



Republic of Angola

**SIXTH AND SEVENTH REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER
ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND INITIAL REPORT
ON THE PROTOCOL ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN
AFRICA**

2011 - 2016

Luanda, January 2017

Acronyms

NA	– Nacional Assembly
BNA	- Nacional Bank of Angola/Central Bank of Angola
IACC	– Inter-Agency Coordination Committee
CRC	– Convention on the Rights of the Child
ECOWAS	– Economic Community of West African States
CEDAW	– Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
ECCAS	– Economic Community of Central African States
FC	- Family Code
HR	- Human Rights
CIERDH	- Inter-sectoral Commission for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports
CNAC	– National Council of Children
DNIC	– National Criminal Investigation Directorate (Direcção Nacional de Investigação Criminal)
CFS	– Child Friendly Space
IPRS	– Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy
IES	– Income and Expenditure Survey
INAC	– National Children's Institute (Instituto Nacional da Criança)
INE	– National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas)
INEJ	– National Institute for the Judiciary (Instituto Nacional de Estudos Judiciários)
STI	– Sexually Transmitted Infection
CL	– Constitutional Law
CPI	– Consumption Price Index
JJL	– Juvenile Justice Law
WFC	– World Fit for Children
MAPESS	– Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security
MCS	– Ministry of Social Communication
MED	– Ministry of Education
MINADER	– Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development
MINARS	– Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration
MINCULT	– Ministry of Culture
MINEA	– Ministry of Energy and Water
MINFAMU	– Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women
MINFIN	– Ministry of Finance
MINJUD	– Ministry of Youth and Sports
MINJUS	– Ministry of Justice
MININT	– Ministry of Interior
MIPLAN	– Ministry of Planning
MINSA	– Ministry of Health
MINUHA	– Ministry of Urbanism and Housing
MIREX	– Ministry of External Relations
OAA	– Angolan Bar Association
MDG	– Millennium Development Goal
GSB	– General State Budget
ILO	– International Labour Organisation
OMA	– Angolan Women's Organisation
WHO	– World Health Organisation
NGOs	– Non-Governmental Organisations
OPA	– Organização de Pioneiros Agostinho Neto
OVC	– Orphans and Vulnerable Children
WFP	– World Food Programme
EPI	– Expanded Programme on Immunisation
GDP	– Gross Domestic Product
PIC	– Children's Community Programme
ICESCR	– International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
PD	– Disabled Person
FTRP	– Family Tracing and Reunification Programme
NP	– National Police
NPP	– National Policy on Population
NHP	– National Health Policy
PPMSSB	– Public Programme for the Improvement of Basic Social Services
LRP	– Legislative Reform Programme

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RAAAP	– Rapid Action, Analyses and Assessment Programme
ER	– Education Reform
DRC	– Democratic Republic of Congo
SADC	– Southern African Development Community
SCM	– Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
SICA	– Angolan Child Indicators System (Sistema de Indicador da Criança Angolana)
SME	– Angolan Immigration Authority (Serviços de Migração e Estrangeira)
NHS	– National Health Services
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund

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provinces (18), one hundred and sixty three (163) municipalities and five hundred and forty-seven (547) communes (townships).

** Source of the map: Source INE, RGPH 2014, Preliminary Results. Population Density by municipality (2014 Census)

INTRODUCTION

• *Demographic Situation*

1. The total population of Angola is 25,789,024, with 12,499,041 men and 13,289,983 women, representing 48% and 52%, respectively (2014 census). About 18,513,994 people, corresponding to about three quarters of the population (72%), are concentrated in only 7 provinces of the country. Among them, 5 are in the south-central region of the country, with 10,059,909 inhabitants, corresponding to two-fifths of the country's population (39%). The province of Luanda is the most populous with 6,945,386 people, representing little more than a quarter (27%) of the population of the country. The provinces of Huíla, Benguela and Huambo are followed by a further 2,497,422 (10%), 2,231,385 (9%) and 2,019,555 (8%), respectively. With less than 2 million each are the provinces of Cuanza Sul with 1,881,873, Uíge with 1,483,118 and Bié with 1,455,255.
2. The 2014 Census figures indicate a masculinity index (male / female ratio) of 94%, that is, 94 men for 100 women. The provinces of Zaire and Lunda Norte are those with a masculinity index equal to or above 100, that is, 100 and 106 men for every 100 women, respectively. The province of Cunene comes up with the lowest figure, 88 men for every 100 women.
3. The provinces of the southern region, namely Benguela, Huíla, Huambo and Bié, have 90 men for every 100 women, who, added to the province of Cunene, represent the 5 provinces with the lowest figures for the masculinity index.
4. The Angolan population by age, gender and area of residence is shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3:

**Table 1: Statistics disaggregated by age and sex
(Population from 0 to 20 years of age)**

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Angola	25 789 024	12 499 041	13 289 983	16 153 987	7 860 614	8 293 373	9 635 037	4 638 427	4 996 610
>1 year	874.129	435.201	438.929	483.607	241.523	242.084	390.523	193.678	196.845
1 year	1.174.920	584.685	590.235	691.042	344.726	346.316	483.878	239.959	243.919
2 years	987.411	490.428	496.983	579.204	288.407	290.797	408.206	202.020	206.186
3 years	990.611	490.884	499.728	585.317	290.339	294.978	405.295	200.545	204.750
4 years	971.076	483.385	487.691	572.894	285.144	287.749	398.183	198.241	199.942
5 years	926.751	460.515	466.236	562.467	278.599	283.868	364.284	181.916	182.368
6 years	909.743	450.917	458.826	551.239	272.058	279.181	358.504	178.859	179.645
7 years	826.551	410.256	416.295	509.187	250.461	258.726	317.364	159.795	157.569
8 years	767.562	379.912	387.650	475.812	232.690	243.123	291.750	147.222	144.527
9 years	729.567	361.287	368.280	461.075	224.631	236.444	268.492	136.656	131.836
10 years	714.576	353.068	361.508	447.872	217.054	230.817	266.704	136.014	130.691
11 years	642.135	317.523	324.611	416.405	201.126	215.279	225.730	116.398	109.332
12 years	576.111	285.713	290.398	380.900	184.193	196.707	195.211	101.521	93.690
13 years	540.255	267.718	272.537	360.815	173.519	187.296	179.440	94.199	85.240
14 years	565.096	280.157	284.939	369.569	178.032	191.537	195.527	102.125	93.402
15 years	560.597	275.911	284.686	363.543	175.128	188.415	197.054	100.783	96.271
16 years	537.360	262.892	274.468	358.520	173.446	185.075	178.840	89.446	89.394
17 years	497.030	242.100	254.930	335.426	162.095	173.331	161.604	80.005	81.599

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18 years	472 581	229 390	243 192	320 525	155 359	165 166	152 057	152 057	78 026
19 years	442 868	212 408	230 460	299 770	143 566	156 204	143 099	68 842	74 257
20 years	459 625	213 754	245 871	300 213	141 094	159 119	159 412	72 660	86 751

Source: 2014 General Population and Housing Census

**Table 2: Statistics disaggregated by age and sex
(Population from 21 to 80 years of age)**

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
21 years	490 862	226 761	264 100	325 231	150 672	174 559	165 630	76 089	89 541
22 years	454 408	213 011	241 397	308 552	144 575	163 977	145 857	77 421	68 436
23 years	372 091	178 181	193 910	277 639	126 615	139 079	106 396	51 566	54 831
24 years	397 515	188 991	208 524	265 695	133 067	144 573	119 876	55 925	63 951
25 years	427 945	199 626	228 319	288 908	137 056	151 852	139 037	62 570	76 467
26 years	406 853	190 327	216 525	276 858	131 864	144 994	129 995	58 463	71 531
27 years	384 064	180 437	203 627	265 730	127 584	138 146	118 334	52 853	65 482
28 years	377 274	178 273	199 001	265 884	127 820	138 064	111 390	50 453	60 938
29 years	348 914	165 063	183 851	240 678	115 969	124 709	108 236	49 094	59 141
30 years	356 282	166 990	189 292	241 572	115 583	125 988	114 710	51 406	63 304
31 years	315 081	148 224	166 856	214 069	102 427	111 642	101 012	45 798	55 214
32 years	292 392	140 861	151 531	200 945	98 723	102 222	91 446	42 138	49 309
33 years	253 073	122 002	131 071	175 050	86 269	88 781	78 023	35 733	42 290
34 years	286 693	136 163	150 531	194 715	95 255	99 459	91 979	40 907	51 071
35 years	277 484	130 292	147 192	184 937	90 054	94 884	92 547	40 239	52 308
36 years	277 114	130 128	146 987	181 039	87 245	93 794	96 076	42 883	53 193
37 years	259 396	122 191	137 205	169 082	82 149	86 933	90 313	40 041	50 272
38 years	283 855	135 178	148 677	185 135	90 186	94 949	98 720	44 992	53 728
39 years	285 109	136 620	148 489	182 168	89 736	92 433	102 941	46 884	56 057
40 years	249 811	119 666	130 145	159 661	79 063	80 598	90 150	40 603	49 546
41 years	224 219	108 286	115 933	140 723	69 605	71 117	83 497	38 681	44 816
42 years	201 593	98 277	103 316	128 149	64 573	63 575	73 444	33 703	39 740
43 years	169 672	84 061	85 611	107 289	55 298	51 990	62 383	28 762	33 621
44 years	204 791	100 054	104 737	125 093	64 129	60 964	79 698	35 925	43 773
45 years	208 708	102 199	106 509	127 888	65 608	62 280	80 820	36 590	44 230
46 years	178 972	87 162	91 810	108 805	55 665	53 140	70 167	31 497	38 670
47 years	163 088	77 382	85 706	98 066	49 020	49 047	65 021	28 362	36 659
48 years	161 770	77 925	83 844	98 486	49 573	48 913	63 284	28 353	34 931
49 years	152 367	73 285	79 082	91 912	46 397	45 515	60 455	26 888	33 567
50 years	175 413	82 279	93 134	100 454	48 929	51 525	74 959	33 351	41 609
51 years	137 523	66 185	71 338	79 860	39 738	40 122	57 663	26 446	31 216
52 years	138 180	65 370	72 810	77 860	38 211	39 649	60 320	27 158	33 162
53 years	131 484	60 636	70 848	73 321	34 988	38 333	58 162	25 647	32 515
54 years	126 570	58 169	68 401	69 407	33 861	35 546	57 163	24 308	32 855
55 years	114 150	54 294	59 856	63 318	31 541	31 777	50 833	22 754	28 079
56 years	104 882	50 569	54 313	58 621	29 867	28 754	46 261	20 702	25 559
57 years	90 946	43 202	47 744	49 939	25 233	24 706	41 007	17 969	23 038
58 years	88 196	41 750	46 446	47 820	23 700	24 120	40 376	18 050	22 326
59 years	85 144	39 826	45 318	44 598	21 645	22 953	40 546	18 181	22 365
60 years	85 303	39 215	46 088	45 180	21 081	24 099	40 123	18 134	21 989
61 years	70 003	33 993	36 011	34 756	17 166	17 590	35 247	16 826	18 421
62 years	68 427	32 790	35 637	33 272	16 147	17 125	35 154	16 643	18 512
63 years	61 946	29 018	32 928	29 043	13 911	15 132	32 903	15 107	17 796
64 years	70 475	30 922	39 554	31 909	14 395	17 514	38 566	16 526	22 040
65 years	55 555	24 734	30 821	25 981	11 554	14 427	29 574	13 180	16 394
66 years	44 964	20 729	24 235	20 332	9 385	10 948	24 632	11 345	13 288
67 years	39 123	17 703	21 420	17 470	7 815	9 655	21 652	9 887	11 765
68 years	37 323	16 022	21 302	16 652	7 035	9 617	20 671	8 987	11 685
69 years	38 422	16 427	21 994	16 338	6 749	9 590	22 083	9 678	12 405
70 years	38 253	16 560	21 692	17 619	6 976	10 643	20 633	9 584	11 049

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71 years	34 042	15 706	18 336	13 781	6 077	7 704	20 261	9 629	10 633
72 years	36 230	16 313	19 917	14 769	6 179	8 591	21 461	10 134	11 327
73 years	31 564	13 790	17 774	12 075	5 073	7 002	19 488	8 717	10 771
74 years	40 078	16 304	23 775	15 089	5 718	9 371	24 989	10 585	14 404
75 years	23 932	9 751	14 181	10 176	3 775	6 400	13 757	5 976	7 781
76 years	19 114	8 247	10 866	8 062	3 227	4 834	11 052	5 020	6 032
77 years	16 971	7 506	9 465	6 964	2 782	4 183	10 007	4 725	5 282
78 years	16 611	7 013	9 598	7 102	2 628	4 473	9 509	4 385	5 125
79 years	16 316	6 739	9 577	6 588	2 346	4 242	9 728	4 393	5 335
80 years	16 150	6 380	9 770	7 238	2 378	4 860	8 913	4 002	4 910

**Table 3: Statistics disaggregated by and sex
(Population from 81 to 95 and more years of age,
Including non-declared)**

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
81 years	11 594	5 386	6 208	4 513	1 803	2 711	7 080	3 583	3 497
82 years	11 922	5 204	6 718	4 424	1 610	2 813	7 499	3 594	3 905
83 years	11 791	5 154	6 637	4 132	1 561	2 571	7 659	3 594	4 066
84 years	15 334	6 227	9 107	5 436	1 860	3 577	9 898	4 368	5 530
85 years	6 541	2 598	3 943	2 783	907	1 875	3 758	1 691	2 068
86 years	5 073	2 113	2 960	2 220	800	1 419	2 853	1 313	1 541
87 years	4 731	1 927	2 804	1 980	698	1 282	2 751	1 229	1 522
88 years	4 287	1 651	2 637	1 815	607	1 208	2 472	1 043	1 429
89 years	4 195	1 678	2 518	1 749	562	1 187	2 447	1 116	1 331
90 years	4 332	1 513	2 818	1 939	545	2 393	1 394	968	1 425
91 years	3 090	1 342	1 748	1 192	426	767	1 898	917	981
92 years	4 127	1 887	2 240	1 686	691	996	2 440	1 196	1 244
93 years	2 794	1 228	1 566	930	329	601	1 864	899	965
94 years	3 832	1 633	2 200	1 310	492	818	2 522	1 140	1 381
95 or more	14 135	5 639	8 496	6 918	2 640	4 278	7 217	2 999	4 218
Not reported	3	1	2	3	1	2	---	---	---

Source: 2014 General Population and Housing Census

- Methodology and Reporting**

- The promotion and protection of Human Rights, enshrined in our Constitution, form the basis for the foundation of the Republic of Angola.
- Since 2010, the human rights situation in the Republic of Angola has seen improvements, although there are still challenges.
- The Government has been increasing significantly its efforts to ensure that human rights are respected by every member of society, in particular by internal security forces, and is aware that human rights are a very sensitive issue, the reason why it has set up the monitoring mechanisms in all social sectors to ensure that they are satisfactory and adequate.
- The human rights situation in Angola was discussed at the 51st Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul / Gambia in April 2012. At

that session, Angola received about thirty-five recommendations. In this Report we will first give an update of the human rights situation in general, submit the answers to these recommendations and the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa for the first time.

9. The Report was prepared based on a monitoring and evaluating system of the recommendations of the African Commission and of the United Nations System to the country, collecting information from the different state and non-state partners. The Report was drawn up by the Inter-sectoral Commission for the Preparation of Reports on Human Rights (CIERNDH).

PART A: GENERAL FRAMEWORK ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Recommendation 3: Take the necessary measures to ratify and integrate the regional and international legal instruments that have not yet been ratified

10. In fulfilling the recommendations concerning the ratification of international legal instruments on human rights, Angola has demonstrated its commitment to accede to almost all international treaties.
11. Accordingly, a particular effort has been made to improve a legislation to ensure the domestication of the provisions of the respective international instruments.
12. The Angolan State, in addition to its engagement in the process of ratification of international treaties, it is working to harmonize national legislation with international human rights treaties.
13. International treaties can and have been observed directly in the Angolan courts either in the Constitutional Court or in the Common Courts.

Table 3: Main United Nations Human Rights Treaties Signed and Ratified by Angola

No	TREATY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION, ACCESSION (A) SUCCESSION (D)	
			Publication in the State Gazette	Deposit in the United Nations
1	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)		Resolution AN 26-B/91 27 Dec. 1991	10 Jan 1992 (a)
	Optional Protocol of the Convention on Civil and Political Rights			10 Jan 1992
	Second Optional Protocol to the Convention on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty	24 Set 2013		
2	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)		Resolution AN 26-B/91 27 Dec. 1991	10 Jan 1992 (a)

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	1st Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.			
	2nd Protocol on Inquiry Procedure and on the implementation of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights			
3	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969)	24 Set 2013		
	Individual complaints on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination			
4	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1981)		Resolution AN 15/84 19 Set. 1984	17 Set 1986 (a)
	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		Resolution AN 23/07 23 June 2007	01 Nov 2007
	Inquiry on the procedure to implement the CEDAW		Resolution AN 23/07 23 June 2007	1 Nov 2007
5	Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)	24 Set 2013		
	Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	24 Set 2013		
	Individual Procedures on the Convention against Torture			
	Inquiry on the Convention against Torture			
6	Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)	14 Fev 1990	Resolution AN 20/90 10 Nov. 1990	5 Dec 1990
	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child , related to claims (December 2011)			
	Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict		Resolution AN 21/02 13 Ag. 2002	11 Oct 2007 (a)
	Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		Resolution AN 21/02 13 Ag. 2002	24 Mar 2005 (a)
7	The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003)			
	Individual Complains on the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families			

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8	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008)		Resolution AN 1/13 11 Jan. 2013	05 Mar 2013
	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities -complaints		Resolution AN 1/13 11 Jan. 2013	05 Mar 2013
	Procedures and Inquiry on Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		Resolution AN 1/13 11 Jan. 2013	05 Mar 2013
9	Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance (2010)	24 Set 2013		
	Individual complaints on the Protection of People and Enforced Disappearance			
	Inquiry into the procedure on a Convention on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance			

**Table 4: Main Legal Instruments of the African Commission on Human Rights
Signed and Ratified by Angola**

Legal Instruments	Ratification		
	Official Gazette of the Republic	Date of the Commission	Date of the Deposit
Acto Constitutivo da União Africana (Adopted in 2000. In force 2001)	Resolution AN 27/01 13 Jul 2001	19 Set. 2001	20 Dec. 2001
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Adopted 1981. In force 1986)	Resolution AN 1/91 19 Jan. 191	02 Mar. 1990	09 Out. 1990
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Adopted 2003. In force in 2005)	Resolution AN 25/07 16 Jul. 2007	30 Ag. 2007	09 Nov. 2007
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Adopted 1990. In force in 1999)	Resolution AN 1-B/92 15 May 92	11 Ap. 1992	07 Oct. 1999
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (Adopted 1998. In force in 2004)			
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (Adopted 2011. In force in 2012)			
AU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (Adopted 1969. In force in 1974)		30 Ap. 1981	03 Dec. 1982

Recommendation 8: Create an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles

14. The establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in accordance with the Paris principles is a matter to which the Government of Angola is considering with care.
15. Meanwhile, there is an Ombudsman in Angola, who is an independent, public entity, whose objective is to uphold the rights, freedoms and guarantees of the citizens, ensuring, through informal means, the justice and legality of the public administration.
16. Overall, the Statute of the Angolan Ombudsman is in accordance with the Paris Principles with regarding the competencies, responsibilities and constitutional provision, so that as in other countries the Ombudsman of Angola plays the role of a National Institution of Human Rights.

II- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 4: Adopt appropriate legislative, plans, policies and programmes to give effect to the provisions of the African Charter and the Maputo Protocol

17. The implementation of the Charter and the Maputo Protocol is within the framework of the public policies, taking into account the commitments made at home and internationally, in order to create conditions that are indispensable for the effective realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all Angolans, enshrined in the Angolan legal system and in the International Legal Instruments of Human Rights.
18. In the different headings in this report, we explain the measures taken in relation to each in the articles of the Charter and the Protocol.

Recommendation 5: Ensure the dissemination of the African Charter and the Maputo Protocol to the public, including the translation of their texts into national languages

19. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights published in the year 2014 2000 copies of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is being distributed and disseminated in the seminars and other activities of the Inter-sectoral Commission for the Elaboration of National Human Rights Reports (CIERNDH) and within the framework of the Provincial Human Rights Committees.
20. This edition of the African Charter as well as the official version of the Maputo Protocol is published on the website of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

(<http://www.minjusdh.gov.ao/>) and can be consulted and downloaded by the public in general.

Recommendation 35: Inform the African Commission in the next Regular Report of the measures taken to ensure the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present concluding observations and the April 2010 Promotion Mission Report.

III.- REPORTING AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Recommendation 1: Ensure the engagement of all relevant bodies, including human rights NGOs, in the preparation of periodic reports;

21. The report was prepared by the Inter-sectoral Commission for the Elaboration of National Reports on Human Rights (CIERDH)¹ with the contribution made by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Civil Society on different occasions to strengthen the process, in accordance with Article 62 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Charter).

Recommendation 2: Ensure that future reports conform to the Reporting Guidelines under the African Charter and the Maputo Protocol;

Recommendation 6: Include in the next Periodic Report current statistics and sex-disaggregated data;

Recommendation 7: Include in the next Periodic Report specific information on legal advice to disadvantaged citizens.

22. Specific data on legal advice to disadvantaged citizens are contained in Article 7 of the Charter of this report (see page 19).

Recommendation 11: Include in the next Periodic Report detailed information on prisons and conditions of detention.

23. Specific data on prisons and conditions of detention are contained in Article 6 of the Charter of this report (see page 17).

¹ CIERDH – Inter-sectoral Committee for the Preparation of Human Rights Reports established by Resolution No. 121/09 of December 22, coordinated by the Ministry of External Relations, assisted by the Ministry of Justice. Currently the CIERDH is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, according to Presidential Decree No 29/14 of 26 March.

PART B: THE CHARTER

IV.- CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article 1: Recognition and implementation of the Rights, Duties and Freedoms of the Charter

24. The implementation of the Charter and the Maputo Protocol is within the framework of the public policies, taking into account the commitments made at home and internationally, in order to create conditions that are indispensable for the effective realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all Angolans, enshrined in the Angolan legal system and in the International Legal Instruments of Human Rights.

Articles 2 and 3: Non-Discrimination and Equality under the Law

25. The Constitution of the Republic of Angola establishes the Principle of Equality and Non-Discrimination in its Article 23 as one of its Fundamental Rights

Article 4: The people's right to life and physical integrity

26. The Constitution of the Republic of Angola (2010) provides for the prohibition of the death penalty and contains provisions to create mechanisms to control and guarantee the right to life. These fundamental rights, like other rights, are safeguarded by various legal texts, the foundations of which are compatible with international human rights treaties.

Article 5: Right to respect for human dignity, the prohibition of slavery, the trafficking in human beings, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

Recommendation 9: Adopt specific legislation to penalise torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and the provisions of the Guidelines and Measures on the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Robben Island Guidelines).

Recommendation 10: Ensure training related to the Robben Island Guidelines, and disseminate them to all officials of the judicial system and prison officers.

27. Torture and degrading treatment are constitutionally prohibited in Angola and a crosscutting issue for all legal instruments relating to the treatment of human beings, especially those related to deprivation of liberty of citizens.
28. The National legislation has various legal provisions that strictly prohibit torture and commits not only the State officials but also the private workers and ordinary citizens, in general.

29. In the event of a torture, the injured parties have the constitutional right to seek civil and criminal prosecution against the perpetrators of the aggression, whether or not they are law enforcement officials.
30. The alleged impunity has received particular attention from the Angolan Government, which maintains effective control over the Armed Forces and the National Police, who have mechanisms to investigate and punish abuses and acts of corruption among their personnel.
31. The Republic of Angola signed the Convention against Torture and its Additional Protocol (in September 2013) for ratification.

Recommendation 26: Adopt legislative measures and create relevant policies and programmes to deal with trafficking in persons, with emphasis on the protection of women and children

32. The fight against crime of trafficking has the constitutional guarantee, article 60 of the CRA, which establishes the prohibition of the practice of heinous and violent crimes.
33. Angola, through its resolution 21/10 of 22 June, ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in force since 2003 and its three additional protocols, such as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) against smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air.
34. With regard the ordinary legislation, a Law on the Criminalization of Alleged Money Laundering Offences was approved, Law 3/14, which includes the rules on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.
35. There is work being led by the Interior Ministry for education, prevention and protection of victims of trafficking in Angola. There are a number of allegations of trafficking in human beings in Angola and they are being handled by the relevant judicial bodies.
36. The work carried out by the Ministry of Interior to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings has been in partnership with the International Organization of Migration and has made it possible to develop a number of actions such as the development of two Manuals to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for Civil Society and another one for Law Enforcement Officials, brochures and posters in Portuguese and national languages, training of law enforcement officials, including members of the judiciary. Refugee and asylum-seeker communities have also been working on the trafficking and family reunification process of potential victims of trafficking, particularly along the northern and southern borders.
37. At the level of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, there is a Working Committee of the CPLP Ministers of Justice Conference on Trafficking in Human

Beings. The purpose of this working group is to draw up a proposal for a strategy and concerted action plan to combat trafficking in human beings.

Article 6: The right to liberty and security of person

Recommendation 12: Take all necessary measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons, such as adopting policies that take into consideration alternative penalties and imposing non-custodial penalties, such as community services

38. No one shall be deprived of liberty except in cases provided for by the Constitution and by the Law, in accordance with Article 36 of the CRA. Article 56 specifies that the State shall recognize as inviolable the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and shall establish the conditions of political, economic, social, cultural, peace and stability that guarantee their effective realization and protection. All public authorities have to respect and ensure the free exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms and the fulfilment of constitutional and legal duties.
39. The modernization and development process of the Angolan prison system is underway, with the reintegration of the individual deprived of liberty as its main characteristic. The State pays special attention to health, psychosocial and religious assistance, education, work and professional technical training of prisoners, as essential components for the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration of them.
40. Inmates classification or placement in different prison grades or prison system differs by sex, age, legal status, nationality and pathology, in accordance with the precepts established particularly in the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the Angolan Prison Law, which also determines the proper facilities for detention and compliance with sentences, prioritizing the placement of young inmates between the ages of (16-18) and (18-21) years, in different penitentiary treatment programmes and activities, such as education, vocational training and socially useful work. The Angolan prison system comprises two (2) female prison facilities, with administrative staff and guards, including exclusively female police officers and technicians, according to the provisions of said law, pregnant female inmates or with children have a special treatment and are allowed to remain with them up to 3 years of age.
41. The new Act on Precautionary Measures in Criminal Proceedings (Law 25/15 of 18 September) aims to reduce the number of detainees on remand by introducing alternative measures such as house arrest, freedom subject to statement of identity and residence and others.

42. In order to cope with the overcrowding of prison facilities and improve the living conditions of the prison population, the Angolan State has been implementing a set of legislative, judicial and administrative measures in combination, translated into the approval and enactment of the Amnesty "Law No. 11/16 of 12 August and presidential pardons, Presidential Decree No. 173/15 of 15 September", benefiting 2,282 inmates released in 2015 by pardon and 3,800 inmates released under the Amnesty Law until the first fortnight of January 2017, a figure which could increase due to the fact that the process has not yet been completed. This had a positive impact and reduced overcrowding by less than 6% in relation to the installed capacity.
43. The Angolan penitentiary system currently has 44 prisons in operation, including (1) a Prison Hospital, (1) a Penitentiary Psychiatric Hospital, (2) two female penitentiary establishments and (1) a penitentiary establishment for young people. Eleven new penitentiary establishments are being completed and equipped (11), including three prisons for young people in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo and Malanje.
44. In all prison facilities across the country prisoners are guaranteed three meals a day, medical and medical assistance which, in addition to the network of penitentiary hospitals, health centres and medical centres, is supplemented by public hospitals.
45. In order to ensure the social reinsertion of prisoners with adequate technical and professional skills which are in tune with the needs of the labour market, as well as to improve the quality of the rehabilitation process, improve diet, keep prisoners labour force and promote economic development, the Angolan State has been implementing a programme called "*Novo Rumo Novas Oportunidades*" (New Direction, New Opportunities), which consists of the setting-up of industrial premises and agricultural and livestock fields in penitentiary establishments.

Table 5: Prison Population Figures

	Detained	Sentenced	Total
Male	12.671	9.994	22.665
Female	196	306	502
Total	12.867	10.300	23.167

*Recommendation 23: Accelerate measures taken in the area of antipersonnel
landmines and other explosives control programme*

46. Angola's national mine action programme, carried out by the National Demining Institute (INAD), aims at the total removal of mined areas, thus ensuring the country's reconstruction and development process.
47. The intensive verification and demining operations developed by INAD in partnership with the non-governmental organization Halo Trust, Sedita, Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and Border Police Forces, as well as the population's collaboration in notifying the authorities of the mined or suspected areas of explosive devices in various localities allowed, in addition to assistance to the victims of action and risk education, to remove from the ground more than five million explosive devices, with the involvement of about four thousand men, in a proportion in:
 - a) 444,000 (four hundred and forty-four thousand) antipersonnel mines;
 - b) 25,000 (twenty five thousand) anti-tank mines;
 - c) 20,000 (twenty thousand) anti-railroad mines;
 - d) 5,000,000 (five million) unexploded ordnance.
48. As a signatory to the Ottawa Convention since its ratification in 2002, Angola had reported in May 2013 that there were 1,110 (one thousand, one hundred and ten) suspected mines areas and other 965 (nine hundred and sixty-five) confirmed areas. In this connection, the Angolan State requested in December 2012 a moratorium of five years for the continuation of its demining and security operations in the mined areas, as a result of its 30 years of civil war. The request was accepted and Angola should identify suspected mine areas and proceed to its destruction by January 2018.

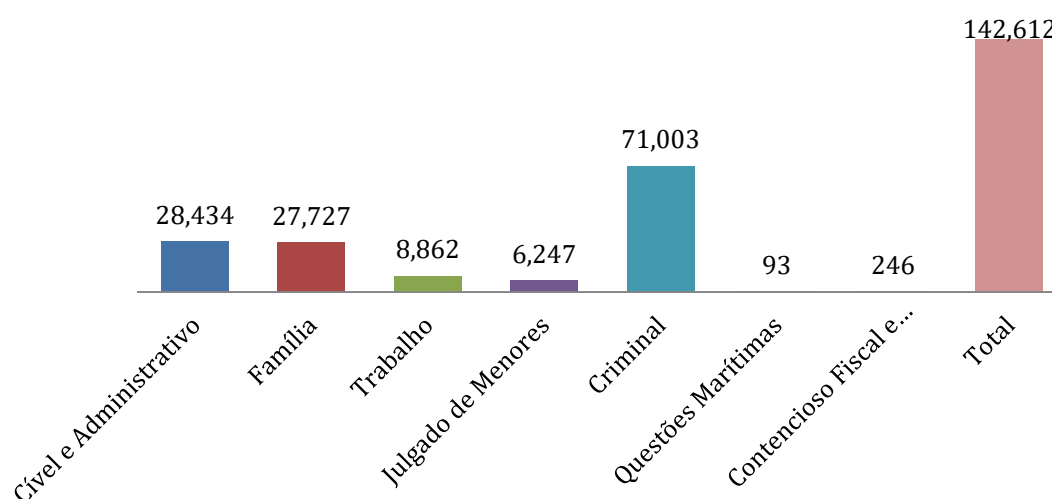
Article 7: Right to a Fair Trial

49. The Angolan Constitution guarantees all citizens of the rights not to be arrested or put on trial except under the law, the right of defence, appeal and legal assistance, and shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law (article 67 of the CRA).
50. A range of institutions ensures and administers justice in Angola, due to their nature as democratic state governed by the rule of law: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court; Provincial Courts; Municipal Courts; Military Courts, Court of Auditors.
51. There are currently 19 Provincial Courts, 17 Municipal Courts and 10 Justice Palaces. Work is underway to extend the powers of the Municipal Courts by increasing their coverage in territorial and material terms, so as to bring justice closer to the citizens. Every year the number of prosecutors and judges increase as well as the number of lawyers and legal officers.
52. The Angolan Constitution provides for a formal system of Justice, Courts and Extra-Judiciary dispute resolution mechanisms. Where necessary, citizens shall appeal to

courts without discrimination, with the right or power to sue and be sued. The State guarantees legal assistance to all citizens without financial resources to cover expenses with Lawyers.

53. Overall, in the Angolan Courts in 2015, the Provincial Courts had a total of 142,612 cases, with the highest number of provinces being Luanda (40%), Benguela (15%, including the Lobito Provincial Court) and Huambo (6%).

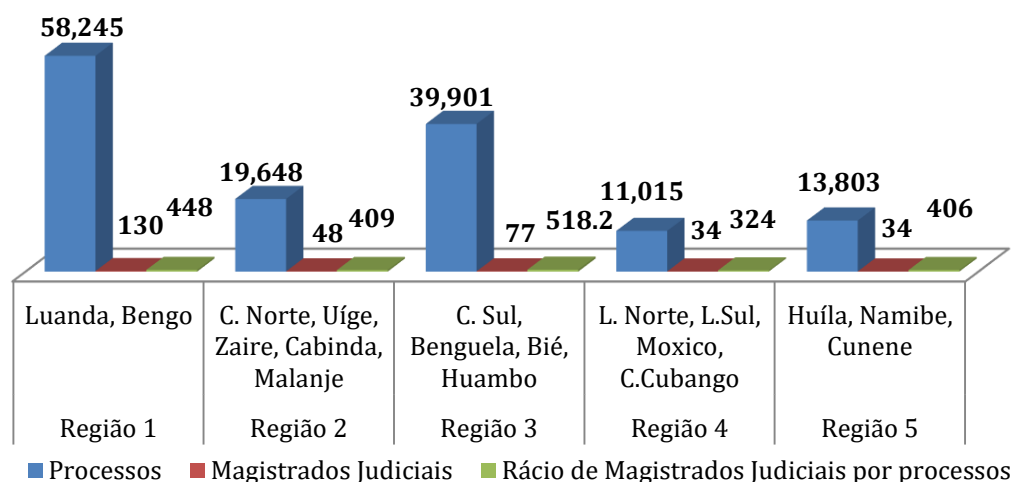
Chart 1: Number of Cases per Courtroom



Source: MJDH Nacional

54. Of the 142,612 existing cases in 2015, the highest incidence occurred in the Courtroom cases with 71,003 cases (50%, more than half, followed by Civil and Administrative Chambers and Family cases with 28,434 and 27,727 cases, respectively.

Chart 2: Nacional Procedural Movement in 2015



Source MJDH

54. In terms of the national procedural movement, 98,414 cases were transferred and 44,198 new cases were lodged in 2015 and 38,135 were completed, corresponding to 27% and the remaining ones are in progress.
55. In view of the number of officials (Magistrates, Bailiffs and other staff) registered by each Provincial Court, there was some discrepancy in relation to the Cases / People ratio. Therefore it was found that Region 3 (C. Sul, Benguela, Bié, Huambo) stands out by 41% higher than Region 4 (L.Norte, L. Sul, Moxico and C. Cubango) with (8%).
56. The Out-of-Court Dispute Resolution Centre in 2015 and in the second half of 2016, dealt with cases of obligations, family, labour and real forum including land and housing, according to the chart below. This is a summary of the types of cases dealt with in general in different alternative methods of settling disputes in Angola.

Chart 3: Legal Consultancy Services

Os dois últimos com 7 e 6% (Sucessoria e Laboral), não evidenciam ótimo e eficaz funcional
níveis indicadores de funcionalidade e resoluções.

Gráfico abaixo ilustra os detalhes percentuais desta abordagem técnica.



57. Work is underway now to implement Houses of Law and Justice, as spaces for access to law and justice, which should be developed throughout the country to provide information and legal advice to citizens, to make public defence, mediation and conciliation of conflicts. The Out-of-Court Dispute Resolution Offices shall be created in all Provincial Courts.
58. The Law No. 12/16 of August 12, Law on Conflict and Conciliation Mediation, which establishes the rules on the constitution, organization and procedure of mediation and conciliation, as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, was enacted in 2016.

Article 8: Freedom of religion and of conscience

59. In the process of being approved by the National Assembly, the Draft Law on Freedom of Religion and Belief establishes the principles of the exercise of freedom of religion, belief and worship as well as the legal regime of constitution, modification and extinction of religious confessions.

Article 9: Right to Information and Freedom of Expression

Recommendation 32: Adopt appropriate legislative measures to decriminalize media offences, and guarantee freedom of expression and access to information

60. The Angolan State believes that freedom of expression is a fundamental right enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, in conjunction with Law No 7/06 of May 15 - Press Law, as well as other legal instruments ratified by the Angolan state, highlighting the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and Article 19, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, provided that it does not violate respect for honour, good name, reputation and the image of the citizen's private life.
61. The restrictions referred to in article 19 of the Covenant require, like other legal systems, that the offender (journalist or non-journalist) respond to criminal proceedings for defamation, libel or slander pursuant to Article 40 (3) and (4) of the Covenant. Articles 40 of the CRA and Articles 407 and 410 of the Criminal Code, and the possibility of responding by disciplinary and civil proceedings.
62. We believe that the limitation imposed is intended to protect the particular interests of the offended person, and therefore it is not possible to understand how there could be interest on the part of the State in violating or restricting the right to freedom of expression.

Article 10 and 11: Right to Association and Assembly

Recommendation 33: Adopt legislative measures to guarantee freedom of association and ensure the protection of human rights defenders

63. The right to freedom of association is provided for in the Constitution and in the Law of Private Associations, Law 6/12, which establishes the forms of establishing associations in Angola. There are currently 252 national organizations in Angola, 60 international organizations, 10 national foundations and 5 international foundations.

Recommendation 34: Adopt the necessary measures to establish a forum for the exchange of ideals and constructive and lasting dialogue, bringing together civil society entities and human rights NGOs with a view to improving their mutual relationship

64. Every year the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights organizes 1 or 2 meetings with the Civil Society. In 2010, the 1st Extended Meeting was held with Civil Society Organizations working in the field of Human Rights. The meeting enabled the creation of a consultation group of the State Secretary for Human Rights, which is composed by the civil society organizations that work for Human Rights, including the FNATA, CCDH, LIDDHA, FONGA, PMA, CICA, CJP, FAPED, CONGA. In October 2016, the first National Forum with Civil Society Organizations was held, and topics of common interest were considered and discussed. The Forum shall meet every year.

Article 12: Right to freedom of movement

Recommendation 21: Ensure the adoption of relevant programmes as a means of protecting and assisting immigrants and refugees living in the country

65. The Angolan Constitution establishes several rights to aliens residing in the national territory, such as the right to asylum, extradition and expulsion, as well as the connection with their community.
66. In Angola there is a body responsible for recognizing the right to asylum, which is the National Refugee Council, an inter-ministerial body which, together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Angola, is in charge to verify the conditions for granting this statute in accordance with international and regional documents on the subject.
67. At present, Angola is home to around 15,000 Refugees of various nationalities, the largest number coming from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Angolan legislation allows refugees access to education and health care, on an equal basis with Angolans.

Table 6: Assistance and Social Promotion to Migrants

N O	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	YEAR					Total
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Repatriation of Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries	11,538	5,341	4,717	4,279	19,712	45,587
2	Assistance to refugees in Angola	13,196	14,298	3,556	4,673	4,673	40,396
Total		24,734	19,639	8,273	8,952	24,385	85,983

68. Angola still faces the illegal entry and stay of many aliens who violates its borders, an issue that has economic, demographic, social and cultural and security impact for the country.
69. The process of repatriation of illegal migrants has been in accordance with international norms and standards, although small incidents may sometimes occur and once reported they are dealt with. The Attorney General's Office, for example, assigned Magistrates to specifically address the migration situation, especially along the border provinces.
70. In view of the allegations of cases of violations of the Human Rights of Migrants, an Inter-sectoral Commission composed by the members of the government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration IOM) and the International Red Cross (ICRC) was set up to monitor and

follow up such cases. It conducts evidence-based investigation actions to prosecute offenders.

71. In partnership with the United Nations System and International Organizations, it has reinforced the **training of police officers**, law enforcement agencies and traditional authorities working in border areas on basic human rights standards, particularly on mixed migration, in 2013 *the Ministry of Interior and IOM trained more than 273 police officers*. It visits regularly the targeted areas to follow up the of repatriation and verification process of respect for the Migrant Human Rights Standards.
72. It established **mechanisms for dialogue** and exchange of information between the Governments of the Angolan Provinces bordering the DRC and the Congolese authorities in general and in particular between the Provincial Government of Lunda Norte and the Western Kassai in order to regularize the process of entry and exit of people and goods. As an example, in 2013, the process of spontaneous return movement of Congolese citizens who were illegally in the diamond mining areas was decided. About 80,000 people left and they had the support of the Angolan authorities in Angolan territory. According to a stocktaking meeting between DRC and Angola, this process took place without major incidents.
73. The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, who was invited by the government, visited Angola on an official mission to assess the country's legal framework for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants.

Recommendation 22: Accelerate the process, which aims to complete the study and revision of the Law on the Refugees Status by the Multi-sectoral Commission to guarantee the rights of refugees in Angola

74. The Law 10/15 on the Right of Asylum and the Refugee Status was approved on 17 June 2015 by the National Assembly, repealing the Law No. 8/90 and other contrary legislation. The purpose of this Law is to guarantee the rights of refugees in Angola to align the internal legal order with the international legal instruments ratified by Angola (namely the Geneva Convention, the New York Protocol and the Organization of African Unity Convention).

Article 13: Right to Participate in Public Affairs

Recommendation 20: Adopt affirmative action measures to increase representation and participation of Angolan women in all institutions involved in decision-making

75. In the chapter on women's participation in public life, extremely positive results have been recorded showing that in 2016 the percentage of women compared to men was 36.8% in Parliament, whereas in central and local government the representation was

of 19.5% of Ministers, 16.4% of Secretaries of State, 11.1% of Governors, 19.5% of Vice Governors and representation in diplomacy of 29.9%, in the Public Judiciary of 34.4% , in the Judicial Magistracy of 31, 0%, in senior civil service positions of 30.5%.

76. As part of the policy on gender promotion, the Government has developed actions that have allowed a considerable representation of women in various positions of the State and of the government, as shown in table below, aiming at a strategy of long years allowed the development of actions to promote women in the context of gender policy. The Angolan women have a privileged position, as can be seen bellow:

Table 7: Percentage of Women and Men in High Positions 2014

Positions	%	
	M	F
• Parliamentarians	63,2	36,8
• Female Ministers	80,5	19,5
• Female Secretaries of State	83,6	16,4
• Female Provincial Governors	88,9	11,1
• Female Provincial Deputy Governors	80,5	19,5
• Diplomats	70,1	29,9
• The Prosecutors	65,6	34,4
• The Judiciary	69,0	31,0
• Senior positions in the civil service	69,5	30,5

Article 14: Right to Propriety

77. The Constitution of the Republic of Angola guarantees the right to property in its Article 37. The Law on the Right of Citizens to Own Property is currently in the process of being approved. The law defines the rules that establish the general principles and procedures to be observed by the Public Administration, with a view to safeguarding the rights of citizens to private property, in order to avoid expropriation for reasons of public utility.

V.- ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Article 15: Right to Work

Recommendation 28: Take all necessary measures to guarantee the rights of persons working in the extractive industries

78. The Extractive Industry Sector in Angola is made up of companies, whose assumptions of the respective regulations of their operation are in line with Law no. 7/15 of June 15 - General Labour Law, as such, has the obligation and is subject to the permanent supervision of the relevant services, regarding the fulfilment of their obligations and guarantee the rights of their employees.
79. The General Labour Law (GLL) is mandatory for employees of public, private, cooperative, social, and community organizations, as well as in diplomatic and consular representations. It applies to apprentices and trainees placed under the authority of an employer, to work abroad by nationals or foreigners employed in the country in the service of national employers.
80. The main companies in the extractive industry sector in Angola are those involved in the oil, diamonds and decorative stones business. All their operations comply with the rules established in the Law and are conducted with caution, considering the safety of people and facilities, as well as the protection of the environment and the conservation of nature.
81. The Decree-Law No. 17/09 of 26 June approves the new scheme for the recruitment, integration, training and development of Angolan personnel in the oil industry and the hiring of foreign personnel for the execution of oil operations, the conditions which guarantee quality medical services to their workers, through a qualified and motivated multidisciplinary team.
82. The Republic of Angola is a member of the United Nations Convention and the African Union against Corruption. It is also a founding member of the Kimberley process on the purchase and sale of diamonds in the legitimate market, a process aimed at preventing natural resources from being a source of financing of illicit businesses, respecting the international market and guaranteeing the human rights of the citizens of the various countries that are part of the process and beyond.
83. Regarding the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) platform, Angola's membership is being considered in terms of the country's advantages in order to ensure that this is not in conflict with other multilateral obligations of the State.

Article 16: Right to Health (including the right to food, water and sanitation)

Recommendation 14: Take all necessary measures to ensure the allocation of necessary budget for the health sector

84. The budget for the health sector is part of the General State Budget (GSB) and is based on a detailed report in accordance with the Law that regulates it. Particularly, for this sector, it aims at the development of permanent activity and development programmes: the pharmaceutical sector and the management of medical devices; management and expenditures of health sector procurement and logistics; provision of primary care and hospital care; promotion of employment, training and enhancement of national human resources; capacity building; to combat great endemics; management and expansion of the sanitary network; improvement of the quality of health services; improvement of maternal and child health.
85. For the period covered by this report, the GSB allocated to the health sector the following annual values:
- a) In **2011 - kz 67,174,205,304.00** (Sixty-seven billion, one hundred and seventy-four million, two hundred and five thousand, three hundred and four kwanzas);
 - b) In **2012 - kz 81,794,671,660.00** (Eighty-one billion, seven hundred and ninety-four million, six hundred and seventy-one thousand, six hundred and sixty-six kwanzas);
 - c) In the year **2013 - kz 81,794,671,660.00** (Eighty-one billion, seven hundred and ninety-four million, six hundred and seventy-one thousand, six hundred and sixty-six kwanzas));
 - d) In **2014 - kz 120,275,532,467.00** (Hundred and twenty billion, two hundred and seventy-five million, five hundred and thirty-two thousand, four hundred and sixty-seven kwanzas));
 - e) In **2015 - kz 77,585,993,645.00** (Seventy-seven billion, five hundred and eighty-five million, nine hundred and ninety-three thousand, six hundred and forty-five kwanzas)).
86. The General State Budget (GSB) for 2015 was prepared in a context of great uncertainty about oil price developments, in particular, the magnitude and duration of the recent decline, which shown in the following table.

Table 8 : Initial and Revised General State Expenditure by Function 2015 U.M: Thousand Million Kz

		GSB	GSB Rev.	Variation	Structure
Tax Expenditure	Social Sector	2 482,5	1 772,9	-28,6%	32,5%
	Economic Sector	1 050,0	584,4	-44,3%	10,7%
	Defence, Security and Public Order	1 023,2	847,3	-17,2%	15,5%
	General Public Services	1 302,1	835,4	-35,8%	15,3%
Other Expenditures	Public Debt Operations	1 394,0	1 414,0	1,4%	25,9%
Total		7 251,8	5 454,0	-24,8%	100,0%

Source: Nacional Development Plan 2013-2017

Recommendation 15: Strengthen reproductive health programmes and policies to ensure greater access to family planning by adolescent women and girls

87. The country is improving the pregnant women's state of health, in particular by increasing coverage of prenatal consultations to 60%, presenting vaccine-preventable diseases with increased immunization coverage to 88%, reducing or stabilizing the incidence of and mortality of endemic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS with stable 1.9% prevalence since 2005, being the lowest in the Southern Region of our continent.
88. There is a **National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan**, implemented by the Ministry of Health (MINSA), which has contributed to the increase of 60% Pre-natal consultation coverage for the control of assisted births in rural areas, as well as awareness of sexual and reproductive health in partnership with the Ministry of Education.
89. There are also other Sexual and Reproductive Health programmes led by MINSA including the Family Planning; Prevention and treatment of female and male infertility and sexual disorders; Prevention of induced abortion and treatment of complications; Prevention and Treatment of STIs, HIV and AIDS Control; Comprehensive Health Care for Adolescents and Young People; Particular Care to Cases of Violence and Sexual Abuse; Prevention and Control of Cervical, Breast and Prostate Cancer; Attention at the stage of menopause and andropause; a Comprehensive Action Strategy for Adolescent and Youth People Health Care is underway, (DNSP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID); and the distribution of contraceptives is free throughout the national territory.
90. Adolescents' awareness of sexual and reproductive health has been raised not in partnership with the Ministry of Health but also with the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion, which coordinates the National Maternal and Neo-Natal Mortality Audit and Prevention Commission.

Recommendation 16: Increase the number of health centres as a way to reduce the high rate of maternal and child mortality, with emphasis on providing free, adequate and available services to rural women and women from indigenous communities

91. In 2013, the social sector in which health is part of had a total of 33% and health, as a subprogramme, 5.3%. However, these figures do not include the Public Investment Programmes (PIP) for the construction and equipping of infrastructures at the national level.
92. In order to improve health services at the local level, the Municipalisation Programme of Health Services is underway to provide health and quality services. This programme was improved with the primary care networks, with the construction of 15

new municipal hospitals and, of 1776 posts and health centres throughout all municipalities.

93. In 2012, the Regulation establishing the National Maternal and Neo-Natal Mortality Audit and Prevention Commission was approved by Presidential Decree No. 15/12 of March 26, with the support of the World Bank and oil companies.
94. Maternal mortality rate in Angola from 2008 to 2010 was 1400 and infant mortality from 150 to 450 and 116 respectively.

Recommendation 29: Ensure free access to antiretroviral drugs by ensuring access to vulnerable groups, specifically women, children and indigenous communities

Recommendation 30: Strengthening programmes to raise awareness about HIV / AIDS, in particular programmes targeting youth

95. A number of cases were reported in 2006 indicating a steady increase exacerbating rates recorded in subsequent years in some areas of the country and specific population groups, in a magnitude of HIV / AIDS infection that raised levels of concern and mobilized public institutions, international agencies, civil society organizations and individual entities, in a context in which the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MINJUD) designed the HIV / AIDS awareness programme and established partnerships with UNICEF and the National Institute for AIDS (INLS), which has raised the awareness of the citizens.
96. In order to accelerate the response to HIV and AIDS, the government, through the Ministerial Department of Health, has adopted measures involving health professionals to ensure that infected people are treated with dignity and non-discrimination by 2015 and seeking to prevent new infections and disease-related deaths in Angola and ensure that people living with HIV and AIDS (adults, adolescents, children, women, members of minority groups) have access to Free Retro Viral Treatment (ART).
97. The acceleration of the Pandemic Response, the implementation of which will be supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) to achieve the goal of "Zero New Infections, Zero AIDS-Related Deaths and Zero Stigma and Discrimination" aims at coverage of 90% of HIV-positive pregnant women and an equal percentage of adults, adolescents and children eligible for antiretroviral treatment (ART) throughout the country, with the elimination of new HIV infections in children, ensuring that soon after their 90 per cent of HIV positive pregnant women have access to treatment under the priority of the Global Plan for the Elimination of Vertical Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV / AIDS by 2015, given to 22 countries including Angola, which have distributed antiretroviral drugs in the country, with the approval of WHO and the Product Control Fund.

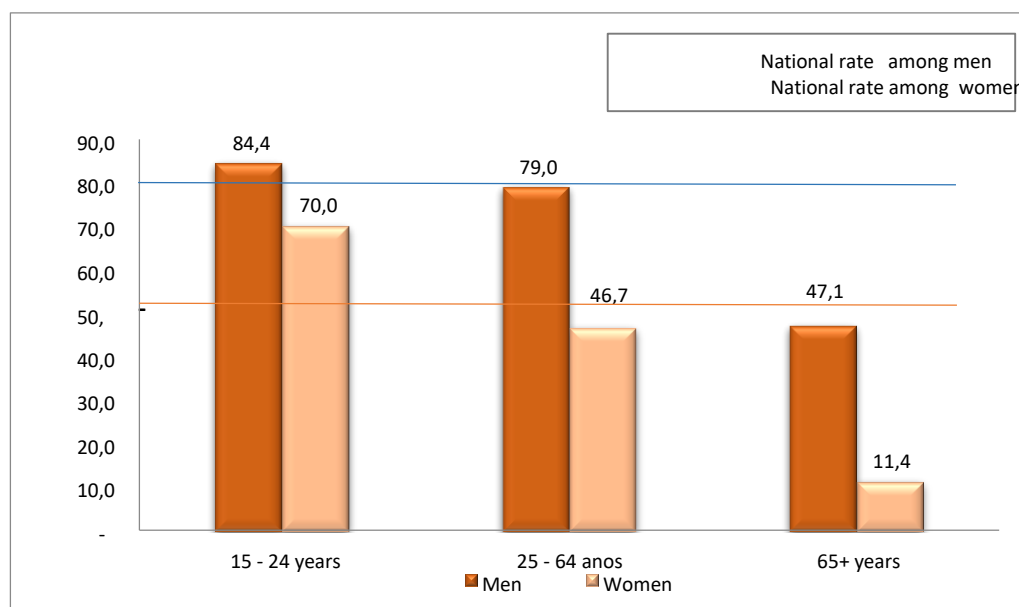
98. The National Campaign “Red Ribbon” launched by the National Institute for the Fight Against AIDS (INLS) aims at the early and massive diagnosis of the sexually active population, since prevention is considered as one of the highest priority components in the fight against HIV / AIDS , contributing to the stabilization in the prevalence levels, intervening in the reduction of incidence, the results of which have demonstrated the need for reinforcement with other interventions, namely: the integration of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) in prenatal services; the integration of treatment services with ARVs and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) within the scope of the municipalisation of health services; the supervision and optimization of existing services that diagnose and treat people living with HIV / AIDS; the preparation of the National Plan for Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV; the preparation of the Nursing Handbook for the New Approach to Prevention and Treatment of Pregnant Women with Antiretroviral; and surveillance for ARV drug resistance (Primary and Secondary).

Article 17: Right to Education and Culture

Recommendation 17: Enhance the existing educational policies and programmes to reduce gender disparities at all levels of education

99. The National Education for All (EFA) Plan in Angola for 2001-2015, which envisaged the development strategies of Education for All in three phases, namely: the Emergency phase (2003-2006), the Stabilization phase (2007-2011) and the Development phase (2012-2015). This document is designed to present the general and specific (diagnostic) and short, medium and long-term prognosis of the Education System with a view to meeting the challenges of access and quality in education subsystems, levels and modalities particularly in Literacy and Adult Education, Regular Basic Education, Secondary Education (Normal and Technical-Vocational), Higher Education and Vocational Training, and to fulfil the commitments made on the Recommendations of Regional and International Conferences including the African Decade of Education, established by the OAU, the Framework for Action of the World Forum on Education for All and the UN Decade of Literacy for All by 2015.
100. Some of the objectives of Education for All include to eliminate gender gaps in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to achieve gender equality in education by 2015, ensuring girls full and equal access to basic education of good quality, with the same possibilities of success; improve all qualitative aspects of education, ensuring recognized and measurable learning outcomes, especially in reading, writing, numeracy and essential life skills. These objectives are the political commitment of the Angolan State to Quality Education for All pledged by most of the States of the international community and reaffirmed in April 2000 at the World Education Forum held in Dakar, Senegal, and adopted the Framework for Action on Education for All by 2015.

Chart 4: Literacy rate in the population aged 15 or over, by age group



Source: 2014 Census

Recommendation 31: Continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the universality of free and compulsory primary education, including ensuring access to education for children from indigenous communities

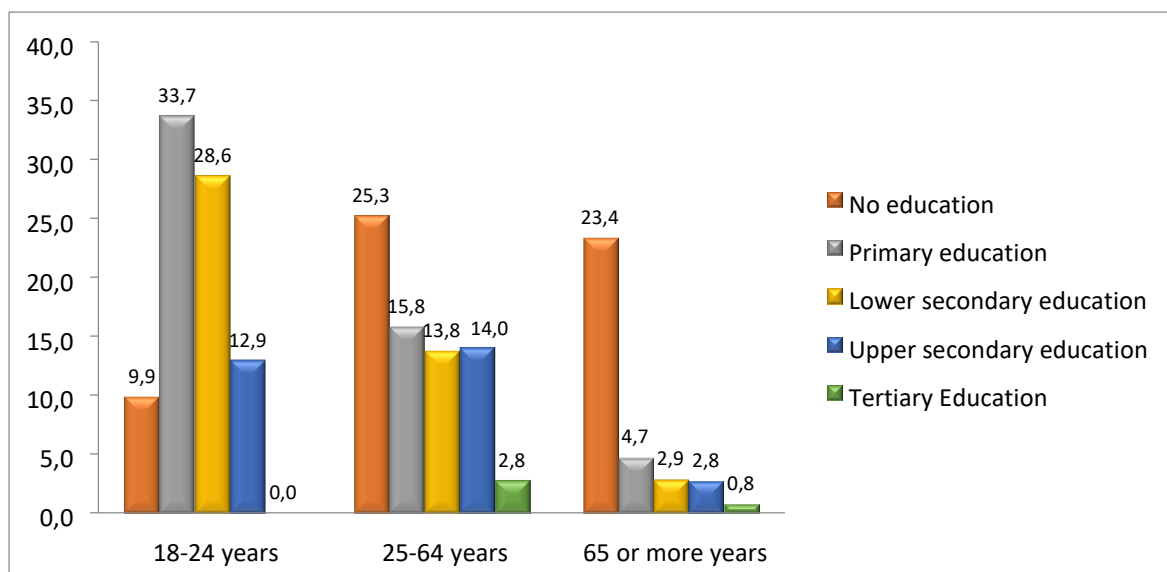
101.Primary education in Angola is free of charge to all, fully funded by the State, but there are also so-called reimbursed schools and private education through colleges.

102.The school attendance of the different levels of education has undergone a significant evolution with the exception of the primary-level. During the period 2008 to 2012, the Education Sector reported an increase of about 1,500,000 students, corresponding to an overall growth rate of 26.5%.

Table 9: Population with 18 or more years, by level of education completed, 2014

Angola	No level	Primary school	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Tertiary education
	21,2	19,9	17,1	13,2	2,0

Chart 5: Proportion of population aged 18 or over by age group, by level of education completed



Source: 2014 Census

Recommendation 27: Adopt legislative measures aimed at recognizing the rights of indigenous communities in Angola, and strengthening existing programmes and policies pertaining to them, by providing adequate resources

103. One of the current concerns of the Government is to phase out asymmetries between urban and rural areas, especially those least developed in the country, affecting the territories of ethnic minority communities.

104. Some special programmes in areas of transhumance seem to result from the need to ensure access to social services, including education and health, for children from nomadic populations in the provinces of Namibe, Huíla and Cunene. In this context, the Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and the NGO MBAKATI develop a project to compile an inventory of historical and cultural heritage, under the law 14/05, of October 07. In Huíla province, actions were undertaken to support the families from San community residing there with primary needs goods, taking into account the drought that plagues the region in recent times aggravated by the fact that it is a population of nomadic nature.

Article 18: Protection of the Family, Women and Children (including the right to adequate housing and social security)

Recommendation 8: Adopt appropriate measures to prohibit expropriation and forced evictions without prior consultation and to ensure adequate compensation to people who have been evicted

105. As far as the eviction actions are concerned, they only occur judicially. With regard to the resettlement of the populations who have built in risk areas or in the State's land reserves, the Government has made efforts to carry out a proper resettlement, in

accordance with the Resolution of the National Assembly on evictions. The Government is reviewing the Expropriation Law to bring it into line with human rights standards, according to the Constitution, and it is preparing a new legal framework on re-settlements as well.

Recommendation 18: Take all necessary measures to implement the Law to Fight Violence against Women, enacted in 2011, including the adoption of a national action plan on violence against women and girls

106. With regard to the effective implementation of Law 25/11 on Domestic Violence, the Angolan government approved the regulation of the said Law, the Government Plan against Domestic Violence and its Schedule of Actions aimed at improving the living conditions of women through programmes that prioritises the Fight against Violence and the morality of family and society; prevent the recurrence of domestic violence acts; protect the victims; disseminate the Law on the subject; Adopt and implement multi-sectoral actions to ensure a comprehensive, humane and quality care for victims in situations of violence; increase social mobilization and public awareness; combat sexual violence against women and girls; contribute to the harmony, stability and cohesion of families; enforce the law to reduce the level of domestic violence; ensure compliance with international instruments and agreements to which Angola is a party.
107. A programme is currently under way to extend the network of shelters and dedicated offices in police stations and hospitals throughout the country to assist the victims of domestic violence and the creation of relevant multi-sectoral victim assistance teams.
108. As part of the implementation of the Government Plan to Combat Domestic Violence, the National Criminal Investigation Service established a Department specialized in dealing with complaints related to this matter, and 9th Section of the Ordinary Crimes Chamber in Provincial Courts, aimed at addressing issues of domestic violence. In this forum, the reparations for the victims are resolved, by the trial court through a sentence.

Recommendation 24: Strengthen public policy services, programmes and projects that ensure the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

109. The rights of persons with disabilities are enshrined in Article 83 of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, as well as in the following legal acts: Presidential Decrees 237/11, 238/11, 105/12, both of August 30 and 6 June, respectively, on the Policy for Persons with Disabilities, the Strategy for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the *National Council for Social Action*, the Social Dialogue Body and Follow-up on the Implementation of Public Policies for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Child, Elderly Person, Disabled Person and other

particularly vulnerable groups, with legal personality, financial and administrative autonomy, which establish non-discriminatory measures in this area, Law no. 21/12, of 30 June, Law Person with Disability; Presidential Decree No. 151/12, of June 29, approving the Assistance Programme to Disabled Persons; Accessibility Law (Law n° 10/16, of June 27), Regulation of the conditions of Installation and Operation of a Day Centre for Assistance to an Elderly Person and a Disabled Person approved by Decree No. 13/06, of May 17.

110. Activities designed to support people with disabilities have been secured via a Social Support Programme through the Technical Assistance and Means of Transport Project, which offered wheelchairs, manual tricycles, motorized tricycles, crutches, canes for the blind, glasses for the blind and wanderers to 27,684 persons with disabilities. "On the other hand, the Angolan State referred, through the Community Based Rehabilitation Programme, 5,470 (five thousand four hundred and seventy) persons with disabilities to different Specialized Services.
111. Angola ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Additional Protocol through Resolution 1/13 of 11 January and it was deposited with the United Nations in May 2014.

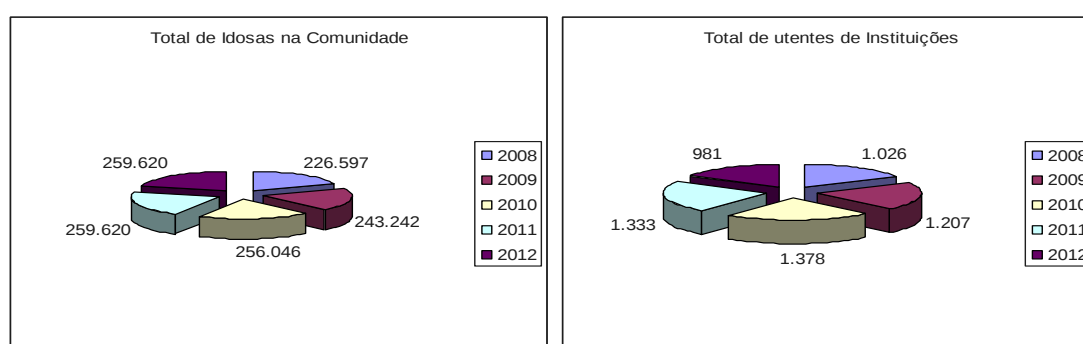
Recommendation 25: Continue to take all necessary measures to improve elderly care for the, including the development of a National Action Plan for the Protection of the Elderly, and concerted implementation of Decree No. 14/06 on the Regulation of Conditions for the Installation and Functioning of Care Centres for the Elderly

112. With regard to the elderly, Article 82 of the CRA establishes the rights that elderly citizens have, namely: economic security, housing conditions, family and community living, but respecting their personal autonomy, avoid or overcoming isolation and social marginalization, and the third-age policy should include measures of an economic, social and cultural nature aimed at providing opportunities for personal fulfilment through active participation in the life of the community, the elderly.
113. In order to comply with this Constitutional provision, several legal instruments have been adopted in recent years, among which Presidential Decrees No. 179/12 of 15 August, on the National Strategy for the Implementation of to the Elderly Person, no. 180/12 of 15 August, on the Policy for the Elderly and no. 244/14 of 9 September, which creates the Regulation of Licensing, Inspection and Supervision of Equipment and Services of Social Assistance, which repeals, among others, Decree No. 14/06 of 19 May, on the Regulation of Conditions for the Installation and Operation of Centres for Care of the Elderly.
114. Accordingly, the Angolan Government has established as a priority the diversification of a range of actions and alternatives for caring the Elderly Person in the community,

namely home care, integration in day-care centres, promotion of income-generating activities, occupational therapy and the exchange of intergenerational experience.

115. With regards to housing and care facilities for older people, there are 18 (eighteen) Homes throughout the Country, located in 11 (Eleven) Provinces, namely Benguela (2), Bié (1), Cuando Cubango (1), Cuanza South (2), Huambo (3), Huíla (1), Lunda Sul (1), Luanda (1), Moxico (4), Namibe (1) and Uíge (1), housing 984 (Nine hundred and eighty-four) old people facing family abandonment, due to negligence or shortage of sources of subsistence.

Chart 6 and 7: Elderly People Assisted



116. Sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-four (67,984) elderly persons were also assisted in the community with food and non-food items. On the other hand, under the Occupational Therapy Project at Home and in the Community, handicraft, shoemaking, basketwork and horticulture activities were developed, benefiting a total of 13,406 (Thirteen Thirty Four and Six) elderly persons, of whom 973 (Nine hundred seventy three) at Home and 12,433 (twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-three) in the community.

VI.- RIGHT OF PEOPLES

Article 19: All people are equal

117. In its article 23, the CRA further establishes that all are equal before the Constitution and the law. No-one may be discriminated against, privileged, deprived of any right or exempt from any duty by reason of his or her descent, sex, race, ethnicity, colour, disability, language, place of birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical beliefs, economic or social condition or profession.

Article 20: Self-determination

118. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the African Union, the Republic of Angola develops relations of friendship and cooperation with all States and peoples on the basis of the principles established in its Constitution with respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality between States, the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, the peaceful settlement of conflicts, respect for human rights and the internal affairs of other States for reciprocal advantages, cooperation with all peoples for the peace, justice and progress of mankind.

Article 21: Right to Free Disposal of Natural Wealth and Resources

119. Under the terms of the Constitution, the Law and the International, solid, liquid or gaseous natural resources existing in the soil and subsoil, in territorial waters, in the exclusive economic zone and in continental shelf under the jurisdiction of Angola shall be the property of the State, which shall determine the conditions for concessions, surveys and exploitation.

Article 22: Right to Development

120. The Integrated Municipal Programme for Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty (PMIDRCP), by its scope and nature, is a tool to counteract poverty at the national level. It is currently the most important project of the social policies of the Angolan Government, particularly for the most vulnerable families.

121. In 2012, the programme was implemented in 164 municipalities, through a devolution and administrative and financial decentralization process, allowing municipal managers, greater intervention in terms of autonomy and execution of planned projects.

122. The progressive strategy of devolution and administrative and financial decentralization process has had a significant impact in the fight against hunger and poverty, and has enabled the businesses to be involved and the improvement of family income in agricultural production of cooperatives, peasant associations and Family Farming Enterprises (FFE).

Article 23: Right to Peace and Security

Recommendation 19: Adopt a national plan of action for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 as a way to increase the participation of women in conflict prevention and management and the role of women in peacekeeping.

123. With regard to this issue, as in the case of a number of countries, and in order to make the various efforts at the national level more effective, properly articulated among the various Ministerial Departments with responsibilities in this area, the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion in compliance with the international commitments assumed by Angola, initiated a process to prepare the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (PNA 1325), thus responding to the UN Secretary General's call in 2004 and assuming the political responsibility inherent in this fundamental theme.

Article 24: Right to a good environment

124. One of the objectives of the 2013-2017 NDP is to contribute to sustainable development, ensuring the preservation of the environment and the quality of citizens' life. This objective, which is a goal to be achieved by 2017, has enabled it to: ensure the integration and reconciliation of environmental aspects in all economic and social development plans and programmes; develop a system for monitoring environmental indicators; establish an inventory and manage national wetlands; implement national programmes on climate change, environmental sanitation policies and ensure the people's quality of life, the national park management strategies, integrated nature reserves and conservation areas, and develop the National Strategy Plan for Urban Solid Waste; promote the use of clean energy and the adoption of environmental technologies, in particular in the oil, gas and petrochemical industries; establish new national parks and new conservation areas, including the protection of the giant black antelope, and the phased rehabilitation of parks and ecological reserves.

VII.- OBLIGATIONS OF STATES

Article 25: Obligation to promote respect the Charter

a) Measures to raise awareness of the citizens on the provisions of the Charter

125. The different State and Civil Society institutions continue to develop context-sensitive actions to raise citizens' awareness of compliance with the provisions of the Charter through the Training and Assessment programmes for the observance of Human Rights by citizens and institutions in all strengthening the local technical and institutional capacities to ensure respect for the human person, developed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, as well as the Training of Human Rights Monitors in all provinces of the country and Training of Mediators, as an alternative to the legal-legal system of conflict resolution, developed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

126. Actions continue on a cyclical basis in editions devoted to the "International Human Rights Day", in which the "National Conference on Human Rights" is held every year

now in its 4th edition, with events that generally bring together personalities associated to Government and Civil Society institutions to discuss themes related to the assumptions of the International and Regional Human Rights Treaties and Conventions, which includes the African Charter, also in thematic meetings to disseminate information and receive contributions of proposals for matters to be included in the various reports and post-Sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, in order to convey to the others the issues addressed.

b) Actions to promote and encourage the observance of the rights and obligations set out in the Charter

127. The responsibility deriving from the commitments made under the International Legal Instruments of Human Rights, the complexity and scope of compliance with the rights they accord to citizens, is the reason why the Angolan State seeks to align its policies with the requirements of the process, establishing mechanisms to improve the coordination and articulation of actions between the different bodies and agencies of the State, Government and Civil Society and to make the best use of results of the performance in promoting and encouraging the observance of the rights and obligations set out in the Chapter.

128. *In the Institutional Field*, emphasis is made in the integrated mechanism composed of institutions concerned with issues related to vulnerable groups or social groups at risk, such as the Ministerial Departments of Education, Health, Justice and Human Rights, Culture, Environment, Planning and Territorial Development, Family and Women's Promotion, Agriculture, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation, Economy, Youth and Sports, Environment, Interior, National Children's Institute, National Statistical Institutes, among others.

129. *In the area of Participative Integration*, the different mechanisms established on a permanent or ad-ac basis to respond to a concrete situation, fundamentally the National Commissions;

130. *In the area of Articulation and Interaction*, mechanisms for developing actions are pointed out in a wide variety levels of intervention between similar institutions with similar objectives regarding human rights issues and for motivating the interaction between various stakeholders to seek consensus or solutions that contribute to the improvement required of all, namely: the Committees; the Networks; the Nuclei, etc.;

131. *In the Consultative Area*, two fundamental mechanisms are considered in relation to the purposes for which they have been created, directly or indirectly, to carry out national consultation activities on a set of human rights thematic matters, which are the National Family and Children's Councils.

c) Information on the measures taken in the country in this area.

132. The measures taken in the country are related to the actions developed by the members of each mechanism and have achieved positive results: the formulation, conduction,

implementation and control of the Government's policy in the various areas; concrete answers for specific situations, in order to remove the risks that jeopardize the realization of the established rights of the citizens; decision-making on one-off solutions to these problems; the periodic evaluation of all actions carried out in a wide range of areas, taking into account their cross-cutting nature, making recommendations and suggestions for the State's decision-making structures, with a view to correcting, amending or adding measures for the improvement of appropriate situations;

Article 26: Duty to guarantee the Independence of the Courts

133. The CRA in its Article 175 guarantees the Independence of Courts: "In the discharge of the judicial duties, the courts shall be interdependent and impartial, and subject only to the Constitution and the law.
134. The issue of administrative and financial independence is being addressed and followed up in the Justice and Law Reform, but specifically in the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Judicial Courts. In the current context, the Courts are already Budget units and all that was needed now is the hiring of managers for the full realization of financial implementation, which is intended to be effective and transparent, thereby allowing the Judge to focus on the Law enforcement.
135. The Independence of Magistrates is assessed from the moment of the recruitment of the candidates until their inauguration as Magistrates. This implies the existence of objective criteria that ensure the independence of Magistrates who are recruited by an open competition, submitted to training, at the National Institute of Judicial Studies (INEJ). The Courts and the Prosecutor's Offices are autonomous.

Article 27: Duties towards the family

136. According to article 35 of the CRA, "Everyone shall have the right to freely establish a family in accordance with the Constitution and the law. Men and women shall be equal within the family, society and the State, enjoying the same rights and having the same duties.
137. It is the Angolan government's vision to place the family at the centre of attention when drafting public policies. Particular attention is paid to families living in poverty and female-headed households. Two specific programmes were developed for this purpose, the Family and Women's Promotion Programme and the Rural Women's Promotion Programme. The National Family Council was created as a consultative body with the Ministry of Family and Women Promotion, which assures the

participation of various State agencies, non-governmental organizations, associations and churches. The Council has been operating since 2015 at central, provincial and municipal levels.

Articles 28 and 29: Individual duties

138. With regard to equality and non-discrimination, please see information in the section on Article 3.

139. The duties of every citizen towards the family and the State are taught in the family and in the educational system from pre-school to university. In initial education these values are taught in Moral and Civic Education.

PART C: THE PROTOCOL ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA

VIII.- INTRODUCTION

Implementation of the Protocol

1. The rules of the Protocol may be adopted under the Angolan legal system, by virtue of the Constitution.

Reservation to the Protocol

2. The Republic of Angola made no reservation to this protocol at the time of ratification and it may be applied in Angola under the Constitution.
3. General or customary international law, under the Constitution, is an integral part of the Angolan legal system. International treaties and agreements that are legally approved or ratified shall be in force in the Angolan legal system after their publication and entry into force in the international legal system and while they bind the Angolan State internationally, Article 13 CRA.

Institutional mechanisms to combat all forms of discrimination against women

4. In Angola there are several mechanisms for combatting discrimination against women. The legislation goes from the Constitution that establishes as one of the fundamental tasks of the State to promote equal rights and opportunities between men and women in Angola, with no prejudice in relation to origin or sex. Articles 21, 23 establish that everyone has the right to constitute a family, to marry and not to discriminate against children, in accordance with Article 35 of the CRA.
5. The Family Code, approved by the Law 1/88 in its eight titles, defines the special protection of family relations, the obligation of the family with all its members, the rights of each family member, the equality between men and women in all family relationships, protection of children and reciprocal solidarity between family members and others.
6. The Criminal Code, as the main document that provides for the types of crimes and the applicable penalties, criminalizes various types of gender-based violence in the area of crimes against persons such as: homicide (parricide the act of killing one's father; infanticide, the act of killing a child, new-born; femicide the act of killing a woman),

moral, bodily offenses, rape and violation among others, according with the articles 355, 356, 359ss, 393, 394ss).

7. In terms of labour legislation, the law does not provide for any type of discrimination between civil servants or workers, whether they are female or male. The regulatory instruments include the Public Employee's Legal System (applied to civil servants and workers who carry out their professional activities in Central and Local Public Administration, public institutes and other state bodies that do not have a Special Statute).
8. The General Labour Act applied to all workers providing services paid on behalf of an employer, within the organization and under its authority and direction. Angola's General Labour Act does not discriminate against men to the detriment of women. However, it provides for special protection for pregnant women in case of dismissal and covers the post-natal period.
9. The Law against Domestic Violence sets out the objectives of the Law by preventing, combating and punishing perpetrators of domestic violence. The Law is applicable in households, nurseries, hospices, hospitals, schools, boarding schools and other assimilated bodies. It defines the crime of domestic violence as any action or omission that causes physical or psychological damage or deformation against the human person, within the family and others in similar situation. It defines the types of sexual, patrimonial, psychological, verbal, physical violence and abandonment of the family. It guarantees the possibility of special protection for the victim and other members of his family, giving the Judges and Prosecutors the possibility of taking a protection measure for victims in 72 hours, 3 days (dismiss the agent / the offender, send the victim to a shelter, and prohibit contact between the victim and the offender).
10. There are also various social protection legislations such as the Law 7/04 of 15 October which approved the Basic Law on Social Protection and was regulated by Presidential Decree 8/11 of January 7, the Legal System on Domestic Work and Social Protection of Domestic Workers, approved by Presidential Decree No. 155/16 of 9 August to protect the large number of women who are working in the domestic sector, the Act on Child Benefits, consisting of the maternity benefit, breastfeeding benefit, family allowance and funeral grants.

Budget for Women

11. Over recent year, the funds in the General State Budget for the social sector have increased and including within it the appropriations for women. In addition, there are a number of programmes that have a direct impact on women's lives, such as the Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Programme.

12. Increased funding has been channelled to specific programmes for the promotion of gender equality, women's rights and empowerment.
13. This attention is reflected in the budget allocation given to all the areas of concern implemented by the different ministerial departments.
14. For the implementation of social plans and programmes to promote gender equality and empower women, the General State Budget covers 12 areas of concern, except for the following programmes:
 1. Valuing the Family and Increasing Family Competencies;
 2. Support for Gender Issues and the Promotion of Women;
 3. Support for Victims of Violence;
 4. Promotion of Rural Women;
 5. Support for the Economic Activity of Rural Women;
 6. Community Development.
15. On the other hand, the National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity was approved in December 2013 by a Presidential Decree. However, there is a need for the creation of a "gender budget" to finance actions in the five priority areas, namely: Access to Basic Social Services, Access to Resources and Opportunities, Participation and Representation in Public and Political Life, Violence Domestic and Family and Community.
16. On the other hand, the **National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity** was approved in December 2013 by a Presidential Decree. However, there is a need for the establishment of a "gender budget" to finance actions in the five priority areas, namely: Access to Basic Social Services, Access to Resources and Opportunities, Participation and Representation in Public and Political Life, Domestic Violence and Family and Community area.

XIX.- MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA

Article 2: Elimination of discrimination against women

17. In addition to the norms to tackle gender violence in Angola, there are a number of institutions dealing with the promotion and protection of women's rights, such as the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion, their Provincial services, the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry there are also Specialized Councils and Committees of such as the Family Council.

Article 3: Right to dignity

18. The dignity of women is guaranteed under the Law; however, there are cases of women engaged in commercial sex “**prostitution**”. A study was recently launched on the “*social conditions and the legal framework of sex workers in Angola*” carried out by the SCARJOV Organization in six provinces of the country, Cabinda, Huambo, Huila, Lunda Sul and Luanda, as they are commercial exchange hubs and border areas where there is a high rate of sex workers and HIV prevalence.
19. Besides, we do not have statistical data on the number of sex workers in Angola.
20. In February 2014, the National Assembly approved the Law 3/14 on alleged money laundering. The Law has a section that deals with the issue of human trafficking and punishes those who promote prostitution. Article 19 et seq. provides for penalties ranging from 1-6 years in prison.
21. The current Criminal Code also holds those responsible for prostitution, corruption among minors and others.
22. There are no codes in Angola, which punish the consensual same-sex relations between adults. There is no record of conviction of people for being lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (**LGBTI**). The draft Law that approves the Criminal Code contains rules dealing with discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation. Recently an information network for members of the LGBTI Community of Angola was established on the Internet-based System and Services (IRIS).
23. The ÍRIS-Angola Association, established in 2013 in Luanda, *emerged from the clear need to create a space where the Angolan LGBTI community had a voice. With the aim of contributing to a future in which sexual minorities have space, voice, participation and rights in Angolan society. Iris is composed of several groups of the Angolan population, that is why it such a unique and special association. Its members*

belong to different social classes, different academic backgrounds and sometimes different provinces but they have one thing in common, all of them belong to the Angolan LGBTI community. Iris has developed more related HIV / AIDS projects because it is one of the areas with more funding and that, to a certain extent, allows the inclusion of sexual minorities. However, our long-term goals go beyond HIV / AIDS. We understand the need to educate and sensitize the community that is why we have been holding educational workshops and other activities that enable the association and its members to acquire new knowledge.

24. The number or percentage of LGBTI people in Angola is not known.
25. With regard to cases of sexual violence in which women, girls and children appear as the main victims, the situation has been a cause for concern since complaints of such domestic violence practices have been increasing. *See table of statistical data on domestic violence.*

Article 4: Right to life, integrity and security of person

26. Angola approved the Law on Domestic Violence in 2011, in addition also approved the regulation of this Law No. 25/11, the Government's Plan of Action Against Domestic Violence and its Schedule of activities aimed at improving the living conditions of women through programmes that emphasizes the Fight against Violence and raise the moral standards of the family and society; preventing any occurrence of further acts of domestic violence; protecting the victims; disclosing the Law on the matter; Adopting and implementing multi-sector actions to ensure a comprehensive, humane and quality care for victims in situations of violence; increasing social mobilization and public awareness; combating sexual violence against women and girls; contributing to the harmony, stability and cohesion of families; enforcing the law to reduce the level of domestic violence; ensuring compliance with international instruments and agreements to which Angola is a party.
27. At present, a programme is underway to expand the network of shelters and specialized offices in police stations and hospitals throughout the country to assist the victims of domestic violence and establish the relevant multi-sectoral teams of assistance to victims.
28. As part of the implementation of the Government's Plan of Action against Domestic Violence, the National Criminal Investigation Service established a specialized department to deal with complaints related to this matter and the 9th Section of the Ordinary Crimes Chamber in Provincial Courts, aimed at addressing issues of domestic violence. In this forum the compensation of the victims is resolved, by the Judge of Right through a sentence.
29. From a cultural point of view, there are also a series of stereotypes and cultural practices that are harmful and discriminatory, and the Government and civil society

organizations have conducted information, awareness-raising and education campaigns based on the values of freedom, respect for human rights, social harmony and solidarity, through workshops at provincial, municipal and community level.

30. As part of the measures to ensure assistance to victims of violence, the Government has developed a network of legal and free counselling centres, care facilities for victims of violence, enhanced out-of-court conflict resolution and family litigation procedures and established partnerships with Government's Plan of Action against Domestic Violence.
31. The Government has carried out public awareness campaigns to promote and protect women's rights, as well as to combat and prevent violence, through workshops, lectures, radio and television debates, outdoors, billboards, text messaging via mobile telephony operators, training of family counsellors, police and health professionals with a view to improve service delivery to their users.
32. The Ministry of Family and Women Promotion has developed an experience in terms of dialogue and consultation to listen to the will of rural women and to step up their fight for gender equality and against domestic violence. The government took the responsibility to create the conditions allowing this initiative to grow and give results, building a prosperous, peaceful and democratic Angola. In 2016, the Government through the Ministry of Family and Women Promotion launched a free helpdesk to answer cases of domestic violence called *SOS Violencia Domestica SOS 15020* to report violence cases.
33. Below are charts of violence cases to assess the impact of the enforcement of the Law Against Violence and the development of cases on gender mainstreaming. Source MINFAMU

Chart 1: Impact of the Law 25/11



34. The increase in the number of cases is mainly due to the great job of disseminating and sensitizing the institutions and citizens in general.
35. As extensive programme of Family Counsellor Training is under way at national level for mediation, counselling and support for victims of Domestic Violence.
36. Family Counselling Centres were also established throughout the country as well as shelters to support the victims of Domestic Violence in several provinces such as Cabinda (1 shelter), Uíge (6 shelters), Cando Cubango (1 shelter), Huambo (1 shelter) and in Luanda (1 shelter). The shelters are being built and operate in partnership with the Organization of **Angolan Women** (*Organização da Mulher Angolana—OMA*).
37. The Law also provides for the status of the victim of Domestic Violence.

Article 5: Elimination of harmful practices

38. The Act prohibits any form of discrimination based on gender. In Angola, no ethnic groups are known to practice female genital mutilation, but due to the high migratory flow, attention is paid to this phenomenon. There are no cases reported.
39. With regard to combating trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children, there are already evidences in Angola of trafficking in human beings and servitude in agriculture, construction, mining, domestic work and sexual exploitation.
40. Accordingly, the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings was established by Presidential Order No. 234/14 of 2 December to ensure the assistance, recovery, rehabilitation and insertion of victims of trafficking in human beings within the Society.
41. The Minister of Justice and Human Rights coordinates it with the assistance of the Minister for Social Assistance and Reintegration.
42. The Combating of Trafficking in Human Beings in Angola is based on constitutional rules as follows:
 - The Law 3/14 of 10 February on Alleged Money Laundering Offences, which deals specifically with issues of slavery and servitude (Article 18), trafficking in persons (Article 19), differentiating it from sex trafficking (Article 20), as well as indecent exposure, incitement of minors to prostitution and sexual trafficking of minors;
 - In Articles 21, 22 and 23, we also add that the Draft Criminal Code provides for these and other classifications which are not covered by the legislation still in force;

- The Law 2/07, of August 31, on the Legal Status of Aliens in the Republic of Angola - which provides for crimes of use of illegal labour and aid to illegal immigration;
 - Law 34/11, of 12 December, on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, thus complying with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the provisions relating to the role, organization and international collaboration developed by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).
43. Traffickers and smugglers have been punished pursuant to Law.
44. The Commission has carried out a series of activities to train and raise awareness on trafficking in human beings.
45. Angola has a reference system for the protection and care of victims of trafficking and is part of the network against Human Trafficking in the SADC Region and the CPLP.

Articles 6 and 7: Rights relating to Marriage

46. Marriage in Angola is permitted by Law see article 35 of the CRA. The Law also regulates the non-marital partnership between a man and a woman for a certain period of time.
47. According to data from the 2014 Census, families are made up of 4.6 people, with 62% of the households headed by men and 38% by women. 14.1% of the population is married, 3.5 are widowers, 2.9% are separated and divorced, 33.7% cohabiting and 46% are single.

Table 1: Demographic and Social Indicators of the 2014 Census

4.2- Resumo de Alguns Indicadores Demográficos e Sociais do Censo 2014			
Indicadores		Indicadores	
Qualitativos	Quantitativos	Qualitativos	Quantitativos
Nº Total da população	25.789.024 Milhões	% de Casados	14, 1%
% de Mulheres	52%	% Viúvas (as)	3,5%
% de Homens	48%	%Separados	2,5%
Agregados Familiares	5.544.834	% de Divorciados	0,4%
Média Agregado Familiar	4,6	% Família com casa própria	76 %
% de Agregados Chefiados por Homens	62%	% Casa arrendada	19%
% de Agregados Chefiados por Mulheres	38%	% Casa ocupada	5%
% Pessoas dos 0 - 24 anos	65%	Txa de Emprego	40%
% População com Registo Civil	53%	Txa de desemprego	24%
%Crianças 0 - 4 anos sem Registo Civil	75%	% agregados com fontes apropriadas da água	44%
A Esperança de Vida dos Angolanos	60.29 anos 57.59 p/homens 63 p/mulheres		
Taxa de Fecundidade	5.7 filhos/ mulher.		
% População c/Estado Civil Solteiro	46%		
% Em União de Facto	33,7%		

Source: MINFAMU

48. The legal minimum age to marry is 18 years admitting exceptions of 15 years for girls and 16 years for boys.
49. Children whether born in marriage or not are recognized and have equal rights to their parents.

Article 8: Access to justice and equal protection before the law

50. It is the duty of the State to ensure access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups. In the chapter on Justice and Law, important steps were taken with the promulgation of the **Constitution of the Republic of Angola (CRA)** in 2010, which extended the scope of citizens' rights and freedoms and strengthened their guarantees.
51. The CRA addresses the right to **Access to Justice** in the following articles:
 - Article 29 on Access to Law and Effective Judicial Protection and **Judicial Sponsorship**;
 - Article 67 on procedural guarantees, which includes the right to counsel and assistance by a lawyer as mandatory;
 - Article 72 right to a fair trial;
 - Article 73 rights of citizens to petition, report, accuse and complain in order to defend their rights;

- Art. 74 right to popular action;
 - Art. 195 rights to citizens to access to the law and to justice.
52. Through legal representation, a service in which the citizen benefits from the assistance of a lawyer, appointed by the Bar Association or by the Court, at no cost to the beneficiary, the Angolan State provides legal support to citizens. *See also article 7 of the ACHPR Report on the subject page 19.*
53. The Extra-Judicial Dispute Settlement Centre works in three key areas: Information and Legal Consultation, mediation and conciliation of disputes and arbitration.

Article 9: Right to participation in the political process and decision-making

54. In 2013, the Government approved the National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity, approved by Presidential Decree No. 222/13 of 24 September and aims to contribute to the reduction of gender gaps, promotion the gradual change of mentalities and behaviours of both men and women in their complementarity for the development.
55. Data on **women's participation**:

Chart 2: Women's representation at the level of the Parliament



56. There has been an increase in the number of women in decision-making bodies in recent years, but actions to promote and empower women must continue. It is estimated that the target adopted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is 50% and it is also the goal set out by Angola.

Table 2: Women's and Men's Share in high positions 2016

Positions	%	
	M	F
• Parliamentarians	63,2	36,8
• Ministers	80,5	19,5
• Secretary of State	80,1	20,9
• Provincial Governors	88,9	11,1
• Deputy Provincial Governors	80,5	19,5
• Diplomates	70,1	29,9
• The Prosecutors	65,6	34,4
• The Judiciary	69,0	31,0
• Senior positions in the civil service	69,5	30,5
• Local Authorities	80%	20%

Source: MINFAMU

Chart 3: Women's representation in provincial governments

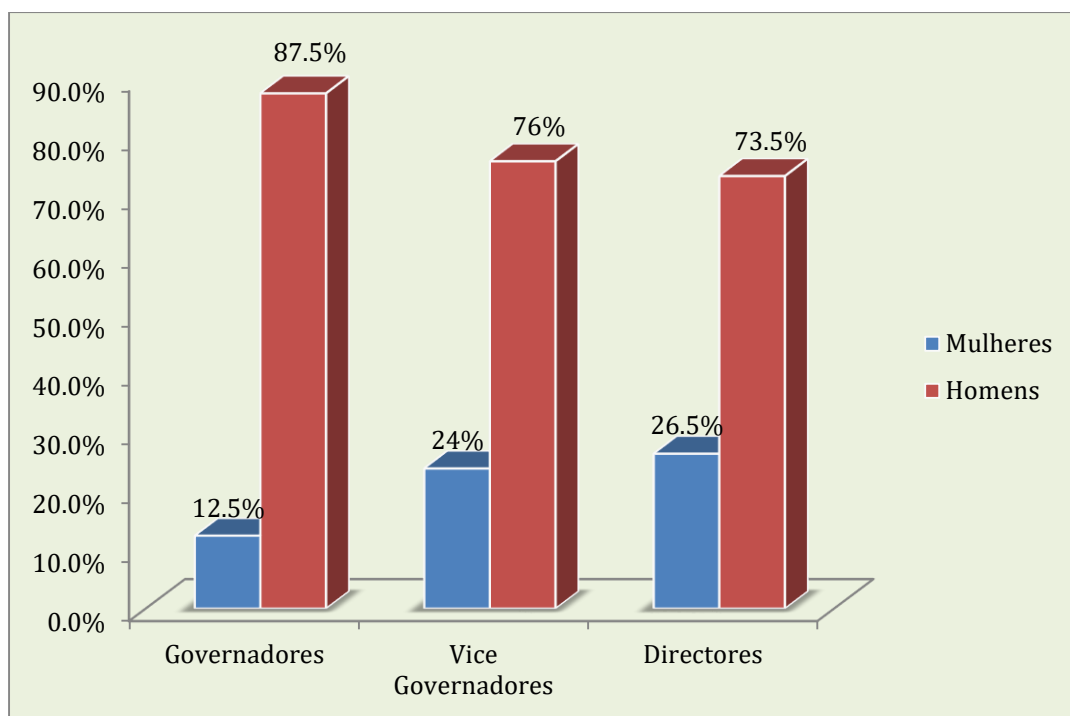


Chart 4: Women's representation in local administration

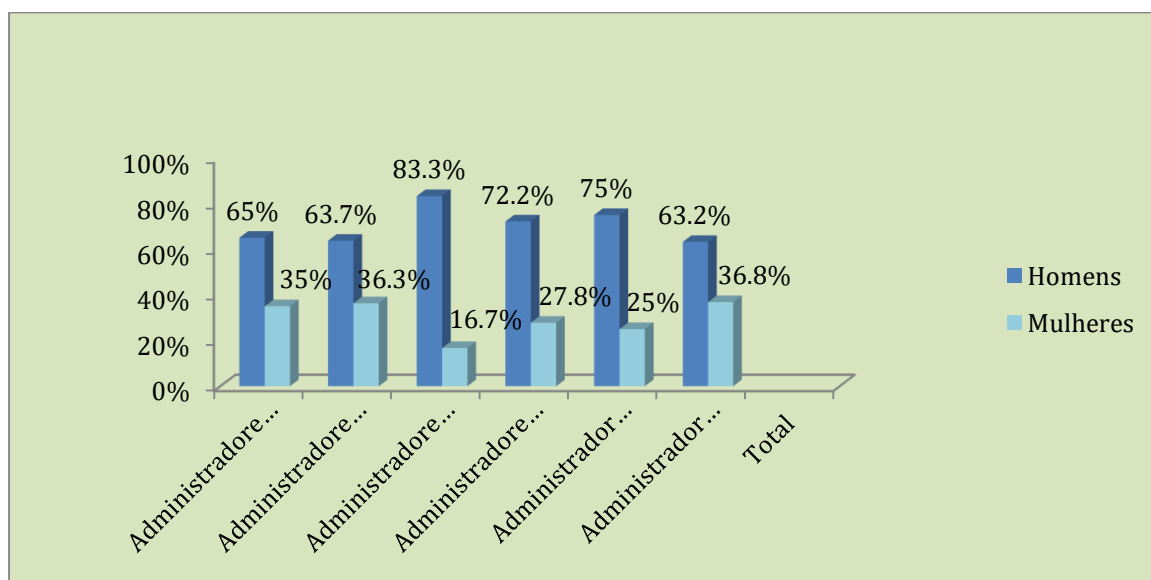
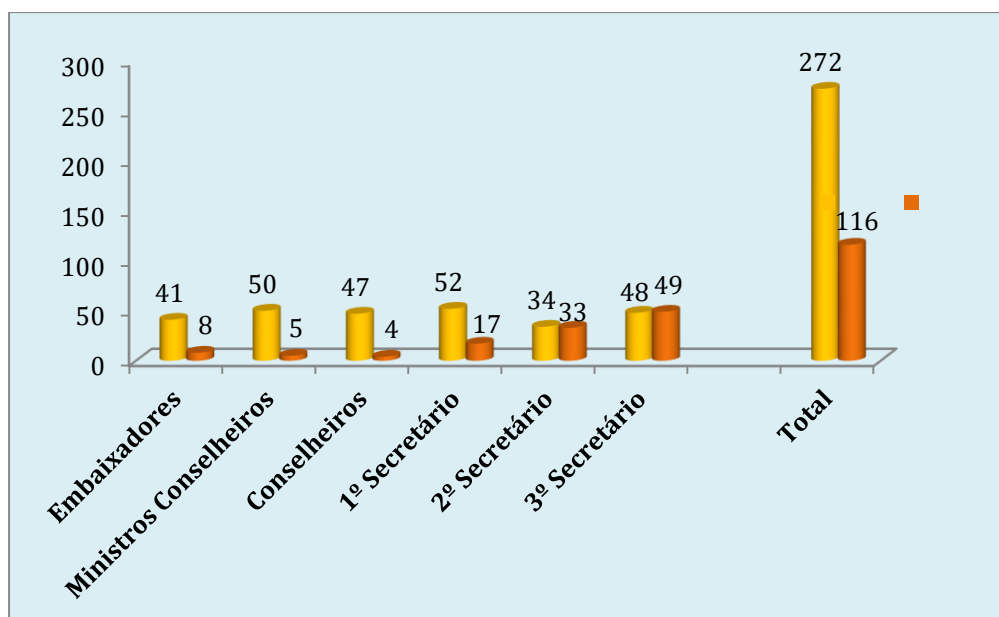


Chart 5: Women's participation in Diplomacy



57. At the private sector level, we are at evaluation stage at least for some sectors such as the oil industry and trade.

Article 10: Right to Peace

58. Angola has developed a National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security Resolution 1325 for the period 2016-2018. The Plan also has a strategy for action and a monitoring plan for its implementation.
59. In addition, the Angolan government, under the leadership of His Excellency the President of the Republic, has played a leading role in preserving Peace and Democracy in Africa, especially in the Great Lakes Region (CIRGL) through permanent dialogue, mutual trust and institutional cooperation aimed at consolidating democracy, economic growth, prosperity and the common good.
60. The Angolan government is engaged at all levels, bringing its experience and multifaceted support for Peace in Africa and in the world through active participation in the UN Security Council.
61. With regard to the Security and Peace process, progress has been achieved at various levels:
- At political level, within the framework of the promotion of national reconciliation through unity and national cohesion and the consolidation of

democracy and the institutions of a Democratic Rule of Law, several activities were carried out, such as:

- i. the gradual integration of women into peacekeeping missions in the year 2000, about 150 women (military and police) to participate in the peacekeeping operation in Botswana and internally the integration of one woman in a peace mission to Jamba;
 - ii. capacity building of SADC Civil Component staff on Strategic Operational Planning Process and equip them with tools for drawing up Plans in risk missions in SADC region;
 - iii. promotion of a political environment conducive to the advancement of women with decision-making positions at the parliamentary level with the presence of 38% women and at the level of the Central Government with 23%;
 - iv. participation of women in the Peace and Security process, with 60 women during Operation Dolphin, in South Africa and 40 women in Equatorial Guinea during the Africa Cup of Nation (CAN) 2014;
 - v. gradual integration of women in decision-making levels of the Ministry of Interior with a total of 11 women as Police Commissioners, 271 as senior officers, 2052 as junior officers; 3194 as sub-chiefs and 19677 as police officers;
 - vi. training of 35 female trainers of the SARPCCO (The **Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation**) on Domestic Violence;
 - vii. capacity building of 120 professionals of the National Police on Health and Assistance to Victims of Gender Violence.
- b. At social level, among the activities undertaken, with the adoption of an emergency programme to support social reintegration and resettlement of displaced persons, return of refugees, social reintegration of demobilized soldiers, reintegration of the war-disabled and shelter of orphaned children, include:
- i. training of MINFAMU in conjunction with the Civil Society (Rede Women Network) in the East and North of Angola, of Angolan refugees from the Republics of Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo for better social integration;
 - ii. lectures on "Domestic Violence, Professional Deontology, Trafficking in Women and Law 25/11 Against Domestic Violence,

of July 14, in the Provinces of Cunene, Lunda - North and South; furthermore, lectures were held under the theme “Juvenile crime and trafficking in human beings in the provinces of Bengo, Luanda and Huambo;

- c. At economic level, the adoption of an exit crisis strategy, of which the programme of macroeconomic stabilization and national reconstruction and economic and social development was an integral and essential part, made it possible to:
 - i. rehabilitate the infrastructures that have helped the economic activity, the provision of medical assistance, the movement of people and goods, as well as the installation, organization and capacity building of Local Administration;
 - ii. at cultural level, the engagement of the social partners and civil society in promoting a culture of tolerance and peace, respect for all citizens, irrespective of their political and ideological convictions, enabled the effective organisation of:
 - 1. workshops at national level in 2002/2003 and 2004 in partnership with the Women Network, aiming at disseminating the Resolution 1325 and sensitizing men and women to reconciliation, bearing in mind that the country was emerging from an armed conflict;
 - 2. round tables and interviews with the Media to publicize and strengthen the importance of the Peace and Security approach in the world and in Angola in particular. Jointly with UNESCO, the African Union and the Government of Angola of the “*Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace*” in Luanda, Angola, 26-28 March 2013, under the theme Fundamentals and resources for a culture of peace. International Conference on Culture of Peace promoted by the Eduardo dos Santos Foundation (FESA), 10 and 11 September 2015.

Article 11: Protection of women in armed conflict

62. Angolan legislation enshrines refugees’ rights to protection. In addition to the Constitution, the rights of foreigners are provided for in Law 2/97 of legal status of foreign nationals and Law 10/15 on the Right of Asylum and the Refugee Statute.

63. Scheduled and voluntary negotiation and repatriation processes are underway for the former Angolan refugees, who are mostly in border countries such as Zambia, Namibia, DRC and Congo Brazzaville. For those who do not want to return, conditions are being created for them to adopt the resident status.
64. Angola hosts more than 15,000 refugees who are being followed-up through the National Refugee Council. Their integration in the Angolan society is guaranteed since they enjoy the same rights and duties as national citizens, except for the political rights.
65. The issue regarding the children in armed conflict does not happen in Angola, since a system of child protection is established.

Article 12: Right to education and training

66. The number of students in various levels of education in Angola has evolved significantly. From 2008-2012 there was an increase of one million five hundred new students, resulting in an overall growth rate of 26.5%.
67. With regard the measures implemented to keep girls within the Education System, the Ministry of Education, with the participation of parents and guardians, is developing a strategy to strengthen and reactivate the Gender and Human Rights Offices within the Provincial Directorates of Education, with ramifications in the provincial schools, in order to ensure a gender balance. Psycho-pedagogically support victims of domestic violence, forced labour, orphans and tackle teenage pregnancy; eradicate discrimination on the basis of gender; value of women's participation in the Education System.
68. In primary education, there has been a satisfactory progress; the number of girls in the system increased by 5.03% per year compared to boys whose growth is 4.43% for the period 2012-2015.
69. In lower secondary education, the parity index shows that the female gender was penalized during the period under review, since it varied from 0.81 in 2012 to 0.68 in 2015. In secondary education, the girls had a growth rate of 32.0% versus 27.7% for boys. This improved the participation of girls in this level of education, going from 0.70 in 2012 to 0.78 in 2015.

Article 13: Economic rights and social protection

70. The Government has a "Angola 2025" Long-term Development Strategy, which began to be implemented through annual and biennial plans by 2012. In this framework, the

realization of economic, social and cultural rights was through the Programmes for Improving and Increasing the Supply of Basic Social Services and, secondly, through the Integrated Municipal Programme for Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty.

71. The Angolan Government is currently implementing its Development Strategy through the National Development Plan 2013-2017, which contains 229 Fundamental, cross-sector and sectoral Action Programmes for the implementation of 11 National Policies, with an expected impact on the development and the achievement of economic and social rights. Of these National Policies, we highlight the Promotion of Economic Growth, Employment and Economic Diversification, on one hand, and the Equitable Distribution of National Income and Social Protection, on the other.
72. In recent years, significant progress has been achieved in the areas of Economic, Infrastructure and Social Affairs, with an average growth of GDP between 2008 and 2015, approximately 5,3%, and non-oil sector has grown by 8.2%, higher than 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 mercantile services (9,0%).
73. During 2002 to 2015, public investment in infrastructure and social sectors has resulted in the following gains: (a) Rehabilitation and construction of 19 176 km of roads (the 12,900 km, 1,875 km and 4,395 km primary, secondary and tertiary networks respectively) and 1,138 bridges, 3 railways, ports and airports that allowed the movement of people and goods; b) Rehabilitation and construction of hydroelectric and thermal power plants that increased installed capacity of electricity generation from 700.4 MW in 2002 to 2 354 MW in 2015, which enabled an increase in the number of home connections; c) Rehabilitation and construction of 30 health units (health centres and clinics and municipal and provincial hospitals) and 11,345 schools, among other assets; d) Rehabilitation and expansion of a system of abstraction, treatment (ETA) and distribution (DC) of water that enabled to increase the household connections and led to significant increases in coverage rates in drinking water; e) Rehabilitation and expansion of the waste water treatment plants (WWTP), which resulted in the improvement of basic sanitation.
74. The Social Support Programme, as a social protection measure enshrined in Law no. 07/04, of 15 October, which sets out the basis for social protection, has supported, through different projects, the following: **(i) 15,423 families headed by women** with zinc roofing sheets out of a total of 39,547 families; **(ii) 48,320** deprived and dependent women, out of a total of 87,854 families; **(iii) 2,445,120 women** affected by accidents and natural disasters, out of a total of 3,794,597 people; **(iv) 8,825 women** repatriated under the Voluntary and Organized Repatriation Scheme of the Remaining Angolan Citizens in Countries bordering Angola, out of a total of 18,777 citizens; **(v) 12,457 women** with disabilities benefiting from compensation and technical aids, out

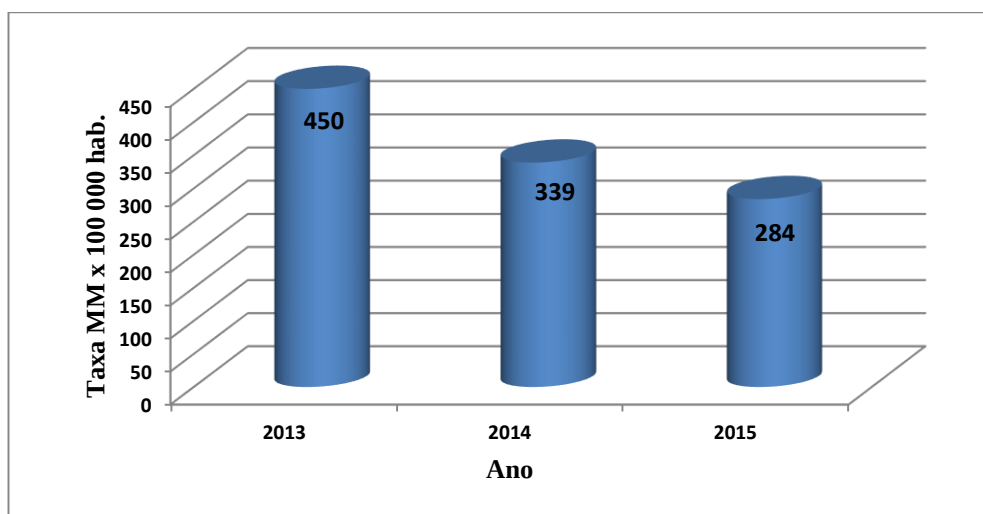
of a total of 27,684 persons; **(vi) 37,391 elderly women** in the community, out of a total of 67,984 elderly; **(vii) 7,205 women**, out of a total of 18,014 beneficiaries, received professional kits and were integrated into projects generating work and income; **(viii) 40,332 female children** covered by the project called “milk and porridge”, out of a total of 69,538 children; and **(ix) 15,395 vulnerable women** with chronic diseases out of a total of 27,992 people.

75. Social Support as a social protection measure enshrined in Law no. 07/04, of 15 October, which establishes the Social Protection Bases, allowed the support, through the different programmes and projects, of 55,956 people in institutions under 180,384 disabled people, 2,735,697 people affected, 9,367 people with disabilities supported by means of locomotion and technical aids, 4,820 people integrated in projects generating work and income and motorbike taxi, 3,217 families beneficiaries of zinc roofing sheets, 28,436 children benefiting from milk and porridge and 4,807 people with long-term illness benefiting from full cream milk.
76. In all these programmes, women, children and people with disabilities constitute the main target group.
77. Life expectancy at birth increased from about 44 years in 2000 to 60 years in 2014.

Article 14: Right to health and control of reproductive functions

78. The right to health is enshrined in constitution in article 77 of the CRA. Our national health system provides for a free primary care. Its key priority are children and women, with the main goal of reducing maternity and child mortality.
79. Making the National Health Service universal is one of the goals established in the National Health Development Plan (NHDP) 2012-2025 created by Presidential Order in 2011 no. 84/11 of October 27 and is a strategic operational instrument, intended to realize the guidelines of the 2025 development strategy and the National Health Policy.
80. The latest developments in the country show a progress, compared to the years 2013 - 2015, with regard to Life Expectancy, which has increased from 52 years in both sexes, to 60.29 years. Maternal Mortality increased from 450 maternal deaths in 2013, per 100,000 live births to 339 in 2014 and 284 in 2015 (DPS), neonatal mortality from 49 to 42 per 1000 live births; child mortality from 116 to 96 deaths per 1,000 live births; the mortality in children under five years from 194 to 167.

Chart 6 : Maternal Mortality. Angola. 2013-2015.



Source: Reports of Provincial Directorates of Health

81. There was also an improvement in the state of health in pregnancy, by increasing the coverage of prenatal consultation to 82%; in prevention of avoidable diseases with an increase in vaccine coverage to 88%; in reducing or stabilizing incidence, prevalence and mortality in endemic diseases, in particular malaria, with a reduction in the number of deaths by around 90% and HIV and AIDS.
82. Among the 11,852 households, of which 5,707 were urban and 6,145 rural, 85% women had at least one prenatal visit, of which 41% made the four recommended ones; 38% of births took place in a health facility, mainly public one and 42% attended by skill health workers (DNSP, 2015).
83. Angola is experiencing a generalized epidemic ($> 1\%$) in pregnant women, with a prevalence of 2,1% in adult population (15-49 years), estimated lower than the other countries in the region. Heterosexual transmission appears to be the predominant mode of transmission of HIV. The outbreak of new infections is 0,89% and it is higher in the urban area with 2.6%.
84. The epidemic is mainly concentrated in large urban areas; diamond mining regions; major road routes, commercial ports and frontier and non-border areas; in the population of young adults and predominantly in women. Its propagation in the country is different, according to the province, ranging from 0.4% in the province of Kuanza Sul to 11.6% in Cunene, and the national median points to 2.24%.
85. The border provinces have high prevalence rates (Cunene 11.6%, 5.6% in L.Norte, L. South 5.6%, Kuando Kubango 5% and Moxico 5%), but there is also an increasing trend of prevalence in non-border provinces (Bié 5.42%).

86. The prevalence of HIV in pregnant women aged 15-24 years in the border areas was 2.1% in 2013 and 3.5% in the non-border areas, almost double than in 2011 (1.9%). INLS.
87. With regard to **Maternal and Child Health**, the activities carried out by the sector between 2013-2015 have essentially aimed at improving the National Health System, which is characterized by a national nosological framework which continues to be dominated by communicable and non-communicable diseases (cancer, high blood pressure and diabetes) in order to reduce mortality and morbidity rates, particularly maternal and child mortality.
88. In terms of public health, it was noted that the statistical analysis of the country's Epidemiological Surveillance System data allowed us to conclude that communicable diseases account for the first causes of morbidity and mortality in the population. Malaria, Acute Respiratory Diseases and Acute Diarrheal Diseases account for about 75.15% of the total number of diseases reported in 2015, compared with 83.02% in 2014. The National Epidemiological Surveillance System reported 6,873,387 cases with 19,395 deaths.
89. During the period under review, a overall communicable diseases mortality rate of 59.2 per 100,000 habitants, higher as compared to previous year of 53.6.2 per 100,000 inhabitants and there were no cases of poliomyelitis. In 2012, there was a slight increase in the number of cases by 10.38% compared to the same period of the previous year, probably due to improved laboratory diagnosis and improved Epidemiological Surveillance System.
90. In 2012, we had 15% of cases of malnutrition, in 2013 we had 29% and in 2014- we had 11.9%. With a view to reducing the infant mortality rate, through malnutrition, 377,243 metric tons of various products were delivered throughout the country under the Milk and Porridge Project, benefiting 20,919 families to serve 53,290 children, especially children aged 0-2 years, orphans of mothers and children affected or infected with HIV / AIDS. 899 children were placed in 821 Guardian Mothers, thus preventing infant mortality of children under 2 years of age, orphans who have lost their mothers and are deprived of parental care.
91. The National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health has also been effectively implemented. Its objective is to raise awareness among adolescents about sexual and reproductive health, which has led to some progress in reducing 1.6% of early pregnancies among children under 15 years in 2014 to 1.3% by 2015. For better results, a Comprehensive Action Strategy on Adolescent and Youth Health is being developed in partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF and USAID, as well as the free distribution of contraceptives throughout the country.

Article 15: Right to food security

92. As part of the poverty reduction strategy, the government launched in 2009 the Integrated Municipal Programme for Rural Development and Fight Against Poverty, which is implementing integrated rural development projects and encouraging family and peasant based farm production and comprises the following sub-programmes:
- a) Primary Health Care;
 - b) Water for All;
 - c) School Feeding;
 - d) Operationalisation of Microfinancing;
 - e) Operationalisation of Institutional Infrastructures;
 - f) Social Mobilization and Citizenship;
 - g) Productive Organization of Communities;
 - h) Social Infrastructures and Means of Communication;
 - i) Microfinancing Infrastructures;
 - j) KIKUIA Card, which will be complemented, in the future, with “*Crédito Ajuda*”.
93. With the peace achieved in 2002 and the implementation of the Programmes for Improving and Increasing the Supply of Basic Social Services, the poverty level rose from 68% in 2001 to 36.6 in 2009 and with the implementation of Integrated Municipal Programme for Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty, the trend of this level is decreasing.
94. In the field of energy and water, projects are underway to increase power to around 5,000 megawatts by 2017, as well as the programme known as “*Agua para Todos*” (**Water for All**); construction of dams and other infrastructures, so that all families have access to safe drinking water and electricity.
95. At present, three programmes are under way: one for provincial capitals, one for water supply to 132 municipal capitals and a third for water supply to rural communities.
96. In view of the natural phenomena that have occurred in some of the Central and Southern provinces of the country, the Ministry of Energy and Water has started the construction and rehabilitation of Improved Water Supply Points in the provinces of Cunene, Benguela, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, and 110 (one hundred and ten) for the province of Cunene, 60 (sixty) for Namibe and thirty (30) for each of the remaining provinces (Benguela, Huila, Cuando Cubango and Cuanza Sul), making a total of 260. These activities fall within the national contingency plan.
97. We do not have statistical data on the number and percentages of women with access to potable water.

Article 16: Right to adequate housing

98. The National Urbanism and Housing Programme is one of the main commitments of the Angolan State to guarantee and defend the right of access to decent housing and basic services to the citizen, where we witness significant improvements in the quality of life of thousands of inhabitants, mainly the satisfaction of the young population that has the housing problem solved.
99. Within the scope of this Programme, the gradual development of a real estate market is the State's strategic option where it has the responsibility of providing basic infrastructure, equipment and social services, as well as promoting a competitive real estate market environment, inclusive and participatory.
100. Thus, the Government in its strategy to expand and urbanize the cities has been implementing a series of plans aimed at granting to the population, by promoting access to housing. Urbanization plans, infrastructure plans and land reserves for self-directed / assisted construction were implemented.
101. In this respect, the following sub-programmes were set up, based on the National Urbanism and Housing Programme:
- a) land reserves subprogramme for habitation purposes, in a total of 220 thousand hectares;
 - b) construction subprogramme of Housing and Urban Developments, which allowed the construction of 19 Developments with 136 thousand houses;
 - c) construction subprogramme of 200 houses by municipalities, and 9,910 houses were built in 130 municipalities of the 162 municipalities in the country;
 - d) urban regeneration and reconversion subprogramme (in two municipalities of Luanda province (Cazenga and Ingombota);
 - e) construction subprogramme of Self-sustained Rural Villages in the provinces of Cabinda, Luanda, Huila, Cuanza-Sul, Malange, Moxico and Uíge;
 - f) managed / assisted self-construction subprogramme, which absorbs 68.5% of the implementation of the National Urbanism and Housing Programme with 685 thousand lots, for the construction of an equal number of dwellings;
 - g) other developments which the Private Sector built 19,706 dwellings and the Cooperatives built 6,859 dwellings.

Article 17: Right to a positive cultural environment

102. The State respects, encourages and protects national cultural diversity. The National Development Plan (NPD) 2012-2017 - provides for the construction of up to 40 cultural centres. There are now 20 cultural centres built. The national culture festival (FENACULT) was established as a space of national cultural event.

103. A process inscription of the city of Mbanza Kongo on the World Heritage List is underway in Angola and it has ratified and developed studies to follow up cases of initiations and rituals such as girls and male circumcision through programmes focused on traditional medicine.
104. The Angolan State approved a financing package for national culture, which included the adoption of the Patronage Law (2012) and its Regulation (2014); adoption of the artistic and cultural scholarship programme (with a ceiling of USD 50 thousand per project).
105. The Angolan State has established the Higher Institute of Arts (CEARTE) – a Complex of Art Schools (at secondary level to host national and foreign students) and is considering the establishment of an elementary school.
106. There are Multimedia Libraries at least in six provinces of the country, namely Luanda, Huambo, Lunda-Sul, Zaire, Benguela and Huíla. The Public Multimedia Libraries were built over the last few years in provinces of Luanda, Bengo, Huambo, Malange and Bengo.
107. The Angolan State has been granting prizes and developing exclusive events for children such as the “*Jardim do Livro Infantil*” (Children's Book Garden), as well as promoting and providing incentives, e.g. prizes, competitions and other awards. The establishment of the municipal public system of cultural management.
108. The State has been supporting the vulnerable communities, including the San community, through the delivery of kits and surveys have been undertaken with regard to their location and protection (MINCULT, MAT, MINARS, MINSA). It is an ongoing task.
109. With regard the Museums, the National Museum of Military History, the National Museum of Cabinda and the National Museum of Slavery were rehabilitated. The rehabilitation processes of the Natural History Museum, the National Museum of Anthropology, Huambo Regional Museum, Huila Regional Museum are ongoing. The creation and completion of the Science and Technology Museum and of the Diamond Museum are planned.
110. On the question of the indigenous people, the Angolan state is giving it the highest priority under the principle of equality. However, they are not regarded as indigenous. In all these programmes the participation of women is encouraged.

Article 18: the right to a healthy and sustainable environmental and Article 19: the right to sustainable development

111. One of the objectives of the 2013-2017 NDP is to contribute to sustainable development, ensuring the preservation of the environment and the quality of citizens' life. This objective, which is a goal to be achieved by 2017, has enabled it to: ensure

the integration and reconciliation of environmental aspects in all economic and social development plans and programmes; develop a system for monitoring environmental indicators; establish an inventory and manage national wetlands; implement national programmes on climate change, environmental sanitation policies and ensure the people's quality of life, the national park management strategies, integrated nature reserves and conservation areas, and develop the National Strategy Plan for Urban Solid Waste; promote the use of clean energy and the adoption of environmental technologies, in particular in the oil, gas and petrochemical industries; establish new national parks and new conservation areas, including the protection of the giant black antelope, and the phased rehabilitation of parks and ecological reserves

112. The land concession processes totalled 192 hectares, corresponding to an area of approximately 217,710 hectares in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Kuanza Sul, Kuanza Norte, Huila, Zaire, Malange, Uige, Moxico, Cunene, Huambo, Bié, Lunda Norte and Bengo. The National Directorate of the Environment has implemented several actions that aim to contribute to the improvement of the quality of people's life, through the protection of the environment. These programmes include the National Environmental Management Programme; Environmental Education and Awareness Programme (PECA); Community/Schools Led Total Sanitation Programme; Strategic Plan for Waste Management.

Article 20 Widow's Rights; Article 21 Right to Inheritance; Article 22 Special Protection to Older Women; Article 23 Special Protection to Women with Disabilities; and Article 24 Special Protection to Women in Distress;

113. From the legal point of view there is no distinction between the woman and the man who loses his/her spouse, both deserve equal treatment. However, due to cultural factors, a widow suffers some discrimination in the attribution of inheritance and land in some regions of the Country.
114. Given this situation, programmes to promote women's access to land and awareness programmes on women's rights are being implemented.
115. Census figures have shown that in Angola widows make up 3.5% of the population.
116. Inheritance disputes are monitored in the various family counselling centres and in the Courts.
117. With regard to the elderly, Article 82 of the CRA establishes the rights that elderly citizens have, namely the economic security, housing conditions, family and community life, but respecting their personal autonomy, avoiding or overcoming isolation and social marginalization, and the ageing policy should include economic, social and cultural measures aimed at providing opportunities for personal fulfilment through active participation to community life, for the elderly.

118. In order to reverse the less favourable social situation that characterizes the majority of the elderly in Angola, the Ministerial Department in charge for Social Assistance and Reinsertion established the Assistance Programme for the Elderly, which includes a set of social responses to assist this group population, mainly those who live in absolute vulnerability, based on the findings and proposals of the Provincial Meetings on Protection and Assistance to Elderly People.

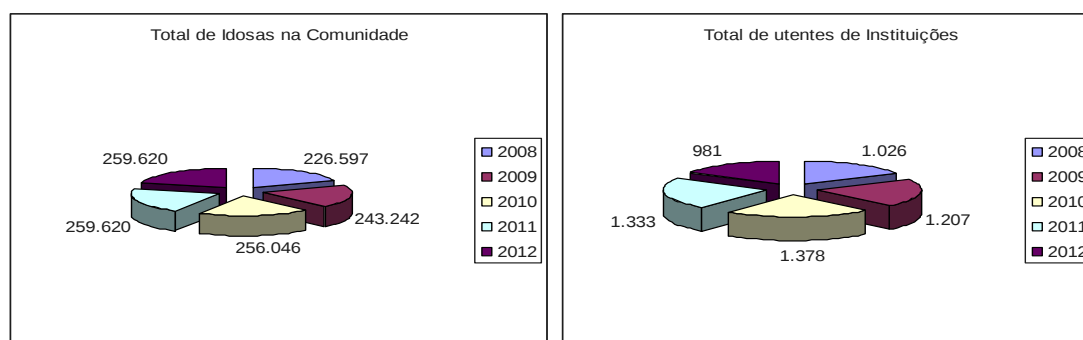
119. With regard to care homes for the elderly, there are eighteen (18) in the country, located in 11 provinces, namely Benguela (2), Bié (1), Cuando Cubango (1), Cuanza Sul (2), Huambo (3), Huíla (1), Lunda Sul (1), Luanda (1), Moxico (4), Namibe (1) and Uíge (1) hosting 984 (nine hundred and eighty-four) elderly people experiencing family abandonment, negligence or lack of means of subsistence, of whom 534 (five hundred and thirty-four) are women and 450 (four hundred and fifty) are men who develop craft activities, among others.

120. 17 (Seventeen) care homes for the elderly, hosting 825 elderly people, located in the provinces of Benguela (2), Bié (2), Cuanza Sul (1), When Cubango (1), Huambo (3); Huíla (1), Luanda (1), Moxico (4), Namibe (1) and Uíge (1).

Table 3: Elderly People Assisted in the Scope of the Occupational Therapy Project

No	Title	YEAR				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Total of Institutions Beneficiaries	1,026	1,207	1,378	1,333	981
2	Total of Elderly Women in the Community	226,597	243,242	256,046	259,620	259,620

Chart 7: Elderly People



121. The Social Support Programme, as a social protection measure enshrined in Law no. 07/04, of 15 October, which sets out the basis for social protection, has supported, through different projects, the following: **(i) 15,423 families headed by women** with zinc roofing sheets out of a total of 39,547 families; **(ii) 48,320** deprived and dependent women, out of a total of 87,854 families; **(iii) 2,445,120 women** affected by accidents and natural disasters, out of a total of 3,794,597 people; **(iv) 8,825 women** repatriated under the Voluntary and Organized Repatriation Scheme of the Remaining Angolan Citizens in Countries bordering Angola, out of a total of 18,777 citizens; **(v) 12,457 women** with disabilities benefiting from compensation and technical aids, out of a total of 27,684 persons; **(vi) 37,391 elderly women** in the community, out of a total of 67,984 elderly; **(vii) 7,205 women**, out of a total of 18,014 beneficiaries, received professional kits and were integrated into projects generating work and income; **(viii) 40,332 female children** covered by the project called “milk and porridge”, out of a total of 69,538 children; and **(ix) 15,395 vulnerable women** with chronic diseases out of a total of 27,992 people.

122. As far as occupational therapy in the community is concerned, **514** elderly people developed activities such as pottery, handicrafts and sewing in the province of Bengo (132), in the province of Uíge (102) in the province of Namibe (280).

123. The country's legal framework for the protection and promotion of the human rights of disabled people is comprised of the following legal instruments other than the Constitution of the Republic:

- *Decree No. 56/79 of 19 October on Special Education;*
- *Decree No. 86/81 of October 16, setting out the medical index that ranks different degrees of disability;*
- *Decree No. 21/82 of 22 April, approving the measures for the protection of people with disability, highlighting the reserve of 2% of salaried work;*
- *Decree No. 6-E / 91 of March 9, establishing the National Rehabilitation Institute;*
- *Law 6/98 of August 7, approving the disability allowance;*
- *Law no. 13/02 of 15 October, on basic social protection (Law 7/04 of 15 October), on the scholarship to students with disabilities with good academic performance;*
- *Law 7/04 of October 15 - Basic Social Protection,*
- *Law 13702, of 15 October, - Protection of the former combatant and the war deficient;*

- *Decree-Law no. 2/08 of 28 February*, on equal treatment and opportunities for young people with disabilities in the search for their first job, and on the award of scholarships to students with disabilities, among other regulations;
- Presidential Decree No. 238/11 of August 30, approving the Strategy for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities;
- Decree - Presidential nº 237/11 of August 30, approving the Policy for the Person with Disabilities;
- *Law no. 21/12, of 30 July 2012*, on the Person with Disabilities, establishes the legal status applicable to the prevention, qualification, rehabilitation and participation of persons with disabilities in social life, binding all natural and legal persons, public and private;
- Presidential Decree no. 1057/12 of 1 June 2012, which establishes the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and approves its own rule;
- Law no. 5/14 of 20 May, which establishes the general legal regime of the National Sports System, promotes and guides the Organization of sporting activities, with a view to its democratization and generalization, as a necessary cultural factor in the full formation of the human person and society in general;
- Presidential Decree No. 207/14 of August 15, on the intervention strategy for the Social Inclusion of Children with Disabilities;

124. In Angola, statistics also indicate that of the 150,000 people with disabilities, 61.9% suffer from motor disability, 28.3% from sensory disability, 9.8% from a mentally disability. 61.9% of people with motor disabilities are divided into two groups, the amputees due to accidents caused by landmines and 39.9% due to other explosive devices, and 22% suffered from poliomyelitis.

125. As women and children with disabilities constitute an extremely vulnerable group, they experience multiple discrimination, a situation which the Angolan State is fully aware and pays a special attention to, taking measures to guarantee all citizens the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, without stereotypes and prejudices based on sex and age, in every area of life.

126. The different public policies focus on women and the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion has been working to promote and disseminate the Rights of Women in partnership with different social, state and non-state actors. However, we acknowledge there are still several challenges in fully guaranteeing women's rights as provided for in the Protocol on Rights of Women in Africa but can be achieved through the different plans and programmes.

127. The Angolan Government is aware of the various challenges to implement the Protocol to the Africa Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa. This report reflects the various activities carried out for this purpose; however, many challenges remain particularly cultural ones. To this end, a comprehensive Education and Awareness programme has been developed.