



CITES SC66 NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT
Parties of 'secondary concern' and 'importance to watch'

Prepared for the 66th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: [ANGOLA]

Reporting period: [April] – [August]

Luanda, August, 2015

PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

The 16th Conference of the Parties to CITES held in Bangkok in 2013 decided to classify Angola Among the countries "of importance to watch" in connection with illicit trafficking in ivory, in particular as a result of indications que the country had Become part of a transit route for ivory and because the lack of information on this trade, as well as of its significant domestic market. In addition, the CITES report Indicated que the number of travelers from Luanda were apparently arriving at international airports carrying ivory items.

To respond to the Standing Committee at its 65th session requested Angola to develop a National Ivory Action Plan including activities measuring the level of poaching, smuggling of seized ivory, sanctions, convictions and indicators that can measure the impact of the application of NIAP in Angola.

Various departments of the Government and the Angolan State in charge of the management of wild flora and fauna participated in the implementation of NIAP, including the Ministry of Environment through the National Biodiversity Directorate and the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, the Ministry of Agriculture through the Forest Development Institute, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Internal Affairs through the Criminal Investigation Service - SIC and Police Guard Frontier, Ministry of National Defense through the National Armed Forces, Ministry of Finance through the Tax Management Administration and other state services, such as the Foreign Intelligence Service and the Intelligence of State Security - SINSE.

Three main objectives were set to be achieved in Angola NIAP: make efforts to combat illegal ivory trade and trafficking in elephant products throughout the country; Demonstrate the commitment of Angola internationally to combat poaching and trafficking of wild animals and their products and apply the recommendations of CITES, adopted at the meeting 65 (Geneva, July 2014).

These objectives have not been entirely met due to several constraints including: the lack of updated legislation and its dissemination, problems in law enforcement: the lack of cooperation between institutions; the lack of trained and capable technician and framed in environmental management agencies. One of the great challenges of the Angolan government in the management of biodiversity is the control of poaching and ivory trafficking: a major challenge is the lack financiering lack of material, instruments of labor and wages during the implementation of NIAP in Angola.

60% of the implemented activities were held in Luanda and the remaining 40% were developed in different provinces of Angola with this the provinces of Kuando Kubango, Cabinda and Huila.

Progress to date

The NIAP of Angola was prepared and finalized in March 2015 and includes 33 activities that are mostly activities linked to passing laws, preparation of Memorandum of Understanding, harmonization of legislation and exchange of experiences with other SADC countries and the World.

Of the 33 planned activities only 10 activities were observed, that because of the national financial constraints on the one hand, on the other, the weakness control structures in Angola (infrastructure, human resources, equipment's, etc.) in border post, airport and ports in flora and fauna products, comes from a situation inherited from armed conflict period which are currently in gradual recovery and that in months of approval of the NIAP not expect much progress.

Future outlook

The mainstay of effective implementation of NIAP is to be inserted in the Angola government conservation policy and be seen as a national strategy document to combat ivory trafficking and not merely a plan to combat ivory trafficking coordinated by the management agency biodiversity.

Another major challenge for the effective implementation of NIAP is a commitment that must have every government agency that participates in the implementation of NIAP to take it as a document of its sectoral strategy and not seen as contributing to environmental policy.

In addition the NIAP needs to be implemented within the possibility and existing capacity in Angola, on the technical, financial, equipment, etc.

Therefore we request international assistance in the training of Angolan technicians in the management and control of natural resources to better helping the regional and international community.

PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned progress ratings)

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
A: Legislation	A6: Exchanges of experience within SADC in the implementation of laws covering crimes against the environment	A5. Preparation of the Joint Decree, sponsored by MINAMB, MINF, MINIT, MINCO and MINADER on import and export duties covering animals and plants.	A1 Publication of the new Criminal Code applying penalties for crimes against the environment, including A2: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Conservation Areas Act. A2. Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Conservation Areas Act A3: Adoption of the Act on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Ecoguards	A4. Harmonization of the environment related legal qualifications with the new criminal code
B: Charges and sentencing	B4: Publicity about sentences imposed for trafficking in ivory and	A5. Preparation of the Joint Decree, sponsored by	B1. Establishment of prosecutors specializing in crimes	B7. Trainer training in identification of crimes related to

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
	products made from it	MINAMB, MINF, MINIT, MINCO and MINADER on import and export duties covering animals and plants.	<p>against wildlife and the environment</p> <p>B2. Preparation of the action plan for increasing awareness of the Criminal Code and the legislation on the environment</p> <p>B3. Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit</p> <p>B5: Establishment of a Database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment</p>	ivory trafficking
C: Intelligence and investigatory services		C7: Determining what stocks of ivory exist at national level and making recommendations to	C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on funding available to investigate	C1: Preparation of an action plan on a way to involve the intelligence services at different levels in

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
		improve management of them	environmental crimes under the new Criminal Code	<p>the fight against environmental crimes (particularly poaching and trafficking in ivory) in cooperation with the offices of the national intelligence services and other institutions involved in combating money laundering</p> <p>C2: Evaluation of implementation and updating of the protocol agreed among MINAMB, MINAGRI, MININT (Customs) and MINDEN on poaching and trafficking in wild animals and by-products of them</p> <p>C3: Training on</p>

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
				<p>enforcement of the law and conduct of criminal investigations into trafficking in wild animals in cooperation with UNODC, Regional INTERPOL, etc.</p> <p>C5: Exchanges of experience with the SADC countries on criminal investigations by the intelligence services into environmental crimes</p> <p>C6: Strengthening of cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA-based identification of ivory</p>

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
D: National and international cooperation in combating wildlife crime	D2: Presentation of the NIAP to public and private institutions and to NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and the implementation		<p>D1: Creation of the National Commission for the Implementation of the NIAP, comprising focal points of the various Ministries involved in the implementation of the Plan</p> <p>D3: Cooperation with the SADC Secretariat in the sharing of information on ivory trafficking and the use of the intelligence services in combating environmental crime</p> <p>D4: Discuss issues relating to ivory trafficking within the Bilateral Commission on Defense and Security involving</p>	

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
			neighboring countries, so as to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking	
E: Operationalization of the strengthening of enforcement measures	<p>E3: Establishment of MoUs between the Maiombe national parks and equivalent locations in the DRC and the Congo in the north, and between those of Mavinga and Luengue - Luiana and those of Namibia, Botswana and Zambia in the south, covering poaching and ivory trafficking</p> <p>E5: Enhancement of monitoring and raising awareness of passengers at Luanda International Airport concerning the removal of ivory-based</p>		<p>E1: Develop and implement the action plan for strengthening of surveillance in priority conservation areas for elephants (National Parks of Maiombe, Luiana, Mavinga, Bicular) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province</p> <p>E2: Establishment of a National Network of Communication of Rangers</p>	<p>E4: Draw up and implement a joint action plan for enforcement in order to eliminate the sale of ivory-based craft objects in national markets</p> <p>E6: Strengthening of the capacity for monitoring removals of ivory at the ports, border posts and international train stations.</p>

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	ON TRACK	CHALLENGING	UNCLEAR
	craft objects			
F: Communication and awareness-raising	F3: Preparation of awareness-raising materials covering the prohibitions on trade, possession, export and import of ivory, for use at airports, ports, stations, Angolan embassies, etc.	F1: Cooperation with NGOs, TV and Radio in the dissemination of environmental laws and convictions made on environmental crimes	F2: Workshop with tourism operators, market operators, municipal administrators and hotels, to disseminate information on the penalties for traffickers or purchasers of ivory	

PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<i>CATEGORY A: Legislation</i>		
A1 Publication of the new Criminal Code applying penalties for crimes against the environment, incluA2: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Conservation Areas Act.	CHALLENGING	<p><i>It is expected that the new legislative from October 2015 –to August 2016 to be approved the new penal code of Angola</i></p> <p><i>This activity is a major challenge because of the expectation of the new penal code and their involvement in the review of all other Angolan legal instruments and participation of the national institutions.</i></p>
A2. Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Conservation Areas Act	CHALLENGING	<p><i>The Ministry of Environment is pushing for this legislative package is adopted before October 2016.</i></p> <p><i>This activity challenging because we are waiting for some comments from the clarification competency of others Ministers.</i></p>
A3: Adoption of the Act on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Ecoguards	CHALLENGING	<p><i>This activity was not adopted because we are waiting for the annual budget for the rangers. Financial. The adoption of the Act implies the immediate implementation in the public national financial system.</i></p>
A4. Harmonization of the environment	UNCLEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Planned as soon as criminal code is approved. Planned in NIAP in 2016.</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
related legal qualifications with the new criminal code		
A5. Preparation of the Joint Decree, sponsored by MINAMB, MINF, MINIT, MINCO and MINADER on import and export duties covering animals and plants.	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Joint Decree was prepared and submitted to the national multi-sector commission for the environment. We expect that the document be adopted by the Council of Ministers.</i>
A6: Exchanges of experience within SADC in the implementation of laws covering crimes against the environment	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Through the defense committees and security between Angola and the DRC, Zambia and Namibia, held in the first half of 2015, it was possible to exchange experiences in law enforcement about the patrol, flora and fauna trafficking as well as information dealer and their routes.</i> • <i>From 26-28 August 2015, held in Johannesburg a SADC conference on approval of the SADC strategy on poaching and ivory trafficking.</i> • <i>Was held from 2-4 September 2015, the Regional Conference of Prosecutors of Africa countries on poaching and its adverse effects on the African continent - effective measures for accountability of offenders.</i>
CATEGORY B: Charges and sentencing		
B1. Establishment of prosecutors	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were trained 18 prosecutors during the Regional Conference of Prosecutors of Africa countries on poaching and its adverse effects on the African continent -

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
specializing in crimes against wildlife and the environment		<p>effective measures for accountability of offender, on 2-4 September 2015.from the 6 provinces (Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Huambo, Huila, Luanda and Namibe).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This capacity building will be continue until all the provinces are covered.
B2. Preparation of the action plan for increasing awareness of the Criminal Code and the legislation on the environment	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elaboration and the implementation of this activity depends on the approval of the criminal code before 2016.
B3.Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first contacts were made, we still waiting for the technical delegation from ICCWC to capacitate the Angolan technicians.
B4: Publicity about sentences imposed for trafficking in ivory and products made from it	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was publicity in the TV, radio and Newspaper the seizure were released at the airport 4 February in Luanda, Chinese and Vietnamese citizens with 369 kg of ivory bound for China, the condemnation process is in legal discovery and the penalty of an Angolan citizen with a maximum of one year of deprivation of liberty for hunting inside the Quiçama National Park was convicted.
B5: Establishment of a Database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are in creating the first courts and with them the creation of real-time database, the biggest difficulty is the budget since Angola has about 160 municipalities and each must have at least one court.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
B6: Preparation of periodic reports for the ETIS database on seizures of elephant products	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report on ivory seizure at the 4 February airport in Luanda was prepared. • A report on the inventory of ivory seized in Angola was prepared.
B7. Trainer training in identification of crimes related to ivory trafficking	UNCLEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity is depending on the signing of MOU between Angola and South Africa or Namibia.
CATEGORY C: Intelligence and investigatory services		
C1: Preparation of an action plan on a way to involve the intelligence services at different levels in the fight against environmental crimes (particularly poaching and trafficking in ivory) in cooperation with the offices of the national intelligence services and other institutions involved in combating money laundering	UNCLEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A draft has been prepared on the Action Plan on how to use intelligence against poaching and ivory trafficking in Angola, the document was submitted to the office of the Minister of the Environment. This draft must be reviewed and approved by all forces of defense and security of Angola, which makes it a big Challenge consensus.</i>
C2: Evaluation of implementation and	UNCLEAR	<i>This activity was not implemented because is depending on the signing of the protocol.</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
updating of the protocol agreed among MINAMB, MINAGRI, MININT (Customs) and MINDEN on poaching and trafficking in wild animals and by-products of them		
C3: Training on enforcement of the law and conduct of criminal investigations into trafficking in wild animals in cooperation with UNODC, Regional INTERPOL, etc.	UNCLEAR	<i>This activity depends on the approval of the Penal code and wildlife Act.</i>
C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on funding available to investigate environmental crimes under the new	CHALLENGING	<i>Was conducted in May 2015 a discussions with the Ministry of Finance the provision of a credit line for the national parks including strengthening the supervision and given the current economic situation of Angola, the proposal was accepted but was pending until next years.</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
Criminal Code		
C5: Exchanges of experience with the SADC countries on criminal investigations by the intelligence services into environmental crimes	UNCLEAR	<i>For this activity we still wait for the approval of SADC strategy on poaching and traffic of ivory and Rhino horn.</i>
C6: Strengthening of cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA-based identification of ivory	UNCLEAR	<i>The contacts were made and we still waiting for the partner feedback</i>
C7: Determining what stocks of ivory exist at national level and making recommendations to improve management of them	ON TRACK	<i>It took place a meeting between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of agriculture on the stock of ivory, ways, means of storage and its destiny.</i>
CATEGORY D National and international cooperation in combatting wildlife crime		

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
D1: Creation of the National Commission for the Implementation of the NIAP, comprising focal points of the various Ministries involved in the implementation of the Plan	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not done.</i>
D2: Presentation of the NIAP to public and private institutions and to NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and the implementation	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The NIAP was submitted to all stakeholders</i>
D3: Cooperation with the SADC Secretariat in the sharing of information on ivory trafficking and the use of the intelligence services in combating environmental crime	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not done , but during the preparation of SADC strategy existed a sharing information and experiences in poaching and illegal trade on wildlife products</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
D4: Discuss issues relating to ivory trafficking within the Bilateral Commission on Defense and Security involving neighboring countries, so as to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not done because the activity depends on the Bilateral commission agenda</i>
CATEGORY E: Operationalization of the strengthening of enforcement measures		
E1: Develop and implement the action plan for strengthening of surveillance in priority conservation areas for elephants (National Parks of Maiombe, Luiana, Mavinga, Bicuar) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not done. But was built the National School of environmental agents training (Ranger) named 31 de Janeiro in Kuando Kubango Province, and 25 rangers were trained in Iona National Park arising from local communities living in that park.</i>
E2: Establishment of a National Network of	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The authorization was obtained.</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
Communication of Rangers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The system is on operation in the National parks like Iona, Cangandala and Quiçama.</i> • <i>The remaining parks will depend on the providing budget from the Ministry of Finance.</i>
E3: Establishment of MoUs between the Maiombe national parks and equivalent locations in the DRC and the Congo in the north, and between those of Mavinga and Luengue - Luiana and those of Namibia, Botswana and Zambia in the south, covering poaching and ivory trafficking	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The MoU of Maiombe initiative and KAZA was drafted.</i>
E4: Draw up and implement a joint action plan for enforcement in order to eliminate the sale of ivory-based craft objects in national markets	UNCLEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Was not done</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
E5: Enhancement of monitoring and raising awareness of passengers at Luanda International Airport concerning the removal of ivory-based craft objects	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The materials of awareness raising were produced</i>
E6: Strengthening of the capacity for monitoring removals of ivory at the ports, border posts and international train stations.	UNCLEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Was not done</i>
CATEGORY F: Communication and awareness-raising		
F1: Cooperation with NGOs, TV and Radio in the dissemination of environmental laws and convictions made on environmental crimes	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected after adoption of the legal instruments there is a good spread as there is a healthy relationship with every organ of dissemination of information. • It will be involved the Maiombe association (that congregate the Angolan environmental NGOs), to disseminate and involve the communities in activities against poaching.
F2: Workshop with tourism operators, market operators, municipal	CHALLENGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting with the Lodge operators of Namibe Province was conducted with the Minister for the Environment where they were informed among other things the punishment of ivory traffickers and poachers.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
administrators and hotels, to disseminate information on the penalties for traffickers or purchasers of ivory		
F3: Preparation of awareness-raising materials covering the prohibitions on trade, possession, export and import of ivory, for use at airports, ports, stations, Angolan embassies, etc.	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<i>The materials of awareness raising were produced</i>

Part E: Annex (supporting information) (OPTIONAL)

CATEGORY 1:

- Workshop Report on environmental crimes with higher officers of the Angolan Armed Forces;
- Conclusions and recommendations of the Regional Conference of Prosecutors of Africa countries on poaching and its adverse effects on the African continent - effective measures for accountability of offenders.

CATEGORY 5:

- Ivory seizure Report at the 4 February airport in Luanda;
- Report seizure on ivory stock inventory in Angola.

CATEGORY 6:

- Executive Decree 469/15 of July 13 ban on poaching and valuable objectives of species of wildlife.