

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

Reporting Formats for Article 7 – to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

STATE PARTY: REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

POINT OF CONTACT

**COMISSÃO NACIONAL INTERSECTORIAL DE DESMINAGEM E ASSISTÊNCIA ÀS VITIMAS DE
MINAS – (National Intersectoral Commission of Demining and Humanitarian Assistance) - CNIDAH
Address :Cidade Alta, Rua do Saneamento n.º 79 Luanda – Angola TeleFax: +244 222 372232**

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".

<i>Measures</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
Apart from the existing ordinary legislations in the country, no other legal measures were taken within the period under consideration.	The Council of Ministers is expected to approve the organizational statute for the National Mine Action Authority.

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 2009 to July 2010

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot # (if possible)</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Angola has concluded the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines fulfilling in this way with article 4 within its deadlines. This process was implemented by the Angola Armed Forces together with UNDP technical advisory and the direct coordination of CNIDAH. 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 *Angola*

reporting for time period from: *January 2009 to July 2010*

Areas that contains mines and/or suspected of containing them*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
In its first reports, Angola had declared 4.200 mined areas, resulting in a Technical Survey conducted countrywide in a period from 1995 - 1997 with the support of international operators, particularly the Norwegian Popular Aid, which stored all this information in the old data base under the responsibility of (INAROOE). However, the armed conflict prolonged until 2002.	See form D and G according to information contained in previous reports.	Considering that the war in Angola did not follow a pattern in the emplacement of mines, given the atypical situation without any registration or mapping it became impossible to discriminate the quantity of landmines implanted on the Angola territory.	The contamination of landmines in Angola is the result of more than 4 decades of war (1961-2002) Key Actors by stage: 1961-1975 – Struggle for National Liberation: Portuguese Armed Forces, key National Liberation Movements and guerillas (MPLA, UNITA and FNLA) and their respective allied forces (Cubans, South-Africans and Zairians).	According to LIS conducted on April 2004 to May 2007 identified 1.988 impacted communities containing 3.293 suspected areas of being contaminated with mines. It was estimated that 8% of the 23.504 communities in Angola were impacted by mines. At world level, global rates from Landmine Impact Survey for High and Medium

<p>After the conflict a Community Based Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was implemented and complemented with a technical survey from the operators resulting in the identification of new mined areas as it is reflected in this report <u>column referring to supplementary information.</u></p>			<p>1976-1991 – Post-Independence Civil War: FAPLA (known as the National Army), FALA and their respective allies (Cuban Army and South-Africans) and Guerilla movements from neighboring countries, namely, SWAPO and ANC.</p> <p>1992-2002 – Post-Election Civil War: FAA (National Army) and UNITA.</p>	<p>impact are of approximately 10 and 30% respectively, however Angola had identified in its LIS 1.988 impacted communities, 40 were classified as being of high impact representing 2% of the total, 455 were classified as being of medium impact, 23% of the total and finally 1.493 of low impact, representing 75% of the total.</p> <p>The LIS also verified and absorbed that the information developed by the international operators during the period 1995 to 1997 contemplated in the old data base relating to all existing mined areas nationwide.</p> <p>Considering the information at CNIDAH’s data base, the result of the combined work of clearance carried out by Public Operators, National and International NGOs and Commercial Operators, they all managed to eliminate the following impacted areas within the period under consideration: 20 impacted</p>
---	--	--	---	---

			<p>areas, representing 50% of the total, 102 medium impacted areas, representing 22,5 % and finally 194 low impacted areas, representing 13% of the total. Mine action in Angola still expects a lengthy and arduous journey towards the achievement of the goals set forth in its Mine Action Strategic Plan 2006-2011:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elimination of all High Impacted Areas. 2) Reduction of Medium Impacted Areas to 50% and, 3) Marking of all Low Impacted communities. <p>Currently, there is a Non-technical survey project underway to update the data in the LIS, given that some areas were inaccessible due to destroyed bridges and roads for the circulation of people and goods, amongst other factors. On the other hand, the Project will cover areas previously visited by the teams in order to have a more realistic and updated view of the contamination situation in the territory.</p>
--	--	--	--

Form D APMs 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 *Angola*

reporting for time period from: January 2009 to July 2010

The National Demining Program provides the use of APMs for instruction purposes of different systems (manual, mechanic and canine) conducted by demining operators, especially the Demining Technical School located in Viana/Luanda.

1. APMs retained for development of and training (Article 3., paragraph 1)

<i>Institution Authorized by State Party</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot # (if possible)</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
FAA	Claymore	19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of mines were retained at the end of the Stockpile Destruction Project in December 2006, and are in possession of the Angola Armed Forces (FAA), the only institution in control of these ordnances. • In the context of development and training of FAA,
	Elsie	16		
	Gayata	20		
	MON (50,100 e 200	35		
	M35	12		
	M966	17		
	M90	719		

	MAY75	953		they have been providing from the existing lots (mines for instruction) to INAD and the different mine action operators
	OZM (3,4 e 72)	158		
	PONZ (2 e 2m	50		
	PMN	37		
	PMM1/2	114		
	PPM2	196		
	P5	01		
	PRB (m409)	01		
	PPSrM1	109		
	R1M1	10		
	PMD	26		
	R2M2	03		
	T72	16		
Total		2.512		

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

<i>Institution Authorized by State Party</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot # (if possible)</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total	<hr/>			

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3 , Para. 2)

<i>Institution Authorized by State Party</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Lot # (if possible)</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total	<hr/>			

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 Angola

reporting for time period from: January 2009 to July 2010

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
As previously referred, there have never been any production of anti-personnel mines in Angola, meaning that there is no infra-structure for this effect.	N/A	N/A

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 2009 to July 2010

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

Description of the status of programs including,	In the polygons of destruction of war materials from the military regions (see Form G)
Location and Places of Destruction	
Methods	The destruction of mines in demining areas is usually done by detonation of explosive with electrical and pyrotechnic system.
Safety Measures	The safety measures adopted for the destruction of anti-personnel program mines comply with the provisions prescribed in the document "Standard Procedure for Humanitarian Demining of national reference - PCOS, in particular the adoption of the IMAS 11:10 (Guides for the destruction of stockpiled AP)
Applicable environmental standards:	The destruction is done in such way so as it does not affect the existing infra-structures and the environment in general.

Form G APMs 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 *Angola*

reporting for time period from: January 2009 to July 2010

1. Destruction of Stockpiled Anti-Personnel Landmines (Article 4.)

According to an updated information from the “*Stockpile Disposal Project*” contrary to the information in the previous report, where it does not only mention the types of anti-personnel but also types of anti-tank mines that could be found in Angola, to say that Angola fully complied with Article 4 of the Ottawa Convention until 31 December 2006 and further confirmed by national and international entities who supervised the act. Totaling 83.557 of 23 different types, having destroyed 81.045 APM, in which 70.179 were recycled, 10.866 were demolished and 2.512 were retained for operational training and instruction.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Quantities</i>
Claymore	USA	30
Elsie (RV9)	Canada	7.080
Gayata	Hungary	665
MON (50, 100 e 200)	Former. URSS	82
M35 (PRB)	Belgium	13
M966	Portugal	17
M90	Poland	49.058
May 75	Romania	4.688
N.º 4	Israel	45
OZM (3,4 e 72)	Former. URSS	360
POMZ (2 e 2m)	Former. URSS	3.124
PMN	Former. URSS	376
PMM (1 e 2)	Cuba	11.315

VS MK2	Italy	54
PPM2	Former. RDA	2.199
P5	Spain	01
PMD 1	Former. Yugoslavia	86
PRB (m409)	Belgium	01
PPSrMi	EFormerx. Czechoslovakia	232
PMD (6, 6m e 7)	Former. URSS	3.902
RIMI	South Africa	108
R2M1	South Africa	68
T72 A	China	53
	Gran Total	83.557

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

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
Diverse	49.416	APMs removed by demining operators in different areas of the country during the period in reference (2009 to July 2010) in a territorial extension of 446.131.239m²
TOTAL	49.416	

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, color photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance".

State Party

Angola

reporting for time period from: January 2009 to July 2010

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced:

There was never any production of APMs in the Republic of Angola

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

Contrary to the information from the previous report, where it does not only mention each types of anti-personnel mines but also the anti-tank mines that could be found in the territory, about 79 types of anti-personnel mines including some anti-tank mines from 21 different countries were found, according to the updated information from demining operators (FAA, INAD, national and international NGOs and commercial operators) having their technical specifications been already described in previous reports.

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			Type	Grams			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				See technical specifications in previous reports.

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

Angola

reporting for time period from: January 2009 to July 2010

CNIDAH and its partners are currently conducting a non-technical survey with the purpose of defining and confirm the suspected areas through the LIS. After the completion of the LIS in 2006, the operators in coordination with CNIDAH initiated the marking of mined suspected areas with non-permanent marking activities; this process is a short-term durability and can be easily removed. Another major obstacle is the polygons from suspected areas, which are calculated and presented in circular form in an exaggerated manner.

After the analysis of these constrains, SHA reduction activities were performed on an experimental basis in Malange province, conducted by a Norwegian operator "NPA" in collaboration with CNIDAH, where a significant reduction of mined areas was then verified and its marking preceded by consultation with the communities to keep the signs.

The marking and demarcation of mined areas will have greater momentum during the course of the Non-Technical Survey Project funded by the Government of Angola and the European Commission through the 10th European Development Fund. The public tender launched by CNIDAH for the project in reference, on 4th May 2010 an assessment session and approval of proposals was held, where competitors were selected amongst three national NGOs including APACOMINAS, Youth Club and KADAH.

In order to ensure the desired activities are achieved with quality, a training session was conducted in Gabela, municipality of Amboim, Kuanza Sul province, which envisaged the capacity building of the contest winning NGOs. The course had a 12 days duration with the participation of 10 trainers, coming from CNIDAH and two other partner organizations, namely NPA and the Halo Trust. The topics addressed during the training session were amongst others: Planning Knowledge, filling in the reports in standard format, Data Base, IMSMA, LIS, use of geographic and cartographic instruments (Compasses, GPS and maps, etc.).

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.

In the scope of the support activities for mine victim assistance during the period in question, the pillar had conducted different activities from their annual plan reflected in the Mine Action Strategic Plan. However, the most important action was the commencement the survey for disabled persons victims of mines nationwide. After its completion, CNIDAH will have the exact numbers of mine victims to facilitate the implementation of further actions.

Implementation of an integrated plan for victim assistance.

The survey of disabled persons victims of mines in underway and will cover the whole country.

Elaboration of annual reports aiming at monitoring and providing assistance.

Similarly, the country continues to conduct advocacy to mobilize funds to finance projects for mine victims, as well as to facilitate the access to micro-credits from Banco Sol to DPs.

Likewise, regular meetings with specialists are held to eliminate architectural barriers, as well as with relevant entities in order to regulate the Law 21/82 which foresees Access of DPs to the market place.