



CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 70th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: [ANGOLA]

Reporting period: [September 2017] – [Jun 2018]

NIAP REPORT

Luanda, 2018



PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

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

To respond to the Standing Committee at its 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).

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

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



Progress to date

The first NIAP of Angola was prepared and finalized in March 2015 and included 33 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 33 planned activities, as we were implementing there were identified more 13 new activities and included in the present report, those making altogether at about 46 activities, 19 activities were achieved and 16 of Partial progress 8 are of pending and 3 not commenced, the two last activities are due to many reasons of the national financial constraints on the one hand, on the other, the weakness control structures in Angola (infrastructure, human resources, equipment's, etc.) in border post, airport and ports in flora and fauna products, comes from a situation inherited from armed conflict period which are currently in gradual recovery and that in months of approval of the NIAP not expect much progress. The poverty is the big challenge on the NIAP implementation.

However, Angola has revised its first NIAP that resulted in the New NIAP with 46 activities. The reason why Angola revised its NIAP is that while implementing the old NIAP new important activities were identified and included in the Current NIAP these are 13 and formed 46 for the NIAP that is now to be submitted to the CITES Secretariat.

Future outlook

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

Unless the commission on environmental crime and the environmental crime unit were created we still to observe a fragility on control on the poaching products and ivory traffic in all country

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.

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

Therefore we request international assistance in the training of Angolan technicians in the management and control of natural resources to better helping the regional and international community. 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	<p>A2. Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Forest Act</p> <p>A6: Exchanges of experience within SADC in the implementation of laws covering crimes against the environment</p>	<p>A5. Preparation of the Joint Decree, sponsored by MINAMB, MINF, MINIT, MINCO and MINADER on import and export duties covering animals and plants.</p> <p>A4. Harmonization of the environment related legal qualifications with the new criminal code</p>	<p>A1 Publication of the new Criminal Code applying penalties for crimes against the environment,</p> <p>A3: Adoption of the Act on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Ecoguards</p> <p>A7: Development of The National Legislation on the CITES Implementation</p> <p>A8: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Conservation Areas Act</p>	
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.	

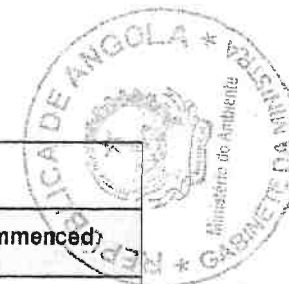




PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
		<p>B5: Establishment of a Database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment</p> <p>B6. Elaboration of the report on seizure of elephant products on ETIS database.</p>	<p>B2. Preparation of the action plan for increasing awareness of the Criminal Code and the legislation on the environment</p> <p>B3. Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit</p> <p>B7. Trainer training in identification of crimes related to Ivory trafficking.</p>	

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.	C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on funding available to investigate environmental crimes under the new Criminal Code	<p>C2: Evaluation of implementation and updating of the protocol agreed among MINAMB, MINAGRI, MININT (Customs) and MINDEN on poaching and trafficking in wild animals and by- products of them.</p> <p>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</p>	C3: Training on enforcement of the law and conduct of criminal investigations into trafficking in wild animals in cooperation with UNODC, Regional INTERPOL, etc.





PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
				<p>C5: Exchanges of experience with the SADC countries on criminal investigations by the intelligence services into environmental crimes.</p> <p>C6: Strengthening of cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA- based identification of ivory.</p>
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		

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
	<p>D2: Presentation of the NIAP to public and private institutions and to NGOs with the aim of facilitating their participation and the implementation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>D7: Technical group for the stockpiles inventory composed by SIC, Customs, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment</p> <p>D8: Cooperation in the formation of Ranger of National Parks with South Africa, Portugal through Wildlife College. and</p> <p>D9: Cooperation with Stop Ivory on the inventory of ivory.</p>		<p>D4: Discuss issues relating to ivory trafficking within the Bilateral Commission on Defense and Security involving neighboring countries, so as to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking</p>	



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial progress	UNCLEAR
E: Operationalization of the strengthening of enforcement measures		E3: Establishment of MoUs between the Maiombe national parks and equivalent locations in the DRC and the Congo in the north, and between those of Mavinga and Luengue - Luiana and those of Namibia, Botswana and Zambia in the south, covering poaching and ivory trafficking.	<p>E1: Develop and implement the action plan for strengthening of surveillance in priority conservation areas for elephants (National Parks of Maiombe, Luiana, Mavinga, Bicular) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province</p> <p>E5: Enhancement of monitoring and raising awareness of passengers at Luanda International Airport concerning the removal of ivory-based craft objects</p> <p>E2: Establishment of a National Network of Communication of Rangers.</p> <p>E4: Draw up and implement a joint action plan for enforcement in order to eliminate the sale of ivory based craft objects in national markets.</p>	

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



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	ACHIEVED	Pending	Partial Progress	Not commenced
G: Reporting	<p>G1: Report of Ivory Inventory in Angola 2016 - 2017.</p> <p>G2: Report on poaching in Angola from the Environmental Crimes Unit.</p> <p>G3: Annual Report on the Import and Export of CITES specimens 2016-2017.</p>			



PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

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.	3 convicted criminals	Partial Progress
A.8: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and forests Act. A.2.: Adoption by the National Assembly of the Wild Life and Conservation Areas Act	Law published in the Diary of the Republic In draft	Achieved Partial Progress
A.3: Adoption of the Act on Careers and Remuneration of Forest Rangers and Ecoguards.	Preliminary draft law approved by the National Assembly	partial progress
A.4: Harmonization of the environment-related legal qualifications with the new Criminal Code.	None	Pending completion of another action
A.5: Preparation of the Joint Decree, sponsored by MINAMB, MINF, MINIT, MINCO and MINADER on import and export duties covering animals and plants.	None	Pending completion of another action
A.6: Exchanges of experience within SADC in the implementation of laws covering crimes against the environment.	3 Exchange of experiences	archived
A.7 Development of legislation on implementation of CITES in Angola.	Draft elaborated	Partial progress

3 felons were convicted. One for furtive elephant hunt in the Cuando Cubango Province and two for ivory traffic seized at Luanda International Airport.
This process has been difficult because we do not have a specific law on environmental crimes, which is expected to be approved in this year.

Publication in the Diary of the Republic the Law Wild Life and forests Act.

The approval of the document is being prepared for submission to the National Assembly.

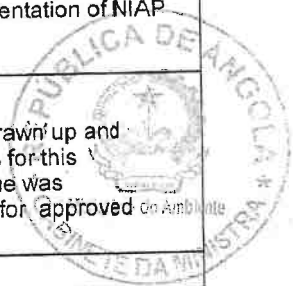
It was approved by the Minister's Council and forwarded to the National Assembly in 2015. It is expected that this law will be approved after the approval of the Angolan Criminal Code, perhaps by November 2018.

The new Angolan Criminal Code is expected to be approved to bring about an harmonization with the environmental laws.

It is also expected the approval of the new Angolan Criminal Code to effect this memorandum between the institutions for an effective import and export of products of wild flora and fauna.

Angolan staff participated in a workshop in South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia to analyze the implementation of NIAP in their respective countries.

For the implementation of CITES in Angola.
The CITES National Legislation has been drawn up and there was five inter-institutional consultations for this purpose. At the moment the complete docume was already submitted to the Ministers Conselor for approved on Ambiente and signature by the President





ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
CATEGORY B: Charges and sentencing		
B1. Establishment of prosecutors specializing in crimes against wildlife and the environment	Partial Progress	The National capacity building is still to be taken. Workshops on the sensitization are being done, November 2017.. The Broad capacity building still planned to be done on the current year-2018. By August
B2. Preparation of the action plan for increasing awareness of the Criminal Code and the legislation on the environment	Pending	The elaboration and the implementation of this activity depends on the approval of the criminal code.
B3.Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit	Pacial Progress	The ICCWC,(Indicator Framework for Comating Wildlife and Forest Crime) , is being prepared in conjunction with UNEP/UNDP-GEF 6 to be done in 8 August 2018.
B4: Publicity about sentences imposed for trafficking in ivory and products made from it.	Achieved	Was publiced 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. Procecutors from trafficking of ivory from the international airport, was involved chineses citizen.
B5: Establishment of a Database on sentences resulting from crimes against the environment	Pending	Are in creating the first courts and with them the creation of real-time database, the biggest difficulty is the budget since Angola has about 170 municipalities and each must have at least one court.
B6: Preparation of periodic reports for the ETIS database on seizures of elephant products	Pending	A report on the Ivory stock was prepared. Started the inventory of ivory from 23 May. The ETIS Report will be prepared for the current year 2018.
B7. Trainer training in identification of crimes related to ivory trafficking	Not comenced	This activity is depending on the signing of MOU between Angola and South Africa or Namibia

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	Partial Progress	<i>A draft has been prepared on the Action Plan on how to use intelligence against poaching and ivory trafficking in Angola, the document was submitted to the office of the Minister of the Environment. This draft must be reviewed and approved by all forces of defense and security of Angola, which makes it a big Challenge consensus.</i>
C2: Evaluation of implementation and updating of the protocol agreed among MINAMB, MINAGRI, MININT (Customs) and MINDEN on poaching and trafficking in wild animals and by- products of them	Partial Progress	<i>The protocol still not be signed but the technical committee are working normally and they meet once a month.</i>
C3: Training on enforcement of the law and conduct of criminal investigations into trafficking in wild animals in cooperation with UNODC, Regional INTERPOL, etc.	Not commenced	<i>This activity depends on the approval of the Penal code.</i>
C4: Consultation with the Ministry of Finance on funding available to investigate environmental crimes under the new Criminal Code.	Pending	<i>Still to depend on the availability of the budget allocated for this activity in-2018..</i>
C5: Exchanges of experience with the SADC countries on criminal investigations by the intelligence services into environmental crimes	Pending	<i>For this activity we still wait for the implementation of SADC strategy on poaching and traffic of Ivory and Rhino horn</i>
C6: Strengthening of cooperation with South Africa and Namibia in DNA- based identification of ivory	Not commenced	<i>The contacts were made and we still waiting for the partner feedback</i>
C7: Determining what stocks of ivory exist at national level and making recommendations to improve management of them.	Achieved	<i>There were conducted 5 inventories of Ivory stockpiles in 2016/2017. This activity continues to date with identifying ivory stockpile in the country.</i>



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
CATEGORY D: National and international cooperation in combatting 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, polices, 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	Pending	Not done.
D4: Discuss issues relating to ivory trafficking within the Bilateral Commission on Defense and Security involving neighboring countries, so as to improve cross-border cooperation in combating ivory trafficking	Partial Progress	The Bilateral Regional commission on the security meet once a year to discuss issues related to the cross border security in the neighboring countries.
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. and	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
D9: Cooperation with Stop Ivory on the inventory of ivory.	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.

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, Bicular) and in the Dembos regions in Bengo Province	Pending	<i>The Action plan is being prepared, FROM 6TH June with support of STOP IVORY. But was built the National School of environmental agents training (Ranger) named 31 de Janeiro in Cuando Cubango Province, and 25 rangers were trained in Iona National Park arising from local communities living in that park.</i>
E2: Establishment of a National Network of Communication of Rangers.	Partial progress	<i>The system is being used in some of the Angolan National Parks and is extended to a 6 national Parks as: Iona, Cangandala, Bicular Luengue Luiana, Maiombe and Quiçama.</i>
E3: Establishment of MoUs between the Maiombe national parks and equivalent locations in the DRC and the Congo in the north, and between those of Mavinga and Luengue - Luiana and those of Namibia, Botswana and Zambia in the south, covering poaching and ivory trafficking.	pending	<i>The MoU of Maiombe initiative and KAZA was drafted and approved. We are waiting for the signing of the MoU since 2016.</i>
E4: Draw up and implement a joint action plan for enforcement in order to eliminate the sale of ivory-based craft objects in national markets.	Partial progress	<i>The criminal committee on fauna and flora elaborated the joint action plan for the enforcement in order 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.</i>
E5: Enhancement of monitoring and raising awareness of passengers at Luanda International Airport concerning the removal of Ivory-based craft objects	Partial progress	<i>The materials of awareness raising were produced and implemented.</i>
E6: Strengthening of the capacity for monitoring removals of ivory at the ports, border posts, boats and international train stations.	Partial progress	<i>The technicians from the police investigation, economic police and customers have been monitoring the removal of of the ivory products in the ports, airports in the border posts .</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
CATEGORY F: Communication and awareness-raising		
F1: Cooperation with NGOs, TV and Radio in the dissemination of environmental laws and convictions made on environmental crimes	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	pending	The major meetings were held in Luanda province. We expect to realize other meetings this year in Cuando Cubango and Cabinda.
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.</i>
F4: Awareness-raising and environmental education lectures in the counties of Malanje and Cangandala, in Malanje, in Virei Namibe, Buco-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 Programm.
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. It is estimated that more than 2 million people were traffic of ivory every Friday.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
G: PILLAR 5: Reporting			
G1: Report of Ivory Inventory in Angola 2016 - 2020.	Report elaborated	Achieved	<p>The report on the inventory of ivory in Angola in 2016 and 2017 was drawn up with a total of 1,244,000 kg of unworked and worked ivory.</p> <p>In progress the 2018 report.</p>
G2: Report on poaching in Angola from the Environmental Crimes Unit.	Report elaborated	Achieved	<p>A report was prepared on the poaching and trafficking of ivory in Angola by the Environmental Crimes Unit.</p> <p>Continue to reporting</p>
G3: Annual Report on the Import and Export of CITES specimens 2016-2017.	Report elaborated	Achieved	<p>Report on the import and export on the CITES species, submitted to the CITES Secretariat.</p> <p>The 2017 -2018 report to the Secretariat to be submitted in October 2018.</p>

