



**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA  
INTERSECTORAL COMMISSION FOR NATIONAL HUMAN  
RIGHTS REPORTING**

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES'  
RIGHTS (2016-2023), THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL  
ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA (2016-2023) AND  
THE KAMPALA CONVENTION (INITIAL)**

**Combined Report**

**October 2023**

## **Abbreviations and acronyms**

AO – Angola’s internet domain

AGT - General Tax Administration

AN – National Assembly

BM – World Bank

CICTSH - Interministerial Commission to Combat Human Trafficking

CIERNHDH - Intersectoral Commission for Human Rights Reporting

CNAS – National Council for Social Action

CNR – National Refugee Council

CPA - Angolan Penal Code

CRA - Constitution of the Republic of Angola

ENAC - National Climate Change Strategy

ENDH - National Human Rights Strategy

FRESAN - Strengthening resilience and food and nutritional security

IDREA – Survey of Revenues, Expenses, Employment and Angola

IGAE - General Inspectorate of Public Administration

INAC – National Children's Institute

INE – National Statistics Office

INSS – National Institute of Social Security

MAPTESS – Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security

MASFAMU – Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women

MED – Ministry of Education

MJDH – Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

MININT – Ministry of Interior

MINSA – Ministry of Health

MIREX – Ministry of Foreign Relations

OAA – Angolan Bar Association

OGE – General State Budget

ILO – International Labour Organization

OMA – Angolan Women's Organization

WHO – World Health Organization

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PANETI - National Action Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor

PAPE - Action Plan for Promoting Employability

NDP - National Development Plan

UNEP - National Urbanism and Housing Program  
PNCTSH - National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking  
PNIEG - National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity  
PIB – Gross Domestic Product  
PIDESC – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  
PIDLCP - Integrated Plan for Local Development and Combating Poverty  
PIIM - Integrated Municipal Intervention Plan  
SOP – Mandatory Social Protection  
PREI - Program for the Reconversion of the Informal Economy  
PRODESI - Production Support, Export Diversification and Import Substitution Program  
DRC – Democratic Republic of Congo  
SADC – Southern African Development Community  
SIC - Criminal Investigation Service  
SEDHC- Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship  
SME – Migration and Foreign Services  
TSH - Human Trafficking  
UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Fund

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	7
A. PART A: AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLE’S RIGHTS .....	8
1. GENERAL STATUS OF THE CHARTER'S IMPLEMENTATION AND GENERAL FRAMEWORK.....	8
Evolution of the normative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights in Angola.....	9
2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THE CHARTER .....	11
2.1. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ARTICLES 1-14) .....	11
2.1.1. ARTICLES 1-3 .....	11
2.1.2. ARTICLES 2-3: Non-Discrimination and Equality before the Law .....	14
2.1.3. ARTICLE 4: Right to life .....	15
2.1.4. ARTICLE 5: Prohibition of Torture, Exploitation and other Degrading and Inhuman Treatment ....	16
2.1.5. ARTICLE 6: Freedom and Personal Safety .....	20
2.1.6. ARTICLE 7: Access to the Courts .....	21
2.1.7. ARTICLE 8: Freedom of Religion and Belief .....	23
2.1.8. ARTICLE 8: Freedom of Expression and Information .....	24
2.1.9. ARTICLES 10-11: Freedom of Association and Assembly .....	26
2.1.10.- ARTICLE 12: Right to Move Freely .....	29
2.1.11.- ARTICLE 13: Right to Participation .....	34
2.1.12.-ARTICLE 14 Property and Housing Rights .....	34
2.2.- ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ARTICLES 15-18) .....	37
2.2.1. ARTICLE 15: Right to Work.....	38
2.2.2. ARTICLE 16: Right to Health .....	46
2.2.3. ARTICLE 17: Right to Education.....	50
2.2.4. ARTICLE 18: Right to Family, Children, Women, People with Disabilities and Minorities .....	52
2.3.- RIGHTS OF PEOPLES (ARTICLES 19-24).....	61
2.3.1.- ARTICLES 19-21: Equality of peoples and self-determination .....	61
2.3.2. ARTICLE 22: Right to social, economic and cultural development.....	63
2.3.3 ARTICLE 23: Right to Peace and Security .....	65
a) 3 training actions in the demining Technical training center having benefited 216 demining technicians; .....	66
b) With regard to mine risk education, in the period under review, awareness campaigns were carried out, with a total of 34,646 ( <i>Thirty-Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Six</i> ) people being sensitized, of which 24,763 were children and 9,8783 adults;.....	66
2.3.4. ARTICLE 24: Right to a healthy environment .....	67
2.4.- DUTIES (ARTICLES 25-29) .....	69
2.4.1.- DUTIES OF STATES AND INDIVIDUALS .....	69
B. PART B: ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA (MAPUTO PROTOCOL).....	70
1. GENERAL STATUS OF THE CHARTER'S IMPLEMENTATION AND GENERAL FRAMEWORK.....	70
2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THE COMMISSION’S RECOMMENDATIONS..	71
2.1.- ARTICLE 2: Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.....	71
2.2. ARTICLE 3: Right to Dignity .....	71
2.2. ARTICLE 4: Right to Life .....	72

2.3. ARTICLE 5: Elimination of harmful practices.....	75
2.4. ARTICLE 6: Marriage.....	76
2.5. ARTICLE 7: Separation, Divorce and Annulment of Marriage.....	77
2.6. ARTICLE 8 Access to Justice and Equal Protection before the Law.....	78
2.7. ARTICLE 9: Right to Participation.....	79
2.8. ARTICLE 12 Right to Education.....	81
2.9. ARTICLE 13 Economic and Social Rights.....	82
2.10. ARTICLE 14 Right to Health.....	83
2.11. ARTICLE 15 Right to Food Security.....	84
2.12. ARTICLE 16 Right to Adequate Housing.....	86
2.13. ARTICLE 17 Right to Positive Cultural Environment.....	87
2.14. ARTICLE 18: Right to a healthy and sustainable environment.....	88
2.15. ARTICLE 19: Right to sustainable development.....	89
2.16. ARTICLES 20 and 21 Widow's Rights and Inheritance.....	90
2.17. ARTICLES 22 - 24: Special protection (elderly, disabled and suffering women).....	90
2.18. ARTICLE 26 Monitoring and Implementation.....	91
2.19. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.....	91
C. PART C: INCEPTION REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA (KAMPALA CONVENTION).....	92
1. INTRODUCTION.....	92
2. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA.....	96
2.1. ARTICLES 2 AND 3: General objectives specific to the State Party.....	96
2.2. ARTICLE 4: Obligations relating to protection against internal displacement.....	99
2.3. ARTICLE 5: Obligations regarding protection and assistance.....	99
2.4. ARTICLE 6: Obligations Relating to International Organizations and Humanitarian Agencies .....	102
2.5. ARTICLE 7: Protection and assistance to internally displaced persons in situations of armed conflict.....	103
2.6. ARTICLE 8: OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE AFRICAN UNION.....	103
2.7. ARTICLE 9: Obligations of State Parties to protection and assistance during internal displacements.....	104
2.8. ARTICLE 10: Displacements caused by projects.....	105
2.9. ARTICLE 11 Obligations of the State Party relating to sustainable return, local integration or relocation.....	107
2.10. ARTICLE 12 Compensation.....	108
2.11. ARTICLE 13 Personal records and documentation.....	108
<b>2.12. ARTICLE 14 Monitoring Mechanisms.....</b>	<b>110</b>

<b>FINAL CONSIDERATIONS</b> .....	110
-----------------------------------	-----

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Registration and Accreditation of Religious Organizations 1975-2022 .....	24
Table 2: OGE Evolution - Social Sector 2016-2021.....	37
Table 3: Women Representativeness 2012-2022.....	80

**LIST OF CHARTS**

Chart 1: Communications to the Ombudsman 2020-2022.....	13
Chart 2: The Ombudsman’s Communications entry point .....	14
Chart 3: Evolution of Internet access 2017-2022 .....	26
Chart 4: CSOs evolution registered between 2013-2022 .....	27
Chart 5: Number of demonstrations 2018-2023 .....	29
Chart 6: Net jobs generated by gender 2018 – 2022.....	40
Chart 7: Net jobs generated by sector of activity 2018 – 2022 .....	40
Chart 8: TSH cases recorded 2015-2023 .....	72
Chart 9: Evolution of Domestic Violence Data 2017-2022 .....	73
Chart 10: % Type of Violence 2017-2022.....	74
Chart 11: Marital Status of Head of Household.....	77

**LIST OF IMAGES**

Image 1: Displaced Persons in Transit Centers 2021 .....	92
--	----

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. The Republic of Angola is a democratic state governed by the rule of law and has been independent since 1975. Regular elections were held in 1992 (non-conclusive), 2008, 2012, 2017 and 2022.
2. The 2022 general elections resulted in the election for a second term of the President of the Republic, His Excellency **João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço**. National and international observers declared the elections to be free and fair. This electoral process reinforced the political trajectory of the Angolan State in terms of governance and the strengthening of democratic institutions, human rights and dialogue with Civil Society.
3. The drafting of this report is in line with the Angolan state's human rights commitments.
4. In accordance with Article 62 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Angola presented its consolidated periodic report in 2016 and defended it in 2018, which was the subject of recommendations by the Commission. At the time, the Initial Report under the Maputo Protocol was also presented.
5. This report was drafted by the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations (NMFR), the Intersectoral Commission for the Drafting of National Human Rights Reports (CIERNHDH), in addition to deepening aspects related to the legislative and policy measures adopted in the corresponding period (2016-2023), it addresses the Commission's concerns, expressed in the Concluding Observations (ACHPR/SR/ANG/103/19) that the State should honor its commitments and contribute to improving and strengthening cooperation relations with the Commission, observing citizens' human rights and monitoring the implementation of the measures adopted.
6. In this report, we will also present the Initial Report under the Kampala Convention (African Union Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa).
7. The Intersectoral Commission for Drafting the National Human Rights Reports (CIERNHDH) was created by Resolution 121/09 of 26 December of the Council of Ministers, integrated at the decision-making level, it is made up of the heads of Ministerial Departments, Public Institutes and other State institutions, and at the execution level it is made up of technicians from these areas who are called upon according to the dynamics of the process. Its composition was adjusted by Presidential Order No. 29/14 of March 26<sup>th</sup>.

Civil Society Organizations cooperate with CIERNDH and participate whenever consulted or requested.

8. The drafting stage was based on i) the system of monitoring and evaluation of the recommendations of the African Commission ii) collection of information from the different state and non-state partners; iii) ongoing dialogue with Civil Society working on Human Rights, including with Local Human Rights Committees.
9. During the process, a Preliminary Public Debate (in hybrid format) was also held in December 2020 with the participation of 50 representatives in person and 20 virtually (in a context of limitations due to the Covid-19 pandemic) from international institutions of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (PALOPS), ministerial departments and civil society organizations.

## **A. PART A: AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLE’S RIGHTS**

### **1. GENERAL STATUS OF THE CHARTER'S IMPLEMENTATION AND GENERAL FRAMEWORK**

10. Since the last Report to the Commission in 2018, Angola has **made significant progress in the promotion and protection of Human Rights and in the implementation of the African Charter and the Maputo Protocol**, with emphasis on the approval of **the National Human Rights Strategy (ENDH) and its Action Plan** (Presidential Decree No. 100/20 of April 14<sup>th</sup>).
11. It is an instrument of public policies in Human Rights integrated by a framework of actions to be developed to achieve the **national majority in Human Rights**, whose first step is to exercise the legitimacy resulting from national sovereignty to be ourselves, the Angolans, to evaluate, denounce, correct and condemn our failures in Human Rights. Three years after its approval, 80% of the actions set out in its Action Plan are already being implemented. Human Rights in Angola have been elevated to the category of “National Security Issue”. Human rights are considered in this strategy to be a matter of national security and the main actors in monitoring them are civil society organizations throughout the country. Through the Local Human Rights Committees, they draw up independent reports which are compiled and presented to the National Security Council (5

have already been presented) so that the competent state bodies can take the necessary measures.

12. One of the pillars of the National Human Rights Strategy is the expansion of Local Human Rights Committees at municipal and district level. Currently, Angola has 18 Provincial Committees (1 per province), 164 at municipal level and more than 80 at communal/district level that are multisectoral bodies that ensure the promotion and protection of human rights at the local level. The committees are made up of civil society organizations representing traditional authorities, religious leaders, representatives of persons with disabilities and persons with albinism, academics and minority groups, among others.
13. This strategy was drawn up with the broadest participation of civil society at national level and was made known to the government's human rights partners.
14. Another highlight for this period is the approval of the **Angolan Penal Code (CPA)** (Law No. 38/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>), the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 39/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>) with relevant provisions for guaranteeing human rights and the Code of Administrative Procedure.

### **Evolution of the regulating and institutional framework for the protection of human rights in Angola**

15. Before answering the follow-up questions, we would like to present **some of the significant measures under the promotion and protection of Human Rights in the implementation of the Charter** in the period under review:
  - a. 2050 Long-Term Strategy
  - b. 2023-2027 National Development Plan (NDP)
  - c. 2018-2022 National Development Plan (NDP)
  - d. Constitutional Review Act (Law No. 18/21 of August 16<sup>th</sup>), among others, allows citizens to vote abroad and establishes the Supreme Court as the main Court, National Human Rights Strategy (ENDH) and the Human Rights Action Plan (Presidential Decree No. 100/20 of April 14<sup>th</sup>).
  - e. The National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (PNCTSH) (Presidential Decree No. 31/20 of February 14<sup>th</sup>)
  - f. National Reference Mechanism and Standard Operating Systems (Government Decree No. 179/22 of April 1<sup>st</sup>)

- g. The Angolan Penal Code (Law No. 38/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 39/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>), with several provisions aligned with the Human Rights Conventions;
- h. Law No. 27/20 of July 20<sup>th</sup>, Law of the Ombudsman's Office;
- i. Law No. 29/20 of July 28<sup>th</sup>, Statute of the Ombudsman;
- j. Law No. 13/19 of May 23<sup>rd</sup> on the Legal Regime of Foreigners in the Republic of Angola and its Regulations;
- k. Presidential Decree No. 200/18, of August 27<sup>th</sup>, constituted the National Council for Refugees (CNR) and its Regulations;
- l. Angola's Migration Policy, approved by Presidential Decree No. 318/18, of December 31<sup>st</sup>;
- m. Presidential Decree No. 295/20 of November 18<sup>th</sup>, the Legal Regime of Mandatory Social Protection (PSO);
- n. National Social Action Policy and its Operationalization Strategy (Presidential Decree No. 37/21, of February 08<sup>th</sup>);
- o. Presidential Decree No. 140/18 of July 06<sup>th</sup>, which established the Integrated Program for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP);
- p. The National Action Plan to Eradicate Child Labor (PANETI);
- q. Law No. 26/22, of August 22<sup>nd</sup>, Basic Law of the Civil Service;
- r. Law No. 31/22 of August 30<sup>th</sup>, Code of Administrative Procedure and Litigation.
- s. Government Decree No. 240/20 of October 02<sup>nd</sup>, Regulation of Local Human Rights Committees
- t. The Law on freedom of religion and worship (Law No. 12/19 of May 14<sup>th</sup>, on freedom of religion and worship and its Regulations;
- u. Basic Law on Education and Teaching (Law No. 17/16 of October 07<sup>th</sup>);
- v. Civil Requisition Law (Law No. 33/20 of August 17<sup>th</sup>)
- w. Law No. 03/14, of February 10<sup>th</sup> Against money laundering, human trafficking (revoked by the Penal Code);
- x. National Policy on Traditional and Complementary Medicine (Presidential Decree No. 253/20 of October 02<sup>nd</sup>);
- y. Law No. 29/22 of August 29<sup>th</sup>, which establishes the principles and rules of the organization and operation of the Courts of Common Jurisdiction, the Law of the Courts of Relations and the Statutes of Judges and the Public Prosecutor's Office were revised.

## **2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER**

This will be a follow-up report based on the recommendations received and their development.

### **2.1. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ARTICLES 1-14)**

#### **2.1.1. ARTICLES 1-3**

16. In recent years, Angola has ratified a range of International Human Rights Treaties at the level of the United Nations and the African Union (**Recommendation- Rec. 1**)<sup>1</sup>.
17. Angola has acceded to the following Human Rights Conventions within the United Nations System:
  - a. The Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 38/19 of July 16<sup>th</sup>);
  - b. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 35/19 of July 09<sup>th</sup>);
  - c. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the Abolition of the Death Penalty (National Assembly Resolution No. 37/19 of July 09<sup>th</sup>).
18. Therefore, of the nine International Treaties, Angola is a State Party to seven and is a signatory to another one (International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance), and its ratification is in process. The possibility of ratifying other relevant International Human Rights Instruments is under consideration.
19. At the level **of the African Union Human Rights System**, Angola has signed and/or ratified all Regional Human Rights Treaties. In the period under review, the following Treaties were ratified and/or signed:
  - a. **Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union** (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 50/18 of December 31<sup>st</sup>)
  - a. African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2012) (National Assembly Resolution No. 3/20 of January 02<sup>nd</sup>);

---

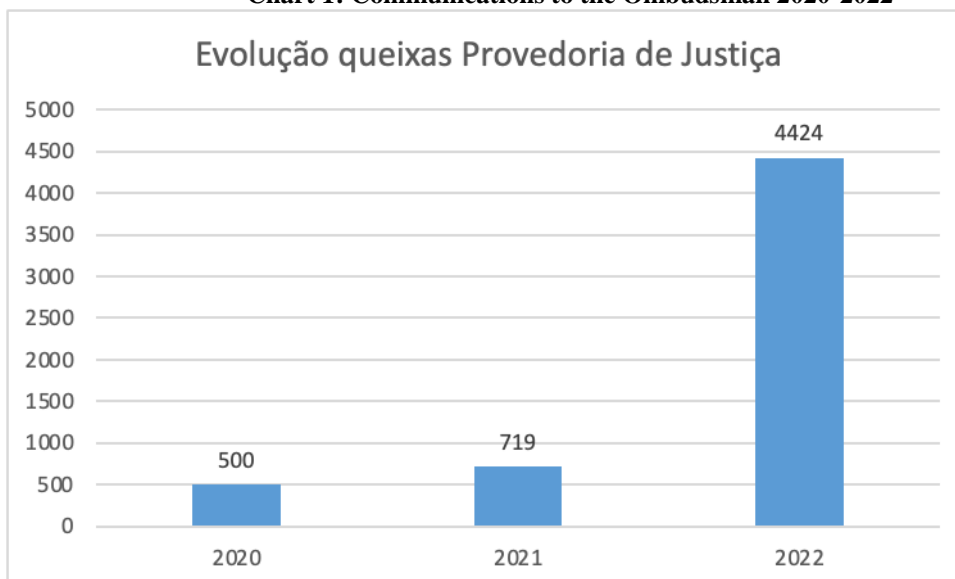
<sup>1</sup> Throughout the text, reference will be made to the Commission's 2019 Recommendations for Angola.

- b. Protocols to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons (Resolution No. 15/22 of April 07<sup>th</sup>) and on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Resolution No. 14/22 of April 07<sup>th</sup>).
20. The following international treaties have also been ratified under international humanitarian law:
  - a. The II Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, on the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 40/19 of July 16<sup>th</sup>);
  - b. The Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 39/19 of July 16<sup>th</sup>);
  - c. The Convention for the Reduction of Statelessness (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 39/19 of July 09<sup>th</sup>).
21. Angola has incorporated the rules of international and regional instruments into its domestic law, harmonizing its legislation with these instruments, allowing for greater applicability by the Angolan Courts of First and Second Instance and the Constitutional Court. It is worth noting that in April 2022 Angola approved for Integrating the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.
22. By ratifying these Conventions, the Republic of Angola is strengthening the legal system for the promotion and protection of human rights at national level and complying with its international commitments under the ENDH.
23. As mentioned above, in the period under review, laws were passed that integrate the promotion and protection of human rights, including the Angolan Penal Code (Law No. 38/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 39/20 of November 11), with various provisions aligned with the International Human Rights Conventions, such as: Torture, All Forms of Discrimination, Criminalization of Female Genital Mutilation, non-discrimination on grounds of sex and sexual orientation, freedom of belief and religion, among others (**Rec. 2**).
24. Angola counts on the Ombudsman's Office to respond in part to the Paris Principles, relating to **National Human Rights Institutions**, especially regarding their Independence from Government bodies. Enacted into Law at the National Assembly, with constitutional

assurance and mandate of autonomy and is in the process of accreditation in the Global Alliance of NHRIs (GANHRI) (Rec. 3).

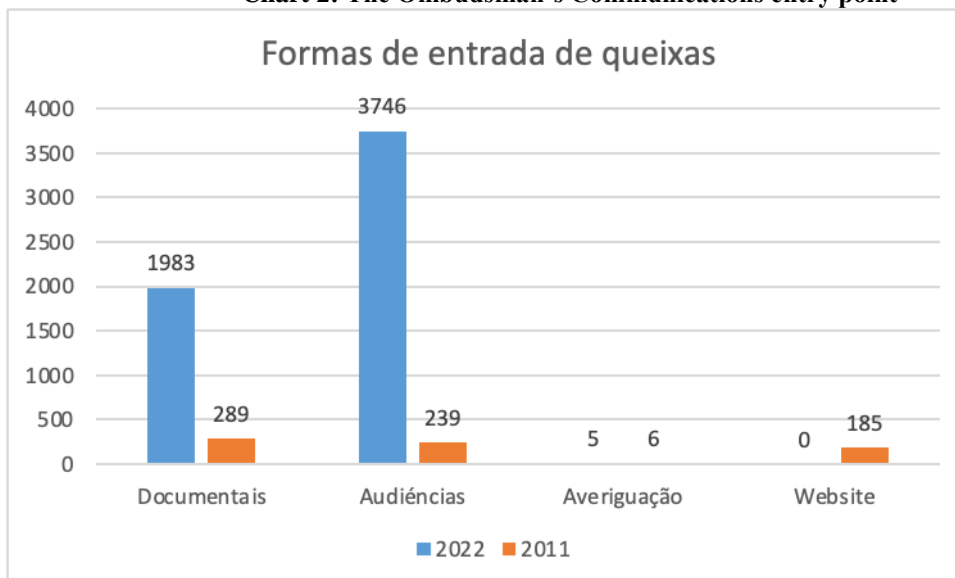
25. Under the Constitution of the Republic of Angola (Article 192), the Ombudsman is an independent public body whose purpose is to defend the fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, ensuring, through informal means, the fairness and legality of the activity of the Public Administration, its activity being independent of the graceful and contentious means provided for in the CRA and the Law. The Ombudsman's Office is adopted with administrative and financial autonomy and operates in its own facilities.
26. The Law on the Statute of the Ombudsman and the Ombudsman's Office, Law no. 27/20 of July 20<sup>th</sup> (Law on the Ombudsman's Office) and Law no. 29/20 of July 28<sup>th</sup> (Statute of the Ombudsman) were amended to bring them into line with the Constitution of the Republic of Angola (CRA), with the aim of clarifying the role of the Ombudsman in the defense and promotion of rights (including economic, social and cultural rights), within the scope of citizens' fundamental freedoms and guarantees. These amendments allow for an increase in the number of staff at this institution, by means of a public tender, which could lead to complaints and claims submitted to the Ombudsman being analyzed more quickly.
27. It has offices in 10 Provinces. The functioning of these Provincial Services has allowed the Ombudsman to get closer to the citizen, listening more directly to the problems that they face. If it does not have its own facilities, the Provincial Services may operate on the premises of the Provincial Delegations of Justice, the Attorney General's Office or other local services that have physical space, safeguarding their full autonomy.

**Chart 1: Communications to the Ombudsman 2020-2022**



*Source: Ombudsman's Office*

**Chart 2: The Ombudsman’s Communications entry point**



*Source: Ombudsman’s Office*

28. The Ombudsman of Angola is currently a member of the International Institute of Ombudsmen (IOI), serving as a member of the International Board of Directors and Regional Director for Africa, is a member of the Association of African Ombudsmen and Mediators (AOMA), was the Chair during the 2010-2014 term; is a member of the NETWORK of Ombudsmen of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries – CPLP and Human Rights, and currently seats as the Chair. She has participated in the meetings of the Ombudsmen and Mediators of the Great Lakes Region and the International Commonwealth Ombudsman Association.
29. The Ombudsman has the support of the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) for the development of various actions and alignment with the Paris Principles and certification as a National Human Rights Institution.

### **2.1.2. ARTICLES 2-3: NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW**

30. In Angola, all legislation complies with the principle of equality and non-discrimination laid down in Article 23 of the Angolan Constitution. The Angolan State not only prohibits discrimination but is also radically against discrimination (**REC. 4**).
31. The Angolan Penal Code (Law No. 38/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>), in its article No. 212, penalizes with imprisonment of up to two years those who practice discriminatory acts because of race, color, ethnicity, place of birth, sex, sexual orientation, disease, non-impeding or conditioning physical or psychological disability, belief or religion, political

or ideological convictions, social condition or origin or any other forms of discrimination. That is, it is perfectly in line with the Commission's recommendation.

32. There are cases reported and tried for discrimination, such as the case of a disabled woman who suffered discrimination in Namibe province, tried in 2022, the author sentenced to two years and six months in prison, and the ongoing case of discrimination based on sexual orientation in Luanda (case no. 7377/022-2, B vs PP).

### 2.1.3. ARTICLE 4: RIGHT TO LIFE

33. In Angola the right to life is a right, with constitutional dignity, under the terms of article 30. In addition, article 59 prohibits the death penalty, as a demonstration of the importance that the State gives to life and the respect that this fundamental right deserves. In 2019, Angola ratified the Second Additional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the abolition of the death penalty (National Assembly Resolution 37/19 of July 9<sup>th</sup>).
34. The protection and guarantee of the right to life is the responsibility of the State. This principle is reinforced by the Angolan Penal Code, under the terms of articles 147 to 160, "Crimes against Life and against Physical and Psychological Integrity". Agents are held responsible and prosecuted if they threaten or endanger human life (**Rec. 5**).
35. As for the situation in the mining areas (Luanda Norte and Sul, Bié and Moxico), the Angolan State in September 2018 launched Operation Transparency, with the main objective of "combating the illegal exploitation of diamonds, human trafficking, economic crimes, improving environmental protection and control of the country's borders and preventing financing of international terrorism or armed groups likely to destabilize the Region.
36. The effects of this operation also took place in the fight against organized crime, environmental crimes, forced labor, including child labor, large-scale prostitution and economic crimes. Therefore, it was an operation of legitimate defense of the sovereignty of the Angolan State and maintenance of order, public tranquility and the restoration of social peace throughout the national territory, with respect for the Constitution and Law, particularly the Human Rights of the people in the surroundings.
37. The specific operations and missions in the diamond zones are a challenge to national security as the illegal exploitation of diamonds is a highly lucrative business and involves multiple victims and organized crime groups. In which the deaths occur due to

disagreements between rival groups, conflicts with security companies and with the National Police. As for example, the case of Cafunfo occurred in January 2021, already tried and with convictions.

#### **2.1.4. ARTICLE 5: PROHIBITION OF TORTURE, EXPLOITATION AND OTHER DEGRADING AND INHUMAN TREATMENT**

38. The CRA, in its article 60, prohibits torture and degrading treatment and in Article 36 (3) (b), refers to the right not to be tortured or treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading manner.
39. The Angolan Penal Code in its article 370 criminalizes acts of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and penalizes with imprisonment from 1 to 6 years.
40. The **Basic Law on the Organization and Operation of the Police** (Law No. 6/20 of March 24<sup>th</sup>), among other matters, establishes the principles that govern police action with emphasis on the principles of legality, integrity and responsibility, courtesy and intimacy. The National Police has a Regulation on the Disciplinary Regime of Personnel, approved by Presidential Decree No. 38/14, of February 19<sup>th</sup>, which establishes the disciplinary penalties applicable for the offenses committed. It also has the Organic Statute of the National Police and the Military Crimes Law. All these documents comply with international standards, such as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials of the United Nations.
41. The National Police cannot torture detainees in prisons, as Article 6(2)(c) of Law 8/08 of August 29 - the Correctional Service Law - states that it is a fundamental right of prisoners not to be subjected to torture, ill-treatment or degrading measures.
42. Angola Ratified the Convention Against Torture in 2019 (as mentioned above).
43. In the event of torture, the injured parties have the constitutional right to prosecute the perpetrators of the aggression for civil and criminal charges. The fact that they are police officers is an aggravating factor which renders their sentence more severe.
44. In order to ensure that all cases of excessive use of force by the security forces are immediately, impartially and effectively investigated and that those responsible for it are brought to justice and appropriately sanctioned, and that the victims receive effective reparations, under the terms of the above-mentioned Disciplinary Regulations, whenever an officer's conduct constitutes a crime in the exercise of police duties or in social

interaction, a report is drawn up and forwarded to the Public Prosecutor's Office or the Military Prosecutor's Office for the appropriate criminal proceedings.

45. In the Criminal Investigation Service, the Inquiry and Complaints Department works with the Attorney General's Office to specifically deal with cases arising from misconduct by National Police officers and others who, in the exercise of their duties, exceed, violate, by virtue of this, the legitimate rights of citizens (**Rec. 6**).
46. The National Department of Investigation and Criminal Action (DNIAP) of the Attorney General's Office was also created to sanction these excesses, especially when such excessive acts derive from high entities. This department investigates, prosecutes and brings before the courts entities that hold special jurisdiction (Article 68(1) of Law 22/92 of August 14).
47. In the 2016-2018 period, 30% of the cases in which officers were held responsible were due to mistreatment or indecent actions against citizens, with Public Security having the most sanctions and the Fire Department the least.
48. In 2017, the National Police recorded 79 cases, 186 cases in 2018 and 7 in 2019, whose disciplinary and criminal sanctions applied to the offending officers ranged from prison sentences to dismissal and expulsion from the police force, demotion, fines and recorded censure.
49. 2020 was marked by the health crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context, Angola, like most countries affected by the pandemic, decreed the **State of Emergency (Lockdown)** (Presidential Decree No. 81/20 of March 25<sup>th</sup>) based on the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, Articles 57 and 58; the State of Emergency Law No. 17/91 of May 11<sup>th</sup>; and Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and limited the exercise of some fundamental rights for 60 days. After this period, the **State of Disaster** was declared (based on Law No. 14/20 of May 22<sup>nd</sup>, an Amendment to the Basic Law of Civil Protection).
50. During the 60 days that the State of Emergency has been in force, certain excesses in the use of force have been recorded, all of them individual acts and the perpetrators have been held responsible: A total of 185 cases were registered, of which 157 were inquiries and 28 disciplinary cases. Of these, 10 were referred to the Military Judicial Police (PJM) and 9 were being dealt with by the SIC/MININT, and this information was made public by the representative of the Ministry of the Interior after the State of Emergency. Some of the cases were the result of public reporting. On the other hand, two members of the security forces also died, a military officer in Luanda and a National Police officer in Zaire while carrying out their duties.

51. In cases of alleged crimes or excesses perpetrated by members of the security forces, the Ministry of the Interior investigates the cases and applies the corresponding disciplinary measures. In cases J.C (Rocha Pinto) and L.P.DM. (Hoji Ya Henda-Cazenga).
52. As indicated by the ENDH, the model is to denounce and hold authors accountable.
53. Regarding the training and awareness of police forces, it should be noted that the Human Rights discipline is part of the curriculum of the National Institute of Criminal Sciences, a training school of the National Police. As part of the memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry of Interior/National Police (signed in 2018), between 2018 and 2023, 18 trainings of trainers were carried out in which more than 12,000 agents participated, which have already been replicated in the provinces, covering more than 3,000 members of the Security forces. The use of force by security agents is one of the topics included in the training, as well as content on the Robben Island Guidelines. The Special Rapporteur on Prisons, Conditions of Detention and Policing in Africa of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has collaborated as a trainer.
54. As part of the Human Rights Training given by the Center for Human Rights and Citizenship in partnership with the Correctional Services and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, a module on the Robben Island Guidelines has been introduced for Correctional Services staff. This training benefited a further 250 staff.
55. In addition to training provided in partnerships with local NGOs.
56. In relation to Human Trafficking (TSH) and any form of exploitation or servitude (**Rec. 8.9**) in Angola, pursuant to article 12 of the CRA. There are also several legal acts, namely;
  - a. The Angolan Penal Code (Law No. 38/20 of November 11<sup>th</sup>): contains several provisions related to Human Trafficking listing acts aimed at protecting the person, namely: human trafficking (Article 178); kidnapping (Article 175); hostage-taking (Article 176); slavery (Article 177), sexual assault (Article 182); sexual abuse of a person unconscious or unable to resist (Article 184); sexual exploitation (Article 189); sexual grooming (Article 195); sexual trafficking of persons (Article 190); sexual abuse of children under 14 (Article 192); sexual trafficking of minors (Article 196); child pornography (Article 198); Migrant smuggling (Article 281); criminal association (Article 296), and others.
  - b. Law No. 3/14, of February 10<sup>th</sup> Against money laundering, human trafficking (repealed by the Penal Code). Article 19 of the law defines human trafficking.

- c. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (Presidential Decree No. 31/20 of 14 February)
  - d. Law 13/19 of May 23rd, the Legal Regime for Foreigners in Angola, in its articles 16 and 17, establishes the obligation for minors to be authorized to travel and document checks at border check points. These measures help to combat human trafficking. Article 56 guarantees the possibility of issuing humanitarian visas for victims of criminal offences, including victims of TSH.
  - e. Law for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Defendants and their Families (Law No. 1/20 of 22 January)
  - f. National Action Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor in Angola, PANETI, 2021-2025 (Presidential Decree No. 239/21, of 29 September).
  - g. Flowcharts and standard procedures for the care of children victims of violence (Joint Government Decree No. 455/21 of 2 September, Ministries of the Interior, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Health, Education and Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion).
  - h. National Reference Mechanism and Standard Operating Systems (Government Decree No. 179/22 of April 1)
  - i. Angola ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocols (including the one known as the Palermo Protocol, namely, *Protocol Relating to the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Human Trafficking, in particular Women and Children*) on June 20, 2010 (through National Assembly Resolution No. 21/10)
57. The main institution responsible for combating TSH is the Interministerial Commission against Trafficking in Human Beings in Angola (Presidential Decree No. 235/14 of 2 December), coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) and integrated by different Ministries, the National Police and the Attorney General's Office. This Committee works within the framework of the known 4 p's: promotion, protection, prosecution and partnership.
58. Other institutions with a relevant role in combating TSH are the Courts, PGR, PANETI Commission and the National Council for Social Action (CNAS).
59. Key outcomes of the TSH Commission:
- a. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (Presidential Decree No. 31/20 of 14 February) that standardizes actions to combat TSH and is based on 4 pillars: Promotion, Protection, Persecution and Partnerships.

- a. National Reference Mechanism and Standard Operating Systems (Government Decree No. 179/22 of April 1).
- b. Angola joined the UNDOC Blue Heart Campaign in July 2018 to raise awareness about HRT.
- c. Angola joined the SADC TSH Case Collection Database in 2018 and in 2019 launched the cases
- d. Conducting training for the National Police, lectures, workshops, etc. for young people, transport companies, schools, and civil society in general with the participation of more than 8000 people in the period under review.
- e. Registration and follow-up of cases and care for victims: from 2015 to date, 171 cases have been registered on possible cases of Trafficking, of which 18% have already been tried
- f. Support victims in their reintegration processes with families, both nationally and internationally.
- g. Profile of TSH victims: Minors 47% (very similar percentage in boys and girls; Adults 41% (mostly male); 78% national; 22% International.

#### **2.1.5. ARTICLE 6: FREEDOM AND PERSONAL SAFETY**

60. The CRA, in its article 63, contemplates the Rights of detainees and prisoners and in the 64th on the Deprivation of liberty and in the 67th the Guarantees of the criminal process. These rights and guarantees were developed by Law No. 8/08, of August 29 – Correctional Law. We can also highlight here the Personnel Disciplinary Regime (Presidential Decree No. 38/14, of February 19).
61. Law No. 25/15, of September 18 – Law on Precautionary Measures in Criminal Proceedings includes non-custodial personal coercion measures (such as house arrest, freedom on terms of identity and residence and others) that make the citizen remain free, although controlled, and prevents the number of the criminal population from increasing.
62. In 2022, the Amnesty Law was approved and pardoned prisoners. Preliminary data indicate the release of more than one thousand (1000) prisoners from the different establishments. We are also pleased to note the entry into operation in May 2023 of the Guarantee Judges, with 160 Judges who at all levels of Courts hear the defendants in the first interrogation and decree the most serious prison sentences in the preparatory investigation phase of criminal proceedings.

63. To control and supervise the situation of excessive pre-trial detention, the Commission to Analyze case by case was created, chaired by the Presiding Judge of each Court and is integrated by the PGR, Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship, Ombudsman, OAA and the Prison Services.
64. The ratio of overcrowding in the Angolan prison system is 3%. The Angolan correctional system has 40 functioning correctional centers, with an installed capacity of 20,972 places. Of the 40 centers, all have a women's wing, 1 Correctional Center for Youth, with emphasis on a prison hospital and 1 correctional psychiatric hospital. It has about 23 doctors, including 15 general practitioners, 5 psychiatrists, 1 cardiologist, 1 orthopedist and 1 gynecologist. It also has 3 Nutritionists and 608 nurses. Prisoners rely on Psychological Assistance
65. Prison Services applies several measures to facilitate communication and interaction between the prison, the prisoner and the community/family: visitation rights of family members, religious entities and Civil Society Organizations; communication via lawyer and communication through the Prison Services team. In the context of the Covid 19 pandemic, the Virtual Parliamentary project was launched, which guarantees communication between prisoners, family members and lawyers.

### **2.1.6. ARTICLE 7: ACCESS TO THE COURTS**

66. In Angola, the Judiciary is independent and is exercised by the Courts, which have the competence to administer justice on behalf of the people and subject to the Constitution and the Law (article 175 of the CRA), at the three levels, Superior Courts, Courts of Appeal and District Courts.
67. In the exercise of their functions, the Courts in Angola are independent and impartial, being only subject to the Constitution (CRA) and the law. Therefore, based on the CRA. Law No. 29/22, of August 29, provides for the autonomy of the courts, also pointing to the safeguarding of the independence of the Judiciary, in compliance with the Principle of Separation of Powers.
68. In 2019, the MJDH transferred the management of the courts of common jurisdiction to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the only ones that remained with the budget dependent on the Government. The Superior Courts did not rely on the Government for the management of their budget.
69. Angola continues with the Justice and Law Reform Process that aims to diagnose and propose legislation that makes the justice system more effective and prepare proposals that

aim to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and at the same time contribute significantly to the fight against corruption. It is composed of Judges, Attorneys, representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Lawyers, Magistrates and Academics.

70. In recent years there have been great advances in terms of legislative production, having been approved and published, the new Angolan Penal Code (CPA) (Law No. 38/20 of 11 November), the Angolan Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 39/20 of 11 November), and other diplomas. The CPA harmonizes its criminal law with international human rights standards (**Rec. 13**).
71. In the context of the Reform of Justice and Law, Law No. 29/22 of 29 August was approved, which establishes the principles and rules of the organization and functioning of the Courts of Common Jurisdiction, the Law of the Courts of Relations and the Statutes of Judges and the Public Prosecutor's Office were revised.
72. Angola continues to work towards making Justice faster, more effective and closer to the citizen without discrimination by expanding the network of Courts in order to make Justice geographically closer with tendential coincidence between the judicial division and the administrative division of the national territory. In this context, we present the following results (**Rec. 11 and 12**):
  - a. The creation of 35 District Courts to replace the provincial (19) and municipal courts;
  - b. The Courts of Appeal or 2nd Instance were created (3, in Luanda 1, Benguela 1 and Huila 1), to decongest the pressure and backlog of cases and respond effectively to demand in rural areas.
  - c. The Commerce, Intellectual and Industrial Property Room, already in operation, has, among others, the competence to prepare and judge insolvency proceedings, reorganization of companies, actions for declaration of non-existence, nullities, annulments of company contracts, actions related to the exercise of social rights, copyright and industrial property rights.
  - d. Increase in the number of Judicial Magistrates (656 in May 2023, 38% of whom are women) and Public Prosecutors (620, 42% of whom are women), and in the number of lawyers registered with the Angolan Bar Association and trainees (10,234 approximately, 35% are women).
73. To strengthen access to justice for vulnerable groups, the Constitution of the Republic of Angola provides for free legal assistance, regulated by Law No. 15/95, of 24 January, on Legal Assistance, implemented through the Angolan Bar Association and with state

financial coverage. For example, from 2019 to 2021, almost fifteen thousand people (14,941) were covered.

74. Since 2014 there have been Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution Centers (CREL) (Government Decree no. 230/14 of June 27 and its Regulation no. 244/14 of July 4), which are staffed by lawyers and apprentices, who provide information, legal consultations and guarantee the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of gender, social or cultural status or insufficient economic means, the knowledge, exercise or defense of their rights and legitimate interests.
75. To mitigate the demand for the Services provided by CREL, the process of installing Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution Centers is underway, with the Delegations of Justice and Human Rights, which currently has more than 70 specialists in Mediation and Conciliation, in all provinces. As an example, there are 2 Public Centers and 3 Private Centers. From 2018 to 2022, 4,106 citizens sought the services of the CREL of Luanda, and 2,177 were referred to the Conflict Mediation Services (most of them of a commercial nature, followed by family, labor and corporate).
76. In this field, specialized and continuous training on mediation of business and family disputes is underway, as well as institutional arbitration at the International Court of Arbitration, in national Public and Private Universities.
77. The Law on Voluntary Arbitration and the Law on Mediation of Conflicts and Conciliation (Law No. 12/16 of 12 August) were also approved.

#### **2.1.7. ARTICLE 8: FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND CREED**

78. In 2019, three (3) important legal instruments were approved: Law No. 12/19 of 14 May – “On Freedom of Religion and Worship”, Presidential Decree No. 51/20 of 28 February – approving the Regulation of the Law on Freedom of Religion and Worship” and Presidential Decree No. 237/19 of 29 July – approving the Organic Statute of the National Institute for Religious Affairs “NAR”. And these acts considerably reduced the phenomenon of proliferation of religious confessions and the levels of irregularities that existed in many of them even though they were legal (**Rec. 14**).
79. Unconsolidated data indicate the existence of more than three thousand (3,000) Religious Confessions in Angola. Of this number, the Angolan State, through the National Institute for Religious Affairs, until before the current recognition process, only controlled and monitored about One Thousand and One Hundred and Six

(1106) of them, which are duly registered with the Institute, some were unified in the process: becoming a single religious confession; and others remained as autonomous entities, although so far they have not been recognized, as can be seen from the data either from the registration with INAR or from the extinct Ecumenical Platforms.

**Table 1: Registration and Accreditation of Religious Organizations 1975-2022**

<b>REGISTERED AND ACCREDITED RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS (1975-2022)</b>	
<b>Accredited</b>	85
<b>Non-Accredited</b>	More than 1106

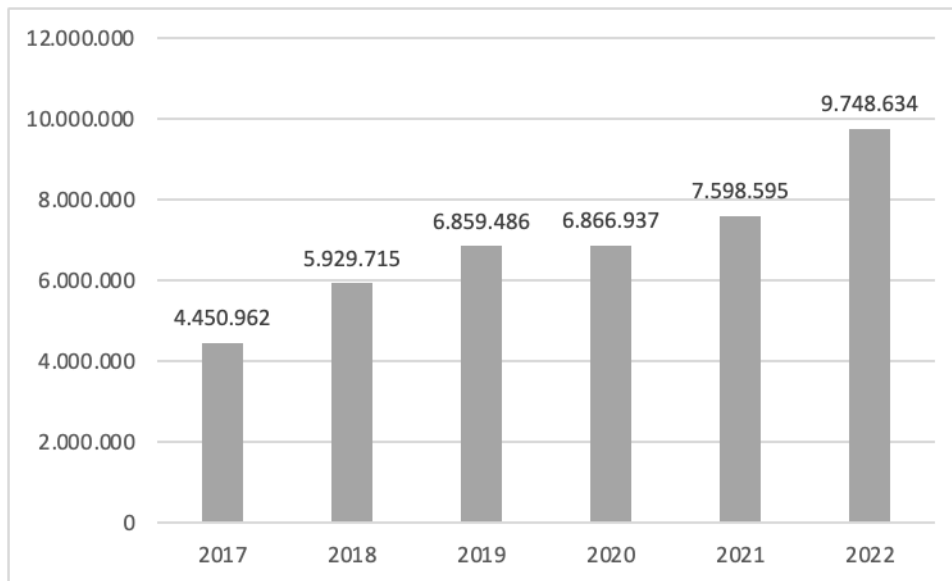
80. Of the 85 Accredited religious organizations, 4 were registered in 2022, as part of the ongoing verification and registration project. It should be noted that in this process, verification processes are being carried out to verify that harmful practices are not implemented, which may result in the cancellation of some of the confessions already recognized.
81. The Ministries of Justice and Human Rights and Culture and Tourism are involved in the legalization process.

### **2.1.8. ARTICLE 8: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFORMATION**

82. The freedom of expression, information and press is enshrined in Articles 40 and 44 of the CRA.
83. The Legislative Press Package is under review and new diplomas have already been approved: Law No. 17/22 of 6 July (Amendment of the Press Law) The Press Law No. 1/17 of 23 January (several articles revoked by the Amendment Law); Law No. 2/17 Organic Law of the Angolan Media Regulatory Entity “ERCA”; Law No. 3/17 on the Exercise of Television Activity; Law No. 4/17 on the Exercise of Broadcasting Activity; Law No. 5/17 on the Statute of the Journalist (**Rec. 15**).
84. The Board of Directors of the Angolan Media Regulatory Authority (ERCA), an independent and autonomous body, was created to monitor the implementation of freedom of expression, information and press.

85. This review process will include amendments to the Laws on the Journalist Statute and on the Media Regulatory Authority (ERCA) and subsequently the regulation of the laws that make up the media legislative package and regulation of community radio and online press/digital communication. Several international Principles and standards are being considered in the process, including the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa and the African Model Law on Access to Information.
86. Regarding the decriminalization of defamation, the express will is incorporated into the Angolan Penal Code, in accordance with the Commission's Resolution on the Repeal of Criminal Defamation Laws in Africa (ACHPR/ Res.169 XLVIII 10).
87. Therefore, in recent years, there have been no cases of imprisonment of journalists for the use of freedom of expression or deaths of journalists in the exercise of their profession. The reported cases of detained journalists were all acquitted.
88. In recent years, the number of media outlets has increased, and there are currently 248 newspapers, 466 magazines, 161 bulletins, 16 portals, 47 radios, 5 conventional TV channels and one online, there was an increase of two.
89. Existence of the Journalists' Portfolio and Ethics Committee, created and constituted by Journalists based on Law No. 5/17 on the Journalist's Statute. There are currently 3,275 journalists registered, 2,620 men and 655 women.
90. In the field of mobile operators, in recent years services in Angola have registered an increase of 60,801 subscribers, which now amount to 14,937,350 users.
91. Regarding Internet access, from 2017 to 2022 there was an increase of more than five million subscribers (see Chart 3) (**Rec. 15**).

**Chart 3: Evolution of Internet access 2017-2022**



*Source: INACOM*

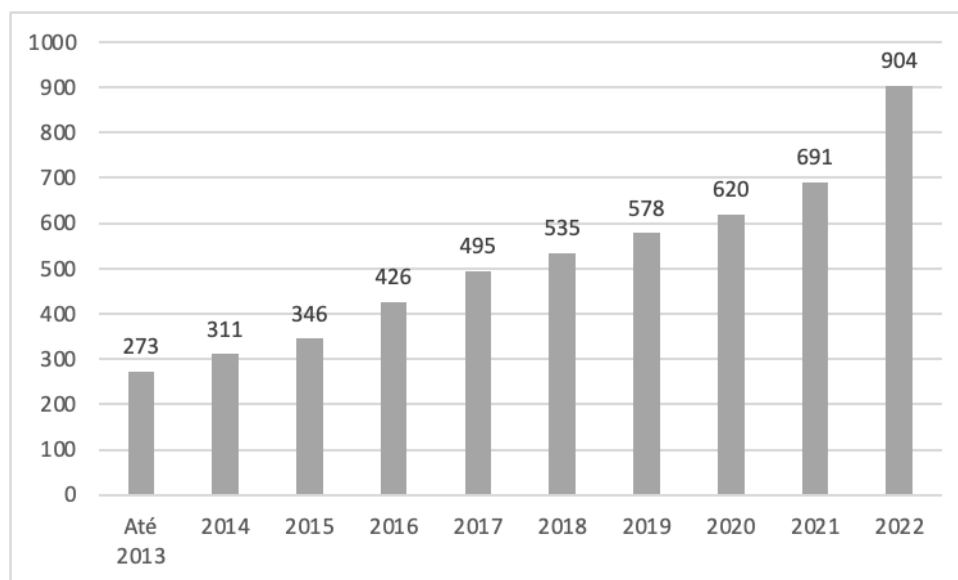
92. In terms of Internet use in media libraries and schools, there is a project to expand the use of Communication Technologies. There are currently eight media libraries in six provinces of the country.
93. The Government has established open data portals and online public services to ensure universal access to government information on the Internet, for example: <https://governo.gov.ao> and <https://www.sepe.gov.ao/ao/>.

### **2.1.9. ARTICLES 10-11: FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND ASSEMBLY**

94. Pursuant to Articles 47 and 48 of the CRA, the freedoms of Association and assembly are guaranteed (**Rec. 16**).
95. Accordingly, the Angolan Government took a legislative measure to materialize this right, with the approval of the Private Associations Law, Law No. 6/12, and its Regulation, which establishes the forms of constitution of Associations in Angola, through Presidential Decree No. 82/02 applied by virtue of the Declaration of Unconstitutionality (Judgment 447.17 of 13 July).
96. In 2021, the Public Utility Statute was approved (Presidential Decree No. 183/21). Public funds are allocated to associations with activities considered relevant for 3 years and there is evaluation and supervision by the Court of Auditors.

97. In May 2023, the NGO Statute Bill was generally approved by Parliament, in accordance with the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa and the Rules and Recommendations of Financial Institutions to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the non-profit organization.

**Chart 4: CSOs evolution registered between 2013-2022**



*Source: MJDH*

98. Human Rights defenders are generally protected by law. Dialogue and Cooperation with Civil Society are open and permanent. In this sense, highlight the National Human Rights Strategy, which has among its specific objectives the strengthening of the Dialogue with Civil Society and considers them as key partners. As an example, Angola supports a Human Rights Council Resolution in Support of Environmental Human Rights Defenders.

99. The Government establishes systems of consultation with Civil Society Organizations, namely:

- Civil society is part of the Council of the Republic, the President's advisory body, and the Social Consultation and Concertation Councils (CACs).
- The President of the Republic, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, held meetings with Civil Society Organizations and Civic Associations in November 2018 and with young people in 2020 and holds periodic meetings with Civil Society Organizations in their visits to the provinces.
- Multilateral mechanisms such as holding forums every two years I Civil Society Forum on Human Rights 2016, II Forum in 2018, III in 2020, IV in

2021 and V in 2022, and following up on the recommendations from these meetings.

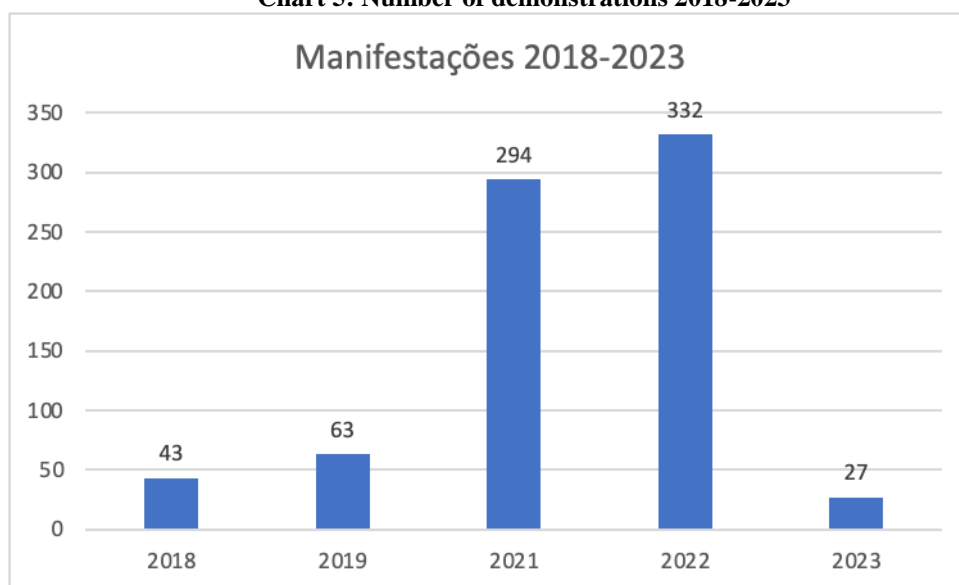
- Conducting Public Consultations to collect contributions to the National Human Rights Strategy document, meetings and others.
- Visit of the Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship (SEDHC) to the offices of various civil society organizations and the existence of a permanent dialogue.
- At the provincial level, Civil Society Organizations are members of Local Human Rights Committees.
- The different Ministerial Departments rely on their Civil Society partners and maintain permanent dialogues and carry out public consultations on the different policies. Example: Public Consultation on the Legislative Package of Municipalities held by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Public Consultation on the Press Package of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Social Communication; Dialogues of the National Assembly with CSOs, among others.
- Institutionalization of Participatory Budgeting. Presidential Decree No. 235/19 of 22 July and the Gender-Sensitive Budget.
- Representatives of the different Civil Society Organizations have participated in the various trainings organized by the MJDH, both in Angola and abroad (Specialization Course in Human Rights, *Oslo Diploma Course*; Training of Human Rights graduates from Coimbra, among others).

100. Regarding the issue of freedom of assembly and manifestation, the Angolan State enshrines freedom of assembly and manifestation under the terms of article 47 of the CRA and Law No. 16/91, of May 11, on the Right to Assembly and Manifestation (**Rec. 17**).

101. Citizens may speak freely, provided that their actions do not result in a violation of the rights of others, and that they are peaceful, respecting public order and tranquility, which is in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of the Banjul Charter.

102. Several demonstrations have been held in the country, organized by citizens who freely express their concerns and opinions, usually addressed to government authorities or society.

Chart 5: Number of demonstrations 2018-2023



Source: MININT

103. As an example, in 2018, 43 demonstrations were held, in which 14,828 people participated. In 2019, 63 peaceful demonstrations. Luanda is the province with the highest number of demonstrations. In 2021, 294, of which 271 were classified as peaceful (123,773 citizens participated), according to data from the National Police. In 2022, several civic, political and religious demonstrations were held, 332 of which were 319 peaceful and 4% (13) violent in the Province of Luanda. From January to June 2023, 27 demonstrations were held, 20 peaceful and 7 (26%) evolved into violent actions. All of them were accompanied peacefully by the Angolan National Police.
104. In case of excess, agents are held liable (see data paragraphs 47 to 51). There are mechanisms to investigate and hold accountable possible cases of excessive use of force, both in the Ministry of the Interior, the National Police and the PGR.
105. It is important to emphasize the performance of violent acts that can be confused with demonstrations. Acts of vandalism, use of violence by citizens, especially in the provinces of Luanda, Cabinda, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. These acts are contrary to the principles of Human Rights, as they violate or restrict the rights of other citizens. In these cases, criminal proceedings are opened or tried in the courts.

#### **2.1.10.- ARTICLE 12: RIGHT TO MOVE FREELY**

106. Law No. 10/15 of 15 June on the Right of Asylum and Refugee Status establishes the legal regime relating to the right of asylum and defines the status of the refugee, implementing the provisions of Article 71 (1) of the CRA and the provisions of the

Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951, the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 and the 1969 African Union Convention on Specific Aspects in Africa on the Protection of Refugees (**Rec. 20**).

107. The rights and duties of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as the principle of non-refoulement are clearly enshrined in Law No. 10/15 of 17 July and are respected and observed in their application.
108. For the purposes of applying the Law, under Presidential Decree No. 200/18 of 27 August, the National Council for Refugees (CNR) was constituted as a multisectoral advisory body on the implementation of policies relating to the right of asylum for refugees, chaired by the Director General of the Migration and Foreigners Service (SME), whose plenary meetings are attended by UNHCR, as an Observer.
109. Currently the CNR hosts approximately 52. 659 (fifty-two thousand, six hundred and fifty-nine) citizens under international protection of different nationalities, being: 16,171 Refugees; 30,133 Asylum Seekers; and 6,335 prima facie Refugees from the DRC, currently hosted at Lôvua Camp, Lunda Norte Province, of which 1,209 men, 1,295 women accompanied by 3,851 children awaiting voluntary repatriation to the Country of origin.
110. In 2020, 10,487 requests for extension of asylum-seeking declarations were received and 10,441 (99%) were approved. As for the renewal of refugee cards, the process of biometric registration of refugees and asylum seekers in Angola has been underway since July 2023. The process is being monitored by the Refugee Community, NGOs and the UNHCR.
111. Alongside the CNR, Presidential Decree No. 204/18 of September 3 established the Refugee and Asylum Seeking Host Center, which is a public institute in the social sector, under the functional supervision of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (MASFAMU) and the Methodological supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, with administrative and asset autonomy and financial management limited to the management of resources from the General State Budget, and its main duties are to: a) Ensure the necessary conditions for healthy development during the period of stay, by meeting their basic needs, namely a careful, diversified and balanced diet, hygiene and sleeping habits, health care and the maintenance and creation of stable emotional relationships; b) Give the children special and personalized attention, respecting the rhythm of each one; c) Provide a comfortable environment, as close as possible to a family environment.

112. The Angolan State is responsible for ensuring that asylum seekers have the necessary conditions for healthy development during their stay in the Refugee Hosting Centers, by meeting their basic needs. Their stay in the centers is not mandatory, under the terms of the applicable law, hence those who have the means of subsistence, with prior authorization, have the possibility of not joining the centers.
113. In the wake of the application of the Law on the Right of Asylum and the Refugee Statute, Angola's Migration Policy, approved by Presidential Decree No. 318/18 of 31 December, as a guiding instrument for all bodies involved in the management of flows, defined, with regard to the protection of asylum seekers and refugees, a set of policy measures through which the Angolan State undertakes to ensure the family unity of refugees and asylum seekers, extended to minors, with a view to ensuring guardianship and/or adoption in the National Territory, as well as ensuring the existence and functioning of the authority responsible for examining asylum requests and necessary assistance, making it feasible to communicate them mainly with institutions.
114. In the application of the Legal Regime on the Right of Asylum and that defines the Refugee Status, it is not, on the one hand, the practice of the agents of the Migration Authority and other bodies that maintain Public Security, the detention of asylum seekers and refugees, nor of children and families with children and, on the other hand, those who are in the reception centers have access to the indispensable conditions for their healthy development, as well as all guarantees and legal assistance, including interpreters.
115. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are treated with dignity and their rights are respected.
116. In 2020, during the period in which the State of Emergency (60 days) and the Disaster Situation were in force, all visas and residence cards that expired in these days were de facto extended (considered valid) and the call for foreign citizens to update their status was prohibited. Vulnerable refugees were also covered by socio-economic aid, such as food baskets.
117. Angola is registering Angolans abroad (there are already 35 posts), mostly former refugees from Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, DRC and Congo Brazzaville to prevent them from being at risk of statelessness.
118. A Study on the risks of Statelessness in Angola and Angolans living abroad was carried out. It should also be noted that Angola has acceded to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Resolution No. 39/19 of 16 July) and has already registered cases of nationality being attributed to people at risk of statelessness and has joined the UNHCR's "I Belong" campaign.

119. In this sense, Angola assigns nationality to children at risk of statelessness through a process carried out by the Nationality Assignment Process Monitoring Committee.

120. The plenary sessions held by the CNR considered and approved, among other matters, the Program for the Implementation of the Clause for the Cessation of the Status of Liberian, Sierra Leonean and Rwandan Refugees, as well as the Strategy for the local integration of refugees who express their desire to remain in Angola, under the terms of the Legal Regime for Foreign Citizens in Angola, approved by Law No. 13/19 of 23 May.

121. As part of the materialization of the clause for the cessation of refugee status, applied to citizens of the Sierra Leonean, Rwandan and Liberian communities, the biometric registration of 4,229 citizens was carried out from March 25 to December 31, 2021, of which (2,371) were men, (346) women, accompanied by (1,512) children, of these:

- 578 Liberians, being (332) men, (25) women, accompanied by (221) children.
- 297 Rwandans, (96) men, (58) women, accompanied by (143) children.
- 3,354 Sierra Leoneans, (1,943) men, (263) women, accompanied by (1,148) children.
- It should be noted that of this number, only (02) choose to return to their countries of origin, being (01) Sierra Leonean and (01) Rwandan.

122. For the local integration of those citizens who expressed their desire to remain in Angola, (08) residence permit cards were initially assigned in a solemn act to (02) Liberians, (04) Rwandans and (02) Sierra Leoneans.

123. With a view to concluding the Cessation of Refugee Status Clause, working meetings were held with the delegation from the Republic of Sierra Leone, which proceeded to issue passports to its citizens, and the same procedure is expected for the other concerned nationalities.

124. It should be noted that in 2017, during the conflict in the Kassai area of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), in the province of Lunda Norte, more than thirty-six thousand (36,000) people were taken in, of which approximately 76% were women and girls.

125. The Angolan Government, in partnership with the United Nations Agencies, has been providing protection to children of refugees, through their registration, for schooling and medical assistance, and has also been leading the response to this emergency, including the offer of the Minimum Initial Package of Reproductive Health Services, with emphasis

on the prevention of maternal and neonatal mortality in addition to Gender-Based Violence.

126. 3,273 children and adolescents were integrated into education, of which 1,592 are asylum seeker and refugee girls in Angola, allowing them to be included in formal education in the 2019 school year.

127. At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Angola, the 1st Tripartite Meeting between representatives of the Government of the Republic of Angola, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was held in Luanda from 22 to 23 August 2019, with the aim of organizing the process of voluntary, facilitated or organized repatriation of Congolese refugees living in Lunda Norte Province. At the time, UNHCR hosted approximately 20,000 refugees. About 16,177 expressed a desire to return to the DRC, many of them doing so spontaneously. Of the 5,611 covered by the return program, residing at the Lóvua Refugee Camp, 626 have already returned.

128. Diplomas (Law No. 13/19 of 23 May, Law on the legal regime of Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Angola and Presidential Decree No. 318/18 of 31 December) integrate respect for the human rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the Republic of Angola, whether in the field of Management of Migratory Flows (Entry and Residence; Labor Migration; Protection of Refugees; Integrated Management and Border Control), or in the Integration of Foreigners (Residence and Fixation of Residence; Foreign Investment and Right of Fixation of Residence; Family Reunification).

129. In Angola, asylum seekers are treated differently from other foreign citizens, and the deportation, extradition and expulsion of migrant women and asylum seekers is in line with the law.

130. It should be noted that there is no data on the mass or individual expulsions of refugees and migrants, particularly women, to countries where their lives may be at risk. The human rights of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants are respected and safeguarded (**Rec. 21**).

131. All operations to control the legality of the residence of foreigners are carried out in strict respect for human dignity and Human Rights (**Rec. 22**).

132. The MJDH has been working with JRS and CEPAMI on capacity building and training.

### **2.1.11.- ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION**

133. Article 52 of the CRA states that every citizen has the right to participate in political life and in the management of public affairs, directly or through freely elected representatives. Article 53 includes access to public office; Article 54 the right to vote and Article 55 Freedom to form political associations and political parties.

134. In Angola there were elections in 1992, which were inconclusive; 2008 Legislative, in 2012, 2017 and 2022 General Elections were held. All national citizens over 18 years of age can vote in accordance with Law No. 36/11 of 21 December, Organic Law on General Elections.

135. In the context of the general elections held in August 2022, the Angolan government ensured an inclusive electoral process, having adopted measures such as sign language interpretation in the main media channels and electoral propaganda, polling stations had specific tables for people with disabilities, as well as the participation of the "network" of people with disabilities in the electoral process.

136. Over the years there have been national and international observers and they have been deemed the elections free and fair.

### **2.1.12.-ARTICLE 14: PROPERTY AND HOUSING RIGHTS**

137. The general principles contained in Articles 15 (3) and 37 of the Angolan Constitution recognize the right to private property and establish that expropriations are only allowed when based on reasons of public interest and upon the payment of fair and prompt compensation.

138. The National Assembly approved Law No. 1/21, of January 7, which approves the Expropriation Act, being improved to meet the current context in the country.

139. This law establishes the principles and specific procedures for expropriation for public utility. Highlighting the following: Apart from the state, local authorities and any public or private legal entity can also benefit from expropriation; ii) some cases of public interest that may justify expropriation procedures are listed in the Law, including, among others, Defense and National Security reasons, the creation of new housing settlements, Development Hubs, Special Economic Zones and Free Trade Zones, industrial use of mines and mineral deposits, of water resources, the operation of public services, the operation of public transport systems, the construction and assembly of power stations, substations and transmission lines integrated into the linked electricity system, as well as

any other cases of public utility that may be established in special legislation; iii) approval and publication of the Declaration of Public Interest in the Official Gazette, a survey must be carried out in order to determine the main characteristics of the assets to be expropriated and to estimate the amount of due compensation.

140. Interested parties affected by the expropriation have the right to attend the inspection and ask questions to the responsible expert. From the inspection, a notice must be drawn up and subsequently a report, which may be the subject of a complaint as to its content; iv) The right to fair compensation and the expropriation process to be followed are guaranteed by the Expropriation Act, with specific rules on how to determine the amount of compensation – which must correspond to the real and current value of the assets to be expropriated, which may include not only the value of the land but also buildings and improvements that may exist prior to the date of publication of the Declaration of Public Utility –, as well as the processing of the expropriation process, including the formalities to be observed and applicable deadlines, and which allows interested parties to contest and discuss the amount of due compensation.

141. The Angolan government has taken steps to inform families, communities and all interested parties before any project affects the population.

142. With regard to ensuring the prior, free and informed consent of all communities living in the affected areas prior to the approval of any land acquisitions or the implementation of resource exploitation projects on rural lands. The Mining Code in its Article 16 (Rights of communities) says that mining policy must always consider the customs of the communities in the areas where mining is carried out and contribute to their sustainable economic and social development.

143. Nevertheless, the supervisory body, in coordination with local state bodies and holders of mining rights, must create consultation mechanisms that allow local communities affected by mining projects to actively participate in decisions regarding the protection of their rights, within constitutional limits. Consultation is mandatory in all cases where the implementation of mining projects may result in the destruction or damage of material, cultural or historical assets belonging to the local community. As an example, in 2018 a Public Consultation was held in Luanda and 4 (four) in 2019 (two in Luanda, one in Cabinda and one in Bengo). These consultations are also provided for under the Lands Act (**Rec. 23 and 24**).

144. Compensation has been made in administrative and judicial proceedings.

145. The National Housing Policy was approved with the aim of improving people's quality of life in terms of housing, integrating internationally recognized human rights principles.
146. As a result of the national housing policy, 17,784 housing units were made available in the following urban areas: Lobito, 2,000 units; Baía Farta, 1,000 units; in the Urban Reconversion of Cazenga, 748 units; In 5 de Abril, in Namibe, 2,000 units; in Praia Amélia, in Namibe, 2,000 units; in Andulo, Bié, 172 units; in Kilomoso, Uíge, 1,010 units; in Zango 5, in Luanda, 8,000 units; Quilemba, in Huíla, 854 units, and 1023 more apartments in Zango Vida Pacífica, in Luanda, and also 2010 houses in Sumbe.
147. Under the national sub-program of 200 housing units per municipality, out of 164 municipalities in the country's 18 provinces, 24,800 housing units were built in 135 municipalities. It should be noted that this sub-program is still in progress.
148. From October 2017 to September 2020, 3,148 social houses were built and the areas of Zango 0 and Zango 5, in Luanda, Baía Farta, Lobito and Luhongo in Benguela, Praia Amélia, and 5 de Abril in Namibe, Andulo in Bié, Quilomoço in Uíge, Quibaúla in Cuanza Sul, Quilemba in Huíla and Caála in Huambo, which will be inaugurated soon, totaling 14 areas with 36,369 housing units, with 18,846 state properties yet to be marketed.
149. All these programs were duly informed by the provincial, municipal and community government authorities in compliance with the constitutional provisions, international standards to which Angola is a state party.
150. Regarding access to land by communities, under the “Minha Terra (My land)” program, land titles were allocated to rural communities and the process of granting titles to cooperatives was simplified. The objective is to allocate 3,600 land titles to rural communities. As of November 2019, 239 rural communities were identified in the provinces of Bié, Benguela, Huambo and Huíla and of these 31 have already received the titles of recognition of customary useful domain in partnership with NGOs.

## 2.2.- ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ARTICLES 15-18)

151. Under the National Development Plan (PDN) 2018-2022 and the Governance Program, the General State Budget (OGE) for the social sector, especially Health and Education, has increased, and the aim is to continue increasing it. See Table 2:

**Table 2: OGE Evolution - Social Sector 2016-2021**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Social Sector</b>	<b>1,092,324</b>	<b>1,407,402</b>	<b>1,474,046</b>	<b>1,771,661</b>	<b>1,977,070</b>	<b>2,611,572</b>
<b>Education and Higher Education</b>	382,162	410,796	425,845	658,382	669,625	755,229
<b>Health</b>	197,156	210,577	255,630	346,435	561,819	808,102
<b>Social Protection</b>	371,886	423,942	432,305	466,647	356,013	242,065
<b>Housing and Community Services</b>	121,323	298,938	323,368	260,192	318,779	760,272
<b>Recreation, Culture and Religion</b>	17,891	36,730	32,329	37,067	53,388	42,173
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	1,906	26,419	4,569	2,938	17,446	3,731

\*Amounts in millions of Kwanzas, Angolan currency

*Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP)*

152. In the 2023 State Budget, the Social Sector covers 30% of the total.

153. It is important to note that there are also other items that include investments for these sectors, namely the Integrated Plan for Intervention in Municipalities (PIIM), the

Integrated Plan for Local Development and Combating Poverty, the Public Investment Program (PIP). There are specific projects with international partners, such as the World Bank (WB), United Nations Agencies, the European Union, USAID and others.

154. We can say that there is a clear commitment of the Government to the social sector and the guarantee of economic, social and cultural rights and the protection of vulnerable groups. Therefore, programs to support the most vulnerable groups are being implemented, such as the Kwenda Program (Social Protection and Money Transfers) with the support of the World Bank and the Valor Criança Program for Social Money Transfers, with technical assistance from UNICEF.

155. Highlight the approval and implementation of the Integrated Municipal Intervention Plan (PIIM) that aims to materialize Public Investment (PIP) actions, Development Support Expenses and Basic Activities, with priority for social actions, in order to inhibit rural exodus and promote more inclusive economic, social and regional growth in the country. This Plan aims to increase the autonomy of Angola's 164 municipalities within the scope of the policy of de-concentration and decentralization of administrative powers and, thus, increase the quality of life throughout the national territory. It is valued at US \$2 billion, recovered as part of the fight against corruption. More than 2,270 projects are under implementation, mainly in the social sector, construction and rehabilitation of schools (667) municipal hospitals and medical posts (300).

### **2.2.1. ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO WORK**

156. Since the approval of the current General Labor Law (Law No. 7/15, of June 15), 8 years have passed and in agreement with the social partners, the New General Labor Law was approved, focusing on the return of the principle of "*favor laboratoris*" to the benefit of the worker. The proposal therefore received consensual approval.

157. The new Civil Service Regime and the Basic Law of the Civil Service (Law No. 6/22, of 8 August) were also approved.

158. The revision of the General Labour Law, after consultation with the social partners, including the International Labour Organization (ILO) and trade unions, was approved by the Government together with the Labour Process Code.

159. Ensuring that growth and economic diversification translate into increased employment opportunities is one of the priorities of the NDP, especially for young people and women,

is one of the main concerns of the Government, namely: working to revive and diversify the economy, increase domestic production of basic goods and services, increase the range of exportable products and increase the supply of jobs (**Rec. 25**).

160. As part of the diversification of the economy, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry sector plays a leading role in combating hunger, ensuring food and nutritional security of the population, reducing poverty and unemployment, both in rural and urban areas, through the commercialization of rural products.

161. To resist the crisis, the focus on family farming is a key to diversifying the economy and is an important tool in the macroeconomic policy of creating a significant number of jobs.

162. In the specific case of Angola where most of the population is rural, create food self-sufficiency and incorporate a large part of its active force considering the intensive capacity of the sector to absorb labor

163. It is estimated that during the period from 2018 to the 3rd quarter of 2022, the population over 15 years of age and available to produce goods and services increased 20% (2,722,509 citizens) from 13,651,042 in 2018 to 16,373,551.

164. In absolute terms, in this period more than 2,722,509 adult citizens residing in Angola became available to work. Of this universe, 958 138 found a job and 1,556,346 sought a job without success and are available to work.

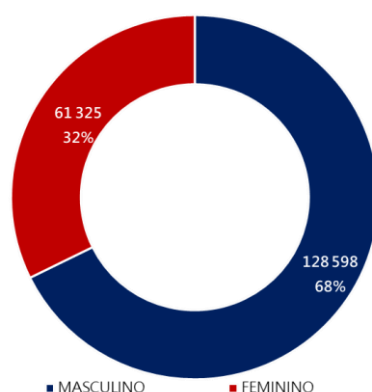
165. This dynamic in the employment market resulted in a reduction of 1.2 percentage points in the employment rate from 61.7% in 2018 to 60.5% in the 3rd Quarter of 2022, an increase in the unemployment rate from 5.1 percentage points from 29% in 2018 to 34.1% in the 3rd Quarter of 2022 and a reduction of 4.9 percentage points in the inactivity rate.

166. Out of every 10 registered jobs 7 are for the male gender and 3 for the female gender. By provinces, Luanda had the most jobs (53%).

167. Data from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), 2017-2022, indicate that more than 500,000 jobs were created. Meanwhile, the pandemic has caused thousands of citizens to lose their jobs (estimated at more than 200,000).

168. According to data from the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security (MAPTSS) between 2018 and 2022, about 189 were generated. 923 net formal jobs, resulting from the difference between 459. 775 new jobs created, and 269 852 jobs lost (Chart 3).

**Chart 6: Net jobs generated by gender 2018 – 2022**



Source: MAPTSS

169. The male gender represented 68% of the net jobs generated and the remaining 32% for the female gender.

**Chart 7: Net jobs generated by sector of activity 2018 – 2022**



Source: MAPTSS

170. It is estimated that about 4 out of 5 (80.4%) employees worked in some non-formal activity. Informality predominated in rural areas (93.7%), among women (90.0%) and among young people aged 15-24 (92.2%).

- 171.Regarding Vocational Training, the number of Vocational Training Centers grew 47% from 772 in 2018 to 1,445 in 2022, noting that more than 658 new Private Centers were created against 15 Public Centers.
- 172.In the period between 2018-2022, there were a total of 60,000 courses taught, of which 30,000 short courses, 12,000 Entrepreneurship and Business Management and 18,000 other fields of knowledge.
- 173.Active labour market policies aim to increase employment opportunities, and in this sense the Government has designed the Action Plan for the Promotion of Employability (PAPE) (Presidential Decree No. 113/19, of 16 April) with multiple windows in order to absorb young graduates, unemployed, entrepreneurs who need support to make their businesses viable and young people who want to start their business activities. The Plan has a duration of 3 (three) years, and its completion is scheduled for the 1st Quarter of 2023 and ensures the socio-professional integration of groups and individuals vulnerable to employment, through the implementation of active labor market policies, particularly: young people looking for the 1st job, people with disabilities, women especially from peri-urban and rural areas. PAPE II is in the approval phase, which will have an implementation period of 5 years.
- 174.In its range of actions, it develops the Women's Training program, which essentially aims to attract women to vocational training actions, with a special focus on those that enable self-employment and entrepreneurship.
175. Under PAPE, 571,175 young people benefited from access to employment, 414,898 from vocational training and internships, 88,432 trained on access to credit, 95,743 producer support, for a total of 1,170,247 young people.
- 176.PAPE has a target of 60,000 short and medium courses; the program has achieved 53,366 graduates, equivalent to 89% execution. 53,366 new jobs were generated, 19% (10,200) in Luanda, 8,646 in Huíla, 3,910 in Moxico corresponding to 7%.
- 177.Some of the PAPE support programs will be restructured and incorporated into the priority programs for the implementation of the National Employment Policy and Strategy (2023-2027).
- 178.In 2020, to stimulate self-employment, more than 61,000 young people were trained last year in training schools of the National Vocational Training System, and in the first half of 2020 more than 27,000 young people were already enrolled.

179. Likewise, training schools and crafts were built for adolescents and young people at risk, where after three years of training they are entitled to dual certification (academic and vocational training).
180. Also, regarding the attention to the most vulnerable groups, Presidential Decree No. 300/20 of 23 November is in force, which establishes the rules, modalities and criteria that regulate access and exercise of the professional internship, as an active employment measure, prioritizes access to female trainees, people with disabilities and more disadvantaged social groups, in which the State fully finances the respective internship scholarships.
181. With the support of IEPF, a Portuguese institution like INEFOP, the creation of mechanisms for the development of the methodology, monitoring and evaluation of employment programs and projects is underway.
182. Partnerships were established with companies to align the real needs of the labor market and the training provided and insertion in action training centers.
183. In the field of entrepreneurship, according to data from INEFOP, in 2020, 3,895 citizens were trained in different provinces of the country and at the community level under various programs, namely: Community Entrepreneurship Program, Municipal Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Services Centers, CLSES, and others.
184. As part of the promotion of entrepreneurship, a total of 74 companies were incubated.
185. The national minimum wage is one of the important elements of policy that acts on the stability of legal labor relations. The Government through various legal acts has carried out periodic updates of salaries whose evolution from 2005 to 2021 was in the order of 300%.
186. The Government intends to continue to implement the policy of wage adjustments with a view to improving the purchasing power of wages, not only in the private sector but also in the public sector.
187. The last revision of the national minimum wage was made by Presidential Decree No. 54/22, of February 17) with a value of AOA 32,181.15.
188. To ensure the legal and social protection of workers in the informal sector and their integration into the official economic circuit (**Rec. 26**), a program is underway to formalize the informal sector. Each time this program advances, Mandatory Social Protection coverage is immediately implemented.

189. Within the scope of the implementation of the Action Plan for the Promotion of Employment, there is the Action Plan for the Promotion of Employability, which formalizes a specialized service dedicated to supporting entrepreneurs enrolled in the plan to facilitate the process of constitution and formalization of business, with emphasis on social security registration.
190. The Informal Economy Conversion Program (PREI) promotes the Transition from Informal to Formal Economy in the country. It serves as a catalyst for increasing the tax base and operators to the formal economy, thus guaranteeing the contributory social protection of the citizen in old age. Under this program, from 2021 to 2023, over 253,048 economic agents were formalized and 48,305 were trained.
191. It is estimated that informal employment accounts for 79.7% of total employment. In women it represents 88.5% and in men 70.8%.
192. The ongoing formalization process began in Luanda, in the Trinta market, where brigade members and the intersectoral team composed of the National Directorate of Identification, Registration and Notaries, Municipal Administration, General Tax Administration (AGT), Guiché Único da Empresa (GUE), Instituto Nacional do Emprego e Formação Profissional (INEFOP), Instituto Nacional de Apoio às Micro, Pequenas e Médias Empresas (INAPEM), Instituto Nacional de Segurança Social (INSS) and Micro-credit companies have been formalizing the businesses of informal operators registered in the first phase. By August 2022, 246,189 operators had been formalized.
193. The Legal Regime of Compulsory Social Protection (PSO) for Agricultural, Fisheries and Small Economic Activities Workers was established by Presidential Decree No. 295/20 of 18 November, whose primary objective is to extend the PSO regime for employees to sectors of activity with very little responsibility, hence the reference to the agricultural and fisheries sector. However, it did so by perceiving the needs for simplification and exemption of the regime, as a means of stimulating voluntary adherence, thus naturally broadening the PSO's contribution base.
194. Presidential Decree No. 155/16 of 9 August was approved, which collects the Legal Regime and Social Protection of Domestic Workers. The diploma defines who the domestic workers are (of which a large part are women) and determines that the contribution rate to the mandatory social protection system for the domestic worker is mandatory, to be paid at six percent by the employer and two by the beneficiary. This Law aims to remove thousands of citizens, mainly women, from the informal sector.

195. Several training and awareness-raising actions were carried out with the participation of different social actors, from social partners and the general population, so that the recipients could have greater knowledge about the procedures provided for therein.
196. The MJDH and the ASSOGE Association carried out a diagnosis on the impeding barriers and campaigns for adherence to the Register of domestic workers.
197. In this context, in addition to information, training and lectures, taking into account the provisions of the aforementioned law on the formalities and specificities of the domestic employment contract, the technical conditions were created for the granting of booklets, control maps and registration in the Mandatory Social Protection System (Social Security) in several service stations, in order to make the process fast and simplified throughout the national territory, which resulted until March 2023 in 8,192 registrations in the Mandatory Social Protection System.
198. The minimum age allowed for the exercise of labor activity in Angola is 14 years, requiring the minor to have express authorization, and the employment of those who have not completed this age is illegal. Angola acceded to several International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, such as the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), in June 2001. The National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor in Angola (PANETI) and its Action Plan (Presidential Decree 239/21 of 29 September) were approved, which aims to eliminate child labor in Angola and whose general objective is to take effective, immediate and integrated measures that facilitate the work of the different agents in the practical application of the rights of the child as a way of combating Child Labor in its worst forms.
199. PANETI was officially launched in March 2022 and its implementation presupposes a set of actions aligned with its 7 pillars, which are: (i) Contribute to the harmonious development of children; (ii) Prevention and eradication of child labor via social assistance; (iii) Education; (iv) Defense, Accountability and Supervision in the fight against Child Labor; (v) Give a voice to children and adolescents; (vi) Communication; (vii) Monitoring and Evaluation of PANETI.
200. As recommended by Convention 182, the Angolan State has updated the list of jobs prohibited to minors – Presidential Decree No. 30/17, of 22 February, which approves the list of jobs prohibited or conditioned to minors, revoking the previous Joint Government Decree No. 171/10 of 14 December.

201. The Presidential Decree on hazardous work for women, Presidential Decree No. 29/17 of 22 February, was also approved and published.
202. Underline that Angola has signed with the International Labour Organization (ILO) the Country Programme for Decent Work (PPTD) for the period 2019-2022. The program is an instrument of cooperation of ILO tripartite principals: Government, group of employers and workers. The agreement foresees three priorities: to contribute to the formalization of companies and informal workers, to promote the employability of young people and to strengthen social dialogue and the practice of collective bargaining. The programme has an agenda for consolidating some of the fundamental aspects of decent work: formalizing the informal economy, creating the best working conditions, dignity and quality of work, integrating marginalized workers, combating child labour, in short, a set of actions aimed at dignifying working conditions and people's well-being and social peace.
203. In relation to Social Protection, the Basic Law on Social Protection (Law No. 7/04 of 15 October) defines three floors of Social Protection: Basic Social Protection, which is assistance; Compulsory and Complementary Social Protection, which are contributory.
204. Regarding the benefits paid by the Mandatory Social Protection Management Entity, the following benefits are in execution, Retirement Pensions, Survival, Maternity Allowances, Breastfeeding, Death, Funeral Family and Old Age Allowances.
205. Non-contributory benefits for the most vulnerable people and their families are covered under Basic Social Protection.
206. Compulsory Social Protection strictly complies with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 202 on Social Protection Floors. In fact, the ILO has provided technical assistance to the National Institute of Social Security (INSS), the Management Entity of Mandatory Social Protection.
207. The Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security (MAPTSS) is responsible for the implementation of policies related to Mandatory and Complementary Social Protection, which covers self-employed workers, employees, clergy, religious confessions and domestic workers, among others.
208. The drafting of the diploma on social protection in disability is underway, which will allow the extension of social protection coverage in the event of illness. It was recently updated through Presidential Decree No. 299/20, of November 23, Social Protection in old age.

209.To increase the personal and material coverage of Mandatory Social Protection, the Social Security Mediation Activity was established by Presidential Decree No. 301/20 of 23 November. Awareness campaigns for adherence to the Mandatory Social Protection System are taking place with great intensity.

210.The Compulsory Social Protection Enlargement Program is underway with measures that stimulate registration through small and medium-sized enterprises and by workers themselves.

### **2.2.2. ARTICLE 16: RIGHT TO HEALTH**

211.The National Health System is free and universal and there is also a wide network of private and subsidized services based on the National Health Policy as well as the actions of the Ministry of Health, which are in continuous execution under the National Health Development Plan (2012 - 2025) and the PDN 2018-2022 and 2023-2027.

212.The Municipalization of Health Services is being implemented, which aims to offer quality health services for the promotion of health, prevention and treatment of diseases that most affect populations, thus bringing health services closer to communities.

213.The National Health System of the Republic of Angola consists of 3 levels and consists of 3,164 units, distributed in 18 provinces, of which 18 provincial general hospitals, 13 central hospitals at national level, 32 specialty hospitals, 166 municipal hospitals, 640 health centers, 105 health posts, 2,180 health posts and 10 mixed hospitals and a total of 33,000 hospital beds.

214.Of the total units, 92% are in the first level of care. The ratio of units per inhabitant is approximately 1 health unit per 10,000 inhabitants.

215.In terms of human resources for health, Angola has been progressively increasing its staff to meet the enormous demand. The staff of the National Health System comprises a total of 84,631 employees in 2020, distributed across the provinces in the various professional groups. In 2020, human resources in health accounted for: 5,407 doctors, 35,800 nurses, 9,341 diagnostic and therapeutic technicians and 34,083 general practice technicians (**Rec. 29**).

216.In recent years, 33,093 new professionals have been included in public services in the special career and in the general practice, which corresponds to an increase of 35% of the

total workforce in the health sector. They are mostly young professionals and placed mainly at the primary care level.

217. The capital Luanda, including the employees of the Central Agency (Ministry of Health), leads with 33.71% of the workforce of the National Health System, followed by the provinces of Benguela and Huambo with 9.2% and 8.15% respectively, with Moxico and Lunda Norte with only 2.08% and 2.18% being the lowest represented among the provinces.

218. We can highlight here the rapid reaction in the context of Covid-19: Out of 625 hospital beds, the country now has 5,240 treatment and quarantine beds eight times more than there were. At the intensive care level, the number increased from 289 to 1,020 beds.

219. To strengthen Health Services, the Government of Angola has entered into an Agreement with the World Bank to Strengthen the National Health System, which will improve the performance of approximately 300 primary health care facilities located in 21 municipalities in the country. The project will benefit women of reproductive age and children under the age of five, in 21 municipalities in a group of seven Angolan provinces, namely: Luanda, Bengo, Lunda-Norte, Moxico, Malanje, Uíge and Cuando Cubango.

220. At the level of the entire national territory, epidemiological surveillance has been reinforced in the last two years, which has made it possible to detect in a timely manner and respond adequately to measles and polio epidemics, against which campaigns have been carried out in the municipalities of the provinces of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Huambo, Huila, Bié, Cuando Cubango and Cunene.

221. Regarding Child Health, the Health Units have a Comprehensive Childcare consultation (AIDI), which went from 25% in 2018 to 93% in 2021, when the goal recommended in the 2018-2021 PDN was only 50%. This performance was due to the 571 professionals trained in AIDI, as well as the reinforcement of Cuban Specialist Doctors in 153 of the 164 existing municipalities, as well as the opening of specialization courses for Angolan doctors in family medicine.

222. Still in the field of child health and in ways to prevent blindness and increase the immunity of children, there was an increase in the administration of Vitamin A, which went from 6% in 2018 to 40% in 2021, compared to the recommended target of 30% foreseen in the PDN-2018-2022. In 2021, a total of 2,287,199 children were assisted in childcare consultations and 87,224 children were dewormed with albendazole. 582,781

insecticide-treated bed nets were distributed to children under 5 years of age. There was an increase of 579 vaccination stations, from 1,508 in 2018 to 2,087 in 2021.

223. In relation to HIV/AIDS, the national HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated at 1.9%, in the population aged 15 to 49 years, it is the lowest in the Southern region (SADC).

224. The National Institute for the Fight against AIDS has developed actions that contribute to the achievement of the goals set out in the National Health Policy, with an emphasis on universal access, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS. In this area, the following areas of intervention were prioritized, namely: Integration of Vertical Prevention Services in Prenatal care; the Integration of Services with Antiretroviral treatments and Sexually Transmitted Infections within the framework of the Municipalization of Health services, and the elaboration of the National Plan for the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission, the Development of the Nurses' Manual for a New Approach to Prevention and Treatment of Pregnant Women with Antiretrovirals; and Drug Resistance Surveillance to Antiretrovirals, just to name a few measures (**Rec. 27**).

225. Angola has also joined the implementation of 90-90-90 by 2020, which aims for 90% of people living with HIV to know their HIV status, 90% of people diagnosed with HIV to receive uninterrupted antiretroviral treatment, and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy to have viral suppression.

226. The national campaign “Born Free to Shine” is being implemented to end pediatric HIV/AIDS by 2030, a commitment that African countries made at the 20th General Assembly of the Organization of African First Ladies, held in 2018, and its main objective is to raise awareness about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in childhood and to ensure conditions so that all children with HIV/AIDS positive mothers can be born free of the virus and start their lives healthy.

227. This campaign and Program are integrated into 665 prenatal consultation services in all municipalities in the country.

228. Regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health, in 2010, the National Campaign for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal - Child Mortality was launched and in 2012, the National Commission for the Audit and Prevention of Maternal, Neonatal and Infant Deaths (CNPAMMNI) was created. More than 700 health facilities have adhered to protocols to provide and standardize sexual and reproductive health services (**Rec. 28**).

229. In a partnership between the Ministry of Health (MINSA), the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) and the Ministry of Education (MED), more than 3,450 traditional midwives were trained, and 3,340 young people were sensitized on gender, early pregnancy and maternal and neonatal deaths and monitoring visits were carried out to the provincial health committees.
230. On Sexual and Reproductive Health, there is a Strategic Plan that aims to raise awareness among adolescents about sexual and reproductive health and has already made some progress in reducing early pregnancies in children under 18 years of age.
231. A Comprehensive Adolescent and Youth Health Action Strategy was approved in partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, MED, MASFAMU and the media, which has raised awareness and provided useful information on sexual and reproductive health.
232. The Integrated Package of Mother and Child Health Care, which encompasses family planning, prenatal consultations, vaccination, childbirth assistance, postpartum consultations, newborn care, obstetric and neonatal emergency care and the monitoring of child growth and development, has contributed to the reduction of maternal and infant mortality.
233. Investments were made to offer in an integrated way in the National Health Service, essential humanized and quality health care, provided by trained health professionals. Proof of this was the increase in coverage of Health Units that offer at least 3 modern methods of family planning, which went from 30% in 2018 to 60% in 2021 as provided for in the PDN 2018-2022. There was also an increase in Institutional Childbirth assisted by a qualified person, which went from 30% in 2018 to 47% in 2021; from the number of health units with comprehensive childcare consultation, which went from 25% in 2018 to 93% in 2021, and the coverage of units with integrated adolescent care, went from 10% in 2018 to 93% in 2021, exceeding the evaluation goal foreseen in the 2018 NDP.
234. It was possible to guarantee coverage with two doses of tetanus of 46.3% in women of childbearing age and pregnant women. However, there was a reduction in the coverage of women who received 4 doses of ITP (Intermittent and Preventive Treatment), from 78% in 2018 to 23% in 2021.
235. Although we recorded 5,476 maternal deaths during the period from 2017 to the first quarter of 2022, due to complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, there was a decreasing trend in the institutional maternal mortality rate, reaching 187 Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births in 2021, which is the lowest rate since 2017, which was 377

Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births. In the 1st Quarter of 2022, mortality was 218 per 100,000 Live Births (**Rec. 28**).

### **2.2.3. ARTICLE 17: RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

236. The Right to Education is enshrined in the CRA and in the Basic Law of the Education and Teaching System (Law No. 17/16 of 7 October) that guarantees universal and free access to basic education. Under the 2018-2022 NDP, Education is one of the priority areas.

237. During the period under review, legislative measures, programs, policies and strategies were adopted to fully guarantee the right to education. Among the various measures we highlight:

- a. The Approval of Presidential Decree No. 187/17, of August 16, on the National Policy on Special Education Oriented to School Inclusion; Approval of the Acceleration Plan for the Intensification of Literacy and Education of Young Adults, with the objective of expanding the network of partners and diversifying the sources of financing for literacy.
- b. The Curriculum Adjustment Program (2018-2025) aims to update, correct and create teaching and learning conditions to implement new curriculum materials, with a view to increasing the supply of quality education. This program allowed the insertion of national languages in the curriculum of the national education and teaching system.
- c. National Strategy for the Provision of Education to the Nomadic Populations and Ethnic Minority Groups of Angola has improved the situation of nomadic populations and ethnic minority groups (paying special attention to the rights of girls) who often face problems of access to education, drinking water and other livelihoods.
- d. Girls' Education Project: This project aims to promote equity in the Internal Scholarship Grant System, in partnership with the African Development Bank - AFDB to 250 vulnerable girls from the various regions of the country, to ensure access, retention and completion of Secondary Education.
- e. Preventing school drop-outs: In order to provide for the well-being of children within the Education System and their retention in schools: School lunch program; Health and school environment (promotion of personal hygiene and healthy lifestyle); A.H.S. (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation); First aid at school; Healthy eating; Sex education, gender and reproductive health; Girls' empowerment; Oral and visual health; Sensory

impairments; Prevention of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use; Physical activities and promotion of school sport.

- f. In 2018, MED included Comprehensive Sex Education in primary and secondary school curricula, which will promote quality information, especially for girls.
- g. MED created the Commission for the Coordination of Human Rights in the Education and Teaching System to improve the promotion and protection of Human Rights in the Education and Teaching System. The new perspective of the human rights approach in the education system also aims to empower girls in school, promote access and retention of girls, rescue mother girls, raise parental awareness, the community, including traditional leaders to change attitudes towards the practice of early and forced marriage, discourage all forms of gender-based violence, with emphasis on sexual violence and harassment at school and on the way to and from school and ensure the professional training of mother girls, favoring their education, monitoring and sustainability.
- h. In the perspective of this Commission, it will continue to ensure the implementation of the education project for the San communities in the provinces of Huíla and Cuando Cubango, which allowed the monitoring of three (3) thousand children in the education and teaching system.
- i. The National Strategy for the Provision of Education to the Nomadic Populations and Ethnic Minority Groups of Angola seeks to improve the situation of nomadic populations and ethnic minority groups (paying special attention to the rights of girls) who often face problems of access to education, drinking water and other livelihoods.
- j. The Project for the Revitalization of Technical Education and Vocational Training is underway with the support of the European Union, aiming to improve the quality and relevance of the curricula and qualifications obtained in these areas and thus provide the insertion of young graduates into the labor market. However, despite all efforts, the challenges persist.

238. In budgetary terms, despite the context of global financial crises, as reflected in Table 2 above, the amounts allocated to the Social Sector in general and Education in particular have increased in recent years, from 382,162 million kwanzas in 2016 to 755,229 million kwanzas in 2021 (**Rec. 30**), which has been reflected in the improvement in the quality of the Education and Teaching system and infrastructures.

239. In the context of school infrastructures, there has been a significant increase in recent years. The number of schools for the 2020/2021 course was 13,710 (of which 15 were

Special Education). In the last 5 years, 670 new schools have been built. The number of classrooms in operation is more than 101,000 (**Rec. 31**).

240. In relation to the number of teachers, it is currently 220,000, which has increased considerably thanks to the Public Tenders held by the Ministry of Education.

241. There are significant increases in school enrollment rates: The number of school enrolments has risen from 8,337,224 in 2015 (of which 55.6% are girls) to more than 10,000,000 in 2022.

242. The number of children outside the education system has been reduced by 40% and there are efforts to integrate all children who are part of the education system through various programs.

243. In Higher Education, the number of students attending this teaching subsystem went from 261,214 students in 2018 to 314,849 students in 2021. The number of graduates per year increased from 20,027 graduates in 2017 to 29,652 graduates in 2021, with a cumulative total of 72,623 undergraduates in the period under review. 931 master's and 183 PhD graduated. In the same period, 31,000 internal undergraduate scholarships and 4,474 internal postgraduate scholarships were awarded.

#### **2.2.4. ARTICLE 18: RIGHT TO FAMILY, CHILDREN, WOMEN, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND MINORITIES**

##### **➤ Children**

244. The CRA, in its article 32, contemplates the Right to identity, privacy and intimacy. Highlight here other relevant diplomas in this area:

- a. Civil Registry Code.
- b. Joint Government Decree No. 95/11, of July 13, Presidential Order No. 80/13, of September 5, and Government Decree No. 309/13, of September 23, which determine the exemption from fees related to acts intended to instruct the birth registration process and the identity card.
- c. These Decrees were revoked by Decree 301/19 of 16 October on the Uniformization and Simplification of Fee Schedules, which in its article 13 establishes as Free Acts: Birth registration occurred in Angolan territory or in a health unit and abroad; Birth registration occurred abroad, attributive of Angolan nationality, or registration of attribution of said nationality, if it refers to a minor (**Rec. 32**).

245. Following on from the previous Decrees mentioned above, it should be noted that the first registration is free for all ages.
246. According to the 2014 Census, 53.5% of the Angolan population had birth registration, this indicated the existence of more than ten million people without registration at the time. To strengthen the Civil Registry, it was established that birth registration and the first identity card would be free of charge. This was institutionalized by Decree 301/19 of 16 October on the Standardization and Simplification of Emoluments, as mentioned above.
247. From September 2013 to December 2017, a total of 6,599,897 (six million, five hundred and ninety-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven) citizens were registered among children and adults throughout the national territory, 3,010,058 males and 3,589,779 females, representing 54.3% of the total.
248. To guarantee the standardization of the right to citizenship, the program of Massification of the Birth Registration and Assignment of the Identity Card is being carried out, with the involvement of itinerant and fixed brigades throughout the country, which began in November 2019 and which until April 2022 had the following results: 5,846,673 birth registrations and 3,092,248 identity cards assigned for the 1st time. Once consolidated, it turns out that, during the 2017-2022 Legislature, 7,743,256 birth registrations were carried out, 8,691,671 identity cards were assigned, 18% more than in the previous period. It is worth noting that 4,366,528 identity cards are the first copy and 4,325,143 are the second copy.
249. Currently, in total, 13,640,730 Identity Cards have been issued, of which 48% are female.
250. Birth registration posts and identity card issuing posts have been implemented and exist in all municipalities. Currently, there are 323 identification posts, of which 34 have been opened in the diaspora, that is, in the Diplomatic and Consular Missions, in 18 countries.
251. As part of the Birth with Registration Program, implemented with the support of UNICEF and the European Union, 105 registration posts were installed in maternity wards and health clinics. This program aims to set up registration services in health units with delivery rooms. In other words, the aim is to create mechanisms that ensure that children's births are registered immediately, without allowing too much time, and to simplify and reduce bureaucracy in the procedures for completing formalities that are essential to safeguarding citizens' fundamental rights. Despite the end of the joint program, the MJDH is continuing to install the posts in the maternity wards.

252. The Responsible Parenting Awareness Campaign “Eu Apoio” was launched to raise awareness among society in general and men in particular about the importance of Registering their children.

253. The Campaign for Birth Registration in Primary Schools and the issuing of the First IDs in schools was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (mainly from January to March, when registration in schools begins).

254. With the approval of the Single Public Service Desk, citizens will be able to register births at municipal and communal administrations and in urban districts, and the data on the electoral card has been harmonized with the birth registry.

255. The following are some of the actions aimed at modernizing and digitizing the services:

- a. The New Identity Card Production Center: The Identity Card Production Center was inaugurated on November 8, 2019, which comprises a modern structure, with a maximum printing capacity of 20,000 identity cards per day, with a centralized printing model that offers greater security guarantees in the citizenship attribution process, changing the previously existing paradigm of local printing, which was very permissible for the illegal attribution of documents. It is currently processing 15,000 ID cards per day.
- b. The new application for Civil Registration: has been developed and is in the process of expanding the new application for civil registration that will allow to have a single database and allow the implementation of the Unique Citizen Number that is assigned with the birth registration and that evolves to Identity Card Number, Tax Identification Number, Voter's Number and Social Security Number. In the future, it will correspond to the Driver's License and Passport Number, as well as any other document that may exist.

256. Regarding the birth registration of foreign citizens, we would like to clarify that this is done but does not imply that they will be granted Angolan citizenship. However, there is no barrier regarding access to services. The Angolan Government, in partnership with the United Nations Agencies, has been providing protection to the children of refugees from the Kassai area (DRC), through their registration, for schooling and medical assistance. 3,273 children and adolescents were integrated into education, of whom 1,592 are asylum seeker and refugee girls in Angola, allowing them to be included in formal education since the 2019 school year.

257. Angola is registering Angolans abroad, mostly former refugees in Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, DRC and Congo Brazzaville to prevent them from being at risk of statelessness.

258. Registration remains a challenge for the country as far as vital statistics are concerned.

259. In relation to child marriage, the Angolan Family Code is in the process of being revised, and one of the lines of force is the adequacy with the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, regarding the principle of equality and non-discrimination (articles 23, 35 and 80 of the CRA) (**Rec. 33**).

260. According to Article 24 of the Family Code, the legal minimum age to marry is 18. Exceptionally, a man who has turned 16 and a woman who has turned 15 may be allowed to marry, considering the circumstances of the case and taking into account the interest of minors, if marriage is the best solution. The authorization must be granted by the parents, guardians or by those who have the child in their care and can be supplied by the Court. This standard is under review. Angola recorded few official cases of child marriage in the years 2017 to 2021, as follows: 1 in Malange; 1 in Lunda Sul; 5 in Benguela; 4 in Namibe; and 5 in Luanda.

261. To avoid this type of practice at the usual level, the National Campaign “Together Against Early Pregnancy and Marriage in Angola” is underway, and the National Strategy for Preventing Pregnancies and Early Marriages was approved

➤ **People with Disabilities**

262. As noted above, Article 52 of the CRA ensures that every citizen has the right to participate in the political life and in the direction of public affairs, without discrimination.

263. In addition, the Law on Persons with Disabilities 8 Law No. 21/12 of 30 July) enshrines the Principle of Participation (Article No. 4). In the context of the general elections held in August 2022, the Angolan Government ensured an inclusive electoral process, having adopted propitious measures regarding the interpretation of sign language in the main channels of social communication and electoral propaganda, the polling stations had specific tables for people with disabilities, also the participation of the "network" of people with disabilities in the electoral process.

264. In recent years, the Angolan State has strengthened measures to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities, namely:

- Presidential Decree No. 207/14, of August 15, on the Intervention Strategy for the Social Inclusion of Children with Disabilities.

- Presidential Decree 12/16 of 15 January, on the Regulation for the Reservation of Vacancies for Persons with Disabilities. Spaces must be reserved in the following proportion: 4% for the public sector; and 2% for the private sector;
- Law No. 10/16 of 27 July, Accessibility Law, which establishes the general rules, conditions and accessibility criteria for people with disabilities or disabled mobility and aims to eliminate barriers in different areas: architectural, communicational, instrumental and methodological.
- Law No. 21/12 of 30 June, Law on Persons with Disabilities.
- Presidential Decree No. 187/17 of August 16, on the National Policy for Special Education geared towards School Inclusion.

265. To promote the participation of organizations of persons with disabilities in the development of national policies and programs aimed at improving their conditions and quality of life (**Rec. 34**) the Social Action Council (CNAS) was institutionalized by Presidential Decree No. 25/19 of 15 January, which creates the CNAS (National Council for Social Action) which, among several matters, deals with issues related to disability. It is composed of Plenary, National Coordinator, Deputy National Coordinator, Government Secretariat, Permanent Specialized Committees (highlighting the Specialized Committee on Persons with Disabilities), Provincial Council and Municipal Council. As mentioned above, the Civil Society Organizations that represent people with disabilities were part of the CNAS.

266. According to Article 9 of its Statute, there are also the Provincial Councils for Social Action, created by order of the Provincial Governor and integrating the bodies that at the level of their structure correspond to the Provincial Commission for Social Dialogue, Children and Persons with Disabilities.

267. They are part of the National Council for Social Action (CNAS), seventeen (17) Ministerial Departments, and the Angolan Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities (FAPED). The Council, which is structured by undersecretaries, has an undersecretary that specifically deals with the issues of people with disabilities and women. To ensure the development of gender policies, civil society organizations of women with disabilities are an integral part of the Multisectoral Gender Council, which is a mechanism for consultation and debate on all gender issues where, directly, associations of women with disabilities participate, conducting the study plus inclusion.

268. In order to ensure the effective participation of Persons with Disabilities in Angola, as referred to in the Disability Law, the Angolan Government has provided financial and material support to some Associations of and for Persons with Disabilities, particularly those that enjoy the Public Utility Statute, through the direct financing of their activities, namely: The League for the Integration of the Disabled (LARDEF); the National Association of the Disabled of Angola (ANDA); the Association of Military Angolans Mutilated by War (AMMIGA); and the National Association for the Support of the Visually Impaired (ANADV). As an example, in the period from 2020 to 2022, three of these NGOs received more than two hundred and fifty million kwanzas, equivalent to half a million dollars.

➤ **Minority groups**

269. The Republic of Angola has a population that from a linguistic, historical and cultural point of view is grouped into 4 large groups: Bantu (mostly with about 9 socio-cultural areas), Kung (also called Bushman/Chimeia, Mukankhala or Khoisan); Vátwa (with 2 variants) and of Foreign Descent.

270. Minority ethnic and cultural groups are included in various Government programs. It assumes the protection of these vulnerable communities as well as the subsidiary application of international instruments on the subject, which will be autonomously enshrined in the legislative initiatives of the Head of the Government Branch (**Rec. 35**).

271. The National Directorate of Communities and Institutions of Traditional Power was created for the first time in the organic structure of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in the organic structure of the Ministry, approved by Presidential Decree No. 35/18, of 8 February. The purpose of this body is to coordinate public policies for minority groups, under the responsibility of different government bodies and services.

272. The NDP includes priority actions in the field of cultural policy: “Supporting traditional communities, especially the Khoisan and minority ethnic groups in the Provinces of Namibe, Huíla and Cuando Cubango, the Study and Support Program for Traditional Communities (PREACTRA), within the framework of the National Strategic Plan for Territorial Administration (PLANEAT), plans to develop an integrated study on ethnolinguistic groups.

273. In the General State Budget, the Government devotes specific funds to the study and monitoring of traditional communities, especially the Khoisan and the minority ethnic groups of the Provinces of Namibe, Huíla and Cuando Cubango.

274. The Curricular Adjustment Program (2018-2025) is in progress, designed to update, correct and create learning and teaching conditions to implement new curricular materials, with a view to increasing the supply of quality education. This program allows national languages to be included in the curriculum of the national education and learning system.
275. The Angolan Languages Bill is currently in the approval phase.
276. The government has been working towards the gradual elimination of disparities between urban and rural areas, with a focus on the territories of ethnic minority communities (**Rec. 36**).
277. In this sense, special programs have been implemented in areas of transhumance that seem to result from the need to ensure the access of children from nomadic populations in the provinces of Namibe, Huíla and Cunene to social services, namely education and health.
278. In this context, the Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and the NGO MBAKATI develop the historical and cultural heritage inventory project, in the light of Law No. 14/05, of October 7. In the province of Huíla, actions were developed to support families of the **San** community living there, with necessities, considering the drought that has plagued the region in recent times, aggravated by the fact that it is a nomadic population.
279. Also, in Angola, the Constitution establishes a set of fundamental tasks (article 21(d) and article 90) to promote well-being, social solidarity and raising the quality of life of the Angolan people, namely the most disadvantaged population groups.
280. In this area, it should be noted that Sustainable Development and the Fight against Poverty are two priorities for the Government. Thus, Angola adhered to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Development Agenda 2063.
281. The Government managed to reach the target and meet the UN Millennium Goals of reducing extreme poverty by half, reaching a value of 36% compared to the previous 69%.
282. After the end of the NDP, the National Development Plan 2018-2022 was approved, and in this context, the Integrated Municipal Program for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP) (2018-2022) was approved by Presidential Decree No. 140/18, of 6 June, which intended to reduce poverty from 36% to 25% by 2022. The main objective is to contribute to poverty reduction, promotion of human development and well-being of Angolans, with economic and social inclusion at the local level.

283. The PIDLCP is the Government's programme dedicated to improving the standard of living of the most disadvantaged sections of the population, who live in conditions of extreme poverty, focusing on local development (communes and municipalities), reinforcing the concept of municipalization of the implementation of projects and activities, through local intervention, coordinated at central level. In the context of Combating Poverty, it was possible to integrate 76,258 people into Income Generation activities, in different projects, including agriculture, carpentry, fishing, handicrafts, cutting and sewing, locksmithing, etc. It should be noted that the integration included former military personnel and other individuals from the community. However, in 2020 there was a greater reach in the realization of the Program, hence the large number of people integrated in the order of 49% of the total. Of this group, a total of 13,195 integrated people, about 17%, who are ex-military, also integrated in the projects mentioned above, including the creation of an agricultural cooperative.
284. The Single Social Registry Regulation (Presidential Decree No. 136/19 of 10 May) was approved for the harmonization of social programs and projects that will contribute to the management of the benefits attributed to people and families in situations of vulnerability and poverty.
285. The expansion of the Municipalization of Social Action is underway. The Ministry of Social Action Family and Promotion of Women registered 106,663 people, corresponding to 41,762 Households.
286. The Project of Assistance to Families in High Vulnerability Situation with Social Support Card is being implemented, started in 2018, based on the new paradigm of social intervention, aligned with the principles of Municipalization of Social Action. The Process began with the registration of families until the attribution of the Social Action Card, which allows beneficiary families to purchase products from the basic basket, in a value of up to 10,000 kwanzas per month in Hebrumel and Nosso Super stores. Therefore, a total of 2,364 (two thousand, three hundred and sixty-four) families were benefited, in a situation of high vulnerability in the Provinces of Luanda (1,042), Bengo (932), Cabinda (100) and Cunene (290).
287. The Government of Angola launched in August 2019 the Social Monetary Transfer program, called Valor Criança, within the scope of the social protection support program APROSOC, financed by the European Union with the technical support of UNICEF, implemented in the Provinces of Bié and Uíge. Between September 2020 and January

2021, the project reached 9,788 families, benefiting 18. 069 children. The project has been completed and the benefits and need situation will be met through the Kwenda Program.

288. In 2020, the Social Protection Strengthening Program (Kwenda Program) began (with the support of the World Bank), with 3 components: Social Monetary Transfer, Municipalization of Social Action and the Strengthening of the single social register. The Kwenda Program plans to support 1,608,000 households in poverty and vulnerability across the country. During the period under review, a total of 414,285 Households were registered in MASFAMU's integrated Social Protection information system, of which 62% were headed by women. The "Kwenda" Social Protection Strengthening Program, since its inception, has benefited 40,686 households.

289. As mentioned above, the Integrated Plan of Intervention in Municipalities (PIIM) is being implemented, which aims to materialize Public Investment (PIP) actions, Development Support Expenses and Basic Activities, with priority for social actions, to inhibit rural exodus and promote more inclusive economic, social and regional growth in the country.

290. In the context of the measures taken in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Declaration of State of Emergency on March 27, which was in force for 60 days, followed by the Disaster Situation that was in force until May 14, 2022, Presidential Decree No. 98/20 of April 9 was approved, approving the Measures to Relieve the Economic Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on companies, families and the informal sector of the Economy. The Presidential Decree provides for measures for the Productive Sector (tax, financial and other) and for families and the informal sector of the Economy. Regarding the latter, it is important to highlight the provision of 315 million kwanzas to the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) to guarantee the consumption of food from the basic food basket for the most vulnerable families. The distribution is made by MASFAMU in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, developing campaigns to distribute goods from the basic food basket to the most vulnerable segments of the population.

291. The National Social Action Policy was approved, and the respective Operationalization Strategy (Presidential Decree No. 37/21, of February 8) has the following general objectives:

- a. Establish the Integrated Platform of Social Action, which we call the National System of Social Action, to guarantee to individuals and households in situations of vulnerability or lack a decent standard of living, access to basic

services, the realization of their social rights, the reduction of risks and their effects;

- b. Strengthen the economic and social resilience of poor people and households on a predictable and sustainable basis, from the perspective of the Municipalization of Social Action.

292. The Government has been ensuring the continuity of the construction works of 25 Integrated Social Action Centers (CASI), 20 Centers were completed, 2 in Bengo province, 1 in Cabinda, 1 in Benguela, 1 Cuanza Sul, 2 in Cuanza Norte, 2 Cunene, 1 Benguela, 1 Huila, 8 Luanda, 1 Malange and 1 in Namibe.

### **2.3.- RIGHTS OF PEOPLES (ARTICLES 19-24)**

#### **2.3.1.- ARTICLES 19-21: EQUALITY OF PEOPLES AND SELF-DETERMINATION**

293. Under the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, resources, wealth and natural resources are the property of the Angolan State. For the exploitation of natural resources in the Angolan territory, the requirements established in national legislation (**Rec. 37**).

294. The Ministry of Finance has published information on the Accounts on its portal. The General State Account is approved by the National Assembly and published in the Official Gazette.

295. Regarding the issue related to mining, Law No. 31/11 of 23 September, which approves the Mining Code, establishes in its article 9 that the exploitation of mineral resources must be carried out in a sustainable manner and for the benefit of the national economy, with strict observance of the rules on safety, economic use of land, the rights of local communities and the protection and protection of the environment

296. The Mining Code introduces an essential aspect, the protection and respect for Human Rights must be observed in mining activities, considering the international and regional regulations applicable to the matter.

297. In this context, the Angolan State has adopted several legal acts with emphasis on:

- a. Preparation and Publication of Law No. 6/17 of January 24 or Forest and Wildlife Bases Law;

- b. Approval and Publication of the Forest Regulation last July that highlights the creation of wooden warehouses for registration and marketing of the Product;
- c. Approval of Government Decree No. 252/18 of July 13, which launches the Red List of Angolan Species, which includes timber species whose exploitation requires special environmental measures for their sustainability.
- d. Long-Term Development Strategy for Angola (Angola 2025), 2007;
- e. National Adaptation Action Programme (PANA), 2011
- f. National Strategy for Forest Settlement and Repopulation, 2010
- g. Strategic Disaster Risk Management Plan, 2011
- h. National Development Plan for 2018-2022 (PND), 2018
- i. National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (PANCOD), 2014
- j. Disaster Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (2016).

298. The Government of Angola created the General Tax Administration (abbreviated, AGT), a state body whose fundamental mission is to propose and implement the State's tax policy. It has administrative, regulatory, patrimonial and financial autonomy. (Presidential Order No. 324/14 of December 15) (**Rec. 38**).

299. Therefore, the AGT is an independent body that oversees the collection and transparent management of revenues from petroleum and mining products throughout the national territory.

300. The Court of Auditors reviews public accounts.

301. It should be noted that Angola in the last 5 years has been working hard to diversify revenues, that is, to diversify the structures of the economy. To this end, Presidential Decree No. 50/09 of September 11 was approved, and one of its main objectives is to diversify the economic structure, reduce the level of imports and promote exports. The Luanda-Bengo economic zone covers an area of 8300 hectares and has the capacity to house 73 factories, but currently only 22 factories are in operation (**Rec. 39**).

302. The development of Free Economic/Industrial Zones should be another Government priority to support the expansion of industries across the country. In these areas, - infrastructure such as roads, electricity, telecommunications and water has received special attention with a view to leveraging industry and agriculture (domestic production) as a basis for national economic growth and improving the quality of life of citizens.

303. The Government created PRODESI, abbreviated as Production Support Program, Export Diversification and Import Substitution. Approved by Presidential Decree No. 169/18 of

20 July. This program aims to accelerate the diversification of domestic production and wealth generation, in a set of productions with greater potential for generating export value and import substitution, namely in the following sectors: Food and Agribusiness, Mineral Resources, Oil and Natural Gas, Forestry, Textiles, Clothing and Footwear, Construction and Public Works, Information Technologies and Telecommunications, Health, Education, Training and Scientific Research, Tourism and Leisure.

304. PRODESI has the following fundamental objectives: i) Increase the production and sales volume of priority productions and ranks, accelerating diversification and enhancing national comparative advantages; ii) Reduce the expenditure of foreign exchange resources with the basic basket; iii) Increase and diversify foreign exchange sources, iv) Increase the sources of foreign investment, volume of foreign direct investment made in productions and productive ranks; v) Improve the national business environment.

305. As an example, the program has created 54,241 jobs and increased turnover in companies by 727 billion kwanzas. Microcredit operators, the report indicates, financed about 756 projects worth AOA 1.1 billion, with FacilCred financing 420 projects, KixiCrédito, 68; Wiliete Crédito, 184; CooperaFaje, 17; NespeCred, 25; Kif Crédito, 18; MultiCrédito, 14, and GingaCred, 10.

306. It should also be noted that the province of Huambo, which has a great agricultural potential, with 457 projects, leads the list of regions with the most financed projects, followed by Luanda with 136, Huíla (70), Benguela (70). Subsequent positions include the provinces of Namibe, Cuanza Sul and Bengo, both with six funded projects, Zaire and Malanje with two each, and Bié with one, appear as the regions with the least funded projects.

### **2.3.2. ARTICLE 22: RIGHT TO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

307. Regarding **Combating Corruption (Rec. 40)**, is one of the main priorities of the Governance Plan since 2017. In this sense, several diplomas were approved, highlighting the Law of Public Probity and the Law on the Repatriation of Financial Resources, Coercive and Extended Loss of Assets; Law on Crimes Committed by Holders of Positions of Responsibility, Public Assets Law, the Transparency Rules Package in the preparation, management and supervision of the General State Budget (OGE), Revision of the Law of the Court of Auditors, Annual Rules for the Execution of the OGE, Decree on

the Declaration of Assets of Public Officials, Law on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Legislation in the field of Special Investigation and Evidence Gathering Techniques such as Electronic Surveillance, the Cellular Identification and Location Regime or the Wiretapping Regime; Presidential Decree on the Conditions for the Application of Repatriated Resources; Legal Regime on the Repatriation of Financial Resources deposited abroad and the new Angolan Penal Code, Legal Regime under the responsibility of the State and other legal entities public (Law 30/22 of 29 August).

308. At the institutional level, the Strategic Plan for Preventing and Combating Corruption 2018-2022 was launched, the implementation of which is being coordinated by the National Directorate for Preventing and Combating Corruption and the Asset Recovery Office, both under the Attorney General's Office. The mechanisms of investigation and criminal investigation were revitalized, together with the Criminal Investigation Service (SIC) and the National Police. The General Inspectorate of State Administration (IGAE) has also been active, and the Court of Auditors has redoubled its action to supervise the illegality of public finances and the judgment of accounts, subject to its jurisdiction. The Anti-Corruption Commission was also created as part of the Financial Information Unit and the National Strategy for the Prevention and Repression of Corruption is under Public Consultation.

309. In the period from 2012 to 2017, only 18 investigation proceedings had been initiated in Angola for corruption, money laundering and related crimes. In the period from 2017 to September 2022, 527 cases were filed, of which 247 were concluded, resulting in the opening of 106 criminal cases.

310. Apart from that, in the period from 2017 to September 2022, 2,511 cases were filed at the national level for crimes of embezzlement, money laundering, corruption, economic participation in business and other economic and financial crimes involving, among others, holders of public office. Of these cases, 2,037 are under preparatory instruction and 474 have already been sent to the courts for judgment, of which we have a record of 40 convictions.

311. As for the declarations of assets of public office holders and other persons required by law, from 2012 to 2017 188 declarations of assets were registered, while from 2017 to September 2022 3,635 declarations of assets were deposited with the Attorney General's Office.

312.Regarding the recovery of amounts diverted from the public purse, the State recovered money and assets corresponding to about USD 5.6 billion. In the period from 2019 to September 2022, assets and values were seized for a total of about USD 15 billion, of which USD 6.8 billion were seized in Angola and the rest abroad.

313.SENRA/PGR has published on its website information about the processes and assets recovered and their destination.

### **2.3.3 ARTICLE 23: RIGHT TO PEACE AND SECURITY**

314.Angola achieved peace in 2002 and has since lived in an environment of peace and security. As a result of our experience in post-conflict management, Angola has played a prominent role in resolving regional conflicts and supporting peacebuilding.

315.The Angolan President, João Lourenço, was recently awarded the title of **Champion of Peace and Reconciliation, by the African Union**, at the summit of the Heads of State and Government of this organization, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

316.The title is the result of the efforts that Angola has been undertaking, with João Lourenço leading the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), in the search for peace, dialogue and stability in several countries on the African continent.

317.Also noteworthy was the approval and implementation of Presidential Decree 143/17 of June 26, National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

318.Angola has mobilized several resources for the demining program, with the prospect of ending the remaining 1,220 minefields, with the aim of meeting the 2025 deadline agreed with the international community. In 2003, the National Demining Institute was created (Presidential Decree No. 121/03, of November 21).

319.The Landmines Removal Program in Angola, executed by the National Institute of Demining (INAD), aims at the total removal of mined areas, and thus ensure the process of reconstruction and development of the country.

320.The demining program is supported by the U.S. Department of State through three international nongovernmental organizations engaged in humanitarian demining and mine risk education. 1) *The Halo Trust*, 2) *the Mine Advisory Group (MAG)* and 3) *Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)* work closely with the National Commission on Mine Clearance and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) and the National Institute on Mine Clearance

(INAD) to clear priority areas identified by the National Survey on the Impact of Landmines.

321. The budgetary resources for the demining program come from the General State Budget (70%), and 30% from international strategic partners (**Rec. 41**).

322. The intense verification and demining operations carried out by INAD in partnership with non-governmental organizations such as Hallo Trust, Sedita, members of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and the Border Guard Police, as well as the collaboration of the population in reporting to the authorities of mined areas or suspected explosive devices in several locations, allowed, in addition to assisting victims of activation and risk education.

323. By 2020, the Demining Brigades achieved the following results: a) Removal and destruction of 10,886 unexploded ordnance; b) Detection and destruction of 551 anti-personnel mines; c) Detection and destruction of 63 anti-tank mines; d) Removal of 451,416 kg of various metals; e) Demining of 675 km of roads; f) Demining of 1,636.18 hectares of useful areas, such as land reserves, agro-industrial and tourist development centers and others of economic and social interest g) Demining of 519 km of high voltage electric power transmission lines. 57. In the context of mine risk education, a total of 98,131 people were sensitized in the period under analysis, of which 24,636 men, 22,071 women and 51,424 children. Thirty accidents with undetected explosive devices were recorded, causing the immediate death of 22 citizens and 41 injuries. The accidents recorded occurred in 12 provinces with Zaire with the highest incidence (6) accidents, followed by the provinces of Bié, Cuanza Sul and Huambo with (3) accidents, Cunene and Moxico with (2) accidents each, Luanda, Lunda Sul and Uíge with (1) accident each.

324. Within the scope of training and qualification of demining technicians, Mine Risk Education Demined areas, removal and destruction of mines and explosive devices, the following actions were carried out (2018-2019):

- a) 3 training actions in the demining technical training center having benefited 216 demining technicians;
- b) Regarding mine risk education, in the period under review, awareness campaigns were carried out, with a total of 34,646 (*Thirty-Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Six*) people being sensitized, of which 24,763 were children and 9,8783 adults;

#### **2.3.4. ARTICLE 24: RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT**

325. In the field of environmental protection, Angola has sought to take on board international and regional recommendations on the matter, and has approved various pieces of legislation that incorporate the policy and strategy for mitigating, combating and preserving the environment:

- a) The Constitution of the Republic of Angola
- b) The Angolan Mining Code;
- c) The Basic Law on the Environment (Law No. 5/98 of 19 June);
- d) Law No. 3/14 of 10 February on Crimes Underlying Money Laundering - Chapter VI Crimes Against the Environment
- e) Long-Term Development Strategy for Angola (Angola 2025) 2007
- f) National Adaptation Action Programme (PANA), 2011
- g) National Strategy for Forest Settlement and Repopulation, 2010
- h) Strategic Disaster Risk Management Plan, 2011
- i) National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (PANCOD), 2014
- j) Disaster Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (2016).

326. Angola is a State Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

327. The National Strategy for Climate Change 2018-2030 (ENAC 2018-2030) was prepared to replace the first strategy for climate change 2007-2012 (“National Strategy for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol”, Ministry of Urbanism and Environment, 2007).

328. Angola's ENAC is part of the UN resolution on the creation of a new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), formally adopted in September 2015, are “our common vision for humanity and a social contract between world leaders and peoples”. It is also framed in Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want, an agenda of continental dimension oriented towards people and with a vision that the country also shares.

329. ENAC 2018-2030 aims to respond to five major objectives:

- i). Integrate climate change into national policies, recognizing that they will affect in a transversal way the economy and the lives of all Angolans;
- ii). Develop and implement adaptation measures and actions that reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change;
- iii). Develop and implement climate change mitigation measures, promoting low-carbon development;
- iv) Ensure that Angola is prepared to comply with the Paris Agreement in the light of its status as an LDC, but also considering its imminent graduation and the new obligations arising from that graduation in the light of the UNFCCC;
- v). Develop knowledge about climate change in the country, and raise awareness of the main actors, from the business community to future governments, to children and ordinary citizens, for the need to include in daily life behaviors that contribute to the preservation of the planet.

330. Special attention was given to the phenomenon of **drought in southern Angola**, specifically in the provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, which has an affected population of 1,340,781 inhabitants.

331. Droughts in southern Angola are cyclical, occurring practically every year between May and October, with greater or lesser impact. In recent years, the Angolan government has increased its attention to the victims of drought or any other natural disaster.

332. In 2019, the Government approved an emergency assistance program in the amount of KZ. 19.819.744.483,59.

333. Based on the emergency program, 114 of the 171 planned water points were rehabilitated in these provinces. 54 new water points have been built in Huila province and 43 new water points have been built in Namibe in recent months.

334. The Cafu canal, a water transfer system of the Cunene River launched in February 2019, was built. It covers 165 square kilometers and has 31 reservoirs or chimpacas. It benefits 250,000 inhabitants and 10,000 hectares of land for agriculture. It opened in April 2022.

335. Considering the need to implement more lasting solutions capable of contributing to a more effective response to the effects of drought, a set of structuring projects were identified, with priority for the province of Cunene, with the transfer of water from the Cunene River to the Cuvelai River and the construction in four years of six large retention dams and their channels.

336. The Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security (FRESAN) program is also being implemented in southern Angola: a joint program between Angola and the European Union: Estimated at 65 million euros. FRESAN's main objective is to combat the poverty and vulnerability of the communities most affected by drought in the southern provinces of Angola, as well as to strengthen sustainable family farming.
337. The FRESAN program has improved the food and nutritional security of households in the provinces most affected by drought, namely Cunene, Huíla and Namibe.
338. The projects focus on access to water, promotion of food and nutrition security and small transformation and marketing initiatives.

Procedures for the licensing and evaluation of environmental impact studies were revised, through the approval of Presidential Decree No. 117/20, of April 22, which is mandatory for all entities including industries related to mining resources, gas oil (**Rec. 42**).

339. Regarding judicial grievance mechanisms to ensure accountability for violations of environmental protection and redress standards for affected communities (**Rec. 43**), it is important to highlight Law No. 5/98, of June 19, Basic Law on the Environment and Law No. 38/20, of November 11, provides for environmental crimes. In turn, Presidential Decree No. 194/11, of 7 July, approves the Regulation on Civil Liability for Environmental Damage, as liability mechanisms. There are 3 lawsuits in the Supreme Court and 6 lawsuits in extrajudicial resolution.
340. The Angolan Penal Code incorporates the crime of Aggression to the Environment (article 282); the crime of Pollution (article 283), crime of Propagation of disease, plague, poisonous animal and weeds (article 284).
341. Therefore, all those who incur in these crimes typified in the Penal Code will be prosecuted to be held criminally responsible for the damage caused to the environment and the affected communities.

## **2.4.- DUTIES (ARTICLES 25-29)**

### **2.4.1.- DUTIES OF STATES AND INDIVIDUALS**

342. The Duties established in the Charter are aligned with the CRA, Title II, and implemented through the Institutions. Data were provided in the specific articles above.
343. For the promotion and awareness of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, within the scope of CIERNDH, several actions have been carried out, namely:

- a. Drafting and dissemination of a book on the Charter, 1000 Units (2015).
- b. Publication of the book on the Charter on the MJDH website:  
<http://www.servicos.minjusdh.gov.ao>
- c. Public Debate on the Final Observations in December 2020 (see above).
- d. Inclusion of the topic in all trainings on Human Rights held by the MJDH and other institutions.
- e. Civil Society Organizations have also carried out actions to raise awareness and disseminate the Charter.

## **B. PART B: ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA (MAPUTO PROTOCOL)**

### **1. GENERAL STATUS OF THE CHARTER'S IMPLEMENTATION AND GENERAL FRAMEWORK**

344. The Angolan Government is aware of the great challenges and barriers that still exist at the global level for full Gender Equality and Equity and the importance of the Maputo Protocol in this context.

345. In the Republic of Angola, despite the persistence of certain barriers and challenges, in recent years, there have been advances in the participation of women in decision-making. The voice of women is increasingly strong, for the first time we have women occupying positions of great relevance such as: the Vice-Presidency, the Speaker of Parliament and the Constitutional Court. The Ombudsman is also a woman. The Attorney General, the Supreme Court and the Court of Auditors have a woman as Vice Chairperson. Also, in this new legislature, we have the highest number of women Members of Parliament in history, 37.7%. The party that won the elections, the MPLA, presented an equal list, with 50% of women, beyond what is provided for in the Law of Political Parties (30%).

346. The main instrument for women empowerment in Angola is the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG) and the Strategy for Advocacy and Resource Mobilization for the Implementation and Monitoring of the Policy (Presidential Decree No. 222/13 of 24 September), which reaffirms the recognition of the responsibility of the State in the adoption and implementation of policies that focus on the promotion of opportunities in all areas of the political, economic, social and cultural life of women and men. A process of analysis and stocktaking has begun, the results of which will help to

better design, across the board, the measures needed to achieve the desired Gender Equality and Equity.

347. Gender-based violence is one of the challenges that the Government is facing in this context. The Law on Domestic Violence, Law No. 15/11 of 14 July is being amended. At the legal level, it was reinforced with the approval of the Angolan Penal Code and we continue to work on strengthening awareness and mobilization of families and on the proper accountability and handling of cases.

348. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022 and 2023-2027 establishes specific actions for women, with a view to promoting equal opportunities and valuing their role in the family, social, political, economic and business fields, as well as, with a view to sustainably ensuring the empowerment of young women and women in rural areas. We highlight the following programs: Promotion of Gender and Women Empowerment; Valuing the Family and Strengthening Family Skills; Support for Victims of Gender-Based Violence; and Economic and productive structuring of communities, with a focus on women.

349. This Report is a follow-up to the Commission's Recommendations of 2019.

## **2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **2.1.- ARTICLE 2: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

350. As mentioned in paragraphs 30 to 32 of section A of this report, in Angola all draft bills respect the principle of equality and non-discrimination provided for in article 23 of the Angolan Constitution. The Angolan State not only prohibits discrimination, but is also radically against discrimination

### **2.2. ARTICLE 3: RIGHT TO DIGNITY**

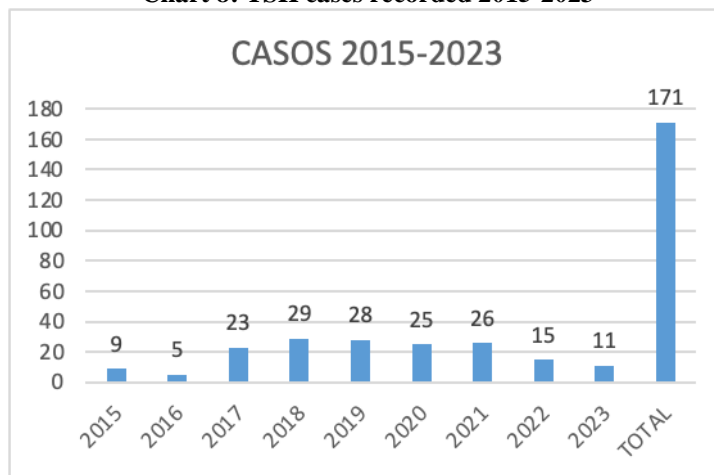
351. The dignity of women is recognized in the CRA and in the law and is protected through administrative and judicial acts. Angola also has public policies to protect the dignity of women.

352. In relation to Human Trafficking (TSH), and any form of sexual exploitation, which especially affects women and girls (**Rec. 1**) are considered a crime in Angola under Article 12 of the CRA. In addition, several legal diplomas have been developed, namely. We

present here a summary, see more information in paragraphs 56 and following of this Report:

- a. The Angolan Penal Code (Law No. 38/20 of 11 November).
- b. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking by the Interministerial Commission against Human Trafficking, which standardizes actions to combat Human Trafficking and is based on 4 axes: Promotion, Protection, Persecution and Partnerships.
- c. National Action Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor in Angola, PANETI, 2021-2025 (Presidential Decree No. 239/21, of 29 September).
- d. Flowcharts and standard procedures for the care of children victims of violence (Joint Government Decree No. 455/21 of 2 September, Ministries of the Interior, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Health, Education and Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion). National Reference Mechanism and Standard Operating Systems (Government Decree No. 179/22 of April 1)

**Chart 8: TSH cases recorded 2015-2023**



*Source: CICTSH*

## **2.2. ARTICLE 4: RIGHT TO LIFE**

353. The Government of Angola, within the framework of its constitutional responsibilities, has taken appropriate measures to combat domestic violence against women and girls, having approved policies, programs and implemented actions aimed at promoting gender equality and equity at the national level.

354. In the framework of the Implementation of the Specific Objectives presented in the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG), by Presidential Decree No. 222/13 of 12 December, Angola has the participation of multiple stakeholders: at the

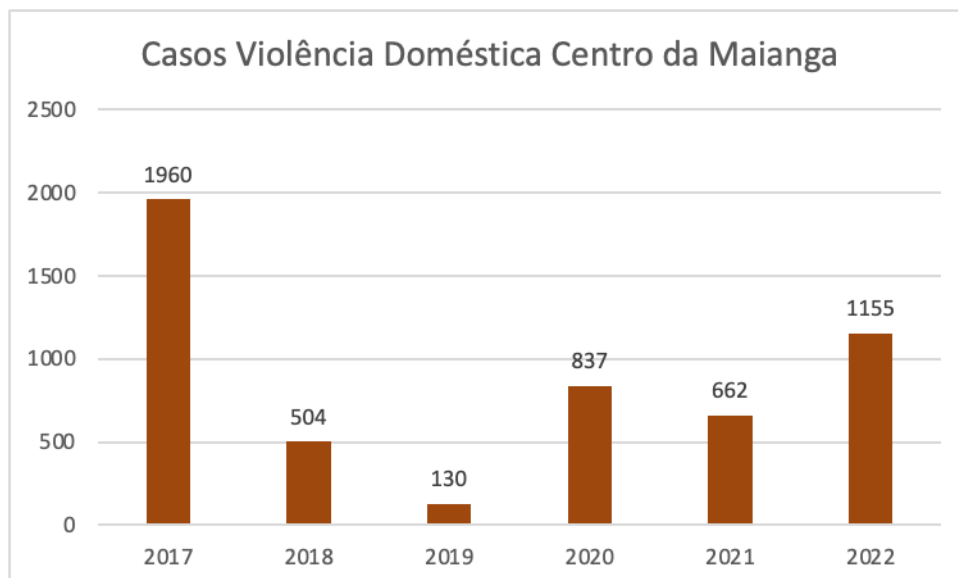
National and Provincial levels, women's representation groups and other groups of Civil Society, as well as the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in order to promote the validation of the objectives expressed in the PNIEG and deepen the discussion of critical issues for its implementation and advance the results, assumed by each axis of intervention.

355. The main instrument to combat Domestic Violence is Law No. 25/11, of July 14, Against Domestic Violence and its Regulation (Presidential Decree No. 124/13, of August 28), which is currently under review, with a Public Consultation process (**Rec. 2**).

356. In recent years, the number of complaints has increased, mainly due to the work of publicizing and raising awareness among the institutions concerned:

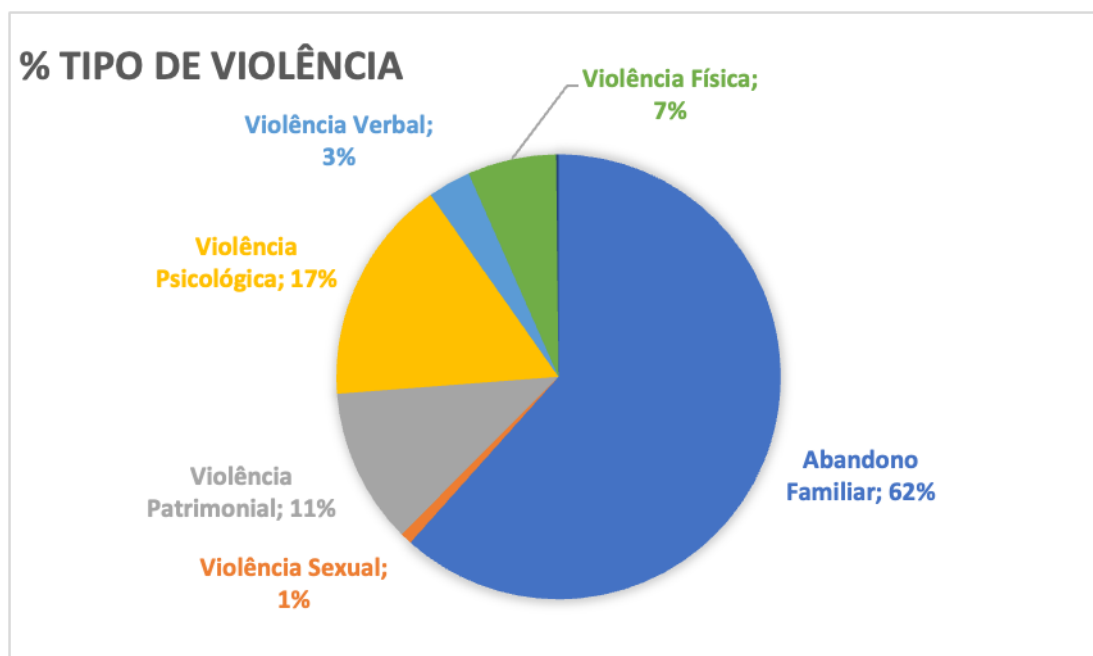
- From 2017 to 2022, the Maianga Counselling Centre (Luanda) registered 5,248 cases, of which 4,590 were women (87.5%) (See Chart 9)
- Of these 5,248 cases, 62% correspond to Family Abandonment; 17% to Psychological Violence; 11% to Property Violence; 7% to Physical Violence and 1% to Sexual Violence (See chart 10)
- The Provincial Offices for Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion recorded a total of 12,893 cases of domestic violence.
- Within the scope of the partnership between MASFAMU and the Ministry of Health (MINSA), on the shared management of telephone lines 145 and 146, in the period under analysis, 20,693 calls were answered, 15 of which. 701 useful and 4. 992 disposables.

**Chart 9: Evolution of Domestic Violence Data 2017-2022**



Source: MASFAMU

**Chart 10: % Type of Violence 2017-2022**



Source: MASFAMU

357. Since 2020, in the context of the pandemic and post-pandemic of Covid 19, specific campaigns to combat domestic violence have been reinforced. In the lives of women, confinement brought with it problems such as: the increase in cases of domestic violence, family breakdown caused by the reduction of employment, escape from fatherhood (the type of Violence with the highest incidence in Counseling Centers), and other situations that have worried the Government. In this sense, the intervention and collaboration of all has been called for to sensitize the members of their families and communities, to engage in positive behaviors and to reduce the situations exposed above.

358. To improve the control of the situation, an important strategy was created to reduce and inhibit the practice of Domestic Violence with the launch of telephone lines 145 and 146 – Domestic Violence Reporting Line and Line 111 of the Integrated Center for Public Security (CISP), and Line 15015 SOS Violence of the Child, created to report cases of all types of violations of the fundamental rights of People, whose operation integrates other public and domestic security forces.

359. Regarding sexual and domestic violence, it should be noted that the Government of Angola has implemented the Support Program for Victims of Violence, having created policy measures related to: the promotion of the Training of Family Counselors; the

installation of telephone lines to report cases of domestic violence "SOS Violência Domestica"; the construction and equipping of reference Family Counseling Centers; regulation of the Law against domestic violence; ensuring the dissemination and awareness by the media about actions against violence, against women and girls; *annual organization of the campaign to raise awareness of the 16 days of activism against gender violence*; guarantee of promotion and advocacy on the "Human Rights of Women"; ensuring training in gender and violence to Police Instructors of Offices specialized in assisting victims of violence; carrying out actions of the campaign against pregnancies and early marriage.

360.Regarding the persecution of perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence, there is a greater awareness of the populations (particularly women and girls) to report acts of sexual, domestic and other violence, with the police stations and services of the Public Prosecutor's Office at national, provincial and local levels (municipalities and communes), especially in the Family Rooms.

361.The Domestic Violence data and information platform has been launched (<http://violenciadomestica.ao>). This resource will facilitate the collection of information, treatment and follow-up of cases of Gender-Based Violence.

### **2.3. ARTICLE 5: Elimination of harmful practices**

362.The Republic of Angola is fully committed to the elimination of harmful practices that are legally prohibited in Angola, early marriage, domestic violence, polygamy and female genital mutilation, among others.

363.To avoid this type of practice at the usual level, the National Campaign “Together Against Early Pregnancy and Marriage in Angola” is underway, and the National Strategy for Preventing Pregnancies and Early Marriages has been approved.

364.The Angolan Penal Code incorporates a section on crimes against women, criminalizes Female Genital Mutilation and Discrimination based on sex and sexual orientation, among other harmful practices.

365.Regarding Female Genital Mutilation, studies reveal that it is not part of Angola's cultural habits. In the meantime, prevention against acts that violate the physical, sexual, psychological and vital integrity of girls and women is being strengthened, bearing in mind the migratory flows taking place in the region Even so, this type of practice is

punishable by the Angolan Penal Code (Article 160), with penalties ranging from 2 to 10 years in prison.

366. The Advertising Law, Law No. 9/17, of March 13, prohibits any type of advertising and pornography, in its article 15 prohibits advertising that associates the image of women with stereotypical, discriminatory or vexatious behavior or that offends public morals and good customs.

367. After a review of care services for cases of domestic violence, the SOS Criança 15015 Line was launched in June (**Rec. 4**).

368. 15015, a service managed by the National Institute of Children (INAC) that arises from the need to ensure the protection and integral development of the child, falls within the scope of the 11 Commitments in favor of the child. The 15015 is confidential, free and anonymous, and can be used by anyone who is aware of violations of children's rights (including cases of domestic violence). The funds allocated for its operation have increased since 2020 to date.

369. Also, in 2019, telephone lines 145 and 146 – Telephone lines for reporting cases of Domestic Violence and Line 111 of the Integrated Center for Public Security (CISP) were launched.

#### **2.4. ARTICLE 6: Marriage**

370. The Angolan Family Code is in the process of being amended, and one of the lines of force is its compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, regarding the principle of equality and non-discrimination (articles 23, 35 and 80 of the CRA) and its compliance with the provisions of the Maputo Protocol and other instruments to protect the rights of the child (**Rec. 5**).

371. According to Article 24 of the Family Code, the legal minimum age to marry is 18. Exceptionally, a man who has turned 16 and a woman who has turned 15 may be allowed to marry, considering the circumstances of the case and taking into account the interest of the minors, if marriage is the best solution. The authorization must be granted by the parents, guardians or by those who have the child in their care and can be supplied by the Court. This norm is under review.

372. Angola recorded few official cases of child marriage in the years 2017 to 2021, as follows: 1 in Malange; 1 in Lunda Sul; 5 in Benguela; 4 in Namibe; and 5 in Luanda.

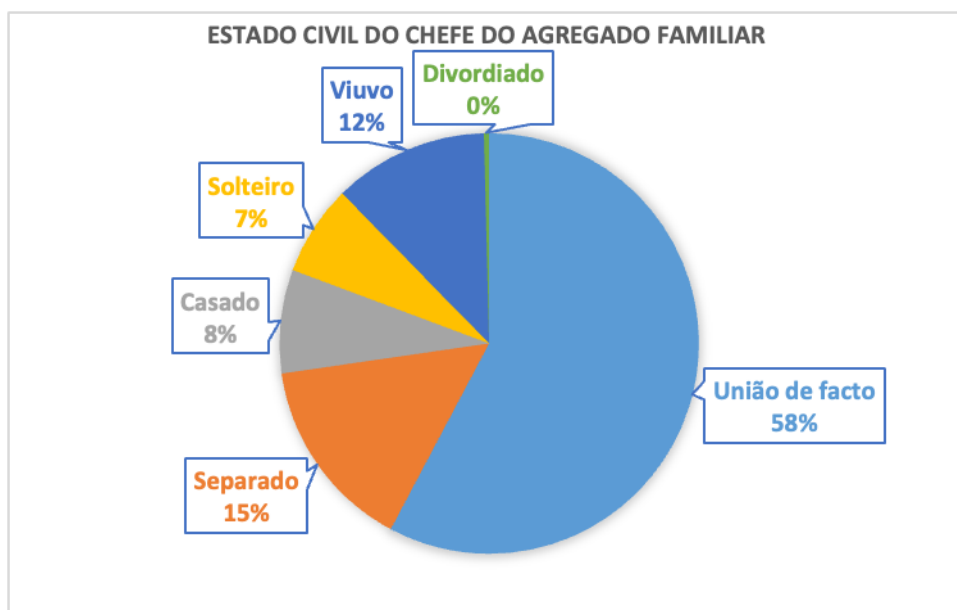
373. It should be noted that in relation to the girl-child, we note the progress made in terms of legal protection, resulting from the support and guidance by parents, associations that work to defend Women's Rights, the provision of information and education, awareness campaigns, promotion of Women's Rights in communities, there is a substantial reduction in cases within communities.

## 2.5. ARTICLE 7: Separation, Divorce and Annulment of Marriage

374. The profile of heads of households in Angola, according to INE data (IDREA 2018-2019) is as follows (**Rec. 6**):

- a. The majority (69.6%) of households are headed by men, compared to 30.4% headed by women.
- b. The average age of household heads is 43.
- c. By province, it is noted that Luanda has the largest number of households.
- d. The average number of people per household among male-headed households is 5.2 and in female-headed households it is 4.3.
- e. Regarding marital status, the majority live in a conjugal union (married/marital partnership), according to chart 11.

**Chart 11: Marital Status of Head of Household**



Source: INE. IDREA 2018-2019

375. It should be noted that the divorce process is carried out by the courts and the registry offices. However, in local communities, in suburban areas, de facto separation numbers tend to increase and are not officially registered by the Justice and Human Rights services.

## **2.6. ARTICLE 8 Access to Justice and Equal Protection before the Law**

376. MASFAMU, as the ministerial department responsible for the matter, together with other bodies such as the Ministry of the Interior and the MJDH, has carried out awareness-raising and information campaigns to encourage the reporting of all acts of domestic violence to the competent courts (**Rec. 7**).

377. As mentioned above (paragraph 356), an increasing number of cases are being reported.

378. Angola continues with the Justice and Law Reform Process that aims to diagnose and propose legislation that makes the justice system more effective and prepare proposals that aim to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and at the same time contribute significantly to the fight against corruption.

379. As part of the Reform of Justice and Law, Act No. 29/22 of 29 August was approved, which establishes the principles and rules of the organization and functioning of the Courts of Common Jurisdiction, the Law of the Courts of Relations and the Statutes of Judges and the Public Prosecutor's Office were revised.

380. In this context, we present the following results:

- a. The creation of 35 District Courts to replace the provincial and municipal courts;
- b. The Courts of Appeal or 2nd Instance (3 in Luanda 1, Benguela 1 and Huila 1) were created, to decongest the pressure and procedural pending and effectively respond to the demand to rural areas.
- c. The Commerce, Intellectual and Industrial Property Room, already in operation, has, among others, the competence to prepare and judge insolvency proceedings, reorganization of companies, actions for declaration of non-existence, nullities, annulments of company contracts, actions related to the exercise of social rights, copyright and industrial property rights.
- d. Increase in the number of Judicial Magistrates (656 in May 2023, 38% of which are women) and Public Prosecutors (620, 42% of whom are women),

and in the number of lawyers registered with the Angolan Bar Association and trainees (10,234 approximately, 35% are women).

381. To strengthen access to justice for vulnerable groups, the Constitution of the Republic of Angola provides for free legal assistance, regulated by Law No. 15/95, of 24 January, on Legal Assistance, implemented through the Angolan Bar Association and with state financial coverage. For example, from 2019 to 2021, almost fifteen thousand people (14,941) were covered.

382. Since 2014 there have been Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution Centers (CREL) (Government Decree no. 230/14 of June 27 and its Regulation no. 244/14 of July 4), which are staffed by lawyers and trainee lawyers, who provide information, legal consultations and guarantee the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of gender, social or cultural status or insufficient economic means, the knowledge, exercise or defense of their rights and legitimate interests. Regarding gender, from 2019 to 2022, 40% of users were women.

383. The Law on Voluntary Arbitration and the Law on Mediation of Conflicts and Conciliation (Law No. 12/16 of 12 August) were also approved.

## **2.7. ARTICLE 9: RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION**

384. The Law of Political Parties (Law No. 22/10, of 3 December) guarantees a representation of a minimum of 30% of women on the lists of political parties competing in the General Elections. Angola has acceded to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development which provides for the 50% share of women in Public Positions, not all parties meet the established quota. The party that won the elections, the MPLA, presented an equal list, with 50% of women, above that provided for in the Law of Political Parties. In the 2022 elections a woman leader of a party (PHA) won a seat in the National Assembly (**Rec. 8**).

385. The number and percentage of **women in public positions** have been increasing in some sectors, especially in the Judicial and Government sectors. For the first time we have women occupying positions of great relevance: the Vice-Presidency, the Presidency of the National Assembly and the Constitutional and Audit Court. The Ombudsman is also a woman, the Deputy Attorney General of the Republic as well as the Vice Presidents of the Supreme Court and Court of Auditors. Currently, the Angolan Government is comprised of 39% of Ministers, 27% of Governors and 28% of Municipal Administrators. At the level of the Legislative Branch, 37.7% women members of parliament. In the judiciary,

there are 54% women in the Constitutional Court, 28.5% in the Supreme Court, 50% in the Court of Auditors and 38% female judges in the ordinary courts. In the Public Prosecutor's Office also 42% of women.

**Table 3: Women Representativeness 2012-2022**

	2012	2021	2022
Members of Parliament	33%	30%	37.7%
Ministers of State (1 out of 4)		25%	25%
Ministers	21%	33%	39%
State Secretaries		17%	23%
Provincial Governors	17%	22%	27%
Deputy Provincial Governors			29%
Municipal Administrators		25%	26%
Diplomacy	28.3%	40%	40%
Ambassadors		28%	30%
Attorneys	34.4%	40%	42%
Judges	31%	40%	38%
Leadership Positions in the Civil Service	30.5%	35.5%	35.5%
Civil Service		42%	42%

*Source: CIERNDH*

386. According to the 2021 Women in Politics Report, Angola, at the Parliament level is in place 52 of 190 and the Government in place 48 of 192. The Mo Ibrahim Index of Good Governance in Africa is one of the indicators in which Angola has improved in terms of gender equality, ranking 26 out of 54 countries evaluated.

## **2.8. ARTICLE 12: RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

387. During the period under review, legislative measures, programs, policies and strategies were adopted to fully guarantee the right to education (as mentioned in Part B of this report), some of them focusing on girls (**Rec. 9 and 10**):

- a. The Curricular Adjustment Program (2018-2025) aims to update, correct and create learning conditions to implement new curricular materials, with a view to increasing the supply of quality education.
- b. Girls' Education Project: This project aims to promote equity in the Internal Scholarship Grant System, in partnership with the African Development Bank - AFDB to 250 vulnerable girls from the various regions of the country, to ensure access, retention and completion of Secondary Education.
- c. Prevent School Dropouts: In order to provide for the well-being of children within the Education System and their retention in schools: School lunch program; Health and school environment (promotion of personal hygiene and healthy lifestyle); A.H.S. (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation); First aid at school; Healthy eating; Sex education, gender and reproductive health; Girls' empowerment; Oral and visual health; Sensory impairments; Prevention of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use; Physical activities and promotion of school sport.
- d. In 2018, MED included Comprehensive Sex Education in primary and secondary school curricula, which will promote quality information, especially for girls.
- e. Implementation of the PATI (Learning for All Program) and PATII (Girls' Empowerment and Learning for All Program) Programs. It includes a sexual and reproductive health support component, a scholarship component for the most vulnerable, with a focus on girls, and improving school conditions (mainly toilets for girls' retention in schools).
- f. Youth and Adult Education (EJA).

- g. Second Chance Education Program (Primary Education of 6 years duration for 4 years and Secondary Education of 4-5 years for 3).
- h. TUPE Program, Todos Unidos pela Infância, a program aimed at creating daycare centers and kindergartens in rural communities
- i. MED created the Commission for the Coordination of Human Rights in the Education and Teaching System to improve the promotion and protection of Human Rights in the Education and Teaching System. The new perspective of the human rights approach in the education system also aims to empower girls at school, promote access to and retention of girls, rescue girl-mothers, sensitize parents, the community, including traditional leaders to change attitudes towards the practice of early and forced marriage, discourage all forms of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence and harassment at school and on the way to and from school, and guarantee professional training for girl-mothers to encourage their education, accompaniment and sustainability.

388. There have been significant increases in school enrollment rates: The number of school enrolments has risen from 8,337,224 in 2015 (of which 55.6% are girls) to more than 10,000,000 in 2022.

389. The above-mentioned programs also include components for preventing early pregnancy and retaining pregnant girls in school. For example, in Luanda province, in both public and private schools, only 0.16% of girls enrolled in school are pregnant.

## **2.9. ARTICLE 13: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS**

390. The conditions of domestic workers have improved with the approval of Presidential Decree No. 155/16 of August 9, which establishes the Legal and Social Protection Regime for Domestic Workers. The law defines who domestic workers are (a large proportion of whom are women) and determines that the contribution rate for the domestic worker's compulsory social protection system is mandatory, to be paid at six percent by the employer and two percent by the beneficiary.

391. Several training and awareness-raising actions were carried out where different social actors participated, from social partners and the general population, so that the recipients could have greater knowledge about the procedures provided for therein.

392. The MJDH and the ASSOGE Association carried out a diagnosis on the impeding barriers and campaigns for adherence to the Register of domestic workers.
393. In this context, in addition to information, training and lectures, taking into account the provisions of the aforementioned law on the formalities and specificities of the domestic employment contract, the technical conditions were created for the granting of booklets, control maps and registration in the Mandatory Social Protection System (Social Security) in several service stations, in order to make the process fast and simplified throughout the national territory, which resulted until March 2023 in 8,192 registrations in the Mandatory Social Protection System (**Rec. 12**).
394. The actions of investigation and institution of processes are carried out by the General Labor Inspectorate (IGT) through inspection visits, verification, follow-up of complaints, advice, mediation, among others, at the initiative of IGT or by denunciation (**Rec. 11**).
395. To support street female vendors, the Government created markets and fairs in all municipalities at the national level for their integration.
396. Likewise, the Ministry of Commerce and Provincial and Municipal Administrations has carried out the registration of street vendors for the attribution of market and street card, support in social contributions and under the scope of promoting employability.
397. The Action Plan for the Promotion of Employability - PAPE, approved by Presidential Decree No. 113/19 of 16 April, was approved, ensuring the socio-professional integration of groups and individuals vulnerable to employment, through the implementation of active labor market policies, particularly: young people looking for the 1st job, people with disabilities, women mainly from peri-urban and rural areas, as well as itinerant saleswomen, known as street vendors.
398. As explained above (Part A of this Report, paragraph 190), the Informal Economy Conversion Program (PREI) is underway to promote the Transition from Informal to Formal Economy in the country. It serves as a catalyst for increasing the tax base and operators to the formal economy, thus guaranteeing the contributory social protection of the citizen in old age.

## **2.10. ARTICLE 14: RIGHT TO HEALTH**

399. In Angola, **abortion** is handled under the framework of the protection of the right to life, which has constitutional dignity.

400. In the Angolan Penal Code (Law No. 38/20 of 11 November), the protection of life prevails, but includes certain exceptions, in accordance with international human rights standards (**Rec. 14**). The topic of abortion was widely discussed in the context of the Public Consultations of the Penal Code, predominating two large groups, the Christian group and the feminist groups that claimed the right of women to dispose of their bodies. After analyzing both positions, a solution was reached that is in line with the principle of life protection that considers abortion or voluntary termination of pregnancy a crime whose responsibility can go from 2-8 years in defense of intrauterine life and in coherence with the entire legal system of life protection. Notwithstanding this prohibition, Article 156 of the New Criminal Code **establishes exceptions** that allow abortion in the following cases (provided that the termination of pregnancy is carried out at the request or with the consent of the pregnant woman: save the mother's life (When it constitutes the only means of preventing the risk of death or serious and irreversible injury to the woman's physical or psychological integrity); When it is medically attested that the fetus is unviable (eugenic) and; When the pregnancy results from a crime against freedom and sexual self-determination and the interruption is made in the first 16 weeks of pregnancy (sentimental).

401. Therefore, at stake is the protection of human life in all its dimensions and the safeguarding of the dignity of the human person from conception, birth and growth.

## **2.11. ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO FOOD SECURITY**

402. One of the tasks set out in the CRA is for the Angolan state to promote sustained improvement in the country's human development index.

403. It is incumbent on the state to guarantee the expansion of conditions through production, especially traditional and family farming, processing, industrialization, marketing, food supply and distribution, including water, as well as job creation and income redistribution.

404. Agriculture, in general, is a priority for the Government's strategic policies, with the involvement of its partners, including NGOs. The Government's policies aim to guarantee food security and sovereignty and the generation of jobs and income.

405. There is an Action Plan in which specific actions are described for the implementation of the National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security, approved in 2009, coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, with the support of FAO. Currently, the second

National Food Security Strategy (ENSAN II) is being prepared, based on the experiences and results obtained with the implementation of ENSAN I.

406. In the scope of quality assurance of food and other services, to ensure the inspection activity, the Government approved Presidential Decree No. 267/20 of 16 October, which established the National Authority for Economic Inspection and Food Safety (ANIESA), as an entity dedicated to the exercise of inspection activity on economic activities, and which results from the merger of the sectoral inspection services of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, Environment, Transport, Health, Agriculture and Fisheries, and approved its Organic Statute.

407. Presidential Decree No. 140/18 of 6 July, which established the Integrated Program for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP), which aims to improve the standard of living of the most disadvantaged sections of the population, who live in conditions of extreme poverty. This program includes School Meals.

408. The PIDLCP prioritizes 3 areas: rural and urban productive inclusion, universal access to essential public services and the development of direct social transfers, associated with the dynamics of income generation. In its Axis 2- Family farming and entrepreneurship, it has programs for the productive organization of communities, micro-fostering infrastructures and PAPAGRO operationalization. It also allows them to occupy themselves productively and generate surpluses for the market. For this reason, in this axis the main priority consists in: (i) the delivery of agricultural inputs (seeds and work tools, mainly) in order to increase the production of the food items most used in the diet of each region (corn/cassava, beans and sweet potatoes, mainly); (ii) facilitating the vaccination of small ruminants (mainly goats) and chickens (against Newcastle disease, which causes immense damage to poor families); (iii) encouraging the cultivation of fruit trees and the introduction of the habit of growing and consuming vegetables.

409. As mentioned above, the Program for Strengthening Food and Nutrition Resilience and Security (FRESAN) in Southern Angola is underway: a joint program of Angola and the European Union with a budget of 65 million euros. The main objective of FRESAN is to combat hunger, poverty and vulnerability of the communities most affected by drought in the southern provinces of Angola, as well as to strengthen sustainable family farming.

410. According to the Multiple Health Indicators Survey (IIMS) 2015-2016 prepared by the National Institute of Health and the Ministry of Health, at the national level, it appears that about 38% of

children suffer from moderate chronic malnutrition (-2 SD) and 15% suffer from severe malnutrition (-3 SD). On the other hand, 5% of children under 5 years old had moderate acute malnutrition (-2 SD), with 1% at the severe level. It is observed that 19% of children under 5 years of age are underweight (-2 SD) and about 6% are severely underweight (-3 SD). The prevalence of moderate chronic malnutrition is 32% among children living in urban areas and 46% in rural areas.

411. Angola has had a Food Reserve Agency since 2021 that aims to influence the drop in food prices from the basic food basket.

412. The Government of Angola has initiated the engagement of Food Systems and Public Consultations of the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategies ENSAN II Angola 2030, to transform food systems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 2 on the Eradication of Hunger, by 2030.

413. There is a Strategic Food Reserve and, as mentioned above, programs are underway to diversify the economy and strengthen agriculture (**Rec. 16**).

## **2.12. ARTICLE 16: RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING**

414. The CRA, in its article 85, includes the Right to housing and quality of life. The Angolan Government has implemented several policies and programs to promote the realization of this right, both for men and women equally.

415. The Angolan Government is implementing a National Urbanism and Housing Program (PNUH) whose strategic objective is to create decent living conditions, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, with the focus on the construction of 35,000 houses, about 200 houses per municipality, as well as the construction of social housing by the State, private companies and cooperatives.

416. In the period 2017 to 2022, the state completed the construction of 14 housing estates (social and affordable housing) across the country, with a total of 39,051 housing units.

417. The urban requalification and reconversion and directed self-construction subprograms underway in the country aim to provide basic urban infrastructure and equipment services in informal spaces and the reconversion of these spaces into structurally and environmentally acceptable housing areas.

418. The Government's main priority under the PNUH is on urbanization, infrastructure and the subdivision of land reserves, to ensure the resettlement of families living in areas at risk

(hillsides, under power lines, natural water lines, etc.). Examples of resettlement can be cited in the Provinces of Luanda, Cabinda, Huambo, Lunda-Sul, Cunene and Huíla.

419. The development of the National Housing Policy is in progress, in the process of Public Consultation. The first phase of this Policy will be the housing diagnosis, with the objective of strengthening the public policy framework and institutional skills in the housing sector in Angola.

420. All housing projects promoted by the Angolan State that are underway or completed, except for a part of the 200 fires per municipality subprogram projects, were covered with all infrastructures, namely drinking water supply, electricity, rainwater and wastewater network as well as the implementation of a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), ensuring that more people have access to portable water and adequate sanitation.

421. At the time of the 2014 Census, 75.4% of the Angolan population lived in their own homes, and only 19.2% in rented houses. According to the results of IDREA 2018-2019, in the housing occupation regime, self-built housing stood out, with 62.4%, 84.1% in rural areas and 47.8% in urban centers, which demonstrates the ability of low-income families to build their own homes. Housing policies in Angola aim to guarantee the basic rights of citizens to live with dignity, giving priority to those in vulnerable conditions.

422. Regarding the gender perspective, 28% of men claim to be the sole proprietors of the houses and 17% with their wives, according to INE data (Multiple Health Indicators Survey 2015-2016). Of the 9312 dwellings promoted by the State (Centralities) from 2018 to 2021, 35% were delivered to women (**Rec. 16**).

### **2.13. ARTICLE 17: RIGHT TO POSITIVE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT**

423. The CRA, in its article 79, includes the Right to education, culture and sport and the State promotes the access and participation of all, men and women without discrimination, to culture, stimulating the participation of the various private agents in its effectiveness, under the terms of the law.

424. In Angola in recent years there has been an increase in the number of female traditional leaders. The National Directorate of Communities and Institutions of Traditional Power (MCT) indicates that there are about **1869 women out of a total of 40,075**. As a Traditional Authority with greater relevance, we had Queen Nhakatolo, representative of the Luvale Luena sub-group (deceased in July 2023). However, there are other emerging

ones such as Sobas and Regedoras in all Provinces except Namibe Province where Traditional Authority is not exercised by women. Another cultural practice that has been positively exercised by women is the role of master of ceremonies in family decision-making, which was previously held by a male uncle. In recent years, families have tended to delegate this function to women, Aunts, who lead the proceedings or make the decision, especially in traditional engagement ceremonies, traditional weddings, which was not the norm in our communities.

425. The Ministry of Culture and Environment and the MASFAMU representations have carried out awareness-raising actions on the role of women with the traditional authorities **(Rec. 16)**.

#### **2.14. ARTICLE 18: RIGHT TO A HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT**

426. As mentioned above, in Part A of this report, it should be noted that in the field of environmental protection, Angola has sought to integrate international and regional recommendations on the subject, having approved several legal acts that incorporate the policy and strategy of mitigation, combat and preservation of the environment.

427. There are several private institutions and Civil Society Organizations that support the State in promoting a healthy and sustainable environment, many of them led by women, especially environmentalist Fernanda Renée, with a relevant role in defending mangrove ecosystems in Angola, which has international and national recognition, being awarded the National Human Rights Award in the category of Person of the Year in Human Rights **(Rec. 16)**.

428. Angola aims to achieve more than 70% use of clean energy sources with the contribution of photovoltaics. For example, the Angolan Renewable Energy Association and ENDE support two communities in the municipality of Marimba in Malanje with solar energy kits for domestic use.

429. The National Renewable Energy Report indicates that Angola currently uses 66% Renewable Energy.

430. In 2021, about 23% of the population in rural areas lacked electrification and 67% in the urban area.

431. Regarding water, there was a significant increase in coverage, in 2014 it was 43% and in 2019 52% and in 2022 72% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas.

432. Angola has a National Strategy for Climate Change, has an early warning system for floods and droughts in southern Angola and awareness-raising actions are carried out involving more than 500,000 citizens.

433. The Mayombe forest is the second largest in the world. The charcoal production project is underway to minimize the damage caused by the exploitation of forest resources.

434. The waste recovery center in Mulenvos is under construction, as well as the training of waste pickers and the creation of cooperatives.

435. Angola participates in regional and international marine resource management and ocean conservation initiatives.

## **2.15. ARTICLE 19: RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

436. As already mentioned in Part A of this report, Sustainable Development and Combating Poverty are two priorities for the Government. Thus, Angola adhered to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Development Agenda 2063.

437. Thus, programs such as the PIDLCP are in progress aimed at improving the standard of living of the most disadvantaged sections of the population, who live in conditions of extreme poverty, focusing on local-based development (communes and municipalities), reinforcing the concept of municipalization of the execution of projects and activities, through a local intervention, coordinated at the central level.

438. The expansion of the Municipalization of Social Action is underway. The Ministry of Social Action Family and Promotion of Women registered 106,663 people, corresponding to 41,762 Households.

439. The Project of Assistance to Families in High Vulnerability Situation with Social Support Card is being implemented.

440. Under the PREI (see paragraph 190 of Part A of this Report) 7,927 jobs were created by microcredit, of which 66% for women.

441. In 2020, the Social Protection Strengthening Program (Kwenda Program) began (with the support of the World Bank), with 3 components: Social Monetary Transfer, Municipalization of Social Action and the Strengthening of the single social register. The Kwenda Program plans to support 1,608,000 households in poverty and vulnerability across the country. During the period under review, a total of 414,285 Households were

registered in MASFAMU's integrated Social Protection information system, of which 62% were headed by women. The "Kwenda" Social Protection Strengthening Program, since its inception, has benefited 40,686 households.

442. As noted above, paragraph 155, the Integrated Municipal Intervention Plan (PIIM) is being implemented.

443. From 2018 to 2022, 12 new Mandatory Social Protection rules were created, 20,234 beneficiaries for the creation of small businesses, 9,751 companies and youth cooperatives supported and 251,450 formalized.

## **2.16. ARTICLES 20 and 21: WIDOW'S RIGHTS AND INHERITANCE**

444. Within the scope of the CRA and other diplomas such as the Family Code, the Penal Code and the Land Law, there is no distinction between women and men in succession rights. However, due to cultural factors, widows suffer some discrimination in the attribution of inheritance and land in some regions of the country.

445. Several campaigns are underway to combat this type of harmful cultural practices and, in the case of litigation, the Family Counseling Center, the Courts, the Dispute Resolution Centers and the Ombudsman's Office (**Rec. 15**).

## **2.17. ARTICLES 22 - 24: SPECIAL PROTECTION (ELDERLY, DISABLED AND SUFFERING WOMEN)**

446. The **protection of the elderly**, men and women in vulnerable situations falls within the scope of Law 7/04 of 15 October, Basic Social Protection Law. They are also framed within the different Social Action programs referenced in this report, such as the Kwenda Program.

447. Gender policies and programs are binding on all people including those with disabilities and developed with the participation of associations of women with disabilities, through programs to promote entrepreneurship, psychosocial support and professional technical training, which resulted in the creation of 14 (fourteen) cooperatives in the provinces of Luanda, Bengo, Benguela, Cabinda, Huíla, Uíge and Zaire, in the fields of cutting and sewing, handicrafts, motorcycle taxi, mechanics and agriculture, in an average of 2 (two), per province.

448. Civil Society organizations that represent people with disabilities, including women and girls, are part of the National Council for Social Action and actively participate in the design of different programs and policies.

## **2.18. ARTICLE 26: MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

449. This report presents updated statistics and disaggregated data in the different domains, as well as complete information that has been incorporated in each of the articles and subchapters (**Rec. 16**).

450. Angola is conducting the 2023 Pilot Census and in 2024 will conduct the New General Census ten years after the first, according to the standards.

## **2.19. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS**

451. This report presents all information on the effective implementation of the recommendations contained in these concluding observations and in the previous concluding observations, as well as information on financial resources (**Rec. 17 and 18**). It was drafted based on the information provided by the different ministerial departments responsible for each of the topics and with the support of the National Institute of Statistics for the various statistical data.

452. Also emphasize that for the dissemination of the Maputo Protocol and the respective Final Observations, the following actions were carried out:

- a. Preparation and dissemination of a brochure on *Women's Rights, Angola Commitments at National and International Level*, with the Maputo Protocol as an annex (2 editions, the 1st in 2018 with 1000 copies and the 2nd in 2022 with 1,000 copies)
- b. Publication of the Brochure and Final Observations on the MJDH website: <http://www.servicos.minjusdh.gov.ao>.
- c. Dissemination of the Protocol and training and qualification actions carried out mainly by MASFAMU, MJDH, National Police and Civil Society Organizations.



*Source:*

*OCHA*



454. As good practice, in 1984 Resolution 12/84 approved an emergency plan implemented by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Angolan Red Cross (ARC) with a supporting Ministerial Commission. The Emergency Plan served to support: 50,000 internally displaced persons from Huambo and Benguela; 75,000 from Bié and Huambo and 75,000 from Moxico, Huila and Cunene.
455. In 1999, through Order 6/99 of 23 July of the President of the Republic, he created the Interministerial Commission to assist the humanitarian crisis situation, to assist more than 3 million people, the Commission had the following: a) prepare the humanitarian intervention programs, policies and strategies to be adopted by the Government b) implement, coordinate and ensure the implementation and monitoring of the Government's humanitarian intervention programs and projects; c) supervise the support to be provided to humanitarian aid by the international community and non-governmental organizations, articulating such actions with those implemented by the State; d) keep the President of the Republic and the Government permanently informed of humanitarian developments and propose the measures it deems necessary.
456. In 2001 during a humanitarian crisis Angola approved and implemented, through Presidential Order 1/01 of 5 January, the Rules on Resettlement of Displaced Populations. This document incorporated the United Nations Guiding Principles for Internally Displaced Persons, rules for the resettlement of populations. These 12 Article Standards established the existence and coordination at the provincial level by integrating NGOs and United Nations Agencies into the working group, among others. The skills and phases of the process, identification and allocation of land 1-2 hectares for cultivation and residence construction, resettlement in mine-free zones, resettlement and voluntary return, involvement of beneficiaries in the planning and management of resettlement, Installation of the State Administration in the resettlement zones for assistance through the Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid, rehabilitation of infrastructure, social assistance, water and sanitation, distribution of resettlement kits, food support and evaluation of the process and procedures.
457. These standards were adopted prior to the drafting of the Kampala Declaration.
458. Angola is a State Party to the African Union Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, of 2009, with Resolution No. 11/13 of 11 April, which approved the ratification of this important instrument.

459. The protection of the rights of internally displaced persons is of great relevance to the African continent, which has been plagued for much of its history by internal armed conflicts and, in recent years, by internal disasters and calamities because of climate change. According to data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than three-quarters of all new IDPs in 2021 occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, with almost 4.1 million cases in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.
460. Currently, in Angola, thanks to the stability and context of peace that the country has been experiencing since 2002, Angola has the situation of internally displaced persons satisfactorily controlled, with some reports recently due to the severe drought experienced in recent years in the southern provinces. For which the relevant measures were taken both in terms of social protection and the implementation of structuring programs to Combat Food Insecurity.
461. A particular highlight should be given to the commissioning of the first major project to combat the effects of drought in Angola, the CAFU channel in the province of Cunene, with an extension of 165 km, which will serve more than two hundred and fifty thousand people and about three hundred thousand heads of food.
462. The Angolan State, since the culmination of the armed conflict in 2002, has adopted political and governmental measures to guarantee national stability, with the gradual implementation of the opening of the road network between the provinces and the center, allowing the return of populations of origin, particularly those who had the strong impact of the conflict.
463. During the prolonged military conflict, marked migration dynamics in Angola were predominantly characterized by internal rural-urban migration, due to the forced displacement of populations towards urban centers in search of higher levels of physical and food security. The outflow of refugees to cross-border regions and the economic migration of skilled and low-skilled workers at the domestic, intra-regional and extra-regional levels have significantly imposed migratory flows. With the achievement of peace in 2002, internal migratory dynamics in Angola reduced and were characterized by mixed flows in neighboring countries and subsequent internal mobility between the center and periphery, urban and rural areas of the provinces.
464. Therefore, the return to rural areas of this population was not significant and the pace of growth of cities remained high. The main cause of this growth continued to be the search for better living conditions, in a post-war context. However, the patterns of internal

migration have become more complex. This is why the capital, Luanda, has the largest population in search of opportunities and better living conditions.

465. This report describes the laws and other measures taken for the realization of the rights and freedoms recognized in the Kampala Convention not only to prevent situations of internal displacement, but also for the protection of the civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights of displaced persons and was prepared by CIERNDH and with the contribution of key stakeholders. It covers the period from ratification in 2013 to 2023, with a historical background where relevant.

## **2. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

### **2.1. ARTICLES 2 AND 3: GENERAL OBJECTIVES SPECIFIC TO THE STATE PARTY**

466. A legal framework has been established to prevent internal displacement, to protect and assist internally displaced persons in Africa.

467. In terms of International Human Rights Treaties, the Angolan State has ratified the main African Union Human Rights Treaties on which the National Human Rights Strategy is based: the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; the African Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems; and the African Union Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. It also adhered to the two Protocols on the Establishment of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights and the Protocols on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa and the Rights of the Elderly. Likewise, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance was ratified.

468. Also, within the scope of International Humanitarian Law, the following International Treaties have been ratified:

- a. The Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (National Assembly Resolution 40/19 of July 16);

- b. The Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 39/19 of 16 July);
- c. The Convention for the Reduction of Statelessness (Resolution of the National Assembly No. 39/19 of 9 July).

469. As for the legal framework, we refer particularly to the following diplomas:

- a. Constitution of the Republic of Angola of 2010 revised in 2021.
- b. Law No. 13/19, of May 23, Legal Regime of Foreign Citizens of the Republic of Angola
- c. Law No. 14/20, of May 22, Basic Law of Civil Protection (Repeals Law No. 28/03, of November 7;
- d. Presidential Decree No. 318/18, of December 31, Approves the Migration Policy and Angola;
- e. Presidential Decree No. 158/18, of June 29, approves the National Development Plan 2018-2022;
- f. Presidential Decree No. 29/16, of February 1, National Plan for Disaster Preparedness, Contingency and Response;
- g. Presidential Decree No. 185/17, of August 14, Organic Regulation of the Civil Protection and Fire Service;
- h. Resolution No. 21/10 of 22 June, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocols;
- i. Law No. 2/16, of April 15, Nationality Law
- j. Presidential Decree No. 152/17, of August 3, Nationality Regulation;
- k. The Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Angola and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan Refugees, the Decree on the employment of the non-resident foreign workforce (Decree No. 5/95 of 7 April);
- l. Regulation on the Exercise of the Professional Activity of the Non-Resident Foreign Worker (Decree No. 6/01, of January 19).

470. Angola has **made significant progress in the promotion and protection of Human Rights and in the implementation of the African Charter and the Maputo Protocol**, with emphasis on the approval of **the National Human Rights Strategy (ENDH) and its Action Plan** (Presidential Decree No. 100/20 of April 14<sup>th</sup>).

471. It is an instrument for public policies on human rights, made up of a framework of actions to be developed to achieve national majority in human rights, the first step of which is to exercise the legitimacy resulting from national sovereignty so that we Angolans can assess ourselves, denounce, correct and condemn our failings in terms of human rights. Three years after its approval, 80% of the actions set out in its Action Plan are already being implemented. Human Rights in Angola have been elevated to the category of “National Security Issue”. Human rights are considered in this strategy to be a matter of national security and the main actors in monitoring them are civil society organizations throughout the country. Through the Provincial Human Rights Committees, these organizations draft independent reports to be presented to the **National Security Council**, (6 have already been presented) for the competent state bodies to take the necessary measures.
472. The Government of Angola, with the cooperation of United Nations Agencies, operates within the framework of relations with different mechanisms through a set of specialized agencies, such as UNICEF, the Development Program – UNDP, IOM, UNODC, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), the ILO (International Labor Organization), WHO (World Health Organization), UNHCR (High Commissioner for Refugees) and IOM (International Organization for Migration), the ICRC (International Red Cross).
473. At the National Level, the **National Commission for Civil Protection and Firefighters** was created. It is made up of representatives from National Defense, the Interior, Planning, Territorial Administration, Finance, Oil, Fisheries, Urban Planning and the Environment, Industry, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health, Education, Culture, Science and Technology, Transport, Public Works, Commerce, Hotels and Tourism, Social Assistance and Reintegration, Social Communication and Energy and Water. Also included are the Inspector-General of the National Police, a representative of the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, the commander of the Fire Service, the Director of the National Civil Protection Service, the Director of the National Institute of Civil Aviation, the Director of the Institute of Merchant Marine and Ports, the Director of the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics and other entities with special responsibilities in the field of Civil Protection, the National Directorate of Social Action of MASFAMU, the National Council of Social Action and Civil Society organizations.

## **2.2. ARTICLE 4: OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO PROTECTION AGAINST INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**

474. Under the framework of protection against internal displacement, the Angolan Government has implemented several programs and actions to prevent and assist the situation of affected and vulnerable people.

475. In terms of policies, it is important to highlight the following: The National Climate Change Strategy (ENAC); National Adaptation Action Program (PANA), 2011; Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Management, 2011; National Strategy for Forest Settlement and Repopulation, 2010; National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PANCOD), 2014; Disaster Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery Plan (2016) and Sustainable Charcoal Project.

476. The Government of Angola established the Early Warning System, having installed the Mobile Command Posts, installation of Regional Logistics Bases, construction of the Operational Coordination Center in Luanda, acquisition of telecommunications means, acquisition of rescue vehicles and training of its staff.

## **2.3. ARTICLE 5: OBLIGATIONS REGARDING PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE**

477. Within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, Articles 21, 70 and 71, the protection and assistance to displaced persons is a commitment that the Government has assumed, through the policy and measure of social assistance at the national level.

478. The National Development Plans (2013-2017, 2018-2022, and 2023-2027) and the 2050 Long-Term Strategy include support programs for the most vulnerable, among them possible displaced by natural disasters or other causes, such as the Municipal Integrated Program for Local Development and Combating Poverty (2018-2022) approved by Presidential Decree 140/18 of 6 June, which hopes to reduce poverty from 36% to 25% by 2022. The main objective is to contribute to poverty reduction, promotion of human development and well-being of Angolans, with economic and social inclusion at the local level.

479. Integrated Municipal Program for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP) (2018-2022) by Presidential Decree No. 140/18 of 6 June, which aimed to reduce poverty

from 36% to 25% by 2022. The main objective is to contribute to poverty reduction, promotion of human development and well-being of Angolans, with economic and social inclusion at the local level.

480. The PIDLCP is the Government's programme dedicated to improving the standard of living of the most disadvantaged sections of the population, who live in conditions of extreme poverty, focusing on local development (communes and municipalities), reinforcing the concept of municipalization of the implementation of projects and activities, through local intervention, coordinated at central level. In the context of Combating Poverty, it was possible to integrate 76,258 people into Income Generation activities, in different projects, including agriculture, carpentry, fishing, handicrafts, cutting and sewing, locksmithing, etc. It should be noted that the integration included former military personnel and other individuals from the community. However, in 2020 there was a greater reach in the realization of the Program, hence the large number of people integrated in the order of 49% of the total. Of this group, a total of 13,195 integrated people, about 17%, who are ex-military, also integrated in the projects mentioned above, including the creation of an agricultural cooperative.

481. The Single Social Registry Regulation (Presidential Decree No. 136/19 of 10 May) was approved for the harmonization of social programs and projects that will contribute to the management of the benefits attributed to people and families in situations of vulnerability and poverty.

482. The expansion of the Municipalization of Social Action is underway. The Ministry of Social Action Family and Promotion of Women registered 106,663 people, corresponding to 41,762 Households.

483. The Assistance Project for Highly Vulnerable Families with a Social Support Card, which began in 2018, is being implemented, based on the new paradigm of social intervention, in line with the principles of Municipalization of Social Action. The Process began with the registration of families until the attribution of the Social Action Card, which allows beneficiary families to purchase basic products, in a value of up to 10,000 kwanzas per month in Hebrumel and Nosso Super stores. Therefore, a total of 2,364 (two thousand, three hundred and sixty-four) families were benefited, in a situation of high vulnerability in the Provinces of Luanda (1,042), Bengo (932), Cabinda (100) and Cunene (290).

484. The Government of Angola launched in August 2019 the Social Monetary Transfer program, known as Valor Criança, within the scope of the social protection support

program APROSOC, financed by the European Union with the technical support of UNICEF, implemented in the Provinces of Bié and Uíge. Between September 2020 and January 2021, the project reached 9,788 families, benefiting 18. 069 children. The project has been completed and the benefits and need situation will be met through the Kwenda Program.

485. In 2020, the Social Protection Strengthening Program (Kwenda Program) began (with the support of the World Bank), with 3 components: Social Monetary Transfer, Municipalization of Social Action and the Strengthening of the single social register. The Kwenda Program plans to support 1,608,000 households in poverty and vulnerability across the country. During the period under review, a total of 414,285 Households were registered in MASFAMU's integrated Social Protection information system, of which 62% were headed by women. The "Kwenda" Social Protection Strengthening Program, since its inception, has benefited 40,686 households.

486. As mentioned above, the Integrated Plan of Intervention in Municipalities (PIIM) is being implemented, which aims to materialize Public Investment (PIP) actions, Development Support Expenses and Basic Activities, with priority for social actions, in order to inhibit rural exodus and promote more inclusive economic, social and regional growth in the country.

487. In the context of the measures taken in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Declaration of State of Emergency on March 27, which was in force for 60 days, followed by the Disaster Situation that was in force until May 14, 2022, Presidential Decree No. 98/20 of April 9 was approved, approving the Measures to Relieve the Economic Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on companies, families and the informal sector of the Economy. The Presidential Decree provides for measures for the Productive Sector (tax, financial and other) and for families and the informal sector of the Economy. Regarding the latter, it is important to highlight the provision of 315 million kwanzas to the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) to guarantee the consumption of food from the basic food basket for the most vulnerable families. The distribution is made by MASFAMU in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, developing campaigns to distribute goods from the basic food basket to the most vulnerable segments of the population.

488. The above programs have generally benefited, in addition to families, internally displaced persons as well as refugees who are residing in Angola.

489. The Government has a Long-Term Development Strategy “Angola 2025” that began to be implemented through annual and biannual plans since 2012. In this context, the realization of economic, social and cultural rights was pursued, firstly, through the Programs for Improving and Increasing the Provision of Basic Social Services and, secondly, through the Integrated Municipal Programs for Rural Development and Combating Poverty.
490. The implementation of the Program Strategy highlights the Promotion of Economic Growth, Increased Employment and Economic Diversification, on the one hand, and the Equitable Distribution of National Income and Social Protection.
491. In the last ten years, significant progress has been made in the Economic, Infrastructure and Social domains, with an average GDP growth of around 5.3% between 2008 and 2015, with the non-oil sector registering growth of 8.2%, higher than that of the oil sector, which was 0.6%. The performance of the non-oil sector was mainly supported by agriculture (8.3%), industry (8.5%), construction (13.4%), energy (15.3%) and commercial services (9.0%).

#### **2.4. ARTICLE 6: OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES**

492. The **National Migration Policy** was approved through Presidential Decree No. 318/18, of December 31, to coordinate actions regarding people seeking refuge, asylum and migrants to covering their protection and assistance.
493. An Intersectoral Commission was set up to monitor and follow up cases by members of the Government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Red Cross (ICRC). Conduct evidence-based investigative actions to prosecute and punish offenders.
494. In partnership with the United Nations System and International Organizations, training of police officers, representatives of law enforcement agencies and Traditional Authorities working in border areas on the basic rules of Human Rights, particularly Mixed migration, was reinforced.
495. The Ministry of Interior and IOM have trained more than 1,000 agents. Regular visits are carried out to the targeted areas to monitor the process of repatriation and verification of compliance with the Human Rights Standards of Migrants covered by the Kampala Convention.

496. The Government of Angola maintains cooperation agreements in the protection of the rights of displaced persons, with several United Nations Agencies (such as UNHCR and IOM) and other international organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which support long-term Government projects and programs and also in cases of specific humanitarian crises (such as those caused by climate change).

## **2.5. ARTICLE 7: PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT**

497. Angola achieved peace in 2002 and has since lived in an environment of peace and security. As a result of our experience in post-conflict management, Angola has played a prominent role in resolving regional conflicts and supporting peacebuilding.

498. The Angolan President, João Lourenço, was recently awarded the title of Champion of Peace and Reconciliation, by the African Union, at the summit of the Heads of State and Government of this organization, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The title is the result of the efforts that Angola has been undertaking, with João Lourenço leading the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), in the search for peace, dialogue and stability in several countries on the African continent.

499. Since the end of the armed conflict in 2002, Angola has seen no internal displacement due to armed conflict, and the biggest challenge is the relocation of climate-displaced persons and citizens displaced for various reasons.

500. A Study on the risks of Statelessness in Angola and Angolans living abroad was carried out. It should also be noted that Angola has acceded to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Resolution No. 39/19 of 16 July) and has already registered cases of nationality attributed to people at risk of statelessness and has joined the UNHCR's "I Belong" campaign.

## **2.6. ARTICLE 8: OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE AFRICAN UNION**

501. Angola has never had any African Union intervention processes to restore peace and security. Through its experience, it has contributed to peacekeeping in other countries in the region, such as the National Assembly's resolutions to support the intervention of the Angolan Armed Forces in Mozambique and the DRC.

## **2.7. ARTICLE 9: OBLIGATIONS OF STATE PARTIES TO PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE DURING INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS**

502. Angola has been affected by the drought phenomenon in the South, more specifically in the provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, which has an affected population of 1,340,781 inhabitants.
503. Droughts in southern Angola are cyclical, happening practically every year from May to October, with greater or lesser impact. In recent years, the Angolan Government has increased its attention to the victims of drought or any other natural calamity.
504. In 2019, the Government approved an emergency assistance program in the amount of Kz. 19,819,744,483,59.
505. Based on the emergency program, 114 of the 171 planned water points were rehabilitated in these provinces. 54 new water points have been built in Huila province and 43 new water points have been built in Namibe in recent months.
506. The Cafu canal, a water transfer system of the Cunene River launched in February 2019, was built. It has an extension of 165 km<sup>2</sup> and 31 reservoirs or chimpacas. It benefits 250,000 inhabitants and 10,000 hectares of land for agriculture. It opened in April 2022.
507. Considering the need to implement more lasting solutions capable of contributing to a more effective response to the effects of drought, a set of structuring projects were identified, with priority for the province of Cunene, with the transfer of water from the Cunene River to the Cuvelai River and the construction in four years of six large retention dams and their channels.
508. The Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security (FRESAN) program is also being implemented in southern Angola: a joint program between Angola and the European Union: 65 million euros. FRESAN's main objective is to combat the poverty and vulnerability of the communities most affected by drought in the southern provinces of Angola, as well as to strengthen sustainable family farming.
509. The FRESAN program has improved the food and nutritional security of households in the provinces most affected by drought, namely Cunene, Huíla and Namibe.
510. The projects focus on access to water, promotion of food and nutrition security and small transformation and marketing initiatives.

## **2.8. ARTICLE 10: DISPLACEMENTS CAUSED BY PROJECTS**

511. Since 2002, the Angolan government has been dedicated to the reconstruction and construction of public infrastructures, in particular the repair of road networks, administrations, hospitals, health centers, schools and housing projects. Some populations have been displaced for the implementation of these projects whose scope is to satisfy the public interest and the basic needs of the communities.

512. In the context of the projects approved by the Government, it should be noted that it results from the National Urbanism and Housing Program, that is, the requalification of some cities and areas, to provide quality of life and decent housing to citizens.

513. Its projects include the Rehabilitation and Construction of basic economic infrastructures, the Rehabilitation of administrative infrastructures, development of culture, sport, recreation, Education and housing development services. All this, with a view to improving the quality of life of citizens, as well as their well-being, as established by the Constitution of the Republic of Angola.

514. Part of the population affected by the projects resulted from the period of wars, which devastated the country, and many of these, in search of refuge and peace, had to settle in reserved areas of the State, such as along the railways, water pipelines, electricity, factories, warehouses, recreation and leisure areas, among others, erecting houses, many of them in terrible conditions, posing a threat to the life and safety of the residents.

515. The National Assembly approved Law No. 1/21, of January 7, which approves the Expropriation Law, being improved to meet the current situation in the country.

516. This law establishes the principles and specific procedures for expropriation for public utility. Highlighting the following: i) In addition to the State, Local Authorities, as well as any public or private legal person, may also be beneficiaries of the expropriation; ii) some cases of public utility that may justify expropriation procedures are listed in the Law, including, among others, reasons of Defense and National Security, the creation of new housing clusters, Development Poles, Special Economic Zones and Free Zones, industrial use of mines and mineral deposits, water resources, exploitation of public services, operation of public transport systems, construction and assembly of power plants, substations and transmission lines integrated in the linked electrical system, as well as any other cases of public utility that may be established in special legislation; iii) approval and publication of the Declaration of Public Utility in the Official Gazzete should take place in

order to allow, in particular, to determine the main characteristics of the assets to be expropriated and estimate the amount of compensation due.

517. Interested parties affected by the expropriation have the right to attend the inspection and ask questions to the responsible expert. From the inspection, a report must be drawn up and subsequently a report, which may be the subject of a complaint as to its content; iv) The right to fair compensation and the expropriation process to be followed are guaranteed by the Expropriation Law, with specific rules on how to determine the amount of compensation – which must correspond to the real and current value of the assets to be expropriated, which may include not only the value of the land but also buildings and improvements that may exist prior to the date of publication of the Declaration of Public Utility –, as well as the processing of the expropriation process, including the formalities to be observed and applicable deadlines, and which allows interested parties to contest and discuss the amount of compensation due.

518. The Government of Angola has acted before any project affects the populations, informing families, communities and all stakeholders of the matter in advance.

519. Pursuant to **article 10**, Angola has been developing and adopting legislation and standards on forced evictions and the obligations of States in relation to their citizens to protect, respect and promote their rights, these standards provide for consultation with those affected, prior notice, appropriate compensation and/or guarantee of alternative means. However, at the level of the Provincial Governments, there are resettlement plans for populations living in risk zones and with precarious housing, above drainage ditches, wastewater drainage ditches, on railway lines; State reserve zones, on the maritime coast, inert exploitation zones that may cause damage to human health, among others. Examples: new neighborhoods and/or housing estates were built for the resettlement of displaced citizens, Bairro Anagola; Centralidade do Marconi, centralidade do Kalawenda, Zango 0-4 in Luanda; Panguila in Bengo; bairro da Chavola in Huila, where today more than 52 thousand people live, among others, guaranteeing dignity to displaced persons. The cases that gave rise to monetary compensation are those of regular occupation and/or resulting from conflicts between individuals with a court decision.

## **2.9. ARTICLE 11: OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE PARTY RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE RETURN, LOCAL INTEGRATION OR RELOCATION**

520. After the Peace Accords signed on April 4, 2002, more than half a million Angolans were living as refugees abroad, mainly in Zambia and the DRC. Most returned during the first repatriation operation organized by UNHCR in 2003-2005, but many also on their own initiative. A second UNHCR operation in 2011-2012 brought back another 23,000 individuals. One of the immediate problems that arose was the issue of identification documents.

521. As soon as they arrived in Angola, the refugees were registered before going to their municipalities of origin. The provincial or municipal delegation of the then Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration helped to locate the families through the local sobas or administrators.

522. Many returnees came back without any identification documents and without any clear memories or references to their origins in Angola, their villages or their relatives. At the same time, Congolese and other foreigners tried to enter Angola in search of a better life, disguised as Angolans (citizenship fraud lawsuits)

523. Testimonies from traditional chiefs (“sobas”), local administrators, or local churches who managed to keep their baptismal records were widely accepted as proof of Angolan identity and nationality.

524. For cases of doubt about the nationality of a returnee, the province created a committee comprised of representatives of the Civil Registry Office, the Migration and Foreigners Service (SME), the Police and the Criminal Investigation Service (SIC) with the task of determining the identity and nationality of the persons concerned. When the committee approved, the individual could be registered and received an ID. Otherwise, the case was referred back to the EMS for further investigation and possibly repatriation.

525. Support programs for returnees were implemented through the then Ministry of Social Reintegration.

526. In 2022, there was the **return of climate refugees displaced in the Republic of Namibia** due to Drought in the Southern Region (as mentioned above). A Reception Center for Angolans Settled in Calueque (Municipality of Ombadja, Province of Cunene) was established in December 2021 and received the first refugees on January 4, 2022, and was

assisted by the Provincial Management Commission of the Reception Center created in the light of Order No. 12 GAB: GPC/2022 that has guaranteed decent return assistance.

527. On February 25, 2022, a delegation led by the (SEDHC) Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship visited the Welcome Center for Angolans Settled in Calueque (Municipality of Ombadja) to verify the situation of returnees.

528. The Center had at the time of the visit 245 Tents of which 14 Institutional for basic services being: Medical Station, Kitchen, Police Station, Piped water fountains, Porch latrines. It also has a shed, 11 hectares of land with corn, sweet potatoes, beans, manioc, various fruits and vegetables.

529. It housed at the time of the visit 739 Families distributed as follows: Adults 709, Children from 0 to 17 years 1,172, making a total of 1,881 people.

530. Two tents of the Justice and Human Rights Services were installed to deal with all issues related to Birth Registration and Identity Card

531. As of October 2023, the Calueque Center has 2,035 registered people, of which 696 are adults and 1,339 are children. Users benefit from food and non-food items on a biweekly basis. These are goods from the State House. In each distribution of goods, it averages between 20 and 30 tons. The shelters also benefit from medical and medical assistance in mild cases and in severe cases, a hospital transfer is made. With a health center and a Primary School. As a safety and security measure, the Centre is provided by the Angolan Armed Forces and the National Police.

## **2.10. ARTICLE 12: COMPENSATION**

532. For each situation, the government has offered compensation, in kind or in cash, depending on the case, to citizens temporarily or permanently affected by the implementation of development projects. In addition, the Courts have the decision and its compensation under the law.

## **2.11. ARTICLE 13: PERSONAL RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION**

533. Since the end of the armed conflict, the Government of Angola has implemented the program of Birth Registration and Identity Card assignment throughout the national territory.

534. Article 32 of the CRA includes the right to identity, privacy and confidentiality. Here we highlight other relevant legislation in this area:

- a. Civil Registry Code.
- b. Joint Government Decree No. 95/11, of July 13, Presidential Order No. 80/13, of September 5, and Government Decree No. 309/13, of September 23, which establish the exemption of fees for acts intended to enable the registration of births and identity cards.
- c. These Decrees were revoked by Decree 301/19 of 16 October on the Uniformization and Simplification of Fee Schedules, which in its article 13 establishes as Free Acts: Birth registration occurred in Angolan territory or in a health unit and abroad; Birth registration occurred abroad, attributive of Angolan nationality, or registration of attribution of said nationality, if it refers to a minor.

535. Following on from the previous Decrees mentioned above, it should be noted that the certificate is free for all ages.

536. According to the 2014 Census, 53.5% of the Angolan population had birth registration, this indicated the existence of more than ten million people without registration at the time. To reinforce the Civil Registry, the free registration of birth and first identity card was established, which was institutionalized through Decree 301/19 of October 16 on the Standardization and Simplification of Fee Tables, as mentioned above.

537. From September 2013 to December 2017, a total of 6,599,897 (six million, five hundred and ninety-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven) citizens were registered among children and adults throughout the national territory, 3,010,058 males and 3,589,779 females, representing 54.3% of the total.

538. To guarantee the standardization of the right to citizenship, the program for Massification of the Birth Registration and Assignment of the Identity Card is being carried out, with the involvement of itinerant and fixed brigades throughout the country, which began in November 2019 and which until April 2022 had the following results: 5,846,673 birth registrations and 3,092,248 identity cards assigned for the 1st time. Once consolidated, it turns out that, during the 2017-2022 Legislature, 7,743,256 birth registrations were carried out, 8,691,671 identity cards were assigned, 18% more than in the previous period. It is noteworthy that 4 366 528 identity cards are the 1st issuance and 4 325 143 refer to the 2nd issuance.

539. Currently, in total, 13,640,730 Identity Cards have been issued, of which 48% are female.
540. Birth registration posts and identity card issuing posts have been implemented and exist in all municipalities. Currently there are 323 identification posts, of which 34 have been opened in the diaspora, that is, in the Diplomatic and Consular Missions, in 18 countries.
541. As part of the Born with Registration Program, implemented with the support of UNICEF and the European Union, 105 registration posts were installed in maternity wards and health clinics.
542. With the approval of the One-stop shop for public services, citizens will be able to register births in municipal and communal administrations and urban districts and the voter card data has been harmonized with the birth registration.
543. Regarding the birth registration of foreign citizens, we would like to clarify that this is done, but it does not imply the attribution of Angolan nationality. However, there is no barrier regarding access to services. The Angolan Government, in partnership with the United Nations Agencies, has been providing protection to the children of refugees from the Kassai area (DRC), through their registration, for schooling and medical assistance. 3,273 children and adolescents were integrated into education, of whom 1,592 are asylum seeker and refugee girls in Angola, allowing them to be included in formal education since the 2019 school year.
544. Angola is registering Angolans abroad, mostly former refugees in Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, DRC and Congo Brazzaville to prevent them from being at risk of statelessness.

## **2.12. ARTICLE 14: MONITORING MECHANISMS**

545. The Monitoring Mechanisms are as follows: the National Council for Social Action; the Ombudsman's Office; the National Assembly and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights monitor human rights in Angola.

## **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

546. In conclusion, I would like to highlight the importance of approving and implementing the National Human Rights Strategy and its Action Plan, in line with the different organs of international treaties in general and with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Maputo Protocol and the Kampala Convention in particular.

547. Angola recognizes the challenges in the implementation of these three relevant African Union Human Rights Instruments, but reiterates its commitment to guarantee, respect and protect Human Rights on a voluntary basis, according to its context.