

**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

POINT OF CONTACT

National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance – (CNIDAH)

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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 2019** to **December 2019**

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.

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 2019 to December 2019

<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 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 2019 to December 2019

1. Areas that are confirmed and suspected to contain mines* These are the remaining mapped contamination as of December 2019.

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

Mine contamination by contamination type, as at the end of 2019

Type of mine contamination	Number of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) containing mines	Area of CHA (m ²)	Number of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) that may contain mines	Area of SHA (m ²)
Anti-personnel (AP) mines	981	84,792,985	73	3,237,941
Anti-vehicle (AV) mines	94	2,314,177	21	84,235
Totals	1,075	87,107,162	94	3,322,176

Anti-personnel mine contamination by province, as at the end of 2019

Province	Number of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) containing anti-personnel mines	Area of CHA (m ²)	Number of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) that may contain anti-personnel mines	Area of SHA (m ²)
Bengo	55	3,440,820	0	0
Benguela	48	2,537,111	0	0
Bié	105	5,514,496	0	0
Cabinda	27	1,230,321	0	0
Huambo	0	0	1	12,890
Huíla	17	3,339,594	0	0
Kuando Kubango	231	17,913,343	0	0
Kunene	33	2,575,367	0	0
Kwanza Norte	23	5,520,135	0	0
Kwanza Sul	125	9,819,486	2	413,999
Luanda	9	1,121,211	0	0
Lunda Norte	47	1,733,252	10	143,913

Lunda Sul	46	7,569,410	20	1,095,145
Malange	0	0	0	0
Moxico	177	11,135,049	39	1,211,994
Namibe	2	155,100	0	0
Uíge	18	1,365,290	1	360,000
Zaire	18	9,823,000	0	0
Totals	981	84,792,985	73	3,237,941

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 2019 to December 2019

1a. **Compulsory:** Retained 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>
FAA	Claymore	08		<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, they have been providing from the existing lots (mines for instruction) to INAD and the different mine action operators Note: The amount of landmines retained (stored) for training purposes has not been changed from the previous report.
	Elsie	05		
	Gayata	10		
	MON (50,100 e 200	04		
	M35	08		
	M966	10		
	M90	690		
	MAY75	222		
	OZM (3,4 e 72)	93		
	PONZ (2 e 2m	45		
	PMN	06		
	PMM1/2	76		
	PPM2	68		
	P5	01		
	PRB (m409)	01		
	PPSrM1	33		
	R1M1	02		
	PMD	10		

	R2M2	01	
	T72	11	
Total		1.304	

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”

Objectives:	Activity / Project:	Supplementary information :
Train deminers in rapid detection and destruction of mines. Training and testing of Animal detection (Rats) to accompany manual clearance methods	Mine detention /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
CNIDAH and Angola Defence Forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A	During 2019 no transfer of mines was registered/authorized.
TOTAL	0	0		

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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	N/A		

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 2019 To December 2019

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Angola was never a producer of any type of mines therefore does not possess any production facilities.	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 2019 to December 2019

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)

Province	Operator	Area cleared (m ²)	No. of AP mines destroyed*	No. of AV mines destroyed*	No. of UXO destroyed*
Uige	NPA	100,723	1	0	46
Moxico	MAG	619,984	199	66	66
Benguela	HALO Trust	337,204	474	1	147
Bié	HALO Trust	2,267	1	0	6
Huambo	HALO Trust	657	2	0	0
Kuando Kubango	HALO Trust	690,857	675	29	78
Kwanza Sul	HALO Trust	167,598	590	0	120
Uige	APOPO	3,251	1	0	344
Total		1,922,541	1,943	96	808

Technical survey (TS) of anti-personnel mines in 2019

Province	Operator	Area reduced by TS (m ²)
Uige	NPA	417,625
Moxico	MAG	90,152
Uige	APOPO	246,839
Total		754,616

Non-technical survey (NTS) of anti-personnel mines in 2019

Province	Operator	Area cancelled by NTS (m ²)
Uige	NPA	4,845
Kwanza Norte	NPA	3,581,810
Moxico	MAG	29,051
Cabinda	HALO Trust	7,583,867
Total		11,199,573

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]: Angola reporting for time period from January 2019 to December 2019

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

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

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Landmines	175,657	Includes 143,615 anti-personnel blast mines, 32,042 anti-vehicle mines of various types. These include all items recovered from 2003 after entry into force.
UXO	132,244	Includes items of unexploded ordnance of various types destroyed in the process of demining and EOD.
TOTAL	307,901	

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]: Angola reporting for time period from January 2019 to December 2019

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			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A

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]: Angola reporting for time period from January 2019 to December 2019

[Narrative:] Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) remains priority for the Angola. The government fully appreciates the risks associated with accidents caused by Explosive Ordnance (EO), and as such EORE activities are still conducted on a continuous basis with more focus on areas where EOD tasks are undertaken and around communities affected by minefields. EORE is implemented by all humanitarian operators during their clearance operations. EORE officials are instructed to educate people on the danger caused by mines and changing behaviours and attitudes in order to prevent accidents. EORE sessions also serve to collect additional information on suspected areas or landmine/UXO accidents. Due to the effectiveness of EORE activities, we have registered a reduction in the number of accidents and casualties among the civilian population compared to previous years. In 2019 the government of Angola through the National Demining Institute (IND) and CNIDAH implemented EORE projects in the provinces of Kwanza Sul mainly targeting children. Similar activities will be implemented in other provinces of the country in 2020 and beyond.

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]: Angola reporting for time period from January 2019 to December 2019

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

In the period ending December 2019, Angola undertook pragmatic steps in improving the overall performance of the mine action sector in the country. This was a joint effort from the Government, donor partners, and international and national implementing partners. At the end of 2019, a lot of improvements were realised and these included;

With support from GICHD and DIFID GMAP II, a new five (05) year (2020-2025) national mine action strategy that is directly aligned to the Oslo Action Plans has been established. Along with this, the programme has also established a comprehensive national demining work plan (2020-2025) that will help with the implementation of the new strategy. The presence of a national strategy and work plan provides a much-needed guidance to the activities of the mine action sector in the country. The strategy is built on five strategic areas that the Angolan programme deemed priority for the country. These include Land Release, Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance, Management of Residual Contamination, and Advocacy, Communication and Coordination. All which form parts of the guiding principles to the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan and the Convention.

In 2019 Angola completed non-technical survey in all 18 provinces of the country. This ensured that the nationwide minefield contamination is more elaborate and better defined, providing the country with a more concrete contamination baseline. To date Angola has a total 1,073 confirmed minefields, and 94 suspected minefields which are estimated at 90 million square kilometres. The total budget deficit required to clear this contamination is approximated \$ 211 million.

The resurvey of the country also greatly contributed to the cancellation of previously exaggerated minefield sizes established through the 2004-2007 Landmine Impact Survey (LIS). The results of the resurvey will ensure that already constrained resources are used for actual clearance and technical survey, hence improving the overall operational efficiency of the programme. In relation to this, application of Land Release principles during all mine clearance operations is an emphasis to all organisations involved in the sector. This has greatly reduced wastage of resources on clearance of unmined areas. This approach will remain a point of emphasis and standard for the demining sector in Angola, as we believe it is an impetus for achieving our 2025 ambitions.

To ensure effective application of Land Release principles during operations, CNIDAH has taken steps to strengthen its quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) capacities through provision of applied training to all its QA/QC officers, review and updating of national mine action standards and operating procedures and increasing monitoring visits on all clearance operations.

The government of Angola continues to prioritise the activities of the mine action sector, with a strong demonstration of political and government buy-in. Activities of the sector are integrated into the national development plans, and there is an annual national budget allocated for mine action. The National Intersectoral

Commission of Humanitarian Demining Assistance (CNIDAH) continues to be the government institution with the overall mandate to coordinate and oversee the mine action sector, and the Executive Commission (CED) under the supervision of CNIDAH monitors and controls the activities of all public operators in the country. These attributes clearly demonstrate the national ownership of the mine action programme in the country.

Although currently faced with financial and economic constraints, the Government of Angola continues to financially support the sector. In its 2019 budget allocations, government committed US\$ 15.7 million to the demining sector. This contribution was mainly to support the activities of the three government institutions namely CNIDAH and CED involved in demining in the country. It is important to note that the contributions to CED are mainly to support infrastructural demining, verification, and clearance of contaminated roads.

In addition, government has also committed \$60 million towards the clearance of minefields in the Okavango conservation area in Kwando Kubango Province. This contribution is in line with government's effort to protect and promote its biodiversity through clearance of minefields in all protected areas that lie along the Okavango Delta area. The clearance of these minefields is anticipated to improve the safety and access to these areas, hence promoting tourism which is a key economic potential for the country. The project will be implemented by The Halo Trust in partnership with CED and CNIDAH.

External funding from donors like British Government, Government of Japan, Norwegian Government, American Government, SIDA, British Petroleum, and ENI continues to be available to the demining sector through projects implemented by international actors like MAG, The HALO Trust, APOPO and NPA. To date secured and anticipated funding to the sector through international donors is estimated at \$66 Million.

These diverse sources of funding and funding modalities only highlights how the Angola mine action programme is constantly seeking for practical alternative funding with the sole objective of achieving its clearance obligations by 2025.

The Angola Mine Action Programme considers capacity development as a key strategy for institutional development and growth. This approach ensures that the programme is constantly improving its capacities, capabilities, and provides a check and balance to internal systems. With funding through DFID GMAP II, Norwegian Peoples Aid is currently implementing a capacity development project at CNIDAH that has resulted into an overall improvement in the performance of the mine action programme in Angola in the last one year. The national database has been fully reconciled and previous data backlog cleared. This has greatly improved the quality of information hence improving decision making, and reporting. Overall improvement in the performance of the programme has also given the sector better visibility which has in turn reignited the interest of the donor community, partners, and friends of mine action like the recent visit of the Prince Harry Duke of Sussex, the Wilton Park Conference on Angola held in Johannesburg and the Fourth Review Conference side event on Angola held in Oslo.

Donor and stakeholder coordination are an integral component of the mine action program in Angola. Internal collaboration with all stakeholders in the country has been an area of great improvement with great dividends to the sector. The programme has re-established periodical mine action and donor coordination meetings, and this has greatly improved the dialogue and information sharing between stakeholders in the sector. The coordination mechanism has also provided a round table opportunity for stakeholders to discuss issues that are related to the sector and hence develop a common understanding on how the sector needs to be managed to achieve our common purpose and goal.

Transparency and reporting of activities of the mine action programme in Angola has been an area of great improvement. In the recent years, the programme has ensured transparent reporting of its activities by providing periodical updates through reporting mechanisms like the annual transparency reports, land mine review, and available other channels. This has enforced transparency of programme and has ensured that Angola remains accountable to its national and international partners. It is important to note that for the first time in many years Angola accurately and timely submitted its 2018 article 7 transparency report, and this is will be the case for 2019 transparency report.

Gender integration and inclusion into the mine action programme is an area of interest. Angola is committed to the alignment and integration of gender equality into the sector, and in so doing it has always proactively been involved in identifying itself with entities that share the same values. This can be seen from the Oslo review conference where Angola signed the working paper on gender equality.

As residual contamination from landmines and others explosive ordnance is not unique to any nation that has had a history of civil war, Angola is already planning on the establishment of a residual contamination management capacity. This will be responsible with providing a much-needed rapid-response to any residual contamination occurrence in the future once active demining has been accomplished. This approach is aligned to the country's province-by-province declaration processes in which provinces that have been cleared of all known minefields will be declared free of known minefields. With this, CNIDAH has prioritised the establishment of a national residual contamination management strategy in 2020, and this is expected to provide guidance on how Angola will manage its residual contamination.

