

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

Reporting Formats for Article 7¹

STATE PARTY:

REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

DATE OF SUBMISSION

CONTACT POINT

COMISSÃO NACIONAL INTERSECTORIAL DE DESMINAGEM E ASSISTENCIA
AS VÍTIMAS DE MINA (CNIDAH) (**National Intersectoral Commission for Demining
and Humanitarian Assistance for Mine Victims**)
RUA FURTADO PINHEIRO Nº 32 CIDADE ALTA, LUANDA – ANGOLA
TELE/FAX: + 244 2 372218

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 Period: **January 2005 – March 2006**

Considering the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), which initiated in 2004, and having surveyed about 80% of the territory, the data shows that 1300 Km² out of the 1.248.600 Km² of the Angolan territory is contaminated, and 2.2 million people are under permanent threat of mines and UXOs in the last 2 years which have already caused 450 mine victims. Taking into account the current level of landmine clearance in the country, which is of 10 Km² per year, representing 130 years of landmine clearance activities.

The Government of Angola is aware of its commitment towards Mine Action, and is taking serious decisions to change the current situation, namely:

- a) To strengthen technical-operational skills of public operators: INAD, FAA
- b) Establishment of a Executive Demining Commission (CED) to coordinate the activities of these public operators
- c) Financial availability to strengthen CNIDAH's institutional capacity and provincial coordination
- d) Analysis for the approval of a National Strategic Planning 2006-2011 whose goals is to – Clear all areas of high and medium socio-economic impact near the population, which would allow a significant reduction of threaten areas by 2011.
- e) Encourage the establishment and development of National NGOs at different levels for the sustainability for future mine action activities.

Having conducted the LIS, and considering the reforms in the mine action sector, we were able to introduce all the data in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) at central and provincial level.

See previous report of Article 7 for legal measures that have already been taken.

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, lots numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State party

Angola

Reporting Period: January 2005 – March 2006

Type	Quantity	Lot #	Supplementary information
PPM-2	0		Annexed to the current report
PONZ	0		
M-75	0		
PMN	0		
PMM-1	6.932		
MON-100	0		
PMD-6	0		
PPMSR-1	0		
Signalling Mines	0		
OTK	0		
OZM-4	1.377		

OZM-72	0		
MON-50	0		
GYATA	0		
M-90	42.350		
TOTAL	50.659		

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 anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when were they implanted."

State Party

Angola

Reporting Period: : January 2005 – March 2006

1. Areas that contain mines and/or areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type of area	Action taken and quantity							Total
		L1_HR	L1_LR	L1_MA	L2_HR	L3_Act	L3_Compl	L3_Susp	
Bengo	Agriculture	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	8
	Road	47	0	3	0	0	8	0	58
	Forest	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Mountain	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Pista de aviação	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bridge	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	9
	Military site	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Residential	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	River	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Others	44	0	9	2	0	6	0	61
	Total	139	1	15	2	0	20	0	177
Benguela	Agriculture	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	Military site	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Residential	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	School	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Road	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Forest	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	30
	Mountain	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Air strip	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Bridge	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Military site	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Pylon	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Residential	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	River	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	14
	Others	98	6	0	0	0	9	0	113
	Total	218	7	0	0	0	11	0	236
	Agriculture	50	0	2	0	0	70	1	123
	Area agrícola	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Military site	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Bié	Residential	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
	Road	35	0	3	0	1	20	0	59
	Railway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Forest	34	4	0	0	1	18	6	63
	Water source	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	M1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M1 M2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	M2 M3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Mountain	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	7
	Grazing	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
	Path	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Air strip	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Bridge	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	15
	Military site	17	0	1	0	0	1	0	19
	Residential	15	0	1	0	0	24	1	41
	River	11	0	0	0	0	6	1	18
	Others	128	1	31	0	1	106	6	273
Total	347	5	38	1	3	256	16	666	
Cabinda	Road	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Water source	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Air strip	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Military site	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Residential	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Others	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Huambo	Agriculture	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
	Area agricola	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Residential	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Road	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
	Forest	37	0	0	1	1	5	4	48
	Water source	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Infra-structure	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Mountains	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	8

	Bridge	15	0	0	0	0	5	0	20
	Military site	7	1	1	0	0	5	0	14
	Pylon	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Residential	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	River	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	11
	Othres	39	3	0	0	2	17	4	65
	Total	146	6	1	1	3	42	9	208
Huila	Agriculture	10	0	0	0	1	78	0	89
	Area agricola	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
	Residential	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	18
	Road	23	1	0	0	0	2	0	26
	Railway	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Water source	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	M1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Grazing	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	6
	Air strip	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bridges	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
	Military site	32	0	0	0	0	3	0	35
	Pylon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Residential	25	0	1	0	0	38	0	64
	Othres	44	1	19	0	1	123	0	188
	Total	159	2	21	0	2	282	0	466
Kuando Kubango	Airport	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Agriculture	294	1	39	8	0	90	0	432
	Airport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Area	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Military site	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	Residential	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Road	22	0	7	0	0	8	0	37
	Forest	83	1	5	1	0	21	0	111
	Water source	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Infra-struture	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Bush	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Grazing	58	0	7	5	0	9	0	79
	Angola Telecom site	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Path	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Air strip	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bridge	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Military site	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Administration site	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
	Near road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Near river	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Residential	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	River	6	0	0	0	0	15	0	21
	Othres	39	0	7	0	0	1	0	47
	Total	58	0	7	5	0	9	0	79
Kunene	Agriculture	78	0	3	1	0	67	0	149
	Grazing	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	18
	Residential	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Road	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Forest	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	18
	M2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Grazing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Military site	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Residential	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
	Othres	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Total	27	0	3	0	0	48	0	78
Kwanza Norte	Agriculture	108	1	0	0	0	247	0	356
	Road	14	0	0	0	0	54	0	68
	Forest	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	10
	Water source	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
	M3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Montain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Grazing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Air strip	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

	Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Residential	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	17
	River	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Othres	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
	Total	72	1	0	0	0	162	0	235
Kwanza Sul	Agriculture	201	0	0	0	0	5	1	207
	Area	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Area agricola	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Residential	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Forest	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
	Water source	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Infra-structure	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Pylon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	M1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Montain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Air strip	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Military site	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Residential	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	River	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Othres	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	103	0	0	0	0	2	0	105
Luanda	Road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Military site	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	River	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Othres	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	14
Lunda Norte	River	3	0	14	0	0	1	0	18
	Othres	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	9
	Agriculture	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	12
	Road	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6

Lunda Sul	Forest	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	M1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Military site	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Residential	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Othres	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	15
	Total	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Malanje	Agriculture	64	0	9	0	0	1	0	74
	Area	25	1	0	0	0	60	1	87
	area agricola	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Crazing	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
	Military site	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Residential	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	School	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	15
	Road	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Railway	46	10	5	0	0	15	0	76
	Forest	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Water source	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Infra-structure	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	6
	M2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Bush	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Montain	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Air strip	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Bridge	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Military site	8	1	0	0	0	3	0	12
	Pylon	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	42
	Near road estrada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Residential	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	River	22	8	0	0	0	8	0	38
	Othres	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	39	3	3	0	3	84	0	132	
	Airport	200	28	10	0	3	214	1	456
	Agriculture	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4

Moxico	area agricola	2	0	1	0	0	58	0	61
	Grazing	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Military site	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Residential	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Railway	2	0	0	0	0	14	0	16
	School	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
	Road	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Railway	12	0	10	0	0	15	0	37
	Forest	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Infra-structure	38	0	7	0	0	5	0	50
	M1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	M2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bush	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Path	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Air strip	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Bridge	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Military site	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	17
	Residential	5	0	1	0	0	5	0	11
	River	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Othres	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
	Total	61	0	114	2	4	119	1	301
Namibe	Road	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Montain	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Military site	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Residential	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Othres	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Uige	Agriculture	32	0	0	0	0	5	0	37
	Residential	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ware source	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Montain	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Air strip	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bridge	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

	Military site	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Residencial	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Othres	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Total	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Zaire	Road	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Forest	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Grazing	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Air strip	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Bridges	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Militar site	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Residencial	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Others	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Total	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
		87	0	0	0	0	2	0	89
Grand Total	2,314	52	311	14	15	1,464	28	4,200	

NB: **Landmine Impact Survey on communities (LIS) is on course at the moment**

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 Period: January 2005 – March 2006

The national De-mining programme oversees the use of AP mines for the instruction of different systems (manual, mechanic, MDD) by de-mining operators, especially the De-mining Technical School located at Viana/Luanda.

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Angolan Armed Forces ''Forças Armadas Angolanas'' - FAA	PPM-2	200		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by Angolan Armed Forces, the only national institution . • In the scope of training and development activities FAA has been providing mines to
	PONZ	200		
	M-75	200		
	PMN	100		
	PMM-1	200		

	MON-100	50		INAD and the different mine action operators. Those mines are from the existing lot retained.
	PMD-6	50		
	PPMSR-1	30		
	FLARES	30		
	OTK	190		
	OZM-4	50		
	MON-50	30		
	GYATA	30		
	M-90	100		
TOTAL		1,460		

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 Period: January 2005 – March 2006

Indicate if "convert" or "decommissioned"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary Information
		As previously referred, Angola never manufactured Anti-personnel mines, since there is no such means (facilities) for its production.

Form F Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled 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, location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State Party: Angola **Reporting Period:** January 2005 – March 2006

1. Status of Programs for Destruction of Stockpile Anti-Personnel Mines (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	In the Army stockpile in the military regions (see form G)
Methods	Mine disposal in de-mining zones is often done by detonating an electrical explosive charge unit system and pirotechnique.
Applicable safety standards	The safety measures taken in APMs disposal programmes follow the SOP and IMAS adoption, specially IMAS 11.10 (Guide for destruction of stockpiled APMs)
Applicable environmental standards	Mine disposal is often done in order not to affect the existing the infrastructures and the natural environment.

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 2005 to March 2006**

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
PPM-2	445	See Form D
POMZ	1,251	
M-75	606	
PMN	184	
MON-100	152	
PMD-6	154	
PPMSR-1	160	
FLARES	227	
OTK	170	
OZM-4	2,544	
OZM-72	186	
MON-50	167	
GYATA	826	
TOTAL	7,072	

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Miscellaneous	15,790	Mines removed in various areas by several demining operators. Total demined area 4,952,979 m²
TOTAL	15,790	

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 it may facilitate the 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 2005 to March 2006

There have never been any anti-personal mines manufacture in Angola

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

According to the updated information from demining operators (FAA, INAD, national and international NGOs) and the United Nations, contrary to the previous report, where not only anti-personnel mines were mentioned as well as anti-tank mines, approximately 79 diverse types of mines from 21 different countries can be found in Angola, as the table shows:

#	Mine	Country of Origin	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content		Metallic Content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance
					type	grams			
01	APM-1	Austria							
02	APM-2	Austria							
03	APP M 57	South Korea							

04	FFV 013	Sweeden							
05	GYATA-64	Hungary			TNT	300			
06	J-69	South Africa							
07	M/966-B T 2	Portugal							
08	M 14/ M14E1	USA			Tretyl	28			
09	M 16 /M16A1/ M16A2	USA			Tretyl	28			
10	M18A1/Claymore	USA			C-4	680			
11	M1AP-DV 59	France			TNT	70			
12	MAI-75	Romeny			TNT	120			
13	MINI MS-803	South Africa			PE 9	460			
14	MK-1	South Africa							
15	MON 50	Former- U.R.S.S.			PVV-5A	1.000			
16	MON 100	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	1.790			
17	MON 200	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	12.000			
18	N°4	Israel			TNT	188			
19	NOMZ-2B	Vietnam							
20	OZM-3	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	75			
21	OZM-4	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	170			
22	OZM-72	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	700			
23	OZMK-160	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	4.800			

24	PMA-1	Former-Yugoslavia			TNT	200			
25	PMA-2	Former-Yugoslavia			Trotil	30			
26	PMA-3 / VPMA-3	Former-Yugoslavia			Tretyl	34			
27	PMD-6/PMD-6M	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	200			
28	PMD7-TS	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	75			
29	PMN	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	240			
30	PMN-2	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT/RDX/ A1	108			
31	PMR-2A				TNT	100			
32	PMR-3	Former-Yugoslavia			TNT	410			
33	PPMID	Former-Czechoslovakia			TNT	200			
34	PRB M 35 (M35BG)	Belgium			TNT	300			
35	PRB M409	Belgium			Trialeño	80			
36	POMZ 2 / POMZ 2M	Former- U.R.S.S.			TNT	75			
37	PPM-2	Former-R.D.A.			TNT	111			
38	PPMISR	Former-Czechoslovakia			TNT	170			

39	PROM-1	Former-Yugoslavia			TNT	439			
40	R1M1	South Africa			PE 9	680			
41	R2M1 / R2M2	South Africa							
42	RK 1	South Africa							
43	T - 69	China							
44	TYPE 72 A (B/C)	China			TNT/RDX/ A1	50			
45	VS-50	Italy			RDX	4.2.53			
46	VS-MK 2	Italy			RDX	33			
47	VALMARA-69	Italy			TNT/RDX/ A1	596			

2. Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

#	Mine	Country of Origin	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content		Mettalic Content	Colour photo attached	Amount Stored
					Type	grams			
01	MARKING MINES								30
02	PPM-2	Ex-R.D.A.			TNT	111			200
03	POMZ	Former-U.R.S.S.			TNT	75			200

04	MAI-75	Romeny			TNT	120			200
05	PMN	Former-U.R.S.S.			TNT	240			100
06	PMM-1	Cuba			TNT				200
07	MON-100	Former-U.R.S.S.			TNT	1.790			50
08	PMD-6	Former-U.R.S.S.			TNT	200			50
09	PPMISR-1	Former- Czechoslovakia			TNT	170			30
10	OTK								190
11	OZM-4	Former-U.R.S.S.			TNT	75			50
12	MON-50	Former-U.R.S.S.			PVV-5A	1.000			30
13	GYATA	Hungary			TNT	300			30
14	M-90								100
Total									1.390

Form I Measures to warn 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."

Note: According to the 2nd paragraph of Article 5.: "Each participant should engage all of its efforts to identify the areas under their jurisdiction or control, or suspect the planting of anti-personnel mines, ensuring as soon as possible that this

mined area under its jurisdiction or control is adequately marked, monitored and protected by fences or any other ways to avoid the entrance of civilians, until its entire destruction in the area respectively. The marking used should, at least follow the defined norms of the Protocol on Prohibition or Restrictions as for the use of Mines, Booby Traps or any other devices, as stated on May 3 1996, annexed to the Convention Prohibition or Restrictions as for the use of certain Conventional Weapons considered as Excessively Dangerous or which represent Indiscriminate Effects ".

State Party

Angola

Reporting Period: January 2005 to March 2006

Aiming to contribute towards the reduction of the risk of incidents with mines and other explosive ordnance, reporting/educate populations as to how to identify the problem and behave before this eminent danger. The Mine Risk Education programme, also known as PEPAM, was developed mostly by National Non-Governmental Organisations who make up the crashing majority of Mine Risk Education Operators, though there are punctual activities carried out by MRE and Demining International Operators.

During 2005 and the first term of 2006 MRE activities were basically directed to the establishment, training, consolidation and expansion of mine committees at the level of affected communities, at the end of the National Campaign targeting essentially drivers and passengers, as well as national workshops with MRE operators, aiming to harmonize and arrange ideas to improve the functioning of the programme.

In 2005, 9.389 Mine Risk Education sessions were administered to 440.334 persons, 113.076 children (male), 111.901 (female), 960.088 adults (male) and 119.269 adults (female). About 6 International NGOs and 15 National NGOs were involved in this process

Establishment of 192 Mine Committees in the most affected communities

Training of 20.000 teachers for Primary Schools

Provincial Conferences of Mine Committees/Huila

MRE National Campaign with a joint Project with the media targeting essentially drivers and passengers, started on October 2005 until March 2006.

Radio programmes at national and provincial level, targeting components like advocacy and Mine Risk Education
Participation in radio programmes such as “Acção de Minas” (Mine Action) a joint project with the Angola National Radio and CNIDAH, as well as debates in November

Production of 4 TV and Radio spots in Portuguese and translated to 7 national languages

Consolidation of 17 MRE provincial plans in the perspective of the Electoral Process

Form J Other Relevant Issues

State Parties are to use this form in order to provide information voluntarily on other relevant issues, including those pertaining the compliance of the implementation not covered by the form requirements of Article 7. State Parties are hereby encouraged to report on activities performed in compliance of Article 6, particularly with respect to mine victim assistance, rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of mine victims.

State Party: **Angola** Reporting Period: **January 2005 to March 2006**

During 2005 and the 1st term of 2006, the following activities in Mine Victim Assistance for Disabled Persons were developed as followed:

Developed Activities

Domain of Physical Rehabilitation

- During 2005: First time access to physical rehabilitation, (2.691), production of prosthesis (2.505), production of orthosis (328); technical support distributed (6.640), reparations total of (1.477) and psychosocial support (1.562) to mine victims individually or in groups in the community.

- Physical rehabilitation is associated to the provision of services, namely: identification and transportation of beneficiaries, treatment, patient care, physiotherapy sessions, provision of psychosocial support and home visits.

The following technicians were trained in physical rehabilitation:

Technicians trained in the production of feet prosthesis;
Technicians trained in orthopaedic shoemaking;
Technicians trained in the production of crutches;
Technicians trained in orthopaedics;
Technicians trained in physiotherapy;
A course at higher level on orthopaedics and physiotherapy is in progress.
Orthopaedics Centres Administrators were trained in management;
And National NGOs were strengthened in a workshop on planning.

SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

6.434 Persons included in the following projects:

“Vem Comigo” Project, which aims to withdraw, return mine victims to the areas of origin and/or preference and reintegrate them in various projects

Traditional fishing;

Agriculture;

Small-scale animal breeding;

Professional training (shoemaking, electricity, cuts and seams, locksmith shop, computer, manicure, pedicure, small business management);

Integration of mine victims into the education system;

Micro - company;

Community Based Rehabilitation; Huambo, K.Sul, Benguela, Huila, Namibe, Luanda and Moxico provinces.

Mine victims were integrated in formal market;

135 houses for mine victims;

Various literacy sessions were conducted to mine victims;

Disabled Persons were included in sports projects such as soccer with crutches and basketball in wheel chairs;

Taxi Cooperative Project;

Re-selling of Coca-Cola products

Newspaper vendors' cooperative;

Training of trainers for Paralympics;

MRE workshops and literacy sessions conducted for mine victims;

Distribution of transportation means (116 tricycles, taxi motorcycle type, 17 tricycle, Piaggio motorcycle type, 50 manual tricycles, 4.685 pairs of canadians)

Partners involved in the project:

MINSA, MINARS, MAPESS, MED, MINJUD/ Paralympics Committee, MINACVG, Fundo Lwini and International NGOs: Handicap International France, Handicap International Belgium, American Foundation for Vietnam's Veterans, Red Cross International Committee and German Technical Cooperation - GTZ and National NGOs: ANDA, AMMIGA, LARDEF and CAPDC.

WEAKNESS

Protection of Disabled Persons is ensured in the Angolan legislation, but there is a certain inobservance from some institutions, which somehow hinders the benefit of the rights of disabled persons from mines;

Lack of specialized and experienced personnel to work in the rehabilitation of mine victims, to ensure their integration in social and Professional life;

Lack sensitiveness from the society towards mine victims;

Insufficiency in the identification, registration and analysis of mine victims;

A considerable number of mine victims out of the education system, and this aspect reflects in the absence of a policy of protection that benefits Disabled Persons to a direct access to education system and professional training;

Limited available services;

Weak integration between the main actors in mine victim assistance;

Delay in the formulation of sectoral policies and operational plans respectively;

Non-approval of the Mine Victim's Assessment Project by the authorities, national and international.

Reduced number of hospital units and of specialized personnel in post-accident;

A great number of mine victims die before they reach the nearest hospital unit due to difficulties in transportation to facilitate the Access of target group to orthopaedic centres;

Presence of social and physical barriers, hinder full participation of mine victims survivors in social life;

Lack clarity in sectoral policies, for the protection of target group;

STRENGTHS

Adhesion in the ratification of the Ottawa Convention;

Existence of 11 Orthopaedic Centres;

Existence of a National Standard technique in the production of prosthesis;

Existence of a multi-sectoral coordination group;

Existence of a National Programme for Physical Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons;

Existence of a National programme for the Physical Rehabilitation Sensorial - Motive Disabled Persons

Training at higher level in the specialities of physiotherapy and orthopaedics is in course (MINSA); Existence of Community Based Rehabilitation Projects in Luanda, Moxico, Huila, Benguela, Kuanza- Sul, and Namibe provinces;

Approval of a National Policy for the Integration of Disabled Persons;

National Symposium on Laws and Policies of protection for Mine Victims (CNIDAH);

National Technical Workshop on Disabled Persons (MINARS);

- Workshop conducted on the theme “ Media and the Promotion of Rights for Disabled Persons”(FAPED);
- Existence of National NGOs working for the benefit of Disabled Persons of Mines;

Legislative Reform for the protection of disabled persons;

Dissemination of an Action Plan for the African Decade of the Disabled Persons aiming to seek mechanisms for its implementation in Angola.

Existence of Associations for Disabled Persons.

PERSPECTIVES

Create mechanisms to promote equal opportunities and full participation of mine victims in social and economic life.

Identify areas with a high concentration of Mine Victims, in order to define priorities in the assistance and facilitate services supply;

Divulge and sensitize populations, of the existence of health services;

Strengthen integrated responses for the target group;

Encourage, familiarization of Laws by the target groups and society in general;

Encourage implementation of integrated policies by the sectors involved directly or non-directly in mine victim assistance;

Create mechanisms to change the minds and attitudes with regards to disability through wide television, radio, graphic campaigns, and workshops, etc..;

Social markets, to sensitize the society on the social action, collection of subsidies to assist the target group and the gathering of funds to finance social projects;

Guarantee participation of target group in the next coming elections, through accessibility conditions;

Involve all actors working directly or indirectly with the target group on the rights of Disabled Persons of mines;

Distribute Diplomas of Recognition for both public and private entities that have engaged in the reintegration process for the disabled persons.

➤ **Additional Information of Article 4**

In compliance with the integrated obligations as a State Party to the Ottawa Convention, with respect to article 7 “transparency and information”, we must inform you that Angola’s last report corresponds to the data dated between January – December 2004, and we are aware that the 1st term report 2005 was to be submitted on the 2nd semester of 2005.

But it was not possible due to beginning of the implementation of *Stockpile Destruction Project – Article 4* which will involve the participation of the National Mine Action Authority (CNIDAH) as the implementing partner responsible for the full management, and others such as FAA (Angola Armed Forces), INAD (National Demining Institute) and UNDP (United National Development Programme)

Project Situation Point SPD: The Project started in May 2005 with the following action plan:

1. Planning, Coordination and Training

- 2.1 Tasks and duties were identified and distributed to all partners of the project – CNIDAH, FAA, INAD and UNDP and a technical coordination mechanism, as well as some reporting procedures will have to be defined;
- 2.2 Some goals were defined, as well as the knowledge of activities of the project;
- 2.3 Possible methods, technologies, and techniques of intervention were identified as well as its selection criteria;
- 2.4 Structures, tasks and responsibilities of FAA *operational teams* and *International Training Teams* were defined;
- 2.5 Complemented the acquisition of equipment and required materials for phase 3 of the Project, along with demining kits, GPS equipment, photographic machines, medical kit and fire extinguisher;
- 2.6 *A Plan for Public Information* should be established periodically to provide the necessary information of public interest on the current development of the project, and
- 2.7 Establishment of a *Data Base Project*.
- 2.8 Courses administered by an *International Training Team*, and *Training of Trainers* for the operation of Disposal of stockpiled anti-personnel mines in compliance with International Humanitarian Standards of trainers from INAD and FAA, as well as staff members from CNIDAH;
- 2.9 Courses on training, management and military tests were administered at the Demining Training School (INAD) for soldiers selected from FAA (Angola Army Forces) for this operation
- 2.10 Courses on “Stockpile Disposal”, Technical Survey in Stocks and in contaminated areas, Reconversion of Military Demining to Humanitarian Demining courses were also delivered.

2. Research and analysis of Stockpiled Anti-personnel mines disposal

- 3.1 Training on research and analysis was provided by an *International Training Team* to members of FAA and CNIDAH;
- 3.2 Information on localities in need of intervention were gathered and analysed through field visits by a *Joint Team from FAA/CNIDAH/UNDP*, and the amount and nature of intervention will also have to be determined;
- 3.3 Methodologies, technologies and necessary techniques were studied and identified for intervention in each locality;
- 3.4 Available and necessary resources (financial, human and equipment/material) for intervention were studied;
- 3.5 An *Acquisition Plan* for activities of phase 4 and 5 were prepared; and
- 3.6 Complemented, in accordance with the Acquisition Plan, necessary equipment for the Project, such as mini transportable diggers, demolition and explosive kits for stockpile disposal and training material.

3. Revision, test and finalisation of staff training

- 4.1 A *General Working Plan* for the country, including available time for the execution of the Project, its priorities, training plan for national staff (*INAD, CNIDAH and FAA*), necessary resources and a communication and exit plan was prepared;
- 4.2 A *Detailed Working Plan* was also prepared for each locality, including execution time, applicable methods, Technologies and techniques, safety conditions, communication and equipment/material, as well as policies related with staff;
- 4.3 Completed a training on Demolition Techniques;
- 4.4 Trained *FAA Operational Teams*;
- 4.5 Conducted tests of techniques and equipments for disposal of stockpiled AP; and
- 4.6 Reviewed project deadlines and budget.

4. Execution (disposal of stockpiled AP)

- 1.1 Stockpiled Anti-Personnel Mines are to be destroyed in compliance with the methods selected, in such way to obtain expected results from the previous phase of the activities, to ensure better efficiency and low operational costs, as well as the safety of personnel involved and populations in surrounding areas of intervention, including post-demining areas;
- 1.2 CNIDAH is to produce technical and final reports, and a report in compliance with article 4 (required due to article 7), as well as other report which will be submitted by Angola to the United Nations Secretary-General; and

1.3 An independent researcher will conduct the revision at the half of the Project as well as its final evaluation.

Only after the compliance of these items, CNIDAH will be in position (genuine data) to elaborate a real final report in compliance with article 7 of the convention, and we hope to share this information with you very soon.