

Angola

The landmine problem in Angola is a result of 40 years of war. The armed conflict started in 1961 and lasted until April 2002, under mutable forms. The planting of mines was a result of a systematic and in some cases of a non-standardized use of mines throughout the country, an action undertaken by more than 10 armies and armed wings of national and international movements.

Angola began mine clearance activities with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission Teams (UNAVEM I) in 1991. However, with the resumption of war in 1992 this effort was abandoned and resumed intermittently in 1995 with the entrance of international NGOs, especially for NPA, The Halo Trust, Santa Barbara, MgM etc. This effort was initially accompanied by UN OCHA and later by Ex. National Institute for Removal of Obstacles and Explosive (INAROOE) at the time the national authority. The clearance resumes in a more systematic and permanent manner in 2002 after the signing of the Luena Peace Agreement.

Much work has been done, although it is recognized that part of this work can not be properly reflected in the database. The reflection of undue operational efforts in the Database is one of the reasons why Angola submits this extension request. It must be said that demining in Angola will take even more time on the political agenda and in the definition of the priorities of the State.

Therefore, Angola requests for the extension a period of five years beginning in January 2013 to end on January 12, 2018. During this period Angola agrees to implement a series of administrative and operational activities in order to clearly identify the results achieved in recent years and determine the extent of the remaining challenge. This clarification will be accomplished through: a) non-technical survey across the country. This search will among others, reduce the areas of the overestimated polygons in the LIS. The survey will also seek to find areas not identified by previous research including LIS. b) Mapping Project: What will aim to develop a geographical image of mined areas and demining, and a complement of non-technical research. c) Develop training activities, planning and advocacy aimed at correcting existing discrepancies between the Database of CNIDAH and operators, including the CED, and / or contamination with the actual situation on the ground. d) To continue cleanup activities underway throughout the country and enhance the concepts, techniques and mechanisms of land release and quality control and quality management.

After five years now and completed the required activities recommended, Angola shall submit an application more suited to the situation that has come to identify. It is however important to note that the extent and nature of contamination of the country, the elimination of the problem may have a duration beyond the deadline of the next request for extension. It is hoped that the adoption of techniques to land release combined with new techniques and methodologies for mine clearance may contribute to the acceleration for the resolution of the problem of mines in the country