

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND  
TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting Formats for Article 7**

STATE PARTY:

**ANGOLA**

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## **Form A National implementation measures**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

**Remark:** In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

**State [Party]:** Angola reporting for time period from **January 2024 to December 2024**

Measures: Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).

No legal, administrative and other measures were adopted within the period under consideration. The existing pieces of legislation in the main legal and judicial system of Angola (Constitution, penal code, civil code, family code and others) are sufficient to charge, prosecute and punish any national or foreign citizen who uses, produces, transfers, stores or encourages others to use antipersonnel mines within Angolan territory.

Given the need to define the legal framework of the regulatory body for the Mine Action sector, as well as to improve the articulation between the bodies that intervene in the sector and the need to transfer the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), into the National Agency for Mine Action, the Mine Action National Agency (ANAM) was created by virtue of Presidential Decree N<sup>o</sup>171/21 of 7 July, which approves its organic statute and extinguishes CNIDAH. The purpose of ANAM is to regulate, supervise and control the activities carried out by public and private institutions as well as the NGOs in the field of mine action and is subject to the oversight of the Head of State through the Minister of State and Chief of Staff.

## Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7. 1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: Angola reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2021

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot # (if possible)</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Angola has completed the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines fulfilling in this way with article 4 within its deadlines (January 2007). This process was implemented by the Angola Armed Forces together with UNDP technical advisory and the direct coordination of ANAM.  During the process many types and quantities of landmines were destroyed and further reported in form G.
Total			

## Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: Republic of Angola reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

1. Areas that are confirmed and suspected to contain mines\* These are the remaining mapped contamination as of December 2021.

\* Please see attached table with data on each mined area.

# Anti-personnel mine contamination by province, as at the end of 2024

Province	Number of Remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas containing <u>anti-personnel mines</u>	Square Meters of Remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (m²)	Number of Remaining Suspect Hazardous Areas containing <u>anti-personnel mines</u>	Square Meters of Remaining Suspect Hazardous Areas (m²)	Total Number of Remaining Hazardous Areas containing <u>anti-personnel mines</u>	Total Square Meters of Remaining Hazardous Areas (m²)
Bengo	36	2 275 328	1	-	37	2 275 328
Benguela	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bié	144	5 999 391	-	-	144	5 999 391
Cabinda	27	1 279 321	-	-	27	1 279 321
Cuando	116	6 066 104	-	-	116	6 066 104
Cuanza Norte	4	311 948	-	-	4	311 948
Cuanza Sul	84	5 866 540	-	-	84	5 866 540
Cubango	90	4 610 096	-	-	90	4 610 096
Cunene	35	2 505 156	9	-	44	2 505 156
Huambo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huíla	40	3 011 367	-	-	40	3 011 367
Icolo e Bengo	7	1 101 439	-	-	7	1 101 439
Luanda	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	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	-	3	173 026
Uíge	6	300 851	-	-	6	300 851
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>54 877 743</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2 191 193</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>57 068 936</b>

## Form DAPMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: Republic of Angola reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

1a. **Compulsory:** Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

<i><b>Institution Authorized by State Party</b></i>	<i><b>Type</b></i>	<i><b>Quantity</b></i>	<i><b>Lot # (if possible)</b></i>	<i><b>Supplementary Information</b></i>
FAA	Claymore	0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These types of landmines were retained at the end of the Stockpile Disposal Project in December 2006, and were in the custody of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA).</li> <li>• As a result of the weather and the poor state of conservation, all the mines retained for training purposes were disposed.</li> </ul>
	Elsie	0		
	Gyata	0		
	MON (50,100 e 200	0		
	M35	0		
	M966	0		
	M90	0		
	MAY75	0		
	OZM (3,4 e 72)	0		
	POMZ (2 e 2m	0		
	PMN	0		
	PMM1/2	0		
	PPM2	0		
	P5	0		
	PRB (m409)	0		
	PPSrM1	0		
	R1M1	0		
	PMD	0		
	R2M2	0		
	T72	0		
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>		

**Form D** (continued)

1b. **Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi Action Plan)** “Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use”

<b>Objectives:</b>	<b>Activity / Project:</b>	<b>Supplementary information :</b>
Train deminers in rapid detection and destruction of mines. Training and testing of Animal detection (Dogs and Rats) to accompany manual clearance methods	Mine detection /clearance techniques	All operators conduct in-house training courses for detection and clearance techniques. Refresher training is conducted according to IMAS and available NMAS chapters.

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

2. **Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>ANAM and Angola Defence Forces.</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>During 2024 no transfer of mines was registered/authorized.</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

3. **Compulsory:** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>		

**Form E** **Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: **Republic of Angola** reporting for time period from **January 2024** To **December 2024**

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
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Angola was never a producer of any type of mine therefore does not possess any production facilities.	N/A	N/A
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## Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: Angola reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

### 1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
N/A	N/A	Not applicable for the reporting period

### 2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

#### Clearance of anti-personnel mines in 2024

Province	Operator	Area Cleared m <sup>2</sup>	Nº of AP Mines destroyed	Nº of AT Mines destroyed	Nº of UXO destroyed	Nº of AXO destroyed
Bengo	NPA	7 213	46	-	21	6
Benguela	The HALO Trust	8 539	-	-	-	-
Bié	The HALO Trust	410 321	22	15	36	14
Cuando	The HALO Trust	1 234 839	5 193	1357	56	24
Cuanza Norte	NPA	29 792	123	-	42	34
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	172 672	22	-	18	10
Cubango	The HALO Trust	479 576	197	5	24	24
Huíla	The HALO Trust	8 446	-	-	-	-
Lunda Sul	MAG	143 481	9	-	9	153
Moxico	MAG	509 850	24	2	945	1018
Namibe	The HALO Trust	21 881	.	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 026 610</b>	<b>5 636</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>1283</b>



#### Technical survey (TS) of anti-personnel mines in 2024

Província	Operator	Área reduced by TS (m²)
Bengo	NPA	276 058
Benguela	The HALO Trust	174 612
Cuando	The HALO Trust	126 703
Cuanza Norte	NPA	176 766
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	675 682
Cubango	The HALO Trust	415 114
Lunda Sul	MAG	176 958
Moxico	MAG	359 170
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 381 063</b>

#### Non-technical survey (NTS) of anti-personnel mines in 2024

Província	Operador	Área cancelada pela PNT (m²)
Cuanza Norte	NPA	1 579
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	95 000
Lunda Sul	MAG	24 073
Moxico	MAG	19 778
<b>Total</b>		<b>140 430</b>

## EOD spot tasks carried out in 2024

Province	Operator	Nº of AP mines destroyed	Nº of AT mines destroyed	Nº of CM destroyed	Nº of UXO destroyed	Nº of AXO destroyed
Bengo	NPA	-	-	-	1	1
Bengo	Public Operator (CND)	-	-	-	5	1
Benguela	The HALO Trust	-	-	-	29	16
Bié	The HALO Trust	19	3	2	312	111
Cuando	The HALO Trust	4	2	625	101	71
Cuanza Norte	NPA	1	-	-	-	-
Cuanza Sul	APOPO	15	4	-	209	14
Cubango	The HALO Trust	-	4	-	115	178
Huambo	The HALO Trust	1	-	-	-	-
Huila	The HALO Trust	3	-	-	2	1
Uige	NPA	1	-	-	22	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>402</b>

## Form GAPMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: **Republic of Angola** Reporting for time period from **January 2024** to **December 2024**

### 1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
NA	NA		
NA	NA		

TOTAL	
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2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Landmines	<b>188 205</b>	Includes 153 214 anti-personnel mines and 34 9915anti-tank mines of various types. These include all items recovered from 2003 after entry into force.
ERW	<b>147 471</b>	Includes items of unexploded and abandoned ordnance of various types destroyed in the process of demining and EOD registered in the IMSMA data base.
TOTAL	<b>335 676</b>	

**Form H** Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Republic of Angola** reporting for time period from **January 2024** to **December 2024**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced: **N/A**

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>				<b>N/A</b>

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A
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2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
N/A							
N/A							

**Form I Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: Republic of Angola Reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

The Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) pillar continues to face funding shortages. However, Mine Action NGOs continued to be engaged in awareness-raising sessions in some provinces, specifically in areas where demining operations are taking place. Public operators have complemented the work of NGOs on a non-regular basis, especially in provinces where they are not carrying out operational activities. In addition, ANAM personnel have produced warning messages about the risk of explosive ordnance, which have been broadcast in radio sessions and have reached the populations of locations where the operators' EORE teams have not been active.

According to the data recorded and presented in the accident table below, in 2024 there was a 44.5% decrease in the number of accidents and a 20.5% decrease in the number of victims, compared to the data recorded in 2023. These indicators reflect the impact of awareness-raising sessions on changing risk behaviors among the most vulnerable populations. Despite this, financial resources are needed for the marking of explosive ordnance found sporadically and the marking of hazardous areas in order to reduce the number of accidents to zero.

Overview of people that received Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in 2024

Province	Sensitized People						Total Number of Sensitized People	Operator	
	Adults		Total of Adults	Children		Total of Children			
	Men	Women		Boys	Girls				
Bengo	13	40	53	13	15	28	81	Public Operator (CND)	
Benguela	12	17	29	12	24	36	65	Public Operator (CND)	
Bié	90	129	219	1 451	2 258	3 709	3 928	Public Operator (CND)	
	1 380	2 347	3 727	2 244	2 217	4 461	8 188	The HALO Trust	
Cabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cuando	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cuanza Norte	33	56	89	57	43	100	189	NPA	
Cuanza Sul	687	764	1 451	910	988	1 898	3 349	APOPO	
Cubango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cunene	122	58	180	1 509	2 124	3 633	3 813	Public Operator (CND)	
Huambo	2	7	9	365	492	857	866	Public Operator (CND)	
Huíla	464	291	755	332	245	577	1 332	Public Operator (CND)	
Icolo e Bengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Luanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lunda Norte	87	127	214	61	64	125	339	Public Operator (CND)	
Lunda Sul	944	1 031	1 975	1 325	988	2 313	4 288	MAG	
			Radio Session on Angola’s National Radio						-
Malanje	352	254	606	323	229	552	1 158	Public Operator (CND)	
Moxico	1 557	1 461	3 018	2 906	2 710	5 616	8 634	MAG	
	48	27	75	517	435	952	1027	Public Operator (CND)	
Namibe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uíge	489	539	1 028	265	328	593	1 621	Public Operator (CND)	
Zaire	69	47	116	433	408	841	957	Public Operator (CND)	
Total	6 349	7 195	13 544	12 723	13 568	26 291	39 835	-	

Overview of accidents caused by sporadic triggering of explosive ordnance in 2024

Province	Nº of Accidents	Adults				Children				Total		Grand Total
		Women		Men		Girls		Boys		Nº of People Killed	Nº of People Injured	
		Killed	Injureds	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured			
Bengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bié	4	2	-	2	1	2	6	4	5	10	12	22
Cabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuando e Cubango	9	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	4	2	12	14
Cunene	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Cuanza Norte	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cunza Sul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huambo	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3
Huíla	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	5
Icolo e Bengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunda Norte	1	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	2	9	11
Lunda Sul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luanda	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	3	6	9
Malange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moxico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moxico Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uíge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	2	2	7	17	5	8	7	19	21	45	66

**Form J****Other relevant matters**

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Republic of Angola Reporting for time period from January 2024 to December 2024

All the efforts made to ensure that the Republic of Angola complies with its obligations under Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention have had positive results. Mine contamination decreased from 70 110 727 m<sup>2</sup> to 57 068 936 m<sup>2</sup>, even with the registration of new areas in the national database. This was due not only to the engagement of the operators, but also to the reconciliation of the national database with that of the operators. At present, the provinces of Huambo, Zaire and Benguela have no mined areas registered in the national database and according to the country's current political-administrative division, the province of Luanda is also free of known mined areas.

The Republic of Angola has submitted a 5-year extension request for compliance with Article 5. The Government of Angola has undertaken to financially support demining in the country so that during the extension period it can finally declare full compliance with its obligations as a State Party under Article 5.

From an institutional perspective, ANAM is increasingly able to assume its real role as Angola's National Mine Action Authority and lead the country's demining process to its final stage.

With support from Norwegian People's Aid through the US Government-funded Capacity Building Project, ANAM has made significant strides in information management, quality assurance and control of land release activities and preparation for the residual contamination management phase.

The support provided by the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in switching from the IMSMA NG information management system to IMSMA Core has been vital in ensuring that operators now have greater control over their activities. IMSMA Core is more up-to-date and allows operators to enter data directly using mobile information technologies.

ANAM has strengthened its Quality Assurance and Quality Control capacity for land release operations by training its staff from 18 provinces and plans to extend this to 3 new ones.

In preparation for the residual explosive ordnance disposal phase, ANAM completed the Residual Contamination Management Strategy and held Awareness Workshops on compliance with Article 5 of the Mine Ban Treaty and Residual Contamination in the provinces of Zaire, Huambo, Uíge, Kwanza Norte and Malanje. The workshops were attended by provincial government officials, municipal administrators, representatives of the defence and security agencies, traditional authorities, religious authorities, representatives of civil society organizations and mine action operators.

The public operators, namely the National Demining Center (CND) and the Demining Brigades of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) are in the process of restructuring and equipping themselves with logistical resources and personnel, enabling them, together with the Mine Action NGOs, to successfully carry out the process of clearance of known mined areas and subsequently lead the process of eliminating residual contamination.

Angola's regular participation in international mine action events is a fact. In 2024, Angola attended the following events: 21st Meeting of National Mine Action Program Directors and United Nations Advisors held in Geneva-Switzerland, Intersessional Meetings of States Parties also held in Geneva-Switzerland, 5th Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention held in Siem Reap-Angkor, Kingdom of Cambodia, which resulted in the drafting of a new action plan, and the 3rd International Mine Action Conference on “Mitigating the Environmental Impact of Landmines, Mobilizing Resources for a Safe and Green Future”, held in Zangilan-Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan.

As part of its cooperation with countries in the region, a senior delegation from ANAM visited Zimbabwe, where it exchanged experiences with that country's Mine Action Center (ZIMAC), resulting in the absorption of best practices on both sides and a commitment to continue this type of activity in the future.

The Republic of Angola is grateful for the generous contribution of all its international partners, in particular the governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway and Japan, who have made donations year after year to help it gradually solve the problem of landmines in its territory.

### **Victim Assistance**

#### **Achievement of the National Authority**

- Coordination meeting
- Field visits to operators
- Institutional support for the Network of Women Victims of Mines.

#### **Data collection**

- During the year we recorded a total of 46 victims of explosive ordnance, namely: 2 women, 17 men, 8 girls and 19 boys.

#### **Medical assistance for people with disabilities**

- 75,439 people with disabilities were treated in different medical services provided by national hospitals and orthopedic centers. Of the total number of people assisted, 10% are victims of mines.

#### **Physical rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation was carried out in several areas and with different specialties. The work was carried out mainly by health units under the umbrella of the Ministry of Health. Among the services, the following stand out:

- 6151 amputations were performed, 6118 of which were of the lower limbs and 33 of the upper limbs. The ratio of mine victims is 2% for lower limb amputees and 3% for upper limb amputees.
- Regarding the manufacture of prostheses, 3,074 items were manufactured and benefited the same number of people, of which 2,794 were men (91%) and 280 were women (9%).
- Assembly of 133 wheelchairs that benefited the same number of 133 people.
- Manufacture of 890 crutches
- Repair of 3978 technical aids
- 5,278 people with different pathologies were treated in the physiotherapy area, of which 1,194 (21%) were women while 4,573 (79%) were men.

#### **Economic inclusion**



- 339 female victims benefited from income-generating activities.
- 152 girls and boys benefited from vocational training and an entrepreneurship program
- 213 men integrated into different work and training initiatives.

### **Psychology and Social Support**

Support provided by four VA operators, namely: IEBA Church, IACV, AACVDA and ANDA NGO, in Luanda, Zaire, Bengo and Cabinda

- 50 mine victims visited
- 88 mine victims supported with school supplies, payment of tuition fees and referral to public schools

### **Education and awareness-raising activities for mine victims**

- 46 workshops on domestic violence
- 5 lectures on the dangers of building in high-risk areas for 1500 people
- 4 family counseling sessions on relationships between adults and children for 70 families
- 1,700 people participated in preventive health seminars