

**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:

16th MAY 2013

POINT OF CONTACT

**COMISSÃO NACIONAL INTERSECTORIAL DE DESMINAGEM E ASSISTÊNCIA ÀS VITIMAS DE
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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.	Nothing to refer

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 2012 to December 2012

<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 employed."

State Party

Angola

reporting for time period from: January 2012 to December 2012

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

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
In its first reports, Angola had reported 4.200 mined areas, resulting in a Technical Survey conducted countrywide in a period from 1995 - 1997 with the support from international operators, particularly the Norwegian Popular Aid, which stored all this information in the old data base under the responsibility of (INAROEE).	See form D and G as reflected 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 it had identified 1.988 impacted communities containing 3.293 suspected areas contaminated with mines. It was estimated that 8% of the 23.504 communities in Angola were impacted by landmines. Global rates from Landmine Impact Survey for High and Medium impact are of

<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>approximately 10 and 30% respectively, however Angola had identified in its LIS 1.988 impacted communities, 40 were classified as of high impact representing 2% of the total, 455 were classified as 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: 15 high impacted areas, 1102</p>
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				<p>medium impacted areas, and finally 279 low impacted areas.</p> <p>Currently, a Non-technical survey project is underway to update the data from 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 2011-2012

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

Impact Change 2012

Province	High	Low	Medium	None	Total Geral
Bengo		49	13	12	74
Benguela	1	52	4	77	134
Bié		169	28	91	288
Cabinda		27			27
Huambo		25	2	126	153
Huíla		34	1	37	72
Kuando Kubango	1	124	24	22	171
Kunene		108	6	12	126
Kwanza Norte		16	6	42	64
Kwanza Sul	1	57	16	98	172
Luanda		1	1		2
Lunda Norte	1	22	5	2	30
Lunda Sul	1	40	27	5	73
Malanje	2	26	20	40	88
Moxico	7	147	87	65	306
Namibe		2	1		3
Uíge		128	21	23	172
Zaire		52	10	4	66
Total Geral	14	1079	272	656	2021

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"

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	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: Substantial decrease in the amount of stored mines is due to the fact that in the last reports, the numbers of landmines used for training purposes were not reported.
	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		

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	_____			

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	_____			

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."

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 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."

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

Description of the status of programs including, Location and Places of Destruction	In the polygons of destruction of war materials from the military regions (see Form G)
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)

Type	Quantities	Supplementary Information
Diverse	5.576 A/P 511 A/T 200.585 Uxo's	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 (2012) in a territorial extension of 20.945.555 m². 2. Data reported by the different operators (commercial) outside the IMSMA system in different areas of the country during the period in reference (2012) in a territorial extension of 10.016.686m² 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 (2012) in a territorial extension of 85.820.317 m². 4. As result from all operators during the period in reference, a total area of 118.119.818 m² was cleared.
TOTAL	206.672	

ACCIDENTS REGISTERED IN 2012

Number of accidents – 33

Injured – 17

Dead – 13

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 2012 to December 2012*

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 employed 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 2012 to December 2012*

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. Meetings with strategic partners, namely ANDA, AMMIGA, IACV e El-Shaddai.
5. Meeting with partners to gather useful contributions on MVA actions to enrich CNIDAH Strategic Plan (2013-2017).
6. Meeting with National Parliament 7th Committee and partners, where Basic Law related issues were exhaustively discussed. As a result, days after the National Parliament adopted the law unanimously.
7. Meeting with Miss Landmine Survivors from Kuando Kubango and Lunda Norte provinces, aimed at strengthening their participation in the social and economic re-integration of victims.
8. Ongoing plans to promote and train partners in the different provinces of the country (Luanda, Cabinda, Zaire, Kuando Kubango, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico).

Strengthening Assistance through the improvement of mine victims situation

1. Training of 17 senior technicians in physiotherapy, 8 in psychology, 30 intermediate technicians in orthopedics, 24 intermediate technicians in physiotherapy, and 10 electrotherapy physicians.
2. Training of 58 staff from partner institutions in planning and reporting activities in the provinces of Luanda, Kubango, Lunda Sul, with the participation of representatives of Lunda Norte and Moxico respectively.

Economic Reintegration

1. 40 persons benefited from Banco Sol microcredit scheme to set up small business.
2. Vocational training for 630 mine victims with disability, including 499 men and 49 women.
3. In terms of employment, 245 people were inserted mainly in education; out of this number, 137 teachers and 23 technicians.
4. Income-generating programs with 1.234 direct beneficiaries
5. 20.129 Beneficiaries from the community based rehabilitation program

Psychological Support and Social Reintegration

1. Support in basic food basket and zinc plates to 2.796 victims.

2. Training of 60 teachers on assistance to people with special needs
3. Placement of 65 children mine victims into the normal education system
4. Malaria tests, vaccination, assessment of blood pressure, blood glucose with about 38 people
5. Registration of 895 vulnerable people and 68 for the survey on the national policy for People with Disability.
6. 5 people benefited from plots of land for self-directed construction.
7. About 646 cooperatives established and benefited more than 1 500 people.
8. Referral of 15 people in order to obtain birth registration and ID card.
9. About 36 people participated in sports events.
10. Distribution of more than 104 wheelchairs.

Awareness and Advocacy on the Rights of People with Disability

1. Unanimous approval by the National Parliament of the Basic Law.
2. Approval of the National Policy for People with Disability
3. Approval of a National Strategy for the implementation of the national policy for People with Disability.

Physical Rehabilitation

1. Distribution of equipments and orthopaedics raw materials for the provincial centres of Luanda, Moxico, Uige and Kuando Kubango
2. Distribution of crutches, tramps, walking sticks and other compensation means for approximately 9059 people.
3. Repairing of 54 orthopaedics appliances.

As the coordinating body in Mine Action in the country, CNIDAH efforts have been paying off lately, although it is still experiences some challenges in the implementation of multi-sectoral policies, a fact that has deserved all the attention from the Angolan Executive who wants to revert the current situation, as result of it, the following activities were conducted from January to March this year:

Actions undertaken over the past 3 months (January – March) of the current year

1. Mine Victim Registration Project

The Project has been one of the biggest undertakings in the victim assistance component, and is going through a whole new dynamic:

- a) **Elaboration of a new implementation strategy:** A team made up of 2 technicians from the Victim Assistance Sub-commission travelled to Moxico province and together with CAPDC evaluated the technical and human conditions as well as the SWOT analysis. The operator then submitted the budget proposal.

Huambo province registration: The National NGO IACV- Instituto de Apoio à Criança Vulnerável (Vulnerable Children Support Institute) is currently conducting the registration in the province, and is due the complete it by the end of the month. Given the high flow of people with all sort of disabilities at the registration posts, which at some extent creates a bad atmosphere, the team recommended the operator to register all without exception. The results of this process is as follows; 3.494 people with disability, 1.361 landmine victims (39%), 1.497 cluster bombs victims (43%) and others 636 (18%).

In terms of monitoring, the Project coordination team visited the province twice. These visits aimed at observing in situ the Project implementation, identify gaps and propose technically feasible outputs.

Malange and Uige provinces: The Project was launched, and administrative measures are taking place to begin with the registration.

Cabinda province: although the province continues to have new registration, figures show that 516 mine victims were registered.

NB. The update will be made upon the completion of insertion in the data base.

Zaire province: Due to difficulties in the access within the province, some locations were not covered. To this end, a team has been prepared to conduct the registration, at the same time taking advantage of the dry season in these areas.

In general terms, the available data is around 362

Psychosocial Support

Under the Psychosocial Reintegration, CNIDAH reinforced the MVA component, with the recruitment of one more technician (master in psychology).

In order to have a more active policy, CNIDAH has organized various meetings with partners (NGOs and Churches), so as to obtain valuable information and device a strategy together. The results of this work will be presented in the next meeting.