-disaggregated data collection across all SOPs and tools. While Angola has no dedicated gender and diversity implementation plan, the sector has made notable progress on gender balance, reflected in increased participation of women at all levels.⁴² In 2024, NPA supported ANAM to develop its first national mine

action gender equality and diversity policy.⁴³ In 2023, 36% of ANAM's employees were female, with women holding 48% of operational positions and 33% of managerial positions.⁴⁴ The figures for 2024 are not known. NPA was the only operator to increase the proportion of women employed in 2024, although it still lags far behind HALO, which has nearly achieved gender parity overall. Women are, however, still under-represented in HALO's managerial and supervisory positions.

Table 2: Gender composition of operators in 2024⁴⁵

Operator	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women in managerial or supervisory positions	Total operational staff	Women in operational positions
APOPO	45	6 (13%)	6	0 (0%)	38	5 (13%)
HALO	1,512	615 (41%)	140	26 (19%)	957	541 (57%)
MAG	208	55 (26%)	27	6 (22%)	154	48 (31%)
NPA	111	29 (26%)	7	1 (14%)	98	27 (28%)
Totals	1,876	705 (38%)	180	33 (18%)	1,247	621 (50%)

In 2024, an EOD Level 2 course was completed by 11 participants (10 from MAG and 1 from NPA), of whom five were female MAG staff.⁴⁶ In 2025, MAG's Global Gender and Inclusion Advisor was due to conduct a programme-wide gender assessment and to provide gender sensitivity

training. HALO planned to deliver a workshop on gender, diversity, and inclusion in mine action for ANAM staff.⁴⁷ The GICHD held a dedicated online workshop on gender, diversity and inclusion ahead of the strategy stakeholder workshop in May 2025.⁴⁸

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

ANAM ensures demining complies with national environmental legislation, supporting reduced emissions, renewable energy use, and biodiversity conservation. Operators are required to apply environmentally responsible

methods, including safe landfills, proper fuel storage, controlled demolitions, limited vegetation cutting, protection of water sources and wildlife, safe battery disposal, and the use of solar power. To strengthen this framework, ANAM, in

38 Email from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025.

39 Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

40 Emails from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April and 2 September 2025.

41 Email from Cristy McLennan, MAG, 7 October 2025.

42 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA (on behalf of CNIDAH), 1 April 2020.

43 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

44 Email from Narciso Paulo Simão Tiacafe, Head, Demining Operations Accreditation and Certification Department, ANAM, 26 June 2024.

45 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

46 Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

47 Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

48 Email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 16 September 2025.

collaboration with the relevant ministries and mine action operators, is planning under the development of the National Mine Action Strategy 2026–2030 to develop a National Mine

Action Standard (NMAS) on environmental management in line with IMAS 07.13, alongside specific operational guidelines for the sector.⁴⁹

Table 3: Environmental policies and action⁵⁰

Operator	Environmental policy in place for country programme	Environmental assessments conducted to support planning and delivery of survey and clearance	Environmental focal point at country-programme level
APOPO	Yes	Yes	Yes
HALO	No – global policy in place; programme-wide plan under development	Yes – external EIAs commissioned	Yes
NPA	No – follows global guidelines, not country-specific	Yes	Yes
MAG	No – global Climate and Environment Strategy under development	No	Yes

In 2024, APOPO increased its efforts to reduce generator reliance and vegetation cutting during operations and has been undertaking an analysis of greenhouse gas emissions through standardised reporting protocols.⁵¹ HALO recruited an Environment Project Coordinator and commissioned an external consultants to conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and an Environmental Management Plan, which was due for implementation in the second half of 2025. HALO also delivered large-scale forestry inventories for the US Forestry Service as part of Angola’s national forest inventory, conducted surveys of peatland for The Nature

Conservancy, and trained national conservation authority staff in drone use for habitat monitoring and protected area law enforcement.⁵² NPA started to implement its Green Field Tool in 2024 to conduct environmental assessments of operations and integrate mitigation measures. It has ensured that each task implementation plan contains a dedicated chapter on environmental considerations.⁵³ In 2025, MAG appointed a Climate and Environment Officer who has been working with MAG’s Global Climate Advisor to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the programme’s carbon emissions in 2024.⁵⁴

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

ANAM, with support from the GICHD and NPA, is migrating its database from IMSMA NG to IMSMA Core.⁵⁵ In June 2024, ANAM, with support from the GICHD, hosted a workshop for all operators on IMSMA Core and information management principles.⁵⁶ ANAM has also been meeting with individual operators to reconcile data and eliminate discrepancies. Reporting templates have been updated, and automated checks introduced to improve accuracy.⁵⁷ Operators report that they have sufficient access to the national database.⁵⁸

Nevertheless, ANAM’s information management system does not yet capture all mine action data nationwide, an issue which is being discussed with public operators.⁵⁹ The CND and the Angolan Armed Forces are expected to play a larger role in clearing mined areas during the extension period, with ANAM reviewing public operator data to ensure their compliance with NMAS and full integration into the database.⁶⁰

49 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 108.

50 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April and 9 October 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April and 2 September 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

51 Email from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025.

52 Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

53 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

54 Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

55 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 22.

56 Email from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025.

57 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

58 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

59 Email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 4 May 2022.

60 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 105.

According to NPA, the CND's activities must be streamlined and consistently reported to ANAM, as the current lack of reporting risks duplication where areas remain recorded as open despite having been cleared. Many CND tasks are verification activities linked to construction projects, which do not meet land release standards, and yet have been counted within national clearance figures. NPA recommends that such "verification" outputs be reported separately to avoid misrepresenting actual land release figures.⁶¹

Angola submitted a timely and detailed Article 7 report covering 2024, alongside a comprehensive Article 5 deadline extension request. The request was revised to respond to questions from the APMB Committee on Article 5 Implementation.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Angola's National Mine Action Strategy 2020–2025 was drafted by CNIDAH with GICHD support in 2019 but has never been formally adopted.⁶² The strategy set five objectives, with specific targets for land release, residual contamination, and coordination, including completion of Article 5 obligations by the end of 2025. None has been achieved. A new national strategic mine action plan for 2026–30 is under development with support from the GICHD and in consultation with operators and relevant government entities.⁶³ The process for developing the new strategy is said to have included an inclusive and participatory context analysis and engagement of stakeholders.⁶⁴ The new strategy will be launched by the end of 2025 and will align with the content of Angola's 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request.⁶⁵

In 2021, Angola released a work plan detailing all confirmed or suspected hazardous areas, annual clearance targets to 2025, milestones, and funding projections. Angola is not on track to meet these targets and has developed a new work plan to 2030 as part of its 2025 Article 5 extension request. Survey and clearance will be conducted by public operators, the Armed Forces and CND, across all provinces, while national and international operators will be assigned the following provinces: Bengo, Uige, and Cuanza Norte (NPA), Cuanza Sul (APOPO), Cuanza Sul and Huila (APACOMINAS), Bié and Cuando Cubango (HALO), and Lunda Norte, Lunda

Sul, and Moxico (MAG). ANAM will oversee monitoring, QA, QC, and certification.⁶⁶

Angola expects land release to average 10km² annually.⁶⁷ Of the 963 remaining hazardous areas (884 CHAs and 79 SHAs), 434 are assigned to the Armed Forces, 341 to the CND, and 190 to national and international operators.⁶⁸ Nine provinces—Benguela, Cuanza Norte, Huambo, Icolo e Bengo, Luanda, Malanje, Namibe, Uige, and Zaire—will be prioritised for completion, with contamination totalling 2,235,034m² across 34 mined areas.⁶⁹ Benguela, Huambo, Luanda, and Zaire are understood to be mine free and are awaiting the official declaration of completion.

Guidelines for a new tasking and prioritisation system were adopted in 2021.⁷⁰ A key feature of the new system is that provinces are assigned to operators, giving them responsibility over that province.⁷¹ ANAM says priority is given to the most contaminated areas and those close to the communities. The criterion is to prioritise the tasks in the provinces close to completion, so that resources can then be focused on the other provinces and geared towards completion.⁷² APOPO, MAG, and NPA all reported that the prioritisation system is functioning effectively.⁷³ According to operators, clearance and task dossiers are issued by ANAM in a timely and effective manner.⁷⁴

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Ten chapters of NMAS were adopted in 2021.⁷⁵ Three additional standards on animal detection systems, EOD, and residual contamination management were drafted with GICHD support, with the first of these two launched in 2023.⁷⁶ The NMAS

61 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

62 Emails from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 4 May 2022; and Narciso Paulo Simão Tiacafe, ANAM, 26 June 2024.

63 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; and Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

64 Email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 16 September 2025.

65 Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

66 Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 118.

67 Ibid.

68 Ibid., Table 9.

69 Ibid., pp. 118 and 119.

70 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 4 July 2021.

71 Interview with Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 22 February 2021.

72 Email from Mário Nunes (on behalf of ANAM), NPA, 10 May 2023.

73 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 29 April 2024; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 May 2024; and Catherine Harris, MAG, 3 May.

74 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

75 Article 7 Report (covering 2021), Form J.

76 Ibid.; and emails from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 4 May 2022; Miroslav Pisarević, NPA, 10 March 2022; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 2 May 2024; and Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 29 April 2024.

on residual contamination management was revised in 2024 to align it with the residual risk strategy. Also in 2024, the NMAS on monitoring of clearance activities was updated and a new NMAS on accident investigation was elaborated.⁷⁷

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Four international NGOs conducted demining in Angola in 2024: APOPO, HALO, MAG, and NPA. No survey or clearance by national operator, APACOMINAS, or public operators, the CND or the Armed Forces were reported by ANAM in its Article 7 report covering 2024. According to the revised extension request, the CND have 17 demining teams and

17 NTS teams with a total of 159 personnel (although it is thought that this is all related personnel and not just the deminers themselves) and 684 detectors, while the Armed Forces have 23 demining teams and 8 NTS teams with a total of 982 personnel and 330 detectors.⁷⁸

Table 4: Operational NTS capacities deployed in 2024⁷⁹

Operator	NTS teams	NTS personnel
APOPO	1	2
HALO	9	11
NPA	1	2
MAG*	3	12
Totals	14	27

*No NTS-only teams but two community liaison teams and one multi-task team with personnel trained to conduct NTS.

Table 5: Operational clearance capacities deployed in 2024⁸⁰

Operator	Manual teams	Total deminers	Animal detection capacity	Machines	Comments
APOPO	2	20	5 handlers, 10 rats	1	Clearance teams also conduct TS.
HALO	90	782	0	2 JCBs	Average no. of demining teams in 2024. Totals include medics as they also conduct clearance.
MAG	5	82	0	3 tillers, 5 excavators	Ten deminers per manual team (50 total), plus 32 deminers in mechanical teams.
NPA	5	57	0	4	Clearance teams also conduct TS.
Totals	102	941	5 handlers, 10 rats	15	

From 2023 to 2024, APOPO and HALO reported no change in their survey and clearance capacity.⁸¹ NPA more than doubled its clearance capacity due to additional funding.⁸² MAG also increased its capacity during 2024, through the addition of new mechanical teams.⁸³ APOPO and MAG did not anticipate a change in their capacity in 2025.⁸⁴ HALO and NPA, however, were both reducing their capacity due to a drop in funding.⁸⁵

HALO is investing in research and development to reduce manual excavations and minimise staff exposure to AP mines, while improving clearance efficiency. This has focused on field trials of the Micro-Excavator (Bobcat) mechanical asset, which has been deployed for field trials in areas with dense quantities of AP mines only. It has already proven effective in Zimbabwe, where it reduced accidents and increased efficiency, and HALO Angola is likely to scale up its use significantly.⁸⁶

⁷⁷ Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

⁷⁸ Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, Table 7.

⁷⁹ Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

⁸² Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

⁸³ Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

⁸⁴ Email from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; and Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

⁸⁵ Emails from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025; and Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025.

⁸⁶ Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Table 6: Summary of land release outputs in 2024 (National authority data)

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (km ²)	Comments
Clearance	3.03	
Technical survey	2.38	
Non-technical survey	0.14	
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	
AP mines destroyed	5,680	Includes 44 during spot tasks

SURVEY IN 2024

ANAM reported that a total of 2.52km² was released through survey in 2024, of which 0.14km² was cancelled through non-technical survey (NTS) (see Table 7) and 2.38km² reduced through technical survey (TS) (see Table 9).⁸⁷ This is a 46% decrease from the 4.65km² released through survey in 2023.⁸⁸ There are, though, differences in the NTS and TS data reported by operators and ANAM. Operators reported a total of 4.77km² of release through survey – 0.23km² cancelled through NTS (see Table 8) and 4.54km² reduced through TS (see Table 10).⁸⁹

Considering the national survey that was completed in 2019, ANAM and operators believe that the remaining contamination should be released through a combined application of TS and clearance, with the expectation that the ratio of land cleared to that released through survey will increase over time.⁹⁰

In addition, a total of 1.55km² of previously unrecorded AP mined area was discovered by operators in 2024. APOPO discovered two areas totalling 0.13km², MAG reported 11 areas covering 0.76km²; HALO identified 22 new areas totalling 0.60km²; and NPA reported two areas totalling 0.06km².⁹¹

Table 7: Release of mined area through NTS in 2024 (national authority data)⁹²

Province	Operator	Area cancelled (m ²)
Cuanza Norte	NPA	1,579
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	95,000
Lunda Sul	MAG	24,073
Moxico	MAG	19,778
Total		140,430

Table 8: Release of mined area through NTS in 2024 (operator data)⁹³

Province	Operator	Areas cancelled	Area cancelled (m ²)
Cuanza Norte	NPA	0	0
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	0	0
Lunda Sul	MAG	1	20,073
Moxico	MAG	1	19,778
Quando Cubango	HALO	3	185,228
Totals		5	225,079

87 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F.

88 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F.

89 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

90 Emails from Mário Nunes on behalf of ANAM, NPA, 14 September 2022; Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 6 September 2022; Miroslav Pisarević, NPA, 14 September 2022; Jeanette Dijkstra, MAG, 6 September 2022; and Robert Syfret, HALO, 14 September 2022.

91 Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

92 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F.

93 Email from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025.

In addition, HALO reported partial cancellation of 17 areas through NTS totalling 1,387,797m², comprising six areas totalling 102,817m² in Bié, two in Huila covering 742,863m², and nine in Cuando Cubango of 542,117m².⁹⁴

Table 9: Release of mined area through TS in 2024 (national authority data)⁹⁵

Province	Operator	Area reduced (m ²)
Bengo	NPA	276,058
Benguela	HALO	174,612
Cuando	HALO	126,703
Cuanza Norte	NPA	176,766
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	675,682
Cubango	HALO	415,114
Lunda Sul	MAG	176,958
Moxico	MAG	359,170
Total		2,381,063

Table 10: Release of mined area through TS in 2024 (operator data)⁹⁶

Province	Operator	Areas reduced	Area reduced (m ²)
Bengo	NPA	7	722,031
Bié	HALO	7	229,214
Cuando Cubango	HALO	30	1,868,734
Cuanza Norte	NPA	6	214,642
Namibe	HALO	1	84,070
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	6	866,224
Lunda Sul	MAG	N/R	174,976
Moxico	MAG	N/R	384,996
Totals		57	4,544,887

N/R = Not reported

CLEARANCE IN 2024

ANAM reported that 3.03km² of mined area was cleared in 2024 (see Table 11), with 5,636 AP mines found and destroyed.⁹⁷ This is a 49% decrease from the 5.95km² cleared in 2023 (with 4,445 AP mines destroyed).⁹⁸ There are differences between the data reported by operators (see Table 12) and that provided by ANAM, but these are not as significant as in earlier years. Operators reported clearance of 3.42km², with 5,821 AP mines found and destroyed. ANAM reported a total of 44 AP mines destroyed by operators during spot tasks in 2024⁹⁹ whereas HALO, MAG, and NPA reported destroying 67 AP mines and 18 AV mines in spot tasks.¹⁰⁰

In previous years, ANAM also reported on clearance by the CND, along with APACOMINAS and various commercial demining companies, that supports socio-economic development projects. These efforts have focused on areas not recorded in the IMSMA database but were not reported in its Article 7 report covering 2024.

⁹⁴ Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

⁹⁵ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form F.

⁹⁹ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F.

¹⁰⁰ Emails from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

Table 11: Mine clearance in 2024 (national authority data)¹⁰¹

Province	Operator	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Bengo	NPA	7,213	46	0	21
Benguela	HALO	8,539	0	0	0
Bié	HALO	410,321	22	15	36
Cuando	HALO	1,234,839	5,193	1,357	56
Cuanza Norte	NPA	29,792	123	0	42
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	172,672	22	0	18
Cubango	HALO	479,576	197	5	24
Huila	HALO	8,446	0	0	0
Lunda Sul	MAG	143,481	9	0	9
Moxico	MAG	509,850	24	2	945
Namibe	HALO	21,881	0	0	0
Totals		3,026,610	5,636	1,379	1,151

Table 12: Mine clearance in 2024 (operator data)¹⁰²

Province	Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Benguela	HALO	3	8,539	0	0	0
Bié	HALO	8	412,040	21	16	26
Cuando Cubango	HALO	54	1,588,024	5,369	1,617	39
Cuanza Norte	NPA	10	60,058	278	0	308
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	6	159,850	83	0	184
Huila	HALO	0	8,446	0	0	0
Lunda Sul	MAG	12	279,300	9	0	19
Moxico	MAG	18	882,891	61	6	1,506
Namibe	HALO	3	21,881	0	0	0
Totals		114	3,421,029	5,821	1,639	2,082

In 2024, more than 1.6km² of AP mined area was cleared with no landmines found (see Table 13), an increase from 1.4km² in 2023. According to operators, ANAM ensures consistent application of land release approaches through routine QA and QC visits to operators' tasks, review and approval of survey and completion reports, and coordination meetings with operators where methodologies are clarified and inefficiencies addressed.¹⁰³

Table 13: Area cleared in 2024 in which no AP mines were found

Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	Comments
APOPO	3	620,876	Historical mine incidents had been reported in all three tasks. APOPO suspects that either the devices had been removed and not reported to ANAM or that the incidents were isolated incidents with no other contamination in the area.
HALO	18	619,197	Of these tasks 1 contained an AV mine and 4 others contained items of UXO.

¹⁰¹ Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form F.

¹⁰² Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April and 9 October 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025. MAG applied clearance and reduction methodologies to all 30 task sites. Of these 30 task sites, 14 were completed in 2024 covering 354,957m².

¹⁰³ Emails from Manuel João Agostinho, APOPO, 7 April 2025; Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 7 April 2025; Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025; and Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

Table 13 Continued

Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	Comments
NPA	2	45,942	These were mainly road tasks and road are treated as full clearance.
MAG	8	354,957	Three tasks contained a total of 2,902 items of UXO. Two tasks contained only small arms ammunition (SAA). Three tasks totalling 7,260m ² did not contain any mines or UXO or SAA, but 3 accidents had been reported so full clearance was applied.

In August 2024, after a visit from MAG’s Global Technical Advisor, MAG shifted its use of mechanical assets from full clearance to TS, enabling faster identification of mine patterns and area reduction where full clearance is unnecessary. This resulted in higher area reduction and lower clearance output. However, recurring mechanical faults left machines out of service for extended periods during the year.¹⁰⁴

DEMINER SAFETY

In 2024, HALO reported three non-fatal demining accidents during clearance operations. On 3 April, a staff member sustained minor facial injuries following the detonation of an R2M2 AP blast mine. On 21 May, another lost their right arm below the elbow after unauthorised handling of an R2M2 mine. On 30 May, a third had a finger on their right hand amputated following the detonation of a PN-1 AP blast mine. Each accident was investigated by HALO operations staff in accordance with its Accident and Incident Investigation

SOP, with evidence collected from the scene, witness testimonies gathered, and contributing factors analysed. Recommendations and safety actions were shared with ANAM and across clearance organisations to mitigate risks and prevent recurrence.¹⁰⁵

HALO has reported demining accidents in Angola every year since 2020.

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the eight-year extension granted by States Parties in 2017), Angola is required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2025. Angola will not meet this deadline and has requested a further five-year extension to 31 December 2030.

In 2024, Angola released a total of 5.5km² of mined area against its annual target of 14.29km² and there was a significant drop in both survey and clearance output from the previous year. Under its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, ANAM has set new annual land release targets averaging 10km² per year, a level Angola has achieved

in previous years. Meeting these targets will require sufficient capacity and improved targeting of clearance, particularly as survey output has fallen sharply, from 14km² in 2021 to 2.52km² in 2024, reflecting the completion of nationwide NTS and better definition of mined areas. At the same time, previously unrecorded mined areas continue to be added to the database each year (1.5km² in 2024, 6.1km² in 2023, and 4.4km² in 2022), as operators discover contamination that was previously unknown to communities and was missed in baseline surveys.

ANAM claimed that strict application of land release principles has improved operational efficiency.¹⁰⁶ But operators reported of clearance over 1.4km² in 2023

¹⁰⁴ Email from Catherine Harris, MAG, 28 April 2025.

¹⁰⁵ Email from Jack Lister, HALO, 25 July 2025.

¹⁰⁶ ANAM, Updated Article 5 Implementation Work Plan 2020–2025, June 2021, p. 6.

and 1.6km² in 2024 without finding any mines, suggesting that pre-clearance survey and better targeting of clearance are still needed. Additional obstacles include the public operators being tasked with infrastructure projects outside the IMSMA database, diverting capacity from registered mined areas. Despite earlier plans, the public operators did not shift focus to database-recorded areas in 2024, and government funding shortfalls have prevented their full operationalisation. With national funding now secured, greater participation from the Armed Forces and CND is expected during the extension request period although it is not clear how much capacity building is needed before they can be deployed nationwide.

The absence of an official declaration process has meant that while several provinces have released all mined areas, they cannot yet be formally recognised as completed. ANAM

reported, however, that a residual risk management strategy and standard are being finalised, and the first provinces are expected to be declared completed by the end of next year.

Table 14: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2024	3.0
2023	6.7
2022	5.9
2021	4.0
2020	1.8
Total	21.4

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

In accordance with Strategic Objective 4 of the draft National Mine Action Strategy 2020–2025, CNIDAH and the CED, with the participation of all relevant actors, aimed to establish a national strategy on the management of residual contamination by the end of 2020.¹⁰⁷ According to Angola's revised Article 5 deadline extension request, the residual risk strategy has been drafted and will be approved by September 2025. It will be implemented as soon as a province is declared free of known mined areas.¹⁰⁸

A national standard on residual contamination management has also been developed by the GICHD for the transition phase. This includes process maps that outline the responsibilities of the currently involved stakeholders.¹⁰⁹ According to Angola's revised Article 5 deadline extension request, completion of the standard will take place once the strategy has been approved.¹¹⁰ An information management database for residual contamination will be established for each of the provinces that enters the residual phase, and regional rapid response teams will be trained to respond to call-outs.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁷ Telephone interview with Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 8 June 2021; and ANAM, Updated Article 5 Implementation Work Plan 2020–2025, p. 8.

¹⁰⁸ Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 123.

¹⁰⁹ Email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 4 May 2022.

¹¹⁰ Revised 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request, p. 123.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, Table 11.