

ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 DECEMBER 2025 NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:

HEAVY, 40KM²
(ESTIMATED)

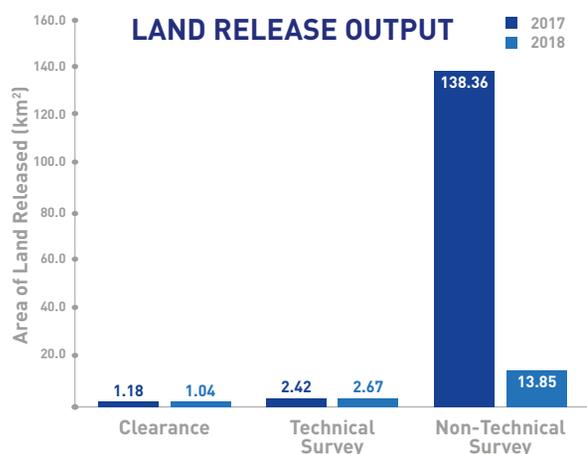
AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 2018

1.04KM²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2018

1,736

(including 90 destroyed during spot tasks)



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per Maputo +15 Political Declaration aspiration): **LOW**

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Funding for mine action operations carried out by international NGO operators remained critically low for much of 2018, with serious gaps in funding resulting in the reduction of capacity and threatening the closure of international mine action operations altogether in Angola. The situation improved significantly with the securing of the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) funding in September 2018 through a partnership grant to Angola's three largest international operators, The HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).

A nationwide re-survey of contamination was nearly complete by the end of the year, with only one province remaining in 2019. As a result, Angola has a far better estimate of its

remaining mine contamination and a much more realistic picture of the resources needed to meet it. With support from a dedicated capacity development advisor, the National Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) was able to realign the national database with operators' records, resulting in a shared and accurate understanding remaining contamination.¹

NPA completed clearance of all known and registered tasks in Malanje province in May 2018, putting the province on track to become Angola's first to be declared free of the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). An official declaration was awaited from CNIDAH as of writing.²

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Angola should continue to work closely with operators to improve the national mine action database and to reconcile data held by CNIDAH with that of other national mine action entities. Particular efforts should be made to ensure demining data is disaggregated from verification data. Dedicated and sustained assistance for information management capacity to these ends should be provided to CNIDAH.
- Angola should complete a comprehensive review of its National Mine Action Standards (NMAS).
- Angola should clarify and empower the management structure of the national programme, including the roles and responsibilities and funding of the two mine action entities. The future of CNIDAH and its responsibility for mine action should be clearly established and resourced from the national budget.
- Angola should increase its national funding to mine action in order to accelerate clearance and demonstrate national commitment to respect its Article 5 obligations. It should implement its resource mobilisation strategy, increasing its international advocacy to attract new and former donors.

- Angola should ensure that no taxes are imposed on equipment imported by international operators to carry out mine action operations.
- Angola should ensure that an adequate quality control (QC) capacity exists for timely handover and reporting on released land as soon as possible after clearance is completed.
- As soon as possible, Angola should develop a plan at the national and provincial level for tackling any contamination that is found once clearance of mined areas has been completed.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	8	For the first time since mine action began decades ago, Angola was able to present a reasonable estimate of its remaining mine contamination problem, largely in part to the near completion of a nationwide re-survey, which resulted in cancellation of almost 90% of suspected hazardous area (SHA) in the national database.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP & PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	4	The outlook for the National Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) was uncertain in 2018 after the expiration of its mandate and a delayed, and as yet, unresolved government decision as to its future. Government austerity cuts saw a significant reduction in its funding and ability to carry out core functions. Angola's national mine action programme has since its outset struggled with competing tensions between government entities responsible for mine action and a lack of clarity in responsibility. The government has allocated significant funding for mine action, but only for infrastructure development channelled through private commercial operators.
GENDER (10% of overall score)	5	Gender is not referenced in Angola's 2019–25 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) mine action workplan, nor in Angola's national mine action standards in place in 2018. CNIDAH informed Mine Action Review in 2019 that gender mainstreaming will be included in its forthcoming National Mine Action Strategy to be developed in August 2019.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & REPORTING (10% of overall score)	6	The mine action programme has been plagued with difficulties in information management for more than a decade. Operators have persistently raised concerns about inaccurate data and lengthy delays in updating the database. However, a dedicated capacity development advisor embedded with CNIDAH throughout 2018 was able to make significant progress in reconciling the database with operators' records and improving the accuracy of the database.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	6	In November 2018, Angola submitted a detailed annual workplan for 2019–25 with a view to meeting its extended APMBC Article 5 deadline. CNIDAH informed Mine Action Review in June 2019 that its annual projections are not achievable with the existing demining capacity and that planning is significantly hampered by ongoing financial uncertainty and reduction in operational capacity.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	6	National Mine Action Standards exist but do not cover all key areas necessary for a well-functioning national mine action programme. Efforts to review the standards are ongoing, with standards on quality and information management reviewed and updated in 2018.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	7	Angola was not on track to meet its 2025 deadline as at 2019. Meeting the deadline will not be possible without a substantial and sustained increase in funding. Collectively, the resources of the three largest operators, HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group, and Norwegian People's Aid declined by nearly 90% in the past decade, making Article 5 implementation significantly more difficult. At the same time, despite many serious challenges, Angola was able to meet its land release target for 2019, of nearly 17.5km ² released through survey and clearance.
Average Score	6.3	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

DEMINEING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- CNIDAH (Comissão Nacional Intersectorial de Desminagem e Assistência Humanitária)
- Executive Commission for Demining (Comissão Executiva de Desminagem, CED)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- National Demining Institute (Instituto Nacional de Desminagem, INAD)
- Angolan Armed Forces,
- Military Office of the President

- Police Border Guard (under the CED)
- The Association of Mine Professionals (APACOMINAS) (NGO)
- Various commercial operators

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

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

OTHER ACTORS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

As at December 2018, according to CNIDAH, a total of 1,260 mined areas with a size of just over 122km² remained to be addressed. This included 1,120 areas with a size of just over 108km² of suspected hazardous area (SHA) and 140 areas with a size of close to 14km² of confirmed hazardous area (CHA).³ A major step forward was achieved at the end of the year, with every province, with the exception of Cabinda, having been fully re-surveyed. Following this nationwide re-survey, and as a result of the considerable efforts to improve the quality of the national mine action database, Angola has a much clearer assessment of the remaining challenge to be completed.

As at May 2019, CNIDAH reported that the remaining estimate of contamination had decreased to 1,216 hazardous areas with a total size of just over 104km².⁴ This was down from figures reported by CNIDAH in Angola's latest Article 7 transparency report, which indicated that as at April 2019, a total of 1,220 areas with a size of just over 105km² remained.⁵ This is a sizeable decrease of more than 43km² from figures reported by CNIDAH the previous year, in April 2018, when it stated that a total of 1,220 mined areas remained covering 147.6km².⁶ This, however, is not consistent with the approx. 17.5km² of mined area reported as released by CNIDAH during 2018.⁷ CNIDAH also reported that a total of approx. 6km² of mined area was added to the national database in 2018.⁸

In November 2018, MAG completed re-survey of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provinces, while The HALO Trust was scheduled to complete re-survey of Cabinda province by the end of August 2019, which would complete the re-survey of all of Angola's 18 provinces.⁹ In total, more than 90% of SHAs recorded as a result of inflated estimates from a 2004–07 Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) were cancelled during the re-survey. NPA also reported completing clearance of all known and registered tasks in Malanje province as at end-May 2018, the first and only province in Angola no longer reported to contain mined areas.¹⁰

Overall, Angola's progress in land cancelled and reduced through the re-survey has resulted in huge land release, with close to 274km² of land released in just two years.

Angola's contamination is the result of more than 40 years of internal armed conflict that ended in 2002, during 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, Kuando Kubango, and Moxico.

Table 1: Anti-personnel mined area by province (at end 2018)¹¹

Province	CHAs	Area (m ²)	SHAs	Area (m ²)	Total SHA/CHA	Total area (m ²)
Bengo	55	3,440,820	4	0	59	3,440,820
Benguela	67	3,442,333	0	0	67	3,442,333
Bié	122	5,683,552	0	0	122	5,683,552
Cabinda	2	49,500	34	7,643,567	36	7,693,067
Huambo	1	12,890	0	0	1	12,890
Huila	36	3,219,680	0	0	36	3,219,680
Kuando Kubango	282	34,440,313	0	0	282	34,440,313
Kunene	35	2,575,367	9	0	44	2,575,367
Kwanza Norte	44	9,814,101	0	0	44	9,814,101
Kwanza Sul	136	9,407,241	1	35,000	137	9,442,241
Luanda	9	1,121,211	0	0	9	1,121,211
Lunda Norte	18	903,558	22	2,022,089	40	2,925,647
Lunda Sul	46	7,569,410	22	1,138,474	68	8,707,884
Malanje	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moxico	202	12,143,087	44	1,269,359	246	13,412,446
Namibe	3	253,750	1	0	4	253,750
Uige	41	4,158,551	3	1,860,000	44	6,018,551
Zaire	21	9,828,847	0	0	21	9,828,847
Totals	1,120	108,064,211	140	13,968,489	1,260	122,032,700

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANTS

Angola also has a significant problem of ERW, especially unexploded ordnance (UXO), and very limited contamination from cluster munition remnants (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2019* report on Angola for further information).¹²

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Angola's national mine action programme is managed by two mine action structures. CNIDAH serves as the national mine action authority. It reports to the Council of Ministers or, in effect, to the Presidency of the Republic. The other coordination body, the Executive Commission for Demining (CED), reports to the Ministry of Social Action, Family, and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU, formerly the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration, or MINARS). In 2002, in order to separate coordination and operational responsibilities, Angola established the National Demining Institute (INAD), which is responsible, under the auspices of the CED and MASFAMU for demining operations and training.

Tensions between these entities and a lack of clarity in responsibilities has negatively affected Angola's mine action programme for decades, with a lack of coordination and information sharing between the national demining entities, the CED, INAD, and CNIDAH. A primary fall-out has been the quality of the national database, held by CNIDAH, which does not contain data from the CED and commercial companies, making it difficult for Angola to describe in detail and with any degree of accuracy the extent of land released over the years.

In 2018, NPA initiated a capacity development project to assist CNIDAH to better manage the national mine action programme, including in key areas such as information and quality management. The project, which is scheduled to run through March 2020, was initiated with funding from UK DFID, as part of a contract with The HALO Trust, MAG, and NPA.

In 2019, CNIDAH reported that the financial challenges affecting Angola continued to negatively affect the national mine action programme. Government austerity measures resulted in reduced funding, which CNIDAH said seriously impeded its ability to monitor and coordinate mine action.¹³ Operators confirmed that CNIDAH's severe shortage of resources in 2018, including a lack of vehicles or resources for fuel and expenses greatly limited its ability to conduct mine action activities, most importantly in relation to quality management and processing of minefield completion reports from operators. As a result, there were lengthy delays in the sign-off of completed tasks, preventing them from being handed over to local communities.¹⁴

Positively, a draft resource mobilisation strategy had been developed and was waiting for formal approval from CNIDAH's management. It was hoped that the final draft would be ready for distribution in June 2019 at a planned donor coordination meeting in Luanda.¹⁵ However, as at August 2019, it was reported that the draft was undergoing further review.¹⁶

International mine action operators also continued to report lengthy bureaucratic obstacles in securing visas for expatriate personnel, compounded by a new tax law that entered into force in August 2018 and which added further tariffs to those already applied to the importation of equipment.¹⁷ A joint meeting was held at the end of the year with IPROCAC, the government entity responsible for coordination of humanitarian activities, in which NPA, MAG, and The HALO Trust expressed their concerns in relation to the implementation of the new law and its impact on humanitarian activities.¹⁸

GENDER

Gender and diversity are not referenced in Angola's 2019–25 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) mine action workplan, nor are they included in Angola's national mine action standards in place in 2018.

CNIDAH informed Mine Action Review in 2019 that while it did not have a gender and diversity policy, provisions on gender mainstreaming will be incorporated into its new National Mine Action Strategy to be developed with support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and NPA's capacity development project in August 2019. Sex- and age-disaggregated data collection requirements had been integrated into all relevant standing operating procedures, data collection forms, and other tools. All operators ensure that survey and community liaison teams are gender-balanced, and CNIDAH reported that, in 2018, a total of 23% of all deminers across the national programme were women. While men continued to dominate the sector, all operators were endeavouring to provide opportunities for fair female representation in their respective teams, CNIDAH said. Two of nine heads of department within CNIDAH were also held by women in 2018.¹⁹

International NGO operators confirmed that gender, age, and diversity-related concerns are taken into account during survey and clearance to ensure that the views and needs of different age and gender groups are reflected in the conduct of demining operations. They further reported taking into consideration gender balance in the hiring of staff in mine action operations, ensuring that a mix of male and female staff were employed in operational roles in the field, as well as in managerial positions.²⁰

The HALO Trust was continuing its "100 Women in Demining in Angola" project introduced in 2017, with the aim of empowering 100 women through recruitment, training, and employment across a range of mine action roles. It reported that the number of female staff had increased dramatically in two years, and the project would be an ongoing focus for its operations in Benguela province, while seeking its expansion in 2019 and beyond.²¹

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Angola's mine action programme has long suffered from significant problems with information management, including the poor quality of the CNIDAH national database. This is exacerbated by the lack of integration of mine action data held by the CED. As noted above, during the year, an NPA Capacity Development Adviser was embedded in the CNIDAH team and focused on establishing an up-to-date and more accurate database, with assistance from operators. NPA reported that, as a result, discrepancies between operator reports from the field and the records contained in the

national database were being addressed and consequently, the accuracy of the data recorded in the database and reporting began to improve as well.²²

A monthly data-sharing mechanism was established between CNIDAH and all operators in-country in 2018 as part of mine action and information management coordination meetings. CNIDAH reported that progress in integrating data held by the CED was hampered by financial constraints that prevented the CED from being fully operational during the year.²³

PLANNING AND TASKING

In November 2018, Angola submitted a detailed annual workplan for 2019–25 to meet its extended APMB Article 5 deadline. According to the plan, in 2019, operations in the provinces of Kuando Kubango, Uige, Moxico, Kwanza Sul, Huambo, and Cabinda would be prioritised.²⁴ It foresaw a total of close to 17.2km² of land release per year.²⁵ In June 2019, however, CNIDAH informed Mine Action Review that the annual projections are not achievable with existing demining capacity. Almost all operators were working at a reduced capacity due to limited funding.²⁶

In June 2019, CNIDAH informed Mine Action Review that it was already in the process of considering the formalisation of plans for residual contamination management capacity. Discussions, however, were in their infancy and no concrete decisions had yet been made.²⁷

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

There is no specific national mine action legislation in Angola.²⁸

National mine action standards were in place in Angola in 2018. However, CNIDAH informed Mine Action Review that they did not cover all key areas considered necessary for a well-functioning national mine action programme. This resulted in a lack of standardisation for activities, and consequently, operators were relying on their own standing operating procedures.²⁹

Positively, CNIDAH reported that national standards on quality and information management were reviewed and updated with support from NPA's capacity development project in 2018. It stated that implementation of the revised standards had begun following internal training in 2019.³⁰ Further significant revisions were expected to be made with assistance from the GICHD in 2019.³¹

CNIDAH is responsible for undertaking external quality assurance (QA) and QC of mine action activities, including QC of all completed tasks prior to handover of land to beneficiaries. Under the NPA capacity development project's support for quality management (QM), CNIDAH reported that QM trainings had been initiated in 2018 and were continuing in 2019. As of June 2019, CNIDAH reported that five of its QA officers had received explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) Level 1 training, and 10 QA officers had completed a comprehensive quality management course.³²

Despite these much needed improvements, operators continue to report that CNIDAH lacked the resources and logistics to carry out QA/QC properly and continued to rely on operators to fund their transport and, if necessary, accommodation and per diem. This allowed CNIDAH to produce completion reports and remove completed tasks from the IMSMA database.³³ CNIDAH also acknowledged in its Article 5 deadline extension request that while improvements in its own and the CED's QC teams had been made in previous years, more remained to be done requiring "special measures in relation to this challenge".³⁴

OPERATORS

Four international NGOs conducted demining for humanitarian purposes in Angola in 2018: APOPO, The HALO Trust, MAG, and NPA.³⁵

The CED's four operators – the Armed Forces, the Military Office of the President, INAD, and the Police Border Guard – were operational across Angola. They are tasked by the government to clear or verify areas prioritised by national infrastructure development plans.³⁶ A number of national commercial companies have been accredited by CNIDAH and previously were mostly employed by the state or other private companies. However, CNIDAH reported that no commercial operators were conducting mine action in 2018–19. Only one national operator, APACOMINAS, was operational in 2018, which was tasked to complete ongoing tasks in Kwanza Sul province.³⁷

At its peak, NPA deployed seven manual demining teams, and one mine detection rat team, in a partnership with APOPO, which reduced to three manual teams and the mine detection rat team, as a result of the completion of a donor-funded project and subsequent termination of funding. However, the deployment of two additional manual teams in September 2018 was made possible by new funding under the DFID grant.³⁸ APOPO reported deploying one six-person manual demining team and one mine detection rat team of six handlers and 15 mine detection rats during the year.³⁹ APOPO's partnership with NPA ended in 2018, however, and

in 2019, it reported directly to CNIDAH as an independent operator.⁴⁰ MAG deployed three manual demining teams, one rapid response team with an EOD capacity, and three mechanical assets in 2018, a slight increase resulting from additional funding. The HALO Trust reported deploying a total of 19 manual teams, 2 survey/community liaison teams, and 2 weapons and ammunition disposal teams.⁴¹

The impact of the severe decline in funding for mine action in Angola in recent years cannot be overstated. This trend continued in 2018, reaching a nadir in April when the United States (US), one of Angola's biggest and long-term mine action donors, decided not to continue funding for future mine action operations.

As reported above, in September 2018, DFID pledged to fund mine action in Angola over a two-year period from July 2018 as part of £46 million of support for mine action programmes globally. This injected critically needed funding to sustain mine action operations in Angola, with a joint grant to the three largest operators. However, the continuing decline and gap in funding experienced by all operators negatively affected operations in 2018.

OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Operational tools in use in demining activities in Angola in 2018 included one MineWolf machine, two mechanical excavators (MAG), one brush cutter (NPA), 16 mine detection rats (APOPO), and one mechanical digger (HALO Trust).⁴²

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2018

A total of more than 17.5km² of mine contamination was released in 2018, including just over 1km² through clearance, close to 2.7km² through technical survey, and over 13.8km² through non-technical survey.⁴³

SURVEY IN 2018

CNIDAH reported that international operators released a total of nearly 16.52km² through survey in 2018: cancelling 13.85km² through non-technical survey in 2018, and reducing a further 2.67km² through technical survey.⁴⁴

This is a significant decrease from 2017, when international operators reported cancelling more than 138km² of SHA through non-technical survey and reducing a further 2.4km² through technical survey.⁴⁵ This was due to the fact that the nationwide re-survey, which accounted for huge cancellation, was largely concluded by the end of 2018.⁴⁶

Table 2: Cancellation of mined area through non-technical survey in 2018⁴⁷

Province	Operator	Area cancelled (m ²)
Benguela	HALO Trust	356,964
Kuando Kubango	HALO Trust	1,340,072
Kwanza Sul	HALO Trust	111,000
Lunda Norte	MAG	5,458,008
Lunda Sul	MAG	5,924,008
Malange	NPA	65,829
Uíge	NPA	591,385
Total		13,847,266

Table 3: Reduction of mined area through technical survey in 2018⁴⁸

Province	Operator	Area reduced (m ²)
Moxico	MAG	485,624
Malanje	NPA	1,068,840
Uíge	NPA	1,119,485
Total		2,673,949

CLEARANCE IN 2018

According to CNIDAH, international NGO operators cleared a total of 1.04km² of mined area in 2018, destroying in the process 1,646 anti-personnel mines, 25 anti-vehicle mines, and 517 ERW.⁴⁹ In 2017, NGO operators reported clearing a total of over 1.18km² of mined area, destroying 3,480 anti-personnel mines, 114 anti-vehicle mines, and 2,201 ERW.⁵⁰ While the amount of area cleared remained fairly consistent, the number of anti-personnel mines found and destroyed in 2018 fell by over 1,800, compared with 2017.

Table 4: Mine clearance in 2018⁵¹

Province	Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Benguela	HALO Trust	10	241,703	176	3	84
Huambo	HALO Trust	10	111,518	56	9	153
Kuando Kubango	HALO Trust	5	225,693	370	0	80
Kwanza Sul	HALO Trust	3	5,833	18	0	0
Malanje	NPA	4	16,998	692	0	15
Moxico	MAG	13	370,348	333	11	29
Uíge	NPA	10	71,319	1	2	156
Totals		55	1,043,412	1,646	25	517

AP = Anti-personnel AV = Anti-vehicle

The HALO Trust also reported destroying an additional 59 anti-personnel mines, MAG 27 anti-personnel mines, and NPA 4 anti-personnel mines as a result of EOD spot tasks.⁵²

The HALO Trust said its decrease in clearance output in 2018 was due to a reduction of funding and subsequent reduction in the number of teams deployed in Huambo province.⁵³ In contrast, MAG reported increased clearance in 2018, owing to its mechanical clearance teams and ground preparation team working in combination with manual teams.⁵⁴ NPA stated that despite the numbers of anti-personnel mines destroyed during the year, its completed tasks in Uíge province proved to be more heavily contaminated with ERW than mines.⁵⁵

Following completion of re-survey in 2017, NPA reported completing clearance of all known and registered tasks in Malanje province as at end-May 2018, marking a highly significant milestone of the first province to be declared free of the threat of mines in Angola, following official declaration by CNIDAH.⁵⁶ As at August 2019, however, CNIDAH had yet to make any such declaration and discussions as to when and how Malanje will be declared mine free were ongoing. The HALO Trust was also close to completing clearance of Huambo province, which will be another milestone achievement for mine action in Angola. It is hoped that with these two provinces declared completed, renewed momentum and additional resources can be secured to enable further progress in a province-by-province approach to completion.

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE

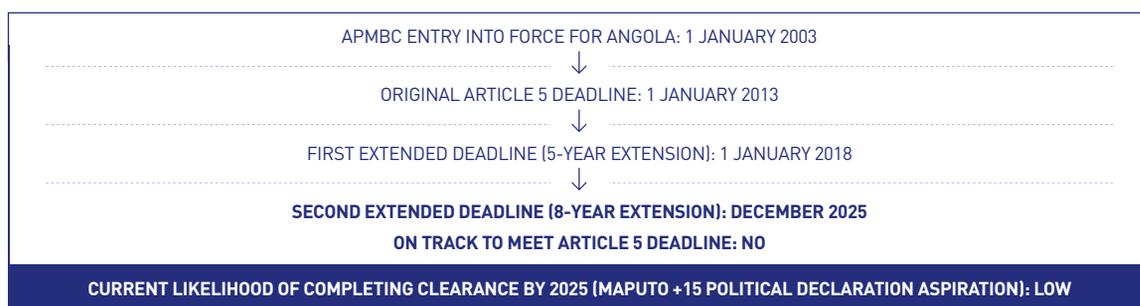


Table 5: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2018	1.0
2017	1.2
2016	4.1
2015	2.2
2014	3.8
Total	12.3

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 anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 2025. It is not on track to meet this deadline.

Operators and CNIDAH maintain that with the requisite funding, Angola could still meet its 2025 Article 5 deadline. However, there was consensus that in 2018–19, the level of funding outlined as necessary to complete clearance by this time was simply not in place.⁵⁷ Collectively in the past decade, the resources of the three largest operators, HALO Trust, MAG, and NPA declined by nearly 90%.⁵⁸

On the margins of the 16th Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC in November 2018, Angola, with assistance from the APMBC's Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance, convened a joint meeting for relevant stakeholders and potential donors, under the Committee's "individualised approach" framework. At that meeting, CNIDAH stated that \$374 million would be needed to complete clearance by 2025. However, CNIDAH and operators have previously set the estimate of funding required significantly lower, at US\$275 million.⁵⁹

CNIDAH reported in June 2019 that it would be ambitious to think that Angola will achieve its 2025 Article 5 deadline.⁶⁰ Nonetheless, Angola managed to meet its Article 5 workplan target for land release in 2018, with nearly 17.5km² of contaminated area released through survey and clearance. News that clearance of two provinces, Malanje and Huambo, were being reported complete is also highly encouraging. Completion of clearance in these provinces will be major steps forward for Angola's mine action.

With a nationwide re-survey of all contamination nearly complete, Angola is on the verge of having a comprehensive estimate of remaining contamination. But without substantial new funding, Angola will not complete clearance by its Article 5 deadline and Maputo political declaration goal of end 2025.

- 1 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO Trust, 21 May 2019.
- 2 Email from Nicola Jay Naidu, Country Director, NPA, 11 September 2018.
- 3 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, Capacity Development Advisor, NPA, on behalf of CNIDAH, 3 June 2019.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Article 7 Report (for January 2018–April 2019), Form C.
- 6 APMBC Article 7 Report (for June 2017–April 2018), p. 8.
- 7 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Email from Ralph Legg, Programme Manager, HALO Trust, 21 May 2019.
- 10 Email from Nicola Jay Naidu, NPA, 11 September 2018.
- 11 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 12 Questionnaire response by Gerhard Zank, HALO Trust, 22 May 2017; and email, 17 May 2016.
- 13 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 14 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO, 21 May 2019.
- 15 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 16 Email from Miroslav Pisarević, Country Director, NPA, 30 August 2019.
- 17 Email from Joaquim da Costa, Deputy Programme Manager, NPA, 6 May 2019.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 20 Emails from Shadreck Njamba, MAG, 22 May 2019; Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 6 May 2019; and Ralph Legg, HALO Trust, 21 May 2019.
- 21 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO Trust, 21 May 2019.
- 22 Email from Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 6 May 2019.
- 23 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 24 Ibid.
- 25 CNIDAH, "Detailed workplan for the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention 2019–2025", p. 13.
- 26 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Ibid.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO Trust, 21 May 2019.
- 32 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 33 Emails from Ralph Legg, HALO, 21 May 2019; Shadreck Njamba, MAG, 22 May 2019; Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 6 May 2019; and Ashley Fitzpatrick, Program Manager, APOPO Zimbabwe, 27 July 2019.
- 34 Revised 2017 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 14.
- 35 MgM closed its operations in November 2015 upon completion of its last task in Cuando Cubango which formed part of a European Union-funded project. Previously, DanChurchAid (DCA) was forced to close its operations in early 2015 due to lack of funding. M. P. Moore, "Angola Avante – Onward Angola", Landmines in Africa blog, 26 February 2016, at: bit.ly/2Hem3jx.
- 36 CNIDAH, "Angola: workplan 2014–17 for the Ottawa Convention Article 5 extension period", June 2014, p. 6.
- 37 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 38 Email from Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 6 May 2019.
- 39 Email from Ashley Fitzpatrick, APOPO, 9 May 2019.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Emails from Shadreck Njamba, MAG, 22 May 2019; and Ralph Legg, HALO Trust, 21 May 2019.
- 42 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 Emails from Gerhard Zank, HALO Trust, 15 June 2018; Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 10 May 2018; and Jeanette Dijkstra, MAG, 24 April 2018.
- 45 Ibid.
- 46 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 Questionnaire response by Gerhard Zank, HALO Trust, 22 May 2017; and emails from Vanja Sikirica, NPA, 11 May 2017; Bill Marsden, MAG, 2 May 2017; and Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 28 September 2017. Figures reported by NPA include outputs by APOPO's mine detection rats.
- 51 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019. Figures differ from those provided by the operators.
- 52 Emails from Ralph Legg, HALO, 21 May 2019; and Shadreck Njamba, MAG, 22 May 2019.
- 53 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO, 21 May 2019.
- 54 Email from Shadreck Njamba, MAG, 22 May 2019.
- 55 Email from Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 6 May 2019.
- 56 Emails from Joaquim da Costa, NPA, 10 May 2018; and Nicola Jay Naidu, NPA, 11 September 2018.
- 57 Email from Ralph Legg, HALO, 21 May 2019.
- 58 Chris Loughran and Camille Wallen, "State of Play: The Landmine Free 2025 Commitment", MAG and HALO Trust, December 2017.
- 59 2017 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 25.
- 60 Email from Robert Iga Afedra, NPA, 3 June 2019.