

Questions posed by the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance to obtain additional information on behalf of the Article 5 Analysing Group which may be necessary for a complete analysis of the request submitted by Angola

15 June 2011

Responses to the following questions would be appreciated **by 29 June** :

1. Given that survey will be completed by 2013, an interim period of three years may be sufficient to complete survey as well as the other interim objectives and develop a forward looking plan (e.g., by carrying out its mapping exercise concurrently with non-technical survey). Would Angola consider requesting a shorter time period and putting forth efforts to ensure that objectives are met within this time period?

Answer: In addition to the reasons already presented in the document, further programmatic and operational conditions need to be created to enable the mapping process to start. After a thorough analysis of the question, we decide to maintain the application request for the extension for 5 years, given the context of Angola, we believe this is the most suitable period.

2. Although Angola indicates that survey and clearance will take place over the course of the extension period, it does not provide a comprehensive survey or clearance plan. Could Angola provide a clear and comprehensive survey and clearance plan, including tasks (i.e., who will carry out survey and clearance, where and when?), resources needed and milestones for the extension period (i.e., how much will be cleared and surveyed during each year of the extension period?)

Answer: There is a very comprehensive plan on page 40 providing details of who is, or should be conducting the survey in which province. Just to recall; national NGOs APACOMINAS, CLUBE DE JOVENS DA HUILA, ODAH, AALM, and ASASP; International NGOs: The Halo Trust, DCA, MAG, and MgM). For additional details on that please refer to; Table 5 Summary of Work Plans, Table 6 Work Plan Research Project No Technical and Table 10 - Work Plan of Demining Operators

3. In the survey work plan presented by Angola, it is not clear how the survey activities relate to the remaining 2,116 suspected areas measuring 793,177,246.68 square meters. It would be useful if Angola could indicate how many areas will be surveyed in each year of the survey period (2 years), by which organization, and relate these to the remaining challenge in the provinces. It would also be helpful if Angola could indicate what the US\$2,700,000 estimated budget for survey will cover. Could Angola elaborate on what it means by “this project will consider the survey work conducted by the NGO the HALO Trust and NPA...”?

Answer: Angola will be conducting a general survey, meaning that the process of either visiting or revisiting suspected mined areas will take place in the 18 provinces of the country. The remaining 2116 areas will also be visited by experts either for status reconfirmation and/or for reducing the current area defined by the LIS; In fact CNIDAH is not considering an area approach; the strategy is based on a “municipality approach”; at the end, a total of 186 municipalities will be visited. Table 6 provides the names of those municipalities as well as the assigned operators. The estimate budget of \$ 2.7 million from the Angolan government will cover costs with equipment (vehicles, navigation tools, etc.) as well as operational and administrative costs of the five national operators; this amount will also cover CNIDAH monitoring efforts).

Both the Halo Trust and NPA have conducted surveys around the country; Huambo and Malange are cases in point. However CNIDAH and these two operators are still discussing how up-to-date such reports might be today; if CNIDAH comes to the conclusion that the survey conducted by those institutions remain up-to-date, then, there will be no need to repeat the work in such provinces, municipalities or areas. CNIDAH experts in partnership with Halo Trust and NPA are presently finalising such assessment.

4. While Angola indicated that non-technical survey is a key activity, it has not indicated the methodology with which the non-technical survey will be carried out or if the different organizations will have a unified approach to carrying out survey. Can Angola indicate what methodology will be used for the non-technical survey?

Answer: Please, see answer nº 6 a.

5. In the clearance plan it is not clear how the 111,134,290 square metres to be cleared relate to the 2,116 suspected areas measuring 793,177,246.68 square metres.

That is: The demining work plan indicates that between the different organizations (the HALO Trust, MGM, APACOMINAS, NPA, MAG and DCA) a total of 111,134,290 square metres will be cleared in Angola over the extension period (4,621,560 in the Province of Benguela, 4,864,800 in the Province of Bie, 1,508,088 square metres in the Province of Huambo, 23,547,407 in the Province of Kuando Kubango, 10,550,793 in the Province of Kwanza Sul, 7,741,940 in the Province of Malange and 2,72,557 in the province of Moxico). How does this progress relate to the 86 suspected areas in Benguela, the 246 areas in Bie, the 26 areas in Huambo, the 278 areas in Kuando Kubango, the 96 areas in Kuanza Sul, the 82 areas in Malange, and the 409 areas in Moxico?

Answer: The demining NGOs are always related to the "current baseline" or the remaining areas, there may be slight differences but the ultimate goal will be the clearance and / or cancellation of the areas that are in the Database of CNIDAH considered as.

6. Angola indicates that an "LIS 2" is currently ongoing and will be completed in 2013.

Answer: The survey that is being conducted is not a "LIS2" it is rather an ordinary level 1, which it is aimed at complementing the current LIS data

For methodology please refer to answer 5.

a. Could Angola offer additional information on this efforts and the methodology being applied?

Answer: The same as for the question 4. The methodology used is based on interviews in the community using forms. The first form is to update the information in the database of the sites already visited; the 2nd is used in the event of finding a new suspect area.

Visit the locality consists of four activities:

1) Select and assemble an appropriate number of key informants for a group interview, followed by an introduction of the evaluation team and their tasks.

2) Based on the information given by the interviewees, produce a sketch map of the area, the suspect areas and document any accidents

3) Making Places in the interview and record the answers of respondents in the questionnaires;

4) Visit the SHA (suspect areas), Based on the information given by the interviewees, produce a sketch map of the area, the suspect areas and document any accidents Record the GPS reading from a safe point of observation after the group interview with the Locality.

2.3 The questionnaires contain questions used in interviews and statements to accomplish the same. This protocol explains the context of the questions and the way in which surveyors should conduct an interview / meeting in the City.

This protocol should be used as:

(1). Material for training.

(2). A Reference for surveyors in the field.

2.4 The interview in the locality should be as standardized as possible so that the impacts of locations can be compared. The surveyors must be flexible so that they can adapt the interview process to the specific conditions of the country

b. What is the current status of the survey and what are the results so far, by province and by operator?

Answer: See Annex A

c. How many communities have been visited?

Answer: 250 communities were visited

d. How many suspected hazardous areas have been cancelled and how many new ones have been identified?

Answer: A total of 36 formerly known suspect areas were cancelled and eight new suspect areas were identified.

e. The States Parties have made the following formal observation (at the Second Review Conference): "The implementation of Article 5 by many States Parties, particularly as evidenced in the Article 5 extension requests submitted by some, has demonstrated complex challenges associated with identifying the exact boundaries of mined areas. This has been particularly the case for some States Parties that have relied on a Landmine Impact Survey report as a baseline for understanding the approximate size and location of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In many instances, these and other efforts have resulted in an imprecise identification and significant overestimation of the size of mined areas and have led to inappropriate allocations of time and resources." Given the recognized deficiencies of past LIS efforts, what is Angola doing to ensure that past mistakes are not repeated?

Answer: In the Non Technical Survey Project staff was not trained to reduce polygons and their area and View (Pag 42) the Project will support accurate identification of the size of demining in Angola explains precisely what Angola will take to fill the gaps mentioned in your question.

7. As Angola indicated, the European Commission funds a project for capacity building and mine action co-ordination in Angola, could Angola refer to this project in its request by including

the objectives and impacts of this project as well as how this project will contribute to the implementation of Article 5 by Angola?

Answer: The EC funded project is being implemented by a consortium led by CIVIPOL.CONSEIL and comprises of the following three components:

- a. **Technical support to UTA** – Under this EC grant, UTA is responsible to monitor and oversee the implementation of mine clearance projects being realized by NGOs in six provinces (Bié, Kuando Kubango, Moxico, Kwanza Sul, Kwanza Norte and Malange) and to be able to fully undertake this, UTA receives technical support from the project to ensure that it has the technical expertise and knowledge to be able to monitor and evaluate the implementation of all mine clearance activities being implemented by the various NGOs in the above provinces;
- b. **Technical support to CNIDAH** – The technical support provided by the project to CNIDAH includes three main activities as follows:
 - Inter-sectorial Coordination: Under this activity, the project will provide CNIDAH with technical support for the inter-sectorial coordination, which will promote interaction between the various ministerial sectors and CNIDAH, thus ensuring the integration of mine clearance in the various development projects. In addition, the project will provide technical support in the planning and strategy definition for mine action, technical assistance for defining and establishing a quality management process in place with the training of CNIDAH staff.
 - Provincial Coordination: The main objectives of this activity is to provide CNIDAH HQ and its liaison offices in the provinces the necessary technical and management support to enable them to plan and coordinate their mine clearance activities together with the various provincial based actors (operators, provincial government departments and other partners). This technical support will be provided in the form of training in areas deemed necessary, on-the-job training, supervision and coaching and support with reporting requirements;
 - Database and Information Management: The main objective of this activity is to provide technical support to CNIDAH's IMSMA central database, which will be

extensive to all the provincial liaison offices. This technical support will be provided in the form of training courses in information management, IMSMA and GIS.

- c. **Technical support to INAD:** The EC funded project will be supporting INAD with the setup of a IMSMA database. The technical support includes running training courses for INAD HQ Database cell and all provincial demining brigades to ensure that all demining activities are reported in IMSMA reporting format.

8. Could Angola provide a more detailed budget for the different activities that will be carried out over the course of the extension period?

Answer: See Annex B

9. The work plan of the CED indicates that over the next five years a total of 315 square kilometres will be addressed at a cost of \$US 258,493,191. Could Angola provide clarity on how the work of the CED coincides with the remaining mined areas?

Answer: The CED Plan is directed to the socio-economic development of Angola specifically regarding: estimated an extension of the activities of ministerial sectors, provincial governments and other state structures had to be executed in the fields of Agriculture, Energy and Water, Transport, Urban and Construction, Geology and Mining, Telecommunications, Tourism, Territory Administration. There will be during the demining process for development of the CED, by the elimination clearance and / or cancellation of suspicious areas that are framed in the "Baseline". Will be confirmed when the CED is to send their reports to the system IMSMA Database of CNIDAH.

10. Concerning the *Updating of the Database and correction of discrepancies* Angola indicates that a wealth of activities have taken place to updated the database.

- a. Angola indicates that “there remains a large margin of incongruity between, first of all, the databases of some operators, especially the HALO Trust and NPA, and the CNIDAH (central database), and discrepancy between the situation on the ground and

intended updates in the database”. What remains to be done in order to ensure that the databases of both operators and CNIDAH are harmonized?

Answer: Inconsistencies have been mostly minimized with all organizations are underway to review the work of the NGO the Halo Trust. View (Pag 43) the work plan of the Base of CNIDAH and Table 8 respectively.

b. Angola also indicates “difficulty of the main operator CED of reporting within IMSMA models whose fields, if not properly filled makes reports unhelpful”. What efforts will be put forth to eradicate and prevent these actions in the future?

Answer: See the Work Plan Base of CNIDAH (Pag 43) and Table 8.

A key member of the CED, INAD is already being trained in the IMSMA system with support from the European Commission.

c. How will Angola improve and maintain improvements in the information flow between its partners and what steps are planned to improve the quality of the database and data management?

Answer: See the Work Plan Base of CNIDAH (Pag 43) and Table 8.

Page 3 of 4

d. Objective one of the database project is to install the latest version of IMSMA in each of the CNIDAH provincial offices. When will this activity begin and when will it be completed?

Answer: The new version is already installed in the IMSMA database of CNIDAH being the ongoing process of migrating data from old version to the new version. As it awaits the coming of the GICHD IMSMA Specialist.

11. Angola indicates that *“A Presidential Order of May 23, 2011, updates the composition of the Executive Demining Commission, assigning it tasks that were originally the sole responsibility of CNIDAH. Currently there is an ongoing consultation process for intersectoral coordination of tasks”*. This could naturally undermine efforts of coordination. Is there a foreseen timeframe for discussion and resolutions to this situation?

Answer: Measures are being taken to ensure that planning and coordination is not undermined.

12. In addition to the above question, it is not clear how the work of the CED will contribute to the clearance of the 2,116 remaining suspected areas, given that their work seems to be one of verification of large extended areas that go well beyond what the LIS identified as affected. Can Angola comment on how the work of the CED is relevant to the remaining threat highlighted in the request?

Answer: INAD as an organ of the CED, is mandated to carry out humanitarian demining therefore is to contribute across the country for the disposal of the areas identified in the LIS with suspicion.

13. Angola indicated that the *“Support Project for the accurate identification of the dimensions of demining in Angola”* will be complementary to the *“Non Technical Research Project”* and eliminate inaccuracy of minefields and/or suspected areas, acquiring a clearer picture of the size, location and boundaries of the areas and transmit this information to the geographic information System. How will this project be integrated into the Non Technical Research Project? Would this be carried out in unison with the Non Technical Research Project? What will the US\$ 5,407,800 be used for?

Answer: This project is essential for the complete design data of the non-technical survey are properly valued, as well as other relevant information, for example, that in terms of size and precise location has been cleared in Angola and in the same context lacking clear mines in Angola. View (Pag 42)

Budget of Mapping Project in Annex C

14. The extension request indicates that “clearance...has allowed the Government and its partners to rebuild in record time infrastructure essential to improving the socio-economic situation of citizens and of the states. In fact the whole activity of agriculture and mineral exploration has only been possible thanks to the mine action program.” How does Angola determine priorities between commercial demining aimed at improving the economic wellbeing of the country and demining aimed at reducing the number of victims of anti-personnel mines or improving access to arable land?

Answer: NGOs, especially the Internationals were of paramount importance, after and even during conflict. With peace achieved urged the necessity of reconstruction, especially from the main access roads. In that context, even by itself enable the CED was discovered in 2005, it was important the work undertaken by demining organizations on a commercial during this phase of reconstruction. As emphasized that the cost of this clearance was included in the total price of the work.

15. Declining donor funding for Angola has negatively affected the work of the operators supporting the government of Angola in clearing their territory of mines.

- a. Will the government of Angola consider providing fund for these organizations to continue supporting the clearance efforts in Angola?

Answer: The Angolan government has already been providing funds for local organizations; in regard to NGO a fundraising concept paper strategy is being discussed.

b. What is Angola's resource mobilization plan for the extension period?

Answer: The first and main source of funding for the extension period will be the State General Budget. For international contributions refer to answer 15.

c. Has Angola discussed the plans with donors in Luanda?

Answer: Angola has had lengthy discussions with the main international operations (NPA, The Halo Trust, MgM, MAG and DCA) in that regard; The following step will be approaching the donors in Luanda

d. What is the commitment from the government to continue funding at a high level?
The Table "Resume Work Plan to Extension of Article 5" lists projected figures for contributions from the Angolan Government. Has the government committed to these amounts?

Answer: Confirmed, in state budget

e. Are there plans to include private corporations operating in Angola (e.g. oil companies) in resource mobilization?

Answer: Yes, the fundraising strategy mentioned above considers the possibility of getting funds from private corporations

16. Concerning some of the tables in the request:

- a. In Table1 (Global Data of Demining Operations 1996-2011), what are the sources of the data for 1996-2002?

Answer: The Ex. National Authority, the Ex INAROOE

- b. In Table 2 (Demining Data inside of CNIDAH Database, IMSMA 203-January 2012), why is the 2003-2011 data different from Table 1?

Answer: Because the first table (table 1) comprises IMSMA DATA and NO IMSMA data the second (Table 2) only entered into the IMSMA data.

- c. Can Angola provide clearance data by operator?

Answer: See Annex D (2004 to NOV2011, any discrepancies with other data it is updates. NGO's, National Operator and Commercial Operator).

- d. In table 6 (Remaining Suspected Areas Inside of CNIDAH Database IMSMA Actual Baseline), does "closed" represent all SHAs released by non-technical survey and clearance?

Answer: Yes, although the more correct term in English is "Cleared" or Released

- e. Can Angola provide a breakdown on the methods used to close 454 square kilometres?

Answer: The closed square km (cleared or canceled if there was no clearance to be confirmed as having no or mines and UXO), demining was through manual, mechanical, canine and / or combined.

- f. Why is clearance underway in only 8 of 14 provinces, and how are priorities set?
Doesn't the INAD operate in all 18 provinces?

Answer: There may be confusion in your question, Angola have 18 and not 14 provinces. And at present there demining operations in all provinces. Although NGOs are working in 8 provinces CED is working in all 18 provinces.

- g. How many of the suspected hazardous areas are deemed to contain mines as opposed to ERW?

Answer: As explained in question 1. It is well explained in the document, there are different types of areas only with mines and ERW areas are all mixed up, mines and ERW. Please see page 3 of document*"The nature of the UXO and mine laying in the country is complex. This not only derives from the multiplicity of actors, but also by how the mines were placed by both guerrilla groups and by regular armies. The provinces most affected were those that held the largest and most prolonged fighting, Moxico, Kuando, Bié and therefore are concentrated in those provinces where the most number of minefields, high impact of this according to the LIS. However, all provinces are affected by mines and UXO ".....*

17. There is a typo in Section 7, page 24, table 1, column 4 "Number of Mined Areas Cleared" should be "Number of Mined Areas Remaining" as per Annex 4, Table 4 – Suspected Areas Remaining (IMSMA).

Answer: Corrected Table on Annex E:

18. Page 39 of the request sets an end date of 31 December 2017 while page 10 states the end data is 12 January 2018. This needs to be clarified.

Answer: The correct date is 01 January 2018.

19. What are the sources of the incident and casualty data reported on page 18? What is Angola's opinion of the data? It appears casualties are under reported. Why is this?

Answer: The Database of CNIDAH. The overvaluation is relative but there is an ongoing project under National survey on mine victims in Angola.

Annex A Status of Non Technical Survey					
Nº/Re	Province	City	Locality	Operator	STATUS
1	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Mucusso - Likua	MgM	On going
2	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
3	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
4	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba - Luiana/Boa Fé	MgM	On going
5	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
6	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba - Luiana	MgM	On going
7	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
8	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba - Luiana/Boa Fé	MgM	On going
9	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
10	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba - Luiana	MgM	On going
11	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
12	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Biko - Luiana	MgM	On going
13	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
14	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba - Luiana	MgM	On going
15	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Biko - Luiana	MgM	On going
16	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
17	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba - Luiana	MgM	On going
18	Kuando Kubango	Rivungo	Jamba	MgM	On going
	Total				
1	Malanje	Malanje	Kinguila	Apacominas	Active
2	Malanje	Malanje	Vila Matilde	Apacominas	Active
3	Malanje	Malanje	Vila Matilde	Apacominas	Active
4	Malanje	Malanje	Cassussina	Apacominas	Active
5	Malanje	Malanje	Campo de Aviação	Apacominas	Active
6	Malanje	Malanje	Pimpão	Apacominas	Active
7	Malanje	Malanje	Pimpão	Apacominas	Active
8	Malanje	Malanje	Capemba de Cima	Apacominas	Active
9	Malanje	Malanje	Carreira de Tiro	Apacominas	Active
10	Malanje	Malanje	Zela	Apacominas	Active
11	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Kipache	Apacominas	Active
12	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Pambangala	Apacominas	Active
13	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Caxeco	Apacominas	Active
14	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Calonga	Apacominas	Active
15	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Gabela	Apacominas	Active
16	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Catuta	Apacominas	Active
17	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Nhuma	Apacominas	Active
	Total				
1	Malanje	Malanje	Kinguila	Apacominas	concluded
2	Malanje	Malanje	Kemba	Apacominas	concluded
3	Malanje	Malanje	Capemba de Baixo	Apacominas	concluded
4	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Kina do Inguiso	Apacominas	concluded
5	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Cateco de Cima	Apacominas	concluded
6	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Gabela	Apacominas	concluded
	Total				
1	Malanje	Malanje	Carianga de Cima	Apacominas	discredited
2	Malanje	Malanje	Carianga de Cima	Apacominas	discredited

3	Malanje	Malanje	Carianga de Baixo	Apacominas	discredited
4	Malanje	Malanje	Nascente	Apacominas	discredited
5	Malanje	Malanje	Vulangombe	Apacominas	discredited
Total					
1	Malanje	Malanje	Cassussina	Apacominas	On going
2	Kwanza Sul	Amboim	Salina	Apacominas	New SHA
Total					
1	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Muhaco	DCA	Active
2	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Luvua	DCA	Active
3	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Mussolonga	DCA	Active
4	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Jamba	DCA	Active
5	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Luvua	DCA	Active
6	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Chavuma	DCA	Active
7	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Chavuma	DCA	Active
8	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Chinuque	DCA	Active
Total					
1	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Mufurila	DCA	discredited
2	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Jamba	DCA	discredited
3	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Cawende	DCA	discredited
4	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Poza	DCA	discredited
5	Moxico	Alto Zambeze	Chipoia	DCA	discredited
Total					
1	Moxico	Luau	Retornado	MAG	Active
2	Moxico	Luau	Popa	MAG	Active
3	Moxico	Luau	Nhapassa	MAG	Active
4	Moxico	Luau	Capuluta	MAG	Active
5	Moxico	Luau	Retornado	MAG	Active
6	Moxico	Luau	Retornado	MAG	Active
7	Moxico	Luau	Retornado	MAG	Active
8	Moxico	Luau	Fonte Mucamba	MAG	Active
9	Moxico	Luau	Fonte Mucamba	MAG	Active
10	Moxico	Luau	Sachicucu	MAG	Active
11	Moxico	Luau	Salucuco	MAG	Active
12	Moxico	Luau	Cassombo	MAG	Active
13	Moxico	Luau	Mussuacaji	MAG	Active
14	Moxico	Luau	Mussuakaji	MAG	Active
15	Moxico	Luau	Cavanda	MAG	Active
16	Moxico	Luau	Lufuji	MAG	Active
17	Moxico	Luau	Lufuji	MAG	Active
18	Moxico	Luau	Chiessu	MAG	Active
Total					
1	Moxico	Luau	Samaria	MAG	New SHA
2	Moxico	Luau	Samaria	MAG	New SHA
3	Moxico	Moxico	Sangondo I	MAG	New SHA
4	Moxico	Luau	Salipondo	MAG	New SHA
5	Moxico	Luau	Salipondo	MAG	New SHA
6	Moxico	Luau	Chicanga	MAG	New SHA
Total					
1	Huila	Lubango	Figueira	Clube de Jovens	New SHA
2	Huila	Lubango	Km7	Clube de Jovens	New SHA

3	Huila	Lubango	Km16	Clube de Jovens	New SHA
4	Huila	Lubango	Nanphanda	Clube de Jovens	New SHA
5	Huila	Lubango	Embala	Clube de Jovens	New SHA
6	Huila	Lubango	Mateta	Clube de Jovens	New SHA
7	Huila	Lubango	Caculuvar	Clube de Jovens	New SHA
	Total				
1	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Lualo	ODHA	Active
2	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Ngueja	ODHA	Active
3	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Sacaluila	ODHA	Active
4	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Fana	ODHA	Active
5	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Sacaluila	ODHA	Active
6	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Sambaji	ODHA	Active
7	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Mbuambua	ODHA	Active
8	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Sacahia	ODHA	Active
9	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Muacatende	ODHA	Active
10	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Txicai	ODHA	Active
11	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Operario	ODHA	Active
12	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Musevo	ODHA	Active
13	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Muaundji	ODHA	Active
14	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Muatxindjengue	ODHA	Active
15	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Tchizeca	ODHA	Active
16	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Terra Nova	ODHA	Active
17	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Tambue	ODHA	Active
18	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Cabo Catanda	ODHA	Active
19	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Cabo Catanda	ODHA	Active
20	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Tchixiji	ODHA	Active
21	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Tchixiji	ODHA	Active
22	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Muene Luanda	ODHA	Active
23	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Muene Luanda	ODHA	Active
24	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Sanguvo (Malemba)	ODHA	Active
25	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Chipopa	ODHA	Active
26	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Chipopa	ODHA	Active
27	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Tchissongo (Muacaimbo)	ODHA	Active
28	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Tchissongo (Muacaimbo)	ODHA	Active
29	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Fufo	ODHA	Active
30	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Fufo	ODHA	Active
31	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Fufo	ODHA	Active
32	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Muazaza	ODHA	Active
33	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Muazaza	ODHA	Active
34	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Muriege	ODHA	Active
35	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Nacathenga	ODHA	Active
36	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Kaita Katembo	ODHA	Active
37	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Kalunga	ODHA	Active
38	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Sombo	ODHA	Active
39	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Nanguaza-Kahumbue	ODHA	Active
40	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Muatcicuco	ODHA	Active
41	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Pezo Novo	ODHA	Active
42	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Saipupu	ODHA	Active
43	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Caiza Muatchiavua	ODHA	Active
44	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Tchissongo	ODHA	Active

45	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Txindjango Cha Samasengo	ODHA	Active
46	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Ngambo	ODHA	Active
47	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Chicumina	ODHA	Active
48	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Chapoji Cavula	ODHA	Active
49	Lunda Sul	Dala	Sayassua	ODHA	Active
50	Lunda Sul	Dala	Sector Luachimo	ODHA	Active
51	Lunda Sul	Dala	Biúla	ODHA	Active
52	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Xassengue	ODHA	concluded
53	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Safuchi	ODHA	concluded
54	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	Missão	ODHA	concluded
55	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Bairro Caholo	ODHA	concluded
56	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Bairro Caholo	ODHA	concluded
57	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Bairro Caholo	ODHA	concluded
58	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Sachicapu	ODHA	concluded
59	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Muatchimbundo Sede	ODHA	concluded
60	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Samucula	ODHA	concluded
61	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Nangambo	ODHA	concluded
62	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Muacânica	ODHA	concluded
63	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Pimbi	ODHA	concluded
64	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Camundambala	ODHA	concluded
65	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Sacaxima	ODHA	concluded
66	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Fazenda	ODHA	concluded
67	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Luenda	ODHA	concluded
68	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Kawazanga	ODHA	concluded
69	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Muakayengue	ODHA	concluded
70	Lunda Sul	Saurimo	Muandonji	ODHA	concluded
71	Lunda Sul	Dala	Sede Dala	ODHA	concluded
72	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Chinguri Sede	ODHA	discredited
73	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Camitundo	ODHA	discredited
74	Lunda Sul	Muconda	Antigos Combatentes	ODHA	On going
75	Lunda Sul	Cacolo	11 de Novembro	ODHA	New SHA
	Total				

Annex B Projected Funds for the Work Plan

PROJECT YEAR	Non Technical Survey	GIS Mapping &Confirmation	CNIDAH Data Base	Operations CNIDAH	NGO´s Demining	Observations
2011	1.800.000					
2012	900.000	540.780			12.000.929,4 (b)	(b) Guaranteed funds
2013		3.244.680	370.500	450.000	8.000.619,6 (b)	
2014		811.117	247.000	225.000	(c)	(c) No funds
2015		811.223	247.000	225.000	(c)	"
2016			185.250	112.500	(c)	"
2017			185.250	112.500	(c)	"
TOTAL Usd	2.700.000	5.407.800	1.235.000	1.125.000	53.673.689,8 6 (a)	(a) Projection Budget 2014- 2017

custos das despesas	40 Meses			
	Unidade	de unidades	taxa unitária(em USd)	Custos (em USd)
1 Recursos Humanos				
1.1 Subsídios (valor total, pessoal)				
1.1.1 Técnicos (X52 + 36 Não Permanentes)	Por mês	88		0
1.1.2.Coordenador de Projecto (X 1)	Por mês	40	5000	200000
1.1.3.Chefes de Equipa e outro Staff do Projecto (X 13)	Por mês	468	2000	936000
1.2 Assessor Técnico (valor total, expatriado)(X 1)	Por mês	40	15000	600000
1.3 Administrativa(X 1)	Por mês	4	2500	10000
1.4. Per diems (subsídios) para missões/viagens	Per diem	1584	200	316800
1.4.1 Para fora do país (pessoal do projecto)	Per diem	4	200	800
1.4.2 Participantes à Formação/Seminário/conferencia (X 88)	Per diem	264	100	26400
Subtotal com os recursos humanos				2090000
2. Viagem				
2.1 Viagem internacional	Por voo	2	2000	4000
2.2 Transporte local	Por mês	36	500	18000
Subtotal das viagens				22000
3. Equipamento e abastecimentos				
3.1 computador portátil	Total	11	3500	38500
3.2 sobressalentes de equipamentos	Por kit	100	500	50000
3.3 Viaturas Operacionais	Total	12	55000	660000
3.4 Viaturas Staff	Total	3	85900	257700
3.5 Equipamento de Campanha	Por kit	9	10500	94500
3.6 Licenças de Software	Por kit	4	3500	14000
3.7 DGPS e equipamento geográfico, e máquina fotográfica	Por kit	11	18000	198000
3.8 Kit médico	Por kit	10	1000	10000
3.9 Kit de extintor de incendios	Por kit	10	1500	15000
Subtotal dos equipamentos e abastecimentos				1337700
4.Custos de manutenção do projecto				
4.1 Custos com os veículos, manutenção	Por mês	540	1300	702000
4.3 Consumíveis - abastecimentos para o escritório	Por mês	36	550	19800
4.3 Formação	Total	4	15000	60000
4.3 Combustíveis e óleos	Por mês	540	1500	810000
4.3 Protocolo, Imprensa, Salas, e Reuniões (Tudo)	Por trimestre	14	25000	350000
Subtotal do escritório l/rManutenção				1941800
5. Outros custos, serviços⁹				
5.4 Custos de avaliação	Por avaliação	3	2500	7500
Subtotal Outros custos, serviços				7500
	Todos os Anos			
custos com as despesas	Unidade	# de unidades	Taxa unitária (em USd)	Custos (em USd)
6. Outros: Informação (c)				0
Subtotal Outros				0
7. Subtotal dos custos directos do projecto1-6)				5399000
8. Custos administrativos				8800
9. (7+ 8) Quantia total dos custos apropriado para o projecto)				5407800

Provinces/Operator	Demining Area	
Bengo		6,392,226.89
Anglo West Atlantic		512,400.00
DESMI		238,004.00
INAD		1,736,126.00
KDAH		72,000.00
Kutola Desminagem		896,480.00
MgM		598,293.89
ProdMinas		2,089,415.00
ROCAND		68,300.00
SBF		46,208.00
SEBITA		135,000.00
Benguela		23,055,395.00
APACOMINAS		21,818.00
HALO Trust		13,391,499.00
Impressoft		43,000.00
INAD		8,688,685.00
Kutola Desminagem		180,000.00
SBF		724,770.00
VDS, Lda		5,623.00
Bié		31,567,540.00
Fagilpe		30,000.00
HALO Trust		27,200,790.00
INAD		4,326,250.00
TNT		10,500.00
Huambo		20,439,844.00
Anglo West Atlantic		
APN		288,000.00
GSP - Global		20,600.00
HALO Trust		14,907,244.00
INAD		5,224,000.00
Huíla		9,720,634.00
DESMI		1,800,000.00
HALO Trust		7,790,611.00
MgM		130,023.00
Kuando Kubango		75,924,997.00
HALO Trust		64,461,628.00
MgM		11,463,369.00
Kunene		10,534,132.40
FAA		51,600.00
INAD		36,511.00
InterSOS		15,000.00
MgM		10,428,921.40
ROCAND		2,100.00
Kwanza Norte		20,509,670.00
APN		20,414,502.00
DESMI		16,000.00
HALO Trust		965.00
MgM		70,328.00

SBF	7,875.00
Kwanza Sul	48,090,135.96
AGSF	
APACOMINAS	14,823,780.00
APN	28,612,424.96
E.D.E.F,Lda	60,000.00
HALO Trust	163,168.00
INAD	4,662.00
MAC-JUNIOR	1,664,000.00
MgM	514,791.00
SBF	2,247,310.00
Luanda	77,168.00
APN	11,168.00
HALO Trust	66,000.00
Lunda Norte	375,842.45
FAA	37,774.00
INAD	158,068.45
MAG	180,000.00
Lunda Sul	1,325,668.00
ADC	2,678.00
FAA	
INAD	22,238.00
MAG	134,432.00
Versol, Lda	1,166,320.00
Yola Desminagem	
Malanje	13,532,986.00
APACOMINAS	
APN	12,860,206.00
Fagilpe	780.00
HALO Trust	418,000.00
MAMBOJI	139,000.00
ROCAND	115,000.00
Moxico	28,686,145.00
ADC	134,601.00
APACOMINAS	760.00
APN	8,311,195.00
DCA	1,728,473.00
FAA	35,477.00
INAD	1,073,785.00
MAC-JUNIOR	
MAG	17,284,854.00
MAMBOJI	117,000.00
Namibe	420,000.00
APACOMINAS	420,000.00
Uíge	16,641,124.00
APACOMINAS	159.00
APN	15,489,479.00
FAA	6,990.00
INAD	1,144,496.00
Zaire	2,386,911.00

APACOMINAS	2,331,675.00
APN	
TEKILMER	55,236.00
Total Geral	309,680,419.70

Provinces	Nº of Areas	Area m ²	Nº of Released Areas	Demining Area m ²	Ongoing Demining
Bengo	116	61.248.241.000	18	8.190.000	60.000
Benguela	197	34.546.873.620	111	18.787.660	
Bié	448	76.252.691.840	202	34.113.773.8	
Cabinda	37	7.666.467.000	37		810.000
Huambo	206	32.530.256.000	180	27.149.417	957.500
Huíla	108	53.669.036.000	73	45.639.262	
Kuando Kubango	325	39.331.140.000	47	5.027.498	
Kunene	160	122.186.166.000	133	11.749.996	
Kwanza Norte	125	49.270.842.000	29	40.452.647	
Kwanza Sul	269	39.733.985.000	125	146.181.116	2.225.000
Luanda	3	700.000	3		628.999
Lunda Norte	45	13.403.801.000	5	695.199	321.360
Lunda Sul	151	59.118.723.000	13	6.109.309	
Malange	164	57.661.193.000	82	26.892.351	
Moxico	538	187.866.241.600	129	44.788.787	7.666.467
Namibe	11	3.322.495.000	1	378.999	1.245.832
Uíge	313	145.643.218.000	151	37.620.303	
Zaire	106	41.927.332.000	6	1.053.999	
Total	3321	1.025.379.402.060 m²	1345	454.830.316,8m²	13.915.158m²