

**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: 20th March 2012

POINT OF CONTACT

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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".

<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 and of the Public Operator – INAD (National Demining Institute)

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 2011 to December 2011

<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 (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 2011 to December 2011

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

<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date of Emplacement</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
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 (INAROE). However, the armed conflict	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

<p>prolonged until 2002.</p> <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>Survey for High and Medium 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</p>
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				<p>consideration: 15 high impacted areas, 1102 medium impacted areas, and finally 279 low impacted areas.</p> <p>Currently, there is a Non-technical survey project is 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>
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IMPACT ON LIS ALTERATION FOR THE YEAR 2011

N°	Provinces	Low	Medium	Impact Free	Total
1	Benguela	3		3	6
2	Bié	2		2	4
3	Kuanza sul	3			3
4	Moxico	9	2	2	13
5	Total	17	2	7	26

CURRENT STATUS OF THE LIS

N°	Provinces	High	Medium	Low	Impact Free	Total
1	Bengo	1	13	49	12	74
2	Benguela		4	62	67	134
3	Bié		28	168	91	287
4	Cabinda			27		27
5	Huambo		2	23	128	153
6	Huila		1	34	37	72
7	Kuando Kubango	1	24	131	15	171
8	Kunene		6	108	12	126
9	Kuanza Norte		6	16	42	64
10	Kuanza Sul	1	17	58	96	172
11	Luanda		1	1		2
12	Lunda Norte	1	5	22	2	30
13	Lunda Sul	1	27	41	4	73
14	Malange	2	20	25	40	87
15	Moxico	8	87	147	64	306
16	Namibe		1	2		3
17	Uige		27	135	10	172
18	Zaire		10	52	4	66
19	Total	15	279	1101	624	2019

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 2011 to December 2011

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	09		<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: Substantial decrease in the amount of stored mines is due to the fact that in the last reports, the number of mines used for training purposes was not mentioned.
	Elsie	06		
	Gayata	12		
	MON (50,100 e 200)	05		
	M35	10		
	M966	11		
	M90	719		
	MAY75	253		
	OZM (3,4 e 72)	108		
	PONZ (2 e 2m)	50		
	PMN	07		
	PMM1/2	85		
	PPM2	73		
	P5	01		
	PRB (m409)	01		
	PPSrM1	58		
	R1M1	02		
	PMD	12		
	R2M2	01		

	T72	16		
Total		1.439		

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 2011 to December 2011

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
As previously referred in the reports, there have never been any productions of anti-personnel mines in Angola, meaning that there is no infrastructure 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."

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"-

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

Angola as a State party to the Ottawa Convention has fulfilled and disposed all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under article 4 within the deadline, ie on January 2007. This process was undertaken by the Angola Armed Forces with the technical advisory from UNDP and direct coordination of CNIDAH.

During this process all types and quantities of mines related to *form G* were disposed based from previous reports and according to the additional information from *form B* of the present report.

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

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Supplementary Information</i>
Diverse	7.139 A/P 778 A/T 67.313 UXOs	As result of the annual progress of the combined work from all operators, we have to inform the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data from operators (NGOs) reported into the IMSMA system and registered in the central database from the different areas of the country during the period in reference (2011) in a territorial extension of 87.743.964 m². 2. Data reported by the different operators (commercial) outside the IMSMA system in different areas of the country during the period in reference (2011) in a territorial extension of 27.829.471 m². 3. Data reported by operators to the Executive Demining Commission (FAA, INAD, CM-PR and PNGF) outside the IMSMA system in different areas of the country during the period in reference (2011) in a territorial extension of 40.231.593 m² 4. As result from all operators during the period in reference, a total area of 115.804.974 m² was cleared.
TOTAL	49.416	

ACCIDENTS RECORDED IN 2011

Number of accidents – **33**

Injured – **43**

Dead – **35**

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 2011 to December 2011*

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 2011 to December 2011

MAJOR PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR ARTICLE 5 EXTENSION REQUEST PERIOD

1. Continuation of the Non-technical Research Project: This project has already started, however it experienced some systematic delays due to technical and administrative reasons, and it is expected to be completed within the next two years;
2. Implementation of Mapping, Certification and Confirmation Project in mined areas and of those that still require clearance;
3. Update and optimization of CNIDAH Database, with the introduction of demining data;

4. Integrated and systematized training activities, covering techniques and practices for filling in and presenting IMSMA reports intended for to CED technicians;
5. Strengthening of follow up, coordination and administrative and programmatic capacity of the mine action program from CNIDAH; This activity includes improvement of practices and procedures for quality control and quality management.

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 2011 to December 2011*

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. The activities are as follow:

- Implementation of the Survey project for People with Disability victims of mines in 5 provinces, namely; Namibe, Huíla, Cunene, Cabinda and Zaire;
- Implementation and Assessment of an Integrated Plan for Victim Assistance;
- Drafting of an Integrated Plan for Victim Assistance is underway (2012-2016);
- Underway a dynamization and training plan of partners in different provinces of the country (Luanda, Cabinda and Zaire) and will soon cover the provinces of Kuando Kubango, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico.