



CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 74th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: [ANGOLA]

Reporting period: [2018] – [2020]

NIAP REPORT



Luanda, 2022

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 because 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 70th 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 and local communities.

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).

Angola prepared the detailed second action plan to determine elephant population numbers unit's national territory and the animals' transhumance routes. The present Action Plan **2018-2020** has Seven (7) Pillars and 47 activities which were created based on the information available and the ability of the country to implement this plan, making do allowance for the revised budget for the year 2018.

Angola achieved 38 (80,8%) of the 47 activities planned in its NIAP (2018-2020) and the (17%) 8 activities are in the Partial Progress and one 01 (2,2%) in Pending.

One of the main challenges was the Pandemic of COVID 19 and the restructuring of the Ministry that was joined with the Ministries of Culture, Tourism and Environment in 2020 and indicated three (03) Ministers in two years. These challenges are the reason that we couldn't achieve the 99% or 100% of the activities planned. Angola will continue to make its effort on the NIAP, and other activities implementation related to wildlife crime.



Progress to date

The second NIAP (2018-2020) of Angola was prepared and finalized in **Jun 2018** and included 47 activities that were 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 47 planned activities (100%) Angola achieved 80,8% and the 20, 2% (9 activities) are in the Partial Progress and one (01) in Pending and in the present report.

Outlook

The mainstay of effective implementation of NIAP is to be inserted in the Angolan 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 of biodiversity Conservation.

Beside of achieving the 80% of the activities planned, we still to observe some fragility on control on the poaching products and ivory trafficking in all country as the animal are increasing mostly elephant population in all the country. The lack of human resource, technical, financial, equipment and capacity building are also the one.

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. The inclusion of the defense agency on the implementation of the NIAP is crucial for the stop of poaching and traffic.

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. The economic crises still to be a big obstacle to achieve this assistance



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

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
A: Legislation and Regulations	A1 Publication of the new Criminal Code applying penalties for crimes against the environment, A7: Development of The National Legislation on the CITES Implementation A8: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wildlife and Conservation Areas Act A4: Harmonization of the environment related legal qualifications with the new criminal code A2: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wildlife and Forest Act 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. A3: Adoption of the Act on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Eco guards	



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commence
B: Charges and sentencing	B4: Publicity about sentences imposed for poaching and trafficking in ivory and products. B1. Establishment of prosecutors specializing in crimes against wildlife and the environment. B6. Elaboration of the report on seizure of elephant products on ETIS database. B3. Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit B7. Trainer training in identification of crimes related to ivory trafficking.		B2. Preparation of the action plan for increasing awareness of the Criminal Code and the legislation on the environment B5: Establishment of a Database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment	



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
C: Intelligence and investigatory services	C7: Determining what stocks of ivory exist at national level and making recommendations to improve management of them 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. 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 C5: Exchanges of experience with the SADC countries on criminal investigations by the intelligence services into environmental crimes. C3: Training on enforcement of the law and conduct of criminal investigations into trafficking in wild animals in cooperation with UNODC, Regional INTERPOL, etc	C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on funding available to investigate environmental crimes under the new Criminal Code	C6: Strengthening of cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA-based identification of ivory.	



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
D: National and international cooperation in combating wildlife crime.	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 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. D2: Presentation of the NIAP to public and private institutions and to NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and the implementation. D5: Operationalization of the Inter-ministerial Commission to combat environmental crimes and the Unit for Combating Environmental Crimes, which includes the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Interior, Finance, Transport and Fisheries. D6: Establishment of the Ivory Seizure Task Force composed of specialists from the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC), Customs and the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture. D7: Technical group for the stockpiles inventory composed by SIC, Customs, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment D8: Cooperation in the formation of Ranger of National Parks with South Africa, Portugal through Wildlife College. And D9: Cooperation with Stop Ivory on the inventory of ivory D4: Discuss issues relating to ivory trafficking within the Bilateral Commission on Defense and Security involving neighboring countries, to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking			



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial progress	UNCLEAR
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, Bicuár) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province..		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	
	E5: Enhancement of monitoring and raising awareness of passengers at Luanda International Airport concerning the removal of ivory-based craft objects			
	E2: Establishment of a National Network of Communication of Rangers.			
	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.			
	E6: Strengthening of the capacity for monitoring removals of ivory at the ports, border posts, boats and international train stations.			



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
F: Communication and awareness-raising	F1: Cooperation with NGOs, TV, and Radio in the dissemination of environmental laws and convictions made on environmental crimes.		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	
	F4: Awareness-raising and environmental education lectures in the provinces of Angola, namely: Malanje, Cangandala, Virei Namibe, Buco-Zau, Cabinda, Huambo, Bie and Luanda..			
	F5: weekly program on TPA channel "Life on Planet" on environmental protection and in special poaching and ivory trade. These include in Radio Nacional de Angola, Economic Journal, Angolan Journal, others Midea		F2: Workshop with tourism operators, market operators, municipal administrators, and hotels, to disseminate information on the penalties for traffickers or purchasers of ivory	
	F6: Weekly environmental radio LAC program "Onda natural".			
	F7: Commemoration of environmental dates with radio and television lectures at national and local level (22 May and 5 June).			



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
G: Reporting	G1: Report of Ivory Inventory in Angola 2016 - 2017/18-19/20-21. G2: Report on poaching in Angola from the Environmental Crimes Unit (Annual) G3: Annual Reports on the Import and Export of CITES specimens 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2021			



ACTION		EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)	
PILLAR A: Legislation and regulations					
A.1 Publication of the new Criminal Code applying penalties for crimes against the environment, including ivory trafficking.	Law published in the Diary of the Republic	Achieved	It was approved by the National assembly and Published in the Diary of the Republic. New Criminal Code by Law number n.º 38/20: Approved the Angolan Penal Code Process by the Law n.º 39/20:		
A.8: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wildlife and forests Act.	Law published in the Diary of the Republic	Achieved	Approved by the National Assembly and Published in the Diary of the Republic (National Gazetteing). Published in the Diary of the Republic the Law Wild Life and forests Act. Law nº6/17 of 24 January.		
A.2.: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wildlife and Conservation Areas Act		Achieved	Approved by the National Assembly and published in the Diary of the Republic (National Gazette). Law nº 8/20 of the 16.		
A.3: Adoption of the Act on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Protected areas Rangers.	Law approved by the National Assembly	partial progress	The Law of Protected areas approval by the national assembly in 2020 and Published in the Diary of the Republic. Law nº8/20 of the 16 April. Act on the careers Submitted to the Ministers counsellor.		
A.4: Harmonization of the environment- related legal qualifications with the new Criminal Code.	Criminal and penal code approved	achieved	With the approved of the new Penal and criminal Code there is harmonization of the environmental related legal qualifications, and all the institutions are taking actions on the matter of environmental crime in the country. There is harmonization with the Ministry of environment in the Environment Crime.		
A.5: Preparation of the Joint Decree, sponsored by MINAMB, MINF, MINIT, MINCO and MINADER on import and export duties covering animals and plants.	Submitted to the Ministers Counsellor	Partial Progress	It is expected to be approval by the end of the year 2022. Once The CITES National Legislation was approved, signed by the President of the republic and published in the National Diary of the republic. becomes easier to affect this memorandum between the institutions for an effective import and export of products of wild flora and fauna.		
A.6: Exchanges of experience within SADC in the implementation of laws covering crimes against the environment.	Angola is involved in the SADC TMWX program and has 15 users for Exchange of experiences on the crimes against environment and wildlife crime	archived	Angolan staff participated and continue to participate in the workshops in South Africa, Mozambique, and Namibia to analyze the implementation of NIAP in their respective countries. The SADC region created the TMWX program where Angola is part of the program and has 15 users for experience exchange on the Wildlife crime exchange.		
A.7: Development of legislation on implementation of CITES in Angola.	Approved and Published by the Presidential Decree nº 311/18 of the 19 th December.	achieved	For the implementation of CITES in Angola, the CITES National Legislation was approved, signed by the President of the republic and published in the National Diary of the republic. Presidential Decree nº 311/18 of the 19 th December.		



PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
CATEGORY B: Charges and sentencing			
B1. Establishment of prosecutors specializing in crimes against wildlife and the environment	Achieved		The National capacity building started in 2017 and continue up to date. 150 received training those are from the diverse institutions as: the Policy of Criminal Investigation, Magistrate, Judges, prosecutors, Court, and the Crime unit from the Ministry of Environment. The Workshops on the sensitization are being done. The Broad capacity building still planned to continue for more 3 (three) Years.
B2. Preparation of the action plan for increasing awareness of the Criminal Code and the legislation on the environment	Partial Progress		submitted for approval.
B3. Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit	Achieved		The ICCWC, (Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime) was prepared in conjunction with UNEP/UNDP, done in 8 August 2018.
B4. Publicity about sentences imposed for trafficking in ivory and products made from it.	Achieved		Was published in the TV, radio, and Newspaper the seizure of a poaching man in Iona and Quiçama National Parks, and from Kuando Kubango Province of the three-trafficking people. Prosecutors from trafficking of ivory from the international airport, was involved Chinese's citizen.
			This action continues to be done in the newspapers, Radios, TVs and so on.
B5: Establishment of a Database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment	Partial progress		The process of creating the data base started. But we continue to have difficulties on the budget since Angola has about 170 municipalities.
B6: preparation of periodic reports for the ETIS database on seizures of elephant products	achied		a report on the ivory stock was prepared, started the inventory of ivory from 23 may, the ETIS report was prepared and submitted in the year 2018. Angola continue to submit its ETIS report.
B7. Trainer training in identification of crimes related to ivory trafficking	Achieved		This activity is being done with the support of TRAFFIC from 2018 up to date. 42 Prosecutors were trained from 4 training program. 62 Judges from 2 Webinars and 12 Investigators from training on the training trainer from 4 training program.



ACTION		EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)	
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	Achieved	There were consensus of the Action Plan and there is being implemented the joining actions against poaching and ivory trafficking in Angola with all institutions involved.			
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	Achieved	Created the national commission for the management of environmental crimes, which includes the Ministries of environment, agriculture, tourism, police, finance (Customs) and external exchanges, and MINDEN . . In the basis of this the technical committee are still working normally and they meet once a month.			
C3: Training on enforcement of the law and conduct of criminal investigations into trafficking in wild animals in cooperation with UNODC, Regional INTERPOL, etc.	Achieved	The activities are being done since of the approval of the Penal code.			
C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on funding available to investigate environmental crimes under the new Criminal Code.	Pending	Still to depend on the availability of the budget allocated for this activity.			
C5: Exchanges of experience with the SADC countries on criminal investigations by the intelligence services into environmental crimes	Achieved	The activity is being implemented in the implementation of the SADC strategy on poaching and traffic of ivory.			
C6: Strengthening of cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA- based identification of ivory	Partial Progress	The contacts were made and starting soon.			
C7: Determining what stocks of Ivory exist at national level and making recommendations to improve management of them.	Achieved	There were conducted 5 inventories of Ivory stockpiles in 2016/2017. This activity continues up to date with identifying Ivory stockpile in the country WITH the support of EPI.			

ACTION		EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)	
CATEGORY D: National and international cooperation in combating wildlife crime					
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	Achieved		On 29 of September 2015 was created the national commission for the management of environmental crimes, which includes the Ministries of environment, agriculture, tourism, police, finance and external exchanges.		
D2: Presentation of the NIAP to public and private institutions and to NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and the implementation.	Achieved		Approval of the NIAP		
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	Achieved		Done. Established the regional TWIX.		
D4: Discuss issues relating to ivory trafficking within the Bilateral Commission on Defense and Security involving neighboring countries, to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking	Achieved		The Bilateral Regional commission on the security meet once a year to discuss issues related to the cross-border security in the neighboring countries (Namibia and Zambia).		
D5: Operationalization of the Interministerial Commission to combat environmental crimes and the Unit for Combating Environmental Crimes, which includes the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Interior, Finances, Transport and Fisheries.	Achieved		The interministerial commission is coordinated by the Minister of the Environment, which includes ten ministries including national police, agriculture, and transport. The commission normally operates with the operationalization of the activities of the Environmental Crimes Unit, even though it is not an organ spread throughout the national territory is the cause of all the ivory seized in the Angolan borders and the international airport 4 de Fevereiro in Luanda. Creation of ministerial and technical working groups with more than 15 meetings		
D6: Establishment of the Ivory Seizure Task Force composed of specialists from the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC), Customs and the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture.	Achieved		The working group created acts when called in the seizure of products related to traffic or hunting of flora and fauna in national territory or of national or regional origin.		
D7: Technical group for the stockpiles inventory composed by SIC, Customs, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Achieved		This group carries out the inventory of ivory seized in Angola. Has already made more than 5 inventories throughout the national territory.		
D8: Cooperation in the formation of Ranger of National Parks with South Africa, Portugal through Wildlife College.	Achieved		Through this agreement, the first group of first 100 rangers and the second 38 rangers have been trained and are already working. Formed 138 rangers. In 2020, 250 were trained and distributed in the some of protected areas.		
D9: Cooperation with Stop Ivory on the stockpiles inventory.	Achieved		A MoU with Stop Ivory and The Ministry of Environment was signed to support the training, technical and materials support for the stockpiles inventory. Training was conducted in 2016. The MoU still up to date now with EPI.		



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)	
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, Bicuvar) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province	Achieved	The Action plan 2018-2025(NEAP-2018-2025) was prepared with the support of STOP IVORY, EPI and EIA. The actions are being implemented in the areas indicated in the action E1. Rangers are trained in Cuando Cubango Province, and 25 rangers were trained in Iona National Park arising from local communities living in that park.	
E2: Establishment of a National Network of Communication of Rangers.	Achieved	The number of trained ranges are increasing from 2020.	
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.	Partial Progress	Communication system is set in all national Parks to facilitate the network communication of rangers. WhatsApp's group and Facebook was created. The system is being used in some of the Angolan National Parks and is extended to a 9 national Parks and protected reserves.	
E4: Draw up and implement a joint action plan for enforcement to eliminate the sale of ivory-based craft objects in national markets.	Achieved	Draft submitted to be signed. The MoU of Maiombe initiative and KAZA was drafted and approved. We are waiting for the signing of the MoU since 2016.	
E5: Enhancement of monitoring and raising awareness of passengers at Luanda International Airport concerning the removal of ivory-based craft objects.	Achieved	The criminal committee on fauna and flora was elaborated the joint action plan for the enforcement to eliminate the sale of ivory in the national black market. Achieved the closure of the black market on the sale of Ivory in Luanda.	
E6: Strengthening of the capacity for monitoring removals of ivory at the ports, border posts, boats, and international train stations.	Achieved	The materials of awareness raising were produced and implemented. Continue to raise awareness in conjunction of Customs.	
		The technicians from the police investigation, economic police and customs have been monitoring the removal of the Ivory products in the ports, airports in the border posts.	



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	Achieved	The dissemination of the information related of environmental crime and in all countries.
F2: Workshop with tourism operators, market operators, municipal administrators, and hotels, to disseminate information on the penalties for traffickers or purchasers of ivory.	Partial Progress	The major meetings were held in Luanda province. Meetings were realized in the in Cuando Cubango, Bengo, Cabinda, Cuanza Norte. Expecting to have in all provinces mostly those who are in the boundaries of the Neighboring countries.
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	Partial Progress	<i>The materials of awareness raising were produced and divulgated. 2015 was published a Act on prohibitions on trade, possession, export and import of ivory in all country. Is being prepared to enforce for Jun and July the materials for use at airports, ports, stations, Angolan embassies, etc</i>
F4: Awareness-raising and environmental education lectures in the counties of Malanje and Cangandala, in Malanje, in Virre Namibe, Boco-Zau, Cabinda and the county Huambo.	Achieved	Through several actions of MINAMB and environmental ONGs on poaching, community-led sanitation, water protection as well as biodiversity protection, more than 7,000 people were trained on environmental protection, including combating poaching and ivory trade. Over 7,000 people lectured on environmental protection.
F5: weekly program on TPA channel "Life on Planet" on environmental protection and in special poaching and ivory trade.	Achieved	It was created by MINAMB, in partnership with the public agency of the State TPA, an environmental propaganda program to disseminate information on environmental protection including poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna products.
F6: Weekly environmental radio LAC "Onda natural" program level (22 May and 5 June).	Achieved	This program talks about the protection and conservation of the environment, especially of biodiversity, the fight against poaching and Weekly Program.
F7: Commemoration of environmental dates with radio and television lectures at national and local.	achieved	On the national (31 January) and international (22 May and 5 June) environmental commemorative days a major campaign was launched to combat ivory and poaching in the country with a focus on border control and surveillance. This activity continues to happen in the country.

ACTION		EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
G: PILLAR 5: Reporting				
G1: Report of Ivory Inventory in Angola 2016 - 2017 and 18-19/ 20-21.	Report elaborated	Achieved	The report on the inventory of ivory in Angola from 2016 up to 2021 was drawn up and sent to the CITES Secretariat with a total of 1007,838 kg of unworked, worked and teeth ivory. (W, U, T)	
G2: Report on poaching in Angola from the Environmental Crimes Unit (Annual)	Report elaborated	Achieved	Monthly and annually reports on the poaching and trafficking of ivory in Angola by the Environmental Crimes Unit. This is a Continue reporting to the	
G3: Annual Reports on the Import and Export of CITES specimens 2016-2017. 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020. 2021-----	Report elaborated	Achieved	Report on the import and export on the CITES species, submitted to the CITES Secretariat. All annual reports are submitted to the CITES Secretariat.	



Annex1:

In witness whereof, A signatory duly authorized by its Member Country, approve, validate and Signed the present NIAP Report Progress 2018- 2020 in English and the Portuguese version will be translated from the English and authenticated.

Done at Luanda, on 09 May 2022

CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF ANGOLA

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Albertina Nzuzi Matias', is written over a circular official stamp.

NAME: ALBERTINA NZUZI MATIAS

TITLE: GENERAL DIRECTOR

