



NATIONAL PLAN IVORY PROGRESS ACTION REPORT

Ready for 78th CITES Standing Committee meeting.

PART : REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

Reporting Period: July 2018 – October 2024

PROGRESS REPORT

Luanda, October 2024

I. Summary.

At its 77th meeting (SC77, Geneva, Switzerland, 6-10 November 2023), the CITES Standing Committee considered issues related to Parties subject to the NIAP process. The recommendation addressed to Angola that was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 77th meeting (SC77) is as follows:

Angola:

h) *The Committee :*

i) *Noted that the report submitted by Angola does not include new progress made, and therefore expresses serious concerns about the stagnation of the implementation of the NIAP in Angola over the last two years;*
 (ii) *Requested the Secretariat, in accordance with Step 4(f) of the Guidelines for the NIAP process, on behalf of the Committee, to request Angola to submit its NIAP progress report to the Secretariat within 60 days after the conclusion of SC77;*

iii) *Should Angola fail to submit a satisfactory report, requested the Secretariat to issue a Notification to Parties recommending that all Parties suspend trade in CITES-listed species with Angola until Angola submits to the Secretariat a progress report confirming that progress has been made in implementing the NIAP.*

(i) *The Committee took note of Angola's request for technical assistance in the area of training and encourages Parties, Governmental, Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations and others to provide, where possible, financial and technical assistance to Angola to support the implementation of its NIAP.*

II. PART A:

Synopsis of NIAP implementation presented to SC75

Angola submitted its NIAP report for the period 2018-2020 to the CITES Secretariat on 9 May 2022. The Angolan NIAP includes seven (7) pillars and 47 activities. Based on the available information and the country's capacity to implement this plan, taking into account the revised budget for the year 2018.

The Secretariat conducted an informal assessment of the report received and concluded that Angola has made progress in implementing the NIAP since SC70. The Secretariat shared its findings and observations with Angola, as shown in the table below:

% OF NIAP ACTIONS IN EACH CATEGORY						
	Reached	Substantially reached	On to accompany	Partial progress	Pending conclusion of another action	No it started
from Angola assessment (SC70)	40% (19 of 47 shares)	0% (0 of 47 actions)	0% (0 of 47 actions)	30% (14 of 47 shares)	21% (10 of 47 shares)	9% (4 of 47 actions)
from Angola assessment (SC75)	81% (38 of 47 shares)	0% (0 of 47 actions)	0% (0 of 47 actions)	17% (8 of 47 actions)	2% (1 of 47 actions)	0% (0 of 47 actions)
Secretary assessment (SC75)	77% (36 of 47 shares)	0% (0 of 47 actions)	13% (6 of 47 actions)	8% (4 of 47 actions)	0% (0 of 47 actions)	2% (1 of 47 actions)

Assessment of the report for the Secretariat

Based on the assessment, the secretariat classified some actions such as A.3, A.5, B.2, F.2 and F3 as "on

track" instead of "partial progress",

Actions C.1, C.3 and C.5 The Secretariat notes that the information provided by Angola is limited and encourages the Party to provide more information on the implementation of these actions.

With regard to action C.2, Angola may wish to clarify whether the protocol on poaching and trafficking of wild animals and their derivatives has been updated as provided for in the action, otherwise it is considered to be on the right track.

Regarding action C.4, the Secretariat recommends that it may be more appropriate to classify this action as "not initiated".

In the same vein, the secretariat noted that no information is provided on the identification of priority points for implementation and on the creation of identification capacity in the form of equipment or personnel, as foreseen in the milestones of this action, and proposed that action E.6 continue to be classified as "progress". partial".

Following the Trade Suspension applied to Angola, the NIAP 2018-2020 was revised in April 2024, in accordance with the recommendations of SC77, which was subsequently submitted to the CITES Secretariat, resulting in the lifting of the trade suspension previously applied to Angola.

In this context, Angola revised and extended the NIAP 2018-2020 report to 2018-2024, containing all actions that have been implemented in accordance with the National Ivory Action Plan prepared in 2015, including new progress that has been made up to October 2024. This NIAP 2018-2024 Progress Report was the result of a participatory process involving all stakeholders involved in the Angolan government, including the private sector, NGOs and civil society.

It is important to note that due to the challenges and direct and indirect consequences of the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2019 to 2020, it was not possible for Angola to develop some actions foreseen in the NIAP, so the actions currently implemented are in accordance with the available financial resources. Therefore, this progress report on the implementation of the NIAP, for the period 2018-2024 was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the CITES Standing Committee (SC77), thus, this progress report contains 47 actions grouped into the following 6 pillars:

- Legislation and regulation;
- Indictment and Sentence;
- Intelligence and investigation services;
- National and international cooperation on wildlife crime;
- Law enforcement operation; AND
- Awareness and communication .

Angola made efforts to review the NIAP, and as a result, constant meetings were held by the multisectoral Commission to review and evaluate the degree of implementation of NIAP actions, within the period 2018-2020, based on the recommendations of the representative of the CITES Secretariat, Mr. **Liu Yuan** , which was of extreme importance for updating the NIAP Progress Report.

This time, after reviewing and updating the NIAP, it is noted that Angola has fully achieved 46 of the 47 planned actions, with one action on track, as described below:

Of the 47 planned activities (100%):

- Angola reached 97% (46 actions);
- on the right track (1 shares);
- Partial progress (0 shares),

- Not started (0 action);
- Substantially achieved (0%)
- Pending (0%)

Progress to date

Among the main achievements since the last progress report, we can notably mention the following:

Legislation and regulation , the following progress has been achieved :

In February 2014, Law No. 3/14, of 10 February, was approved and published, on the Criminalization of Offences Underlying Money Laundering, which defines in Chapter IV the Crimes of Aggression against the Environment, article 33;

In April 2015, by Order No. 133/15 of 21 April, the National Wildlife Crime Monitoring Unit was created, responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental legislation on environmental crimes;

In July 2015, Executive Decree No. 469/15 of 13 July was approved and published with a view to curbing poaching and trafficking of valuable objects from wild species such as ivory, rhino horn, pangolin scales and other valuable objects;

In September 2015, the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and Crimes Related to Wild Fauna and Flora was created by Presidential Order No. 81/15, responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental legislation on environmental crimes, coordinated by the Minister of the Environment and integrating several public sectors, to guarantee the preservation of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity, as well as to monitor all acts that endanger or harm species;

In 2016, Executive Decree No. 387/16 was approved and published, prohibiting the sale of live or slaughtered animals in Angola. This regulation aims to regulate the practice of acts concerning the trade of animals, possession, transport, and indiscriminate slaughter of animal species protected by CITES, that is, currently in Angola hunting of any species is prohibited;

In 2017, Law No. 6/17, the Basic Law on Wild Fauna and Flora, was approved and published in the Official Gazette, establishing the rules that aim to guarantee the conservation and rational and sustainable use of forests and wild fauna throughout the national territory;

In 2018, the CITES Regulation on the Import and Export of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was approved and published by Presidential Decree 311/18 of December 19;

In July 2018, the Red List of Species of Angola was approved by Executive Decree No. 252/18 of 13 July;

In 2020, the new Angolan penal code was revised and approved, which criminalizes crimes against CITES species with a 5-year prison sentence, including fines and other additional measures;

Regarding the Prosecution and Sentencing Proceedings

From 2019 to 2023, more than 100 prosecutors and criminal investigation agents were trained by traffic to respond to the fight against crimes against wildlife, especially ivory smuggling.;

From 2020 to 2022 Training Canine brigades and national police agents, customs agents at the airport, port and border, criminal investigation agents from the Angolan government in Luanda and in the provinces were trained in inspection techniques to reinforce law enforcement through the identification of species listed in CITES, as well as identifying genuine or falsified certificates and licenses.

In 2020, the interministerial body, the Coordinated Border Management Committee, was created, which aims to reinforce the inspection of imports and exports at all borders in the country (airports, ports and borders), where it is possible to see the standardization of all sectors involved in the fight against illegal trade in ivory, and illegal trade in wildlife species;

In 2022, in order to reinforce the application of the law, a Department of Criminal Investigation was created within the Police to combat ivory trafficking, the illegal trade;

In September 2023, the US Fish and Wildlife Service formed a team specializing in the criminal investigation of wildlife crimes. The team was made up of CITES technicians from the Ministry of the Environment, criminal investigation police agents;

Intelligence and investigation services ;

In 2024 Training on inspection techniques using new drone and smart phone technologies by the Elephant Protection Initiative;

In September 2024, collaring of elephants in Luengue Luiana National Park (KAZA transfrontier park);

Workshop on airport scanner systems to reinforce inspections at airports and ports with the support of WWF;

In 2024, operational rooms were created in environmental conservation areas (Cangandala national parks, Luando reserve, Quiçama park, National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, Maiombe national park);

In the period from 2018 to 2024, more than 2,000,000 (two thousand) kilos of ivory and other specimens were seized, most of the seizures were made at the 4 de Fevereiro International Airport, where the majority of Chinese and Vietnamese citizens were involved.

Within the scope of Operation Muguicole, with the code Micro-Operation Imbondeiro, it aims to carry out actions and micro-operations throughout the national territory for the indiscriminate cutting and felling of wood, and the fight against poaching.

As well as carrying out key tasks such as intervention based on intelligence and investigation information, and acting with multi-sector teams in different scenarios, carried out in July, with the mobilization of forces and organic resources from the PNA Provincial Commands, in coordination and cooperation with other intervening bodies (SIC, SPCB, FAA, SINSE, SIE, SISM) and Provincial Governments (Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources and Environment)

National and International Cooperation in the field of wildlife crimes:

Exchange of experiences in law enforcement and strengthening of supervision with SADC member countries

Within the framework of regional cooperation, a training course on wildlife border inspection was organized by the International Law Enforcement Academy "ILEA Gaborone" for executives of administrations and public services of SADC member countries in the fight against poaching and illicit ivory trafficking in August and September 2023, in GABORONE/BOTSWANA in which Angola and other countries in the African region participated;

In 2020 Angola participated in workshops in South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia to analyze the implementation of NIAP in their respective countries.

The SADC region has created the TWIX programme, of which Angola is a member and has 15 users, to exchange experiences on wildlife crime. It should be noted that the experience exchange actions with SADC are ongoing.

In 2023 exchange of experiences on wildlife crime databases with SADC countries;

In 2024, a 1-year operational intervention training cycle for environmental inspectors by Wildlife College.

Law enforcement operation

From 203 to 204 A communication system was created in all national parks to facilitate network communication between rangers. A WhatsApp and Facebook group was created. The system is being used in some of Angola's National Parks;

In September 2024, to reinforce law enforcement, monitoring equipment was purchased and distributed throughout all national parks.

Awareness and communication

Through various actions by MINAMB and environmental NGOs on poaching, community sanitation, water protection and biodiversity protection, more than 7,000 people have received training on environmental protection, including combating poaching and the ivory trade. More than 7,000 people have given lectures on environmental protection.

Perspectives

The pillar of effective implementation of the NIAP is embedded in the Angolan Government's conservation policy and should be seen as a National Strategy document to combat the Illegal Trade in wildlife trafficking and not just a plan to combat ivory trafficking coordinated by the Ministry of Environment as the Biodiversity Conservation Agency. The challenge for effective implementation of the NIAP is the commitment that each Government Agency participating in the implementation of the NIAP takes it as a document of its Sector Strategy and not as a contribution to environmental policy. The inclusion of the Defense Agency in the implementation of the NIAP is crucial to end with poaching and trafficking .

PART B: Summary assessment of actions (progress ratings awarded)

PILLAR	CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRESS					
	Conquered	Substantially achieved	On the right track	Partial Progress	Pending	Not initiated
<p>THE: Legislation and Regulations</p>	<p>A1 : Publication of the new Penal Code that applies sanctions to crimes against the environment,</p> <p>A2: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wildlife and Forests Law.</p> <p>A3: Adoption of the law on the careers and the remuneration of forest rangers and ecological guards</p> <p>A4 : Harmonisation of legal qualifications in the environmental field with the new penal code.</p> <p>A5 . Preparation of the Decree Set, sponsored by MINAMB, MINFIN, MINIT, MINDCOM and MINAGRIF, relating to the rights of import and export of animals and plants</p> <p>A6 : Exchange of experiences within SADC on the implementation of legislation relating to crimes against the environment</p> <p>A7 : Development of national legislation on the implementation of CITES</p>		<p>A8: Creation of a strategy to combat wildlife crime</p>			

PILLAR	CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRESS					
	Conquered	Substantially achieved	On the right track	Partial Progress	Pending	Not initiated
B: Indictment and sentence	B1 . Creation of prosecutors specializing in crimes against wildlife and the environment					
	B2 . Preparation of an action plan to raise awareness of the Criminal Code and environmental legislation					
	B3 : Implementation of the ICCWC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit					
	B4 : Advertising on penalties imposed for trafficking in ivory and products made from it.					
	B5 : Creation of an institutional database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment.					
	B6 : Preparation of periodic reports for the ETIS database on seizures of elephant products					
	B7 . Training of trainers in identifying crimes related to ivory trafficking					

PILLAR	CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRESS					
	Conquered	Substantially achieved	On the right track	Partial Progress	Pending	Not initiated
W: Intelligence and services of investigation	C1 : Preparation of an action plan on how to involve intelligence services at different levels in the fight against environmental crimes (in particular poaching and ivory trafficking), in cooperation with national intelligence services and other institutions involved in the fight against money laundering					
	C2 : Assessment of the implementation and updating of the protocol agreed between MINAMB, MINAGRI, MININT and MINDENF on poaching and trafficking of wild animals and their by-products.					
	C3 : Training on law enforcement and conducting criminal investigations into wildlife trafficking in cooperation with UNODC, regional INTERPOL, etc.					

	<p>C4 : Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on the funds available to investigate environmental crimes under the new Criminal Code .</p> <p>C5 : Exchange of experiences with SADC countries on criminal investigations carried out by intelligence services on environmental crimes</p> <p>C6 : Strengthening cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA-based ivory identification.</p> <p>C7 : Determine which ivory reserves exist at national level and make recommendations to improve their management</p>					
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PILLAR	CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRESS					
	Conquered	Substantially achieved	On the right track	Partial Progress	Pending	Not initiated
<p>D:</p> <p>National and international cooperation in the fight against crime against life wild.</p>	<p>D1 : Creation of the National NIAP Implementation Commission, composed of focal points from the various Ministries involved in the implementation of the Plan</p> <p>D2 : Presentation of NIAP to public and private institutions and NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and implementation.</p> <p>D3 : Cooperation with the SADC Secretariat in sharing information on ivory trafficking and using intelligence services to combat environmental crime.</p> <p>D4 : Discuss issues related to ivory trafficking within the framework of the Bilateral Defense and Security Commission involving neighboring countries, in order to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking</p> <p>D5 : Operationalization of the Interministerial Commission for Combating Environmental Crimes and the Unit for Combating Environmental Crimes, which includes the Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture and Forests, the Interior, Finance, Transport and Fisheries and Marine Resources.</p>					

	<p>D6: Creation of the Task Force for the seizure of ivory, composed of experts from the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC), Customs and the Ministry of the Environment, and Agriculture and Forestry</p> <p>D7 : Technical Group for the inventory of stocks composed of the SIC, Customs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Environment</p> <p>D8 : Cooperation in the training of National Park Rangers with South Africa and Portugal through Wildlife College</p> <p>D9 : Cooperation with StopIvory on ivory inventory (currently cooperation is with IMR, StopIvory is now defunct)</p>					
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PILLAR	CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRESS					
<p>AND:</p> <p>Operationalization of the reinforcement of the implementing measures</p>	Conquered	Substantially achieved	On the right track	Partial Progress	Pending	Not initiated
	<p>E1 : Develop and implement the action plan to strengthen surveillance in priority elephant conservation areas (Maiombe, Luiana , Mavinga, Bicular National Parks) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province.</p> <p>E2 : Creation of a National Guard Communication Network</p> <p>E3 : Establishment of memoranda of understanding between the national parks of Maiombe and equivalent sites in the DRC and 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>E4 : Develop and implement a joint monitoring action plan to eliminate the sale of ivory-based handicrafts in national markets.</p> <p>E5 : Strengthening monitoring and raising awareness among passengers at Luanda International Airport regarding the removal of ivory-based handicrafts .</p>					

	E6: Strengthening the capacity to control the removal of ivory from ports, airports, border posts, vessels and international train stations.					
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PILLAR	CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRESS					
	Conquered	Substantially achieved	On the right track	Partial Progress	Pending	Not initiated
F: Communication and awareness	<p>F1: Cooperation with NGOs , TV and Radio in the dissemination of environmental laws and convictions made on environmental crimes.</p> <p>F2: Workshop with tour operators, market operators, municipal administrators and hotels, to disseminate information on sanctions applicable to ivory traffickers or buyers.</p> <p>F3: Preparation of awareness-raising material on the prohibitions on trade, possession, export and import of ivory, for use in Angolan airports, ports, stations and embassies, etc.</p> <p>F4: Environmental awareness and education lectures in the provinces of Angola, namely: Malanje, Cangandala , Virei Namibe, Buco -Zau, Cabinda, Huambo, Bie and Luanda.</p> <p>F5 : Weekly programme on the TPA channel “Life on the Planet” about environmental protection, and in particular about poaching and the ivory trade, namely on Rádio Nacional de Angola, Jornal Económico, Jornal de Angola and Mídea.</p> <p>F6 : Weekly program of the environmental radio LAC “Onda natural”</p>					

	F7: Celebration of environmental dates with radio and television conferences at national and local level (22 May and 5 June).					
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PILLAR	PROGRESS ASSESSMENT			
	CONQUERED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not initiated
<p>G: Communicating</p> <p>G1: Reports of Ivory inventory in Angola presented as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 • 2017 • 2018 • 2019 • 2020 • 2021 • 2022 • 2023 • 2024 <p>Including others wildlife specimens.</p> <p>G2: Report on poaching in Angola from the Environmental Crimes Unit (Annual)</p> <p>G3: Annual reports on the Import and Export of CITES specimens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 • 2017 • 2018 • 2019 • 2020 • 2021 • 2022 • 2023 • 2024 				

ACTION EVALUATION (indicator) SUMMARY OF PROCESSES (and observations)

PILLAR A: Legislation and Regulation

	INDICATOR		
A1: Publication of the new Penal Code that applies sanctions to crimes against the environment,	Laws published in the Official Gazette	Reached	<p>On November 11, 2020, Laws No. 38/20 and 39/20 were published in the official gazette, approving the new Angolan Penal Code and the Angolan Criminal Procedure Code, with the insertion of a new chapter on Environmental Crimes, which sanctions with an effective prison sentence of up to 5 years anyone who commits aggression against the environment, with the addition of fines and other accessory measures. The approval of this chapter came in response to the mitigation and inspection measures that the Angolan government has been adopting to ban and condemn crimes against wild fauna and flora, specifically against species listed in CITES and the Angolan Red List of Species;</p> <p>In the period from July 2024, the Organic Statute of the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, previously called the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation (Presidential Decree 96/21 of April 21), was reviewed and updated, after the review the new Statute was approved and published by Presidential Decree No. 175/24 of July 24, becoming the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas;</p> <p>It should be noted that, in addition to the designation (Areas), the Department of Research and Ecosystem, Biodiversity and Monitoring of Crimes against Wild Fauna and Flora was divided, giving rise to two (2) Departments, namely: Department of Ecosystem and Biodiversity Research and the Department of Wild Fauna and Flora Monitoring. This regulation was published on 24 July this year.</p>
A2: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wildlife and Forests Law.	Law published in the Official Gazette	Reached	<p>On January 24, 2017, the Angolan Forest and Wildlife Framework Law No. 6/17 of January 24 was approved and published;</p> <p>On August 16, 2020, Law No. 8/20 of April 16 was also approved, which is the Law on Environmental Conservation Areas that protects Angola's National Parks.</p>
A3 . Adoption of the Law on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Protected Area Guards	Presidential Decree on the Career and Remuneration of Forest Rangers was approved and published.	Reached	<p>Presidential Decree No. 171/24 of July 23 was approved and published in the Official Gazette, creating the Special Career Regime for Officials and Inspection Agents of</p>

			Environmental Conservation Areas in Angola. The diploma was created with the aim of dignifying and valuing the activities and respective professionals, in order to guarantee the good functioning of the inspection services of environmental conservation areas, in the fight against wildlife crimes (poaching, ivory trafficking, etc.)
A4: Harmonisation of legal qualifications in the environmental field with the new penal code	Penal and criminal code approved and in use.	Reached	With the approval of the new Criminal and Penal Code, there is a harmonization of legal qualifications related to the environment, and all institutions are taking measures regarding environmental crimes in the country. There is harmonization with the Ministry of Environment regarding environmental crimes.
A5: Preparation of the joint decree sponsored by MINAMB and MINFIN- On the Import and Export Rights of Animals and Plants	Joint Executive Order prepared in the final stage of approval	Reached	<p>With the approval of Presidential Decree 311/18 of December 19 (Regulation on the Import and Export of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, it provides for the collection of fees on import and export duties for species included in the Angolan red list of species and CITES annexes in favor of the supervisory body that issues the respective License, without detracting from other Licenses required for the type of merchandise, as well as expenses inherent to the customs process (Annex II);</p> <p>The approval of the Joint Decree aims to update the fees on import and export rights for species of wild animals and non-woody plants and others that are exercised in light of Presidential Decree 311/18 of 19 December , we only need to conform the fees according to the species category.</p> <p>Joint Executive Decree prepared and submitted for approval by the Supervising Ministries (MINFIN and MINAMB)</p>
A6: Exchange of experiences within SADC on the implementation of legislation relating to crimes against the environment	Angola is involved in the SADC TWIX programme and has 15 users to exchange experiences on environmental and wildlife crimes	Reached	<p>In 2020 Angola participated in workshops in South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia to analyze the implementation of NIAP in their respective countries.</p> <p>The SADC region has created the TWIX programme, of which Angola is a member and has 15 users, to exchange experiences on wildlife crime. It should be noted that the experience exchange actions with SADC are ongoing.</p>
A7: Development of national legislation on the implementation of CITES	Approved and Published by Presidential Decree No. 311/18 of 19 December.	Reached	In order to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of CITES in Angola, the National CITES Legislation was approved in December 2018, signed by the President of the Republic and published in the Official Gazette. Presidential Decree No. 311/18 of 19 December.

<p>A.8 Creation of a strategy to combat wildlife crime</p>	<p>Draft Strategy for Combating Wildlife Crime is nearing completion, as well as Presidential Decree creating the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and was presented at CBD cop16.</p>	<p>On the right path</p>	<p>In July 2024, the Attorney General's Office, in partnership with other sectors (INBAC, SIC, PNA and IDF), and with the financial support of the NGO CPC, drew up a work plan with meetings scheduled once a month, to discuss and prepare the Strategic Plan to combat environmental crimes, in particular poaching, illegal trafficking of timber, ivory and the illegal trade of other species of wild fauna and flora. This Multisectoral group was created with the aim of defining the most accurate goals and initiatives to reduce Crimes against wildlife and the Environment in general, with the exchange of experiences among Brazilian experts;</p> <p>In July 2024 Review and update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2019 - 2025 Several meetings were held with the Technical Commission of the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (Ministry of the Environment), for the review and update of the NBSAP 2019-2025, in the period from March to July, and then a Workshop was held, attended by all Ministerial Sectors of Angola and other institutions and NGOs dedicated to the causes of protection and conservation, held from July 24 to 25.</p> <p>The Workshop aimed to review and update the goals and objectives for the effective implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025-2030, so that they are aligned with the global recommendations and objectives for sustainable development within the framework of Biodiversity (Global Biodiversity Framework post 2020), aligned with the National Targets of the Policy Framework, Monitoring and Financing with the Global Framework for Biodiversity Kunming - Montreal. Draft submitted to the CBD to be presented at COP16, in Colombia.</p>
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ACTION EVALUATION SYNTHESIS OF PROCESSES (and observations)

CATEGORY B: Prosecution and Convictions

<p>B1 . Attorney training specializing in wildlife and environmental crimes</p>	<p>The training courses were completed with great success, laws on crimes that harm biodiversity are in use in the courts, magistrates are better qualified to judge cases of crimes against wildlife and ivory trafficking.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>National training began in 2017 and continues to date. 150 people received training from various institutions, such as: Criminal Investigation Policy, Magistrates, Judges, Prosecutors, Court and the Crime Unit of the Ministry of Environment. The Workshops awareness-raising are being carried out. The expanded training is still planned to continue for another 3 (three) years;</p> <p>From September 23 to 25, October 28 to 30 and November 2024, the Attorney General's Office, with the support of the CPC and the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, organized 3 phases of training actions on Investigation, Instruction and Prosecution of Crimes Against Wildlife. in different provinces of the country. It should be noted that the training sessions were held in the provinces of Bengo , Cunene and Zaire, and that these locations are considered target areas for illegal trade, transit of ivory trafficking across land borders, illegal exploitation of timber and other resources;</p>
<p>B2. Preparation of an action plan to raise awareness of the Criminal Code and environmental legislation.</p>	<p>The action plan on raising awareness of the Penal Code was successfully implemented, having reached a large number of people, including public sector employees, NGOs and civil society. This is an ongoing action.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Within the framework of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity 2019-2025 (Ministry of the Environment), awareness-raising actions were implemented to combat crimes against wildlife, with emphasis on the Legislation on environmental matters approved during the period 2019 - 2020, more specifically on the Penal Code, Law on Environmental Conservation Areas, Presidential Decree Prohibiting the Slaughter of Wild Animals throughout the National Territory, as well as the Decree on the Commercialization of Slaughtered Wild Animals .</p> <p>From 2020-2023, awareness-raising workshops were held for prosecutors on environmental legislation that penalizes crimes against wildlife, with the support of TRAFICC and UNODC, in order to reinforce and raise awareness among law enforcement officers about the importance of environmental issues;</p> <p>Creation of the Multisectoral group composed of</p>

			<p>Prosecutors (PGR), SIC, PNA and MINAMB to continue the awareness-raising sessions annually.</p> <p>Based on these documents and the work of the multisectoral group, the Action Plan was drawn up.</p>
B3 . Implementation of the set of instruments for analyzing crimes against wildlife	Practical guide to wildlife crimes developed and used for reference.	Reached	The ICCWC (Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime) was developed jointly with UNEP and finalized on 8 August 2018.
B4: Publicity on the penalties imposed for trafficking in ivory and products made from it.	Target audience informed about penalties applied to crimes against wildlife.	Reached	<p>The arrest of a poacher in the Iona and Quiçama National Parks and the arrest of three traffickers in the Kuando Kubango Province were reported on TV, radio and newspapers.</p> <p>Prosecutors of ivory trafficking from the international airport have implicated a Chinese national.</p> <p>This action continues in newspapers, radio, television, etc.</p>
B5 : Creation of a database on convictions resulting from environmental crimes.	Database created and shared with research bodies and neighboring countries.	Reached	<p>The Database on Crimes against Wildlife was created with its respective annexes;</p> <p>All cases in the database are a sum of convictions at a national level, also including cases in the preparatory investigation phase relating to the periods from 2014 to 2023;</p> <p>The database contains more than 120 cases of seizures made during this period, with 23 cases tried and convicted, with a minimum sentence of 6 months in prison and a maximum sentence of 3 years in prison (Annex IV).</p>
B6 : Preparation of periodic reports to the ETIS database on seizures of elephant products.	Reports reviewed and submitted	Reached	Preparation of reports on ivory stocks. Ivory inventories continue... ETIS reports continue.
B7. Training of trainers in identifying crimes related to ivory trafficking	Trainees trained in wildlife crime investigation techniques, responding efficiently to the fight against ivory and other species trafficking.	Reached	Carried out with the support of TRAFFIC since 2018 to date. 190 trainers were trained, including (prosecutors, judges, investigators, public police, environmental technicians, forest rangers)

ACTION

EVALUATION SYNTHESIS OF PROCESSES (and observations)

Category C: Information and Research Services

<p>C1 : Development of an action plan on how to involve intelligence services at different levels in the fight against environmental crimes (in particular poaching and ivory trafficking), in cooperation with intelligence services national and other institutions involved in the fight against money laundering</p>	<p>The assessment of this action was positive, as groups of poachers who were involved in ivory hunting and trafficking were dismantled and brought to trial.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Presidential Decree No. 81/15, on the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes related to fauna and flora, integrating sectors such as: Environment as coordinator, Defense, Interior, Justice and Human Rights, Finance, Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Oil and Mineral Resources, Transport and Social Communication. All sectors participate in joint programs and actions against poaching and ivory trafficking in Angola.</p> <p>Workshops and training sessions held throughout the country ;</p> <p>Within the scope of Operation Muguicole, with the code Micro-Operation Anomália, the objective was to mobilize forces and organic resources of the PNA Provincial Commands, in coordination and cooperation with the other intervening bodies (SIC, SPCB, FAA, SINSE, SIE, SISM) and Provincial Governments (Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources and Environment) throughout the National territory, which essentially aimed to combat indiscriminate actions of biological and aquatic resources, poaching, illegal trade, trafficking of ivory and rhino horn and the illegal exploitation of timber and other mineral resources, the operation was carried out in September and had a considered degree of success, according to the images and report attached;</p> <p>Within the scope of Operation Muguicole, with the code Micro-Operation Imbondeiro, it aims to carry out actions and micro-operations throughout the national territory for the indiscriminate cutting and felling of wood, and the fight against poaching.</p> <p>As well as carrying out key tasks such as intervention based on intelligence and investigation information, and acting with multi-sector teams in different scenarios, carried out in July, with the mobilization of forces and organic resources from the PNA Provincial Commands, in coordination and cooperation with other intervening bodies (SIC, SPCB, FAA, SINSE, SIE, SISM) and Provincial Governments</p>
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			(Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources and Environment)
C2: Assessment of the implementation and updating of the protocol agreed between MINAMB, MINAGRI, MININT and MINDEN on poaching and trafficking of wild animals and their artifacts.	National parks with new personnel who were previously military personnel are now classified as environmental inspectors in inspection activities in national parks.	Reached	<p>With the implementation of the Cooperation protocols between the Ministries of the Environment and the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans of the Homeland and the Ministry of the Interior, we achieved results that were previously not noticeable, due to the lack of institutional support from these bodies that hold the power to act directly on crimes in general (Annex V).</p> <p>The joint effort with these Sectors resulted in the creation of a specific Department that investigates crimes against the environment throughout the National territory, to combat crimes against wild fauna and flora, as well as human-wildlife conflicts, which culminated in the arrest of approximately 200 offenders in the last 3 years, for various crimes: poaching, illegal trafficking of ivory and rhino horn, illegal trade in other species protected by CITES including birds and timber.</p>
C3: Training on law enforcement and conducting criminal investigations into wildlife trafficking, in cooperation with UNODC, regional INTERPOL, etc.	Investigation service operating with maximum efficiency in the fight against ivory smuggling.	Reached	<p>The training activities were coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, with the participation of the Ministries of Environment, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Agriculture and Forestry, Antony General and the Investigation Police, with the support of UNODC;</p> <p>As part of the activities planned for the period from May to July, steps were taken to reinforce and strengthen the investigation system on ivory trafficking, which resulted in 5 seizures of more than 400 kilos of raw and worked ivory horns. It should be noted that this action dismantled a group of traffickers dedicated to the practice of illegal ivory trafficking, where in an attempt to remove the product from the international airport they were detected through the scanner system. After the steps of the Criminal Investigation Services, the individuals were found and taken to court, 4 are free on residency terms and 4 await the trial process in detention;</p> <p>Between May and October, the inspection system of the General Tax Agency at 4 de Fevereiro airport seized several suitcases containing ivory, rhino horn and pangolin scales, in an attempt to remove the product from Angola, on the Luanda-Emirates flight.</p>

<p>C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on the funds available to investigate environmental crimes under the new penal code.</p>	<p>Query made</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>The body responsible for investigating crimes is represented by the Ministry of the Interior (which includes the National Police, the Criminal Investigation Services - SIC, Firefighters, prison services and others), and receives an annual quota from the General State Budget (OGE) to respond to issues related to the Country's Security, without distinction of the type of crime;</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment has its own Fund that covers activities related to environmental crimes;</p> <p>The Minister of the Environment sent a letter to the Minister of Finance to consult and request funds for the fight against poaching. (Annex VI)</p>
<p>C5 : Exchange of experiences with SADC countries on criminal investigations by intelligence services into environmental crimes.</p>	<p>National park inspectors trained in exchanging experiences.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Activities on the exchange of experiences implemented and based on the SADC strategy on poaching and ivory trafficking. In addition, the use of the SADC TWIX.</p>
<p>C6 : Strengthening cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA-based ivory identification.</p>	<p>Enhanced cooperation on techniques for collecting DNA samples and elephant dung for DNA profiling.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Institutional Training on sample collection procedures for the identification of ivory and elephant dung, based on DNA, carried out by experts from the University of Washington and the US Department of Homeland Security Investigation in Nairobi from 25 to 28 September 2018 (Annex VII);</p> <p>This action falls within the scope of the existing cooperation between SADC member countries based on the Strategy on poaching and ivory trafficking.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Countries (Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe) and the Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust Wildlife Laboratory.</p>
<p>C7 : Determine existing ivory reserves at national level and formulate recommendations for improve your management.</p>	<p>Identified ivory stocks seized throughout the national territory, and improved warehouse management.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Carrying out inventories of ivory stocks from 2016 to the present date.</p> <p>This activity continues to this day with the identification of the existence of ivory in the country, with the support of the IMR.</p>

ACTION EVALUATION SYNTHESIS OF PROCESSES (and observations)			
CATEGORY D: National and international cooperation in combating wildlife crime			
D1 : Creation of the National Commission for the Implementation of the NIAP, including focal points from the various Ministries involved in the implementation of the Plan	NIAP focal points from each identified ministry sector working in collaboration with the CITES management authority in Angola.	Reached	On 29 September 2015, the National Commission for the Management of Environmental Crimes was created, which includes the Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, Culture and Tourism, Finance and Foreign Affairs.
D2: Presentation of NIAP to public and private institutions and NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and implementation	More participatory public and private sectors.	Reached	In 2023, NIAP was presented to state institutions and partners through a workshop and was approved.
D3 : Cooperation with the SADC Secretariat in sharing information on ivory trafficking and using intelligence services to combat environmental crime	Enhanced cooperation.	Reached	Done. Regional TWIX established.
D4 : Discuss issues related to ivory trafficking within the framework of the Bilateral Defence and Security Commission, with the participation of neighbouring countries, in order to improve cross-border cooperation in the fight against ivory trafficking	further strengthened cross-border cooperation on prevention and border protection.	Reached	The Bilateral Regional Security Commission meets once a year to discuss issues related to cross-border security in neighbouring countries (Namibia and Zambia); Angola participated in the training on the Strategy for Reducing Demand for Trade in CITES-listed Species, held in Zambia from 11 to 12 September ; From 22 to 26 September 2024, Angola participated in the dialogue meeting between African elephant range states chaired by the CITES secretariat, which addressed topics such as: The situation of African elephant populations and related assessments, harmonization of conditions for the trade in live African elephants, sustainable financing for the conservation and management of the African elephant, non-commercial forms of disposal (sale, donation) of ivory stocks to ensure financing to be invested in the preservation and protection of the elephant;

<p>D5: Operationalization of the Interministerial Commission for Combating Environmental Crimes and the Environmental Crimes Combating Unit, which integrates the Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, Interior, Finance, Transport and Fisheries and Marine Resources.</p>	<p>Interministerial Commission Strengthens prevention measures against environmental crimes.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>The Interministerial Commission is coordinated by the Minister of the Environment. The commission normally operates by operationalizing the activities of the Environmental Crimes Unit, although it is not a body spread throughout the national territory, which is the cause of all ivory seizures at the Angolan borders and at the 4 de Fevereiro International Airport in Luanda.</p>
<p>D6: Creation of the Task Force for the seizure of ivory, composed of experts from the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC), Customs and the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Forests.</p>	<p>Greater number of ivory seizures, reinforcement and inspection at ports, airports and national borders.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>The working group created acts when called upon to seize products related to trafficking or hunting of flora and fauna in national territory or of national or regional origin;</p> <p>In September 2024, in accordance with CITES guidelines on the management and storage of wildlife products, especially ivory, which are seized or recovered by law enforcement authorities, a Workshop was organized from 26 to 27 September to create a Regulation on disposal procedures for wildlife products seized and recovered at the National Level. It should be noted that the activity was financed by the NGO EPI, and several Ministerial bodies were present: SIC, PGR, ISV, ANR, DNA, GJI, PFA - AGT and PNA in collaboration with INBAC;</p> <p>For the purpose of disposing of these products, the NGO EPI also financed the acquisition of an incinerator machine, which is expected to arrive in the country by the end of this year;</p>
<p>D7 : Technical group for the inventory of stocks composed of SIC, Customs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Environment</p>	<p>Inventories carried out with greater rigor and security.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>This group carries out the inventory of ivory seized in Angola. It has already carried out more than 5 inventories in the entire national territory.</p>
<p>D8 : Cooperation in training national park rangers with South Africa and Portugal through Wildlife College .</p>	<p>Trained forest rangers working in national parks to protect and conserve biodiversity.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Through this agreement, the first group of 100 rangers and the second group of 38 rangers were trained and are already working. A total of 138 rangers were trained. In 2020, 250 were trained and deployed in some of the protected areas;</p> <p>In September 2024, the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas, in partnership with the NGO C4DS, held the workshop on the Database and Investigation of Crimes against Wildlife and Timber , in September of this year.</p>

<p>D9 : Cooperation with Stop Ivory on stock inventory.</p>	<p>Ivory inventories throughout the national territory and entered into the EPI database.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Stop Ivory and the Ministry of Environment to support training and technical and material support for stock inventory. The training was carried out in 2016. The Memorandum of Understanding remains up to date with the IMR;</p> <p>From September 14 to 21, 2024, within the scope of Conservation and Protection of Elephants, in Angola, the marking of GPS collars of 15 Elephants took place, for satellite monitoring carried out by Africa (Wildlife Tracking IR-Sat Tag) in the Luengue-Luiana National Park (PN), in southern Angola, this initiative was a collaborative effort between the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) and Elephants Without Borders (EWB), which allowed to train INBAC technicians and forest rangers in real-time monitoring techniques, allowing them to accurately map elephant movements and respond quickly to potential threats.</p>
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ACTION EVALUATION SUMMARY OF PROCESSES (and observations)			
CATEGORY E: Operationalization of the reinforcement of enforcement measures			
<p>E1 : Develop and implement the action plan to strengthen surveillance in priority areas for elephant conservation (Maiombe, Luiana , Mavinga, Bicular National Parks) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province.</p>	<p>Reinforced monitoring in all national parks;</p> <p>Tax training school in full operation .</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>The 2018-2025 Action Plan (NIAP-2018-2025) was developed with the support of STOP IVORY, EPI and EIA. Actions are being implemented in the areas indicated in action E1. Rangers are being trained in Cuando Cubango Province, and 25 rangers have been trained in Iona National Park from local communities living in the park. The number of rangers trained is increasing from 2020 onwards;</p> <p>In May 2024, the Katalangombe National School of Rangers in the Quiçama National Park was reactivated and equipped with equipment that allows for the training and qualification of staff from the different conservation areas and INBAC in matters related to monitoring, biodiversity conservation and law enforcement .</p>

			<p>From July 2024 More than 40 inspectors were trained on drone handling and piloting techniques to improve inspection activities in the different Conservation Areas, as well as on GPS handling techniques for the exact marking of geographic coordinates when patrolling within the Conservation Areas;</p> <p>From September 9 to 13 , 2024, 19 inspectors from different conservation areas and 3 INBAC technicians were trained in technology (SMART) to improve the management of environmental conservation areas to reinforce inspection in conservation areas;</p> <p>In June 2024, training was carried out for national park rangers with the aim of empowering them, the training was on environmental legislation relevant to wildlife crimes;</p> <p>In October 2024, inspection equipment was acquired and it was possible to activate the operating rooms of the Quiçama, Cangandala and Luando Reserve national parks (habitat of the Giant Black Antelope), which are in operation, as well as image capture cameras were installed in the national parks to monitor the species existing in each area, as well as inspectors were trained in the use and collection of images.</p>
E2 : Establishment of a National Ranger Communication Network.	Communication system in operation	Reached	A communication system has been set up in all national parks to facilitate network communication between rangers. A WhatsApp and Facebook group has been set up. The system is being used in some of Angola's National Parks .
E3 : Establishment of Memoranda of Understanding between the Maiombe national parks and equivalent locations in the DRC and Congo to the north, and between the Mavinga and Luengue - Luiana national parks and those in Namibia, Botswana and Zambia to the south, covering poaching and ivory trafficking.	Implementation plan to be developed within the scope of the signed memorandums.	Reached	International Treaty between the Governments of the Republic of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe on the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), in order to harmonize the policies, strategies and practices for the management of Natural Resources that extend across the international boundaries of the five Partner States (Annex VIII);

			<p>The areas delimited for implementation cover the Luengue - Luiana and Mavinga National Parks , with the aim of preserving Natural Resources and ensuring the capacity of species and habitats and sustainable use by future generations;</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Angola and the Government of the Republic of Congo and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, regarding the Maiombe Cross-Border Areas, for the fight against illegal exploitation and illegal trade in wild flora and fauna products;</p> <p>Promote and facilitate the development of a complementary network of Protected Areas at the KAZA TFCA level through the corridors, with a view to safeguarding the well-being and continued existence of migratory wildlife species;</p>
<p>E4: Develop and implement a joint law enforcement action plan to eliminate the sale of ivory-based crafts in national markets .</p>	<p>Closure of the crafts market and prohibition of the sale of ivory and wildlife artefacts throughout the national territory.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>The Criminal Committee for Fauna and Flora has drawn up a joint action plan for law enforcement to eliminate the sale of ivory on the national black market.</p> <p>The black market for the sale of ivory in Luanda has been closed.</p>
<p>E5: Strengthening control and raising awareness among passengers at Luanda International Airport regarding the removal of ivory handcrafted objects .</p>	<p>Passengers raised awareness with the placement of awareness signs; Reduction of illegal trade.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Awareness raising materials have been produced and implemented. Awareness raising among customs authorities continues;</p> <p>A training cycle was held in July and October 2024 workshop on “Taking Advantage of Technology to Combat Wildlife Trafficking through the X-ray control system, in partnership with CPC, WWF, ANAC, SGA, PRG, SIC, INBAC, IATA, ATO and AGT;</p> <p>The training program was carried out in July 2024 to provide managers and warehouses with handling, safety and other techniques relevant to product control, in order to standardize the management of wildlife product stocks in accordance with the international rules provided for by CITES, in which a total of 42 technicians were trained, including environmental inspectors and INBAC technicians;</p>

			<p>In September 2024, an assessment of level 2 and level 3 warehouses was carried out in the provinces of Huambo and Cuando Cubango with the aim of improving the management and storage of wildlife products, with emphasis on ivory. The assessment was carried out within the scope of the Elephant Protection initiative.</p>
<p>E6 : Strengthening the capacity to control ivory removals at ports, border posts, vessels and international railway stations.</p>	<p>Placement of surveillance cameras in ports, airports and borders;</p> <p>Customs agents trained in ivory inspection and identification techniques.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>In 2022, Customs Trainings were held at National level on Illegal Wildlife Trade, with the support of the KAZA TFCA Specialized Resource Group (Angola, Namibia , Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and the INL project , to reduce incidents of illegal trafficking of wildlife products, through the improvement and effectiveness of the agencies responsible for inspection at all existing ports of entry (Annex IX);</p> <p>Improved inspection and identification techniques for wildlife products suitable for commercialization;</p> <p>inspection equipment (Scanners) for greater control and inspection of wildlife products.</p>

ACTION EVALUATION SUMMARY OF PROCESSES (and observations)			
CATEGORY F : COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS RAISING			
<p>F1: Cooperation with NGOs, television and radio in disseminating information about the environment, laws and criminal convictions Environmental</p>	<p>Support for media outlets in disseminating material related to wildlife crimes (ivory trafficking and illegal trade).</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>The dissemination of information related to environmental crime in the country.</p> <p>INBC has a website where it publishes information on all registered environmental crimes, which can be consulted on the website via the following link: https://inbc.ao (Annex X)</p>
<p>F2: Workshop with tour operators, market operators, municipal administrators and hotels, to disseminate information on sanctions applicable to ivory traffickers or buyers.</p>	<p>Tour operators registered by the CITES management authority.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Seminar on the Dissemination of CITES Implementation Measures for Captive Animal Breeders and Resorts, on April 3, 2019, in the Municipality of Panguila (Resort Musseque Kapari -Bengo), based on legal requirements (Regulation of Import and Export of Wild Fauna and Flora Species Decree 311/18 of December 19) (Annex XI).</p> <p>Distribution of information leaflets on the criteria for the legal marketing of wildlife products</p>
<p>F3: Development of awareness-raising material on the prohibitions on trade, possession, export and import of ivory, for use in airports, ports, railway stations</p>	<p>banners placed at airports, this is a continuous action .</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Placement of awareness banners on the prohibitions of illegal trade in ivory and other protected species, as well as penalties under the Penal Code, at domestic and 4 de Fevereiro International Airports, in collaboration with the Customs Services to increase awareness of species protection and conservation measures (Annex XII).</p> <p>The TOP 10+1 Project was developed for species threatened with extinction in Angola, which consists of raising awareness in society about the conservation of wildlife species threatened with extinction;</p> <p>In 2024, signs were placed in the municipalities of Buco Zau and Belize to raise awareness among communities about not selling wildlife products.</p>

<p>F4: Environmental awareness and education lectures in the provinces of Malanje in Cangandala , Namibe, Buco -Zau, Cabinda and in the province of Huambo.</p>	<p>Local communities better informed about the ban on hunting and illegal trade in wildlife species, action continues.</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>Through various actions by MINAMB and environmental NGOs on poaching, community sanitation, water protection and biodiversity protection, more than 7,000 people have received training on environmental protection, including combating poaching and the ivory trade. More than 7,000 people have given lectures on environmental protection ;</p> <p>In 2024, Continuation of the awareness campaign of the TOP 10+1 Project , in the Province of Malange, Cangandala National Park , for the Conservation of Endangered Species in Angola, which consists of raising awareness, educating society, local communities for the conservation of endangered wildlife species, under the motto “ <i>I Protect Our Wild Animals and Our Future</i> ”</p>
<p>F5: Weekly program on the TPA channel "A vida do Planeta" about environmental protection and, in particular, about poaching and animal trade.</p>	<p>More aware civil society .</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>An environmental propaganda program was created by MINAMB, in partnership with the State public agency TPA, to disseminate information about environmental protection, including poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna products;</p>
<p>F6: Weekly environmental radio LAC "Onda level of "natural" program (May 22 and June 5).</p>	<p>More aware civil society .</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>A program was launched in 2022 to address environmental issues.</p>
<p>F7: Celebration of environmental dates with talks on radio and television at national and local level.</p>	<p>More aware civil society .</p>	<p>Reached</p>	<p>On national (31 January) and international (22 May and 5 June) days celebrating the environment, a major campaign to combat ivory and poaching was launched in the country, with a focus on border control and surveillance. This activity continues to take place in the country.</p>

ACTION	ASSESSMENT		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
G: PILLAR 5: Communicating			
<p>G1: Reports on the Ivory Inventory in Angola presented the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 • 2017 • 2018 • 2019 • 2020 • 2021 • 2022 • 2023 • 2024 	Report elaborated	Reached	A Report was prepared and submitted to the CITES Secretariat in December 2023 on the inventory of ivory in Angola of 2016 to 2024.
<p>G2 : Report on poaching in Angola of the Environmental Crimes Unit (Annual)</p>	Report elaborated	Reached	Monthly reports and annual on the poaching and traffic of ivory in Angola by the Environmental Crimes Unit. This is an ongoing report to the Government.
<p>G3: 2016 CITES specimen import and export annual reports updated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 • 2017 • 2018 • 2019 • 2020 • 2021 • 2022 • 2023 • 2024 	Report elaborated	Reached	Report on the import and export of CITES species, presented to to the CITES Secretariat. All annual reports are submitted to the CITES Secretariat at the end of December each year.

Done in Luanda, October 31, 2024

CITES NATIONAL FOCAL POINT IN ANGOLA

NAME: VIOLANTE PEREIRA

**TITLE: HEAD OF THE INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION AREAS.**

Annex 1: ACRONYM S

MINICOM	MINISTRY FROM THE INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS
MINDEF	MINISTRY OF THE DEFENSE AND VETERANS OF THE HOMELAND
MINFIN	MINISTRY DAS FINANCE
MINAMB	MINISTRY DO ENVIRONMENT
MININT	MINISTRY DO INTERIOR
MINAGRIF	MINISTRY FROM THE AGRICULTURE AND FOREST
KAZA TFCA	KAVANGO ZAMBEZI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA
INL	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS
SINSE	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SERVICE
MINJDH:	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
SIC	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES
MINCULT	MINISTRY OF CULTURE
AGT	GENERAL TAX ADMINISTRATION
INTERPOL:	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
PGR	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
PNA	NATIONAL POLICE OF ANGOLA
TRAFFIC	WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING NETWORK
UNODC	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
GEF	GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FUND
CITES	CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA
TPA	PUBLIC TELEVISION OF ANGOLA
SADC	SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
MINAMB	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INBC	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION
NIAP	NATIONAL IVORY PLAN
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
ICCWC	INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM TO COMBAT WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIMES
PPE	ELEPHANT PROTECTION INITIATIVE
MoU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MIKE	MONITORING ILLEGAL ELEPHANT KILLING
ETIS:	ELEPHANT TRADE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Annex II:

CITES ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY IN ANGOLA

NAME: MIGUEL XAVIER

**TITLE: DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY
AND CONSERVATION**