



**Republic of Angola**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER  
ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

**REPORT**

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## Republic of Angola

*Angola is situated on the western coast of southern Africa, bordering the Republic of the Congo to the north, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the northeast, the Republic of Zambia to the east, the Republic of Namibia to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Angola is Sub-Saharan Africa's fifth largest country with an area totaling 1.246.700 sq. km. The country is divided<sup>1</sup> into 18 provinces, 163 municipalities and 547 communal areas.*

*Angola is on a plateau, with an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 m. A narrow plain runs along the coastal area. Morro do Môco in Huambo Province is the highest point at 2 620 m. Angola's climate varies from dry in the desert region to tropical wet in the savannah, and mild in the highlands.*

<sup>1</sup> Source: Administração local - MAT

## Introduction

- **Demography**

1. The Angolan population includes several ethno-linguistic groups, each having specific cultural traditions:
  - a) **Non-black and non-Bantu peoples**<sup>2</sup> (*Bushmen; Vakwankala or Vasekele, as referred to by the Bantu, or Nkhw as they call themselves. “Yellow Bushmen”;* the Hottentot Group – *Bushmen or Khoisan (Cazamas or Vazamas; “Black Bushmen”). Non-Bantu peoples described as Early-Bantu (Cuissis (Kuisi or Ova-Kwando). It is believed that these peoples spoke Khoi-San, but currently communicate in the Cuvale dialect). Vátuas or Vatwa “Corocas” (Cuepes, Kwepe or Ova-Kwepe – The Coroça speak a dialect of the Khoi-San group);*
  - b) **Non-Black Bantu Peoples** (*consisting of nine ethno-linguistic groups – Quicongos or Congueses “Bakongo”; Quimbundos “Tyumbundu”; Lunda-Quiocos “Lunda-Tchokwé”; Mbundus “Ovimbundu”, Ganguelas “Ngangela”; Nhaneca-Humbe “Nyaneka-Nkhumbi”; who are both “Ovambo”; Hereros “Tjiherero” or “Tchielelo”; Xindongas “Oshindonga”).*
2. The languages currently spoken in Angola are: non-Bantu (*bosquimana or bochimane*); Bantu (*umbundu, kimbundu, kikongo, cokwe, kwanyama, ngangela, etc.*) and Portuguese. In addition to communicating in at least one national language, the majority of the Angolan population speaks Portuguese.
3. According to a report on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals<sup>3</sup>, in 2004 the Angolan population was estimated at 16.526.000, with a density of 13.2 inhabitants per sq. km.
4. MICS2<sup>4</sup> revealed that Angola’s population is still very young. Fifty percent of the population is less than 15 years, 60% less than 18 years and 93% less than 50 years. The fertility rate of the population stands on average at 7-8 children per woman, while the masculinity rate is 91%. Sixty-six percent of the population lives in urban areas, and 34% in rural areas. Portuguese is the official language.
5. MICS2 has also revealed that upon reaching the age of 18, one third of women had already given birth, and 68% were already mothers. The average age of the first marriage is 21.4 for women and 24.7 for men.

- **Political, economic, social and cultural situation**

6. The Republic of Angola attained its independent and sovereign status on 11 November 1975 after 500 years of Portuguese colonial domination. The country is currently engaged in building a free, democratic, harmonious, peaceful, just and

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<sup>2</sup> Ethnic minorities

<sup>3</sup> ANGOLA, Objectivos do Desenvolvimento do Milénio 2005 - Relatório

<sup>4</sup> Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos – Instituto Nacional de Estatística em parceria com UNICEF (a recolha de dados no terreno teve lugar durante um período de seis meses de Abril a Outubro 2001)

progressive society. Angola is a lawful democratic State, resting on the will of the people, the Constitution and the law, the separation of powers and interdependence of functions, national unity, freedom of expression and a pluralist political system, and on a representative and participatory democracy.

7. Angola promotes and upholds the fundamental rights and freedoms of man either as an individual or as a member of established social groups, and ensures the respect and the guarantee of the effective implementation thereof by the legislative, executive and the judicial powers, and its agencies and institutions as well as every physical and artificial persons.
8. Sole and indivisible sovereignty rests with the people. The people shall exercise their sovereignty through universal, free, equal, direct, secret and regular suffrage, referendum and other mechanisms established by the Constitution for electing representatives.<sup>5</sup>
9. Angola declared independence after waging an armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism for more than a decade. Thereafter, the country was plunged into an armed conflict which caused the loss of many lives. A great many people were maimed and psychologically damaged. The conflict claimed many orphans and widows, and led to the separation of families, the displacement of persons and the flow of refugees. There was a massive destruction of infrastructure. The conflict came to an end with the signing of the Luena Protocol on 4 April 2002.
10. Peace was restored throughout the country with the signing of the Cabinda Peace Accord between the government and the Cabindan Forum for Dialogue in the city of Namibe on 1 August 2006.
11. In addition to diamonds and iron ore, Angola has oil resources. There has been a trend towards increased oil production. In 2008, oil production rose by approximately 12.3%.
12. Aware of the fact that oil is a nonrenewable resource, the Government's General Program includes investments in every sector, notably industry and agriculture, with a view to diversifying the economy, creating more jobs and improving the living standards of the people.
13. According to the report on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), in 2005 sixty-eight percent of the Angolan population lived below the poverty line with less than \$1.70 US dollars per day<sup>6</sup>, and 26% lived in extreme poverty with less than \$0.75 per day.
14. With regard to education, school attendance has been low due primarily to scarce and substandard educational services (teachers and infrastructure), and because families lack financial resources.
15. As for gender inequality, the MDG report shows that in 2001 women comprised 70% of the informal sector's workforce, the literacy levels among individuals older than 15 was 82.2% for men and only 53.8% for women. The mortality rate showed

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<sup>5</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Angola.

<sup>6</sup> Data relating to 2000/2001.

that 1 in every 4 children died before reaching the age of 5, and that the maternal mortality rate was very high with 1,700 deaths per 100,000 births. Angolan life expectancy was 40 years.

16. According to a study on prenatal HIV testing conducted in 2007, it was estimated that in Angola about 207,879 people lived with HIV. The prevalence rate among the general population was 2.1%. There has been an increase in measures taken to fight and control HIV/AIDS in the country, involving the provincial authorities and the respective action programs.<sup>7</sup> Malaria, however, is the disease with the most reported cases in Angola, being responsible for higher mortality rates.

- ***International Treaties on the Protection of Human Rights to which Angola is signatory***

17. The Republic of Angola has adopted human rights norms by signing and ratifying the following international treaties:

- a) *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – 10 April 1992;*
- b) *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – 10 April 1992;*
- c) *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – 10 January 1992;*
- d) *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women – 17 September 1986;*
- e) *Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women – 25 June 2007;*
- f) *Convention on the Rights of the Child – 14 February 1990;*
- g) *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights – 2 March 1990;*
- h) *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa – 1 March 2007;*
- i) *African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child – 11 April 1992;*
- j) *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights – 10 June 1980;*
- k) *Convention 182 on The Worst Forms of Child Labour – 17 June 1999;*
- l) *Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment or Work – 17 June 1999;*
- m) *Convention on the Political Rights of Women – 17 September 1986.*

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<sup>7</sup> MINSa, INLS, 2009

## **A. General Information on the Implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) in Angola**

### **1. Measures adopted on the dissemination and promotion of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**

18. By ratifying the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) on 2 March 1990, the State of Angola assumed a duty to promote and ensure, through education and dissemination, respect for the rights and freedoms contained in the Charter. This conforms to article 25 of the Charter. Upon ratification of the Charter, as a first step towards the dissemination and promotion of this legal instrument of utmost importance to the lives of its citizens, the State of Angolan published the text of the Charter in the official gazette, *Diário da República*.
19. Right from the start there have been several initiatives aimed at disseminating this important legal instrument, either on Africa Day or on another occasions, permitting Angolan citizens to be aware of the most sacred human and peoples' rights.
20. There have been programs designed to systematically disseminate standard legal instruments focusing on human rights, notably during campaigns organized to mark specific occasions, such as the fortnightly TV program, "**Law for All**"; awareness campaigns on the need to prevent violence ("**My Family does not Practice Violence**" and "**Violence is also a Crime**"); debates ("**March – the month for women**"); annual campaigns like "**16-day active campaign against Gender Violence**" and the "**Fighting Violence Against Children**"; and radio programs broadcast in Portuguese and in national languages.
21. As part of its mission to keep the public informed, the news media has addressed the principles enshrined in the African Charter, highlighting its status as an international legal instrument.
22. In keeping with the guidelines laid down by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission), Angola has gathered information and statistics, covering the period between 2002, which marked the end of the war, and 2010, the year in which the Constitution of the Republic was approved. These data have been included in the Report. Angola would be willing to provide any additional information likely to address possible shortcomings and/ or omissions, given the complex nature of the data to be reported.

### **2. Individual Duties to other Persons, Families and the International Community**

23. The Angolan Constitution provides that citizens should comply with duties relating to their families and communities. Article 23 of the Constitution states that everyone shall be equal before the law. No one shall be harmed, favored or deprived of any right or be exempt of any duties on the bases of his or her status, sex, race, ethnic origin, colour, disability, language, place of birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical persuasion, level of education, economic or social status, and occupation.

24. The State protects families as the core of an organized society, whether they rest upon formal or common law marriages, where men and women are equal, enjoying the same rights and having the same duties to promote and guarantee the upbringing of children and youth.<sup>8</sup>
25. Family members ought to contribute towards the creation of new moral values in their midst and within society, on the basis of equal rights and duties, respect for an individual's personality, special care of children, and in a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance. Minor children owe allegiance to the legitimate paternal authority, but as children evolve, parents ought to take into account their will and personality.<sup>9</sup>
26. In line with specific guidelines laid down by the State, Angolan citizens comply with their individual duties towards the international community within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries, while upholding Angola's undertakings as a Member State of regional, continental and international organizations.
27. Article 88 of the Angolan Constitution says everyone shall have a duty to contribute towards public and society's expenditure, according to their economic abilities and income, by paying taxes based on a just taxation system and in accordance with the law.

### ***2.1. Citizens' compliance with individual duties as outlined in article 29 of the African Charter***

28. The Constitution of Angola provides a basis upon which citizens shall comply with their duties. Article 22 of the Constitution provides that "everyone shall enjoy the rights, freedoms and guarantees enshrined in the Constitution, and shall be subject to the duties established in the Constitution and the law. This is the basis for adopting regulations and norms governing the lives of citizens, namely the rights and duties accorded to them in terms of Angolan and international legal instruments. At national level, one could single out the following instruments, among others: The Family Code, the General Labor Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Law on the exercise of freedom of expression, worship and religion, the Fundamental Social Protection Act, the Fundamental First Employment Act; and the Environment Protection Act.
29. According to article 52 of the Angolan Constitution, every citizen shall comply with the law and abide by decisions taken by legitimate authorities in terms of the Constitution and the law, based on the respect for fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees, as well as the right to take part in political life and the running of public affairs, either directly or via freely elected representatives, and to be informed of State measures and the management of public affairs, under the terms of the Constitution and the law.
30. Public policies adopted by the State in terms of the Constitution have strengthened the ability of Angolan families to deal with an array of situations. Such policies have

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<sup>8</sup> Article 29 of the Constitutional Act.

<sup>9</sup> Articles 6 and 137 of the Family Code.



been designed to provide family members with better living conditions and the means to contribute to the best of their ability towards the promotion of the harmonious development of society, by serving the community and placing their physical and intellectual skills at the service of the country. For instance:

- *The Strategy to Fight Poverty;*
- *The National Strategy on Food and Nutritional Security;*
- *The Development Program;*
- *The National Rural Development Strategy;*
- *The Plan for Accelerating Child Survival and Development Actions;*
- *The National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS.*

## **2.2. Constitutional Protection of Fundamental Rights and Duties**

31. The Angolan Constitution was enacted on 3 February 2010, following the review of domestic laws and ruling n° 111/2010 of the Constitutional Court of 30 January 2010. A Constitutional Act had been in force until then. Article 21 of the Constitutional Act stated that *“the fundamental rights provided for in the present Act shall not exclude other rights stemming from the applicable rules of international law, and the constitutional and legal norms related to fundamental rights shall be interpreted and incorporated in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and other international instruments to which Angola has adhered”*.
32. This provision forms the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola. The information included in this report falls within the timeframe of the Constitution.
33. The Constitution enshrines the universality principle, providing for the enjoyment of constitutional rights, freedoms and guarantees, and the protection by the State of every citizen, subject to the duties established in the Constitution whether they reside or find themselves abroad. Everyone shall have duties towards the family, society, the State and other legally recognised institutions. The Constitution includes fundamental rights and these shall not exclude other rights under international law. (articles 22 and 26)
34. The Angolan Constitution provides for individual and collective rights and freedoms, which shall be strictly observed by the State and society as a whole.

### **3. *The African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights under the Angolan Legal Framework***

35. The Angolan State ratified the African Charter on 2 March 1990. The Charter became part of the country’s legal framework on 8 October 1990. The Angolan State has been reviewing its domestic legislation on human rights with a view to harmonizing it with the African Charter.

36. The enactment of the Constitution was part of this process. Article 26 of the Constitution enshrines fundamental rights which shall conform to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant international treaties ratified by the Republic of Angola. In considering disputes related to fundamental rights, Angolan courts shall refer to these international instruments even if they are not invoked by the parties concerned.
37. By ratifying the African Charter, the Angolan State committed itself to applying it in full, in accordance with article 65 of the Charter. In the specific case of Angola, the Charter took effect after becoming part of the country's legal framework. This was a precondition for ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights of citizens. The Charter is, therefore, in harmony with the tenets of the Constitution and the laws in force in the country.
38. These provisions form the basis for adopting other legal, administrative and political measures with a view to consolidating the principle of non-discrimination.

#### **4. *Legal and administrative agencies with jurisdiction over human rights issues***

39. According to the Angolan Constitution, the General Organization for Promoting Human Rights is assisted by a number of State institutions:
  - **The President of the Republic (PR)** – who is responsible for the country's executive branch;
  - **The agencies assisting the President of the Republic** – *The Ministers Council, which is the Head of State's collegiate and consultative body; the national Security Council*, the President of the Republic's consultative body on political and strategic matters relating to national security, as well as the organization, operation and discipline of the Armed Forces, the National Police and other agencies guaranteeing the constitutional order, notably the intelligence and State security services.
40. With a view to ensuring compliance with Human Rights principles, the President of the Republic has delegated powers to:
  - The **Ministry of Justice**, which has jurisdiction over the Provincial Human Rights Committees;
  - The **Secretariat of State for Human Rights**, which implements human rights policies in general.
41. By virtue of their status, the following institutions ensure the advocacy of human rights:
  - The **Ministry of Family and Woman Promotion**, which develops family and gender policies;
  - The **Ministry of the Interior**, which guarantees that prisoners are treated with dignity;
  - The **Ministry of Education**, which ensures that human rights principles are included in school curricula;

- *The National Child Institute*, which campaigns for the protection and promotion of children's rights.

42. Under the judiciary, human rights issues are handled by the following institutions:

- The **Courts** – sovereign bodies administering justice in the name of the people.
- **The Office of the Ombudsman for Justice** – a public and independent institution which protects human rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens. It uses informal means to ensure that justice is served and that public administration operates within the law.
- The **Office of the Attorney General** – a State body whose function is to represent the State, namely in the exercise of criminal justice and as guardian of the rights of individuals. It upholds the law while exercising jurisdictional powers and overseeing criminal proceedings, including compliance with sentences.

##### **5. Constitutional, Political and Legal Framework for Protection of Human Rights**

43. According to the Angolan Constitution, the Constitutional, Political and Legal Framework for Protection of Human Rights rests on the following State bodies:

- The **President of the Republic** – as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Angolan Armed Forces;
- The **National Assembly (AN)**. This is the unicameral Parliament of the Republic of Angola, representing every Angolan and reflecting the sovereign will of the people. The National Assembly has legislative powers and its 223 members are elected by universal, direct, secret and regular suffrage for a 4-year mandate.
- **Local Government Agencies** – These are State democratic organizations at local level, established in accordance with the principle of political and administrative decentralization. These agencies operate under the terms of the Constitution.

## **B. Specific information on the implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**

### **1. Civic and Political Rights**

#### **1.1. Legislative Measures**

44. The framework for protecting and promoting citizens' rights includes a set of acts regulating public affairs, in particular the affairs of citizens, based on the provisions of the Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in the Constitution. These acts include, among others:

- *The General Labor Act (Act n° 2/00 of 11 February);*
- *The Employment Act (Act 18-B/92 of 24 July);*

- *The Unions Act (Act 21-D/92 of 28 August);*
- *The Strikes Act (Act 23/91 of 15 June);*
- *The Fundamental National Health System Act (Act n° 21-B/92 of 28 August);*
- *The Fundamental Social Protection Act (Act n°7/04 of 15 October);*
- *The Fundamental Education System Act (Act n° 13/01 of 31 December);*
- *The Legal Assistance Decree-Law n° 15/95 of 10 November;*
- *The Provisional Detention Act (Act n° 18-A/92 of 17 July);*
- *The Associations Act (Act n° 14/91 of 11 May);*
- *The Assembly and Demonstrations Act (Act n° 16/91 of 11 May);*
- *The Inspection, Search and Seizure Act (Act n° 22/92 of 4 September);*
- *The Decree n° 43/03 of 4 July on HIV/AIDS;*
- *The Employment and Professional Training Act (Act n° 8/04 of 1 November);*
- *The Electoral Observation Act (Act n° 4/05 of 4 July);*
- *The Refugee Status Act (Act n° 8/90 of 26 May).*

## **1.2. Administrative and Other Measures**

45. Several State bodies and government departments have adopted a number of measures adjusted to the existing situation. The goal is to address organizational and functional issues related to the sustainability of human rights promotion and protection policies.
- a) The **Training and Evaluation Program** on human rights compliance by citizens and institutions in every province of the country. The aim is to strengthen technical and institutional capacities at local level with a view to guaranteeing respect for the human person. This program was developed by the Ministry of Justice to run from 2002 to 2006. The aim was to motivate society for delicate issues.
  - b) The **Human Rights Monitor Training Program** which has been carried out by the Office of the Attorney General in every province since 2006 with a view to providing human rights training to magistrates, and publicizing international norms and existing human rights protection mechanisms. The program has contributed to a significant improvement in the manner in which magistrates handle human rights issues.
  - c) **The Mediator Training and Capacity Building Program** – This program provides an alternative to the juridical and legal system developed by the Ministry of Justice to deal with conflict resolution. It is a valuable resource which complements the role of the courts, freeing them of the burden of civil cases.
46. State and private news media outlets have covered issues relating to human rights violations; social awareness campaigns; promotion and protection of human rights within the framework of partnerships between the government and those outlets. This is in keeping with the role of the news media to train, inform and entertain, and goes a long way in disseminating every aspect related to the enjoyment of civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights by the country's citizens.

## **1.3. Information on the Right to Participate, the Right to Nationality and to Serve in Public Office**

47. The Angolan Constitution guarantees the participation of citizens in public affairs and their access to public office. These rights are also contemplated in a series of laws and have been harmonized with international human rights treaties, including the African Charter. Specifically, Article 9 of the Angolan Constitution provides that a person acquires Angolan citizenship either by birth or naturalization. A native Angolan shall be the one either born in Angola or abroad and whose father or mother holds Angolan citizenship; and one who has been born in Angola. No Angolan citizen may be deprived of his/her citizenship. The law provides the requirements for the acquisition, loss and reacquisition of Angolan citizenship.
48. The right of citizens to serve in public office is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Angolan Constitution. The Constitution states that:
- a) Every citizen shall have the right to participate in political life and in the running of public affairs, either directly or via freely elected representatives, and to be informed of the actions of the State and the management of public affairs, under the terms of the Constitution and by law; it shall be the duty of every citizen to uphold and comply with the law and abide by the orders issued by the legitimate authorities under the terms of the Constitution and the law, while adhering to fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees. (article 52)
  - b) Article 53 states that every citizen shall have the right to serve in public office with equal rights and free of any form of discrimination.
  - c) On reaching the age of 18, every citizen shall have the right to vote and stand for election, provided that he or she is qualified to run for office. (article 54)
  - d) Article 55 provides for the right to establish political associations and political parties. Article 56 says the State shall recognize the inviolability of fundamental rights and freedoms.
49. Compliance with the right to participation entails the principle of nondiscrimination. The following table gives a breakdown of women serving in public office:

**Breakdown of women participation in State Administration Bodies at Local Level**

Nº	Nomenclature	Quantity	Women	
			Quantity	%
1	Governors	18	3	16
2	Deputy Governors	39	7	17
3	Municipal Administrators	163	21	13
4	Assistant Municipal Administrators	163	13	0,8
5	Communal Area Administrators	529	17	0,3
6	Assistant Communal Area Administrators	529	21	0,4
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.441</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>47,5</b>

**1.3.1. The Right to Non-discrimination**

50. The right to equal treatment and to non-discrimination is enshrined in Article 18 of the Constitutional Act as fundamental rights of a lawful State. The article says actions harming social harmony, causing discrimination or seeking privileges are

severely punished under the law. This principle is also established in article 7 of the Constitutional Act, which provides for economic, social and cultural solidarity in every corner of the country with a view to ensuring economic development.

51. The Angolan government's social welfare and special protection policies fit within a global vision designed to ensure the survival, protection and development of the human person within the parameters of the law. These policies include personalized or specialized treatment of the physically disabled, elderly and minority groups.
52. The right to life is regulated under the Constitution. The Constitution provides that the State shall respect and protect the life of the human person. Article 30 provides that this is an inviolable right. Act n° 23/92 of 16 September prohibits capital punishment. The provisions of this Act are designed to create mechanisms controlling and guaranteeing the right to life. Abortion is prohibited under Article 358 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as a means of protecting and preserving the life of the human person as of the period of conception.

### ***1.3.2. The right to a name and to citizenship***

53. Article 1 of Law n.º 10/85 of 19 October provides for the full names of citizens, notably their first names and surnames. This is part of the requirements for obtaining a personal certificate, entitling an individual to have an Identity Document issued in his or her name. Thousands of Angolan children were at one stage deprived of this right, prompting the Government of Angola to conduct two birth registration campaigns free of charge. A total of 658,620 children were registered in 1998, rising to 2.2 million in 2001. Death certificates are issued free of charge as a means of keeping track of the mortality rate and the outbreak of pandemic diseases in the country.
54. Decree n° 31/07 of 14 May exempts children between the ages of 0 and 5 years from paying fees. The Decree provides for the issuing of Identity Documents for children between the ages of 8 and 11. Conditions have been created for registering births at hospitals, maternity homes, child care centres and in other places as well as at municipal and communal administration offices. A birth registration system is in view of being established at community level, thereby permitting every child to enjoy this right.
55. Angolan citizenship may be acquired: a) at birth, when a child is born either in Angola or abroad and whose father or mother holds Angolan citizenship; b) by acquisition in the case of a minor or disabled person, whose father or mother has obtained Angolan citizenship. Individuals under this category may opt for the citizenship of another country upon coming of age. Children born in Angola, but who are not citizens of another country, or whose parents are unknown or categorized as stateless persons or whose citizenship status is not known may also acquire Angolan citizenship. A new Draft Citizenship Bill has been drafted and once approved it shall replace Act n.º1/05 of 1 July.

- The **right to personal integrity** is enshrined in the Constitution (article 31) whereby the moral, intellectual and physical integrity of individuals is inviolable. The State upholds and protects the dignity of individuals;
- Article 32 of the Angolan Constitution recognizes the **right to an identity, privacy and to a personal relationship**. Everyone shall have the right to an identity, civil capacity, citizenship, good standing, reputation and to freedom of expression. The privacy of an individual and his family shall be protected;
- The **right to physical freedom and personal security** is recognized under the Constitution (article 36). No one shall be deprived of his/her liberty, except in circumstances foreseen under the Constitution or the Law;
- The **right to property, to requisition and to expropriation** is contemplated in article 37 of the Constitution. The right to private property and to transfer property shall be guaranteed under the Constitution and in terms of the law. The State shall uphold and protect property and other rights of legal entities and of local communities;
- The **right to free economic initiative**. Article 38 of the Angolan Constitution, says the right to private economic initiative shall be free and exercised in compliance with the Constitution and the law;
- Article 39 says everyone shall have the right to a healthy and unpolluted **environment**, as well as the duty to defend and preserve the environment;
- Article 44 of the Angolan Constitution provides for the **right to air time, the right to respond, and the right to a free press**. This clause of the Constitution says freedom of the press shall not be subject to any form of censorship, including political, ideological or artistic. The State asserts the right to different views and guarantees different forms of ownership and of editorial orientation of the news media;
- Article 51 of the Angolan Constitution recognizes workers' **right to take strike action, but prohibits lock-out**. Employers are prohibited from bringing their companies to a total or partial standstill, and pre-empting workers' access to their workplace or bringing about a similar situation as a means of influencing labor disputes;
- The **right to vote** is guaranteed by article 54 of the Angolan Constitution. Every citizen who is 18 years old or older shall have the right to vote and to be elected to any State or local government body, and to discharge his or her duties in terms of the Constitution and the law;
- According to article 40, everyone shall enjoy **freedom of expression and access to information**. This entails the right to freely express, disseminate and share one's thought, ideas and views by any means, and the right and freedom to inform and to be informed with no impediment or discrimination;
- Article 41 provides for **freedom of conscience**, religion and worship, noting that this is an inviolable principle. Nobody shall be deprived of his or her rights,

persecuted or exempt from obligations on grounds of religion or philosophical or political beliefs;

- The right to **freedom in cultural and scientific pursuits** is enshrined in Article 45 which says intellectual, artistic, scientific and technological creative pursuits shall be free;
- Article 46 provides for **freedom of residence, travel and emigration**, saying every citizen who is a lawful resident of Angola shall be free to live in the country, to travel from one place to another and to remain in any part of the country, except when the Constitution and the law impose restrictions to protect the environment and the nation's vital interests;
- Article 47 of the Constitution guarantees **freedom of assembly and the right to demonstrate**. In terms of the law, every citizen may hold meetings and demonstrate peacefully without having to seek authorization or resort to arms;
- **Freedom of association** is guaranteed by article 48 of the Constitution, which says every citizen shall have the right to freely establish associations without having to depend on any administrative authorization, provided that such associations are established on the basis of democratic principles and in terms of the law, pursuing their goals freely. Nobody shall be forced to belong to an association or coerced into being affiliated to it. Associations or groups pursuing goals or conducting activities contravening the 'institutional order' shall not be allowed;
- **Freedom to establish professional or business associations** is contemplated in article 49 of the Constitution. Self-employed or independent workers in general shall be free to establish professional associations with a view to protecting their interests and defining a code of ethics for each occupation;
- Article 50 the Angolan Constitution provides for the right of workers to **freely establish trade unions** with a view to protecting individual and collective interests and securing the right to bargain, while taking into account the fundamental rights of the human person and of communities, as well as their economic abilities in terms of the law;
- The **right to form political associations and political parties** is guaranteed under article 55 of the Angolan Constitution. In terms of the Constitution and the law, one shall be free to form political associations and political parties.

#### *1.4. Administration of Justice (Articles 2 to 7 of the African Charter)*

56. Justice is administered by a group of institutions pursuant to the principle of Angola as a democratic and lawful State, which is enshrined in article 2 of the Constitutional Act. These institutions include the following courts:
  - a) **Constitutional Court** – a supreme body overseeing matters within the framework of constitutional jurisdiction;



- b) **Supreme Court.** This court enjoys national jurisdiction. In view of the diverse nature of its activities, this court is divided into chambers. Chambers are subdivided into sections.
- c) **Provincial Courts.** These have general responsibilities. There are 19 provincial courts in Angola, with jurisdiction over the respective provinces. Provincial Courts are divided into chambers and sections.
- d) **Municipal Courts** with jurisdiction over the respective municipalities. There are 19 Municipal Courts in the country. They handle criminal matters and disputes punishable with correctional imprisonment and the corresponding fines. These courts can handle civil matters amounting to Kz 100.000,00 (one hundred thousand Kwanzas).
- e) **Military Courts** handle crimes of a military nature. These courts are structured as follows: Military Justice Supreme Council; Supreme Military Court; Regional, Zone and Garrison Military Tribunals. The law also provides for Front Military Courts.

57. The following is a breakdown of Provincial and Municipal Courts and Judges

<i>Breakdown of Provincial Courts and Municipal Judges</i>						
Nº	Province	Courts	Judges	Municipality	Courts	Judges
1.	Cabinda	1	3	Bucuzau	1	1
2.	Zaire	1	2	Soyo	1	2
3.	Uíge	1	3	Negage	1	4
4.	Bengo	1	3	----	----	2
5.	Luanda	1	48	Ingombota	1	23
				Viana	1	
				Cacuaco	1	
6.	Lunda Norte	1	3	----	----	1
7.	Lunda Sul	1	3	----	----	6
8.	Malanje	1	3	Cacuso	1	3
9.	Kuanza Norte	1	3	Cambambe	1	1
				Golungo Alto	1	1
10.	Kuanza Sul	1	4	Gabela	1	1
				Libolo	1	1
				Porto Amboim	1	1
11.	Moxico	1	4	----	----	1
12.	Bié	1	5	----	----	2
13.	Huambo	1	6	Caala	1	9
14.	Lobito - Benguela	2	13	Cubal	1	5
				Baía Farta	1	
15.	Kuando Kubango	1	3	-----	-----	3
16.	Huíla	1	8	Matala	1	4
17.	Namibe	1	5	Tômbua	1	1
				Bibala	1	1
18.	Kunene	1	3	Cahama	1	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>129</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>77</b>

<i>Retired Judges</i>	
Provincial	Municipal
7	2

#### 1.4.1. Access to Justice

58. Whenever necessary, citizens may seek recourse to courts, without discrimination. Citizens shall have the right or the power to take legal action, and may be subject to legal action. Legal aid shall be guaranteed free of lawyers' fees or court dues.

59. With better working conditions and fair remuneration, the independence and performance of judges have increasingly become self-evident.
60. As part of the ongoing justice and legal reform exercise, alternative forms of mediation and conflict resolution have been taken into consideration, permitting citizens to have access to justice without having to resort to courts. The aim is to ease the burden imposed on courts where delays have occurred due to the accumulation of cases.

#### **1.4.2. Juvenile Board**

61. In keeping with the Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, “Beijing Rules”, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Act 18/88 of the Republic of Angola, in 1996 Angola approved Act 9/96 of 19 April. This Act provides for the creation of a Juvenile Board, a jurisdictional body with specialized powers. Juvenile Boards have been integrated into Provincial Courts and are so designated in order to distinguish them from the more strict conventional “**courts**”.
62. Juvenile Boards apply measures aimed at protecting minors socially and preventing minors within the 12-16 age group from engaging in criminal activities. The role of Juvenile Boards is complemented by the Juvenile Guardianship Commission, a five-member standing and autonomous body, which, in close cooperation with Juvenile Boards, refers minors under its jurisdiction to the Boards and assists them in the execution of their decisions.
63. The system is not yet fully operational. It has not been established beyond Luanda where it has been active since 2006. This situation is partly due to the lack of installations and prison establishments, and the scarcity of magistrates.

#### **1.5. Jail situation**

64. Since the end of the war in 2002, it has been possible to improve living conditions in prison establishments damaged during the military conflict, and to expand productive activities undertaken by inmates. A major constraint has been the high disproportion of inmates to the existing capacity of establishments. This capacity has almost been reduced by half, thereby hindering the work and role of Prison Services, a situation which has been made worse by constraints affecting the justice system.
65. With a view to reforming the prison system, the Angolan government has implemented a number of legislative, infrastructural and structural measures, notably: the coming into force of the new penitentiary services Act (Act N. ° 8/08 of 29 August); the career path for prison services (Decree n.° 43/99 of 24 December); the labor organization rules at prison establishments; training of social welfare police agents and of prison wardens with EU funding within the framework of the PIR-PALOP cooperation program.

66. As part of the implementation of the Prison Establishment Modernization Plan, six establishments have been built in Cabinda and Kaquila (already in operation), and in Lunda Norte, Caxito, M'banza Congo and Soyo (construction work has been completed. Equipment is in the process of being installed).
67. The government has guaranteed the provision of basic items essential for human survival, namely food, drinking water, medical and curative assistance. Medical and curative assistance is provided via the "Prison Hospital" in Luanda, and clinics operating in every prison establishment. Church institutions and civil society provide spiritual, material and civic education assistance.
68. Articles 6 and 54 of Act n. ° 8/08 deal with medical assistance, including the prevention and treatment of diseases, especially transmissible diseases.
69. In order to raise the self-esteem of prison inmates and to keep their labor skills intact, a useful social program has been put in place. This includes the involvement of prison inmates in agricultural, civil construction, private companies, maintenance of prison establishments, and kitchen work. This set of measures is designed to gradually bring inmates closer to society, while ensuring that their conduct is within the law.
70. Special attention has been given to the reeducation of inmates through the implementation of specific programs covering the following areas: labor, school, sporting, cultural and recreational, moral and civic activities, psychological support, and training in trades such as metalwork, carpentry, car mechanics, panel beating, sewing and needlework, arts, information technology and cookery.
71. The protection of human rights within prison establishments shall be guaranteed by correctional services and lawyers enrolled on the Angola Lawyers Association. Inmates shall retain their rights, except the ones restricted by court rulings and prison establishments.
72. The protection of human rights within prison establishments is of utmost importance and should not be neglected at any time. This brings us to the need to strictly adhere to the "Fundamental Rights of Prisoners", notably the right to life, the right not to be submitted to inhuman and degrading treatment, and the right not to be submitted to forced labor (article 60 of the Angolan Constitution).

#### ***1.6. Population movements (Refugees and asylum seekers).***

73. Angola's migrant policy is governed by a number of legal instruments, namely:
  - Act 2/94 of 14 January on the judicial protection of migrant decisions;
  - Act n° 02/07 of 31 August regulating the juridical system applicable to foreigners in Angola;
  - Decree 3/00 of 14 January on the issuing of passports;
  - Executive Decree n° 10/00 of 16 May on the organization of the Migration and Foreigners Service;
  - Act n° 8/90 of 26 May on the Status of Refugees in Angola;
  - Decree n° 06/01 of 19 January on professional services rendered by expatriate workers with non-resident status;

- Decree n° 5/95 on the employment of expatriate workers with non-resident status, and of skilled Angolan workers by the business sector.
74. Angola has 14\* resettlement areas situated in the following provinces: Luanda 3, Kwanza Norte 1, Kwanza Sul 3, Malanje 1, Lunda Norte 3, Lunda Sul 1, and Moxico 1. A total of 10,537 refugees and 3,936 asylum seekers have been resettled in these areas.

\* Translator's Note: Number as per the original version of the Report in Portuguese.

### ***1.7. Human trafficking***

75. Article 31 of the Angolan Constitution deals with human trafficking, saying that the moral, intellectual and physical integrity of an individual shall be inviolable, and that the State shall respect and protect human dignity. In its article 36, the Constitution notes that every individual shall have the right to physical liberty and personal security.
76. Based on the constitutional provisions and on situations likely to lead to human trafficking, involving mainly women and children, the Angolan authorities have been investigating human trafficking patterns. It has developed a national strategy aimed at introducing measures to prevent people from traveling abroad without the knowledge of the relevant agencies.
77. Human trafficking is perceived to entail the following: **origin** (countries or exit points of human trafficking victims heading to domestic or international destinations); **transit** (countries, locations or points where traffickers and victims stay temporarily for geographical or logistical reasons); **destination** (countries or points of arrival of trafficked persons). Given the lack of information and the current situation in Angola, it has been difficult to rank the country according to human trafficking. This state of affairs has prompted the agencies responsible for protecting and promoting human rights to view the situation as extremely worrisome. The government's policies and programs aimed at defending the integrity of citizens should be focused on the prevailing situation.
78. The Multilateral Cooperation Agreement on the Fight Against Human Trafficking, involving women and children in central and western Africa was approved during the ECOWAS ministerial conference held in Abuja, Nigeria, in 2006. The agreement has significantly contributed towards the creation of coordinating mechanisms to prevent and fight cross-border trafficking.
79. The agreement is designed to create a common front known as the National Force Against Human Trafficking with a view to preventing, fighting, suppressing and punishing human trafficking through international joint cooperation. The agreement is also intended to protect and rehabilitate victims of trafficking and, whenever possible, reintegrate them into their natural habitat, and to provide mutual assistance in the investigation and detention of traffickers through cooperation among the relevant authorities of the States Parties. In São Tomé e Príncipe in 2007, the Angolan Government participated in the drafting of the Joint ECOWAS Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons, notably Women and Children.

80. The Angolan Government has taken preventative measures to regulate the movement of persons, while adhering to the provisions of the Angolan Constitution. Article 46 of the Angolan Constitution deals with Freedom of Residence, Traveling and Emigration. According to article 46, *“any citizen residing in Angola may freely establish residence, travel and remain in any part of the country, except as provided in the Constitution and the law, notably to protect the environment and the nation’s vital interests; every citizen shall be free to emigrate and to leave Angola and to return to the country, without prejudice to restrictions arising from compliance with legal obligations.”*
81. These measures include administrative norms and procedures, information and awareness campaigns aimed at citizens and law enforcement agents, and the creation of an Intersectorial Committee to Prevent and Fight Trafficking in Persons.
82. The implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights takes cognizance of the historic context and the constitutional, political and legal framework of the Republic of Angola. The implementation rests on the harmonization of Angolan laws with the African Charter and other international legal instruments recognized by the Constitution.
83. The monitoring, follow-up and assessment of practical actions stemming from the implementation of the African Charter permit the adoption of political, legislative, administrative and cultural measures which are designed to effectively bring human rights to fruition in the country.

***2. Legal and political framework on the elimination of all forms of discrimination***

84. Shortly after independence, the Angolan Government adopted policies based on the principle of non-discrimination, reflecting the diversity of races of those who directly or otherwise took part in the country’s liberation from colonial yoke. This unique feature of the Angolan people is reflected in article 18 of the Constitutional Act: *Every Angolan citizen shall be equal before the law and enjoy the same rights, and be subject to the same duties, without distinction of colour, race, ethnic origin, sex, place of birth, religion, ideology, education, or social or economic condition. Any action aimed at jeopardizing social harmony, causing discrimination or creating privileges based on these principles shall be severely punished by law.*
85. *The Angolan Constitution has enhanced the features of article 18 by providing under Section II (Fundamental Rights and Duties), Chapter II (General Principles), the Principle of Universality – article 22; the Principle of Equality – article 24; Coming of age – article 25; and Foreign and stateless persons – article 25.*

***a) Article 22 – The principle of universality.*** Everyone shall enjoy the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution, and be subject to the duties under the Constitution and the law. Angolan citizens who reside or live abroad shall enjoy the same rights, freedoms and guarantees, and the protection of the State, and be subject to the duties enshrined in the Constitution and the law; everyone shall be duty-bound to family, society, the State and other legally recognized institutions. In particular, everyone shall *respect the rights, freedoms, and property of third*

*parties, and abide by moral, good practices and the common good; respect and show consideration for fellow citizens, without discrimination of any form, and maintain with them relations permitting the promotion, protection and strengthening of mutual respect and tolerance.*

**b) Article 23 – the Principle of Equality.** Everyone shall be equal before the Constitution and the law. No one shall be harmed, given privileged treatment, deprived of any right or exempt of any duty in view of his/her lineage, sex, race, ethnic origin, disability, language, place of birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical persuasion, level of education, economic or social condition, or profession.

**c) Article 24 – Coming of age.** Angolans come of age at 18.

**d) Article 25 – Foreign and stateless persons.** Foreigners and stateless persons *shall* enjoy the rights, freedoms and fundamental guarantees as well as the protection of the State; foreign and stateless persons shall be barred from *holding positions in sovereign bodies; electoral rights in terms of the law; creating and taking part in political parties; the right of political participation in terms of the law; accessing the diplomatic career; joining the armed forces, the police force and the intelligence and security services; serving directly in State administration in terms of the law; other rights and duties solely reserved for Angolan citizens under the terms of the Constitution and the law. Citizens from regional or cultural communities of which Angola is a member may be granted, by means of an international covenant and under reciprocal conditions, the rights not normally conferred to foreigners, save the active and passive electoral capacity to hold public office.*

### **3. Information on legislation, judicial decisions and essential regulations in terms of articles 2 through 7 of the African Charter**

86. Human rights legislation currently in force in Angola includes several laws. The Constitution contains the fundamental principles and norms relating to the protection and full development of man. In line with article 26 of the African Charter, the president of the Republic has established a Commission for Reviewing the Judiciary and the Law with a view to protecting human rights, addressing the shortcomings of the existing legislation, and promoting the harmonization of the Angolan law with international norms. This entails the adjustment of the Angolan law to such norms.

87. Regarding the impartiality/neutrality of magistrates, judges shall discharge their duties independently, and owe allegiance only to the Constitution and the Law (article 179 of the Angolan Constitution). This relative independence of the judiciary shall not exempt magistrates from disciplinary action for illegal decisions while in office, thereby guaranteeing the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, the inviolability of which is recognized in the Constitution. Section II of the Constitution makes ample reference to the fact that these rights and freedoms shall not be restricted, limited or suspended, save in terms of the law. Section II prohibits the death penalty, torture and degrading treatment, and regulates the application of sentences, the denial of freedom, and the rights of detainees and prisoners.

88. Compensation for violations based on discrimination, torture, detention, wrongful custody and incorrect sentencing by courts has not been very common in relevant cases. The question of compensation has been addressed in broad terms. Indemnity, however, has been more common, occurring within a context similar to the ones involving compensation.
89. As for wrongful detention and unfair sentencing by the courts, this possibility is even more remote in that it depends on the prospects of one being able to prove that agents had shown malice. In this case, the State is sued in terms of its civil responsibility and should come forward, exercising thereafter its right of escheat against the agent who could face charges.
90. The statistical data system in place in our courts does not allow one to check whether the crimes which have been committed were related to human rights violations or simply ordinary crimes. Similarly, it is not known whether there have been cases where the courts erred and as a result people were given sentences. Had there been instances of this nature, the Supreme Court would have immediately redressed the situation by means of an annulment (Act 20/88, of 31 December).
91. The difficulties encountered by complainants in cases where their human rights have been violated are the same as those faced by complainants in cases of a different nature. One cannot, therefore, speak of obstacles which are specific to a particular lawsuit. The measures the government has taken to overcome these difficulties include improved legislation and inspection of courts.
92. The Angola Lawyers Association (OAA), which enjoys autonomy and legal status under Decree n° 28/96 of 13 September, fits within the framework of the measures referred to above. The association aims, among other things, at upholding the values of a lawful democratic State, the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, assisting in the administration of justice, promotion and application of the law, and organization of legal aid<sup>10</sup> to citizens who lack the means to hire the services of lawyers. The Association is a key factor in the upholding, defense and protection of human rights.
93. With regard to civil society, several organizations have been established to protect human rights, notably:
- *FONGA (Fórum das Organizações Não-Governamentais Angolanas – Forum of Angolan NGO’s);*
  - *CICA (Conselho de Igrejas Cristãs de Angola – Angolan Christian Churches Council);*
  - *CEAST (Comissão Episcopal de Angola e São Tomé – Angola and São Tomé and Príncipe Bishops Conference);*
  - *COIEPA (Comissão Inter-Eclesiástica para a Paz em Angola – Inter-ecclesiastical Conference for Peace in Angola); has since been disbanded;*

- *CCDH (Conselho de Coordenação dos Direitos Humanos – Human Rights Coordinating Council);*
- *Sindicato UNTA, CG-SILA (União Nacional dos Trabalhadores Angolanos – Angolan National Workers Union);*
- *Sindicato dos Jornalistas – Journalists Union;*
- *SINPROF (Sindicatos dos Professores – Teachers Union);*
- *LIDDHA (Liga Internacional de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos e Ambiente – International Human Rights and Environment Protection League);*
- *ADAC (Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio ao Campo – Rural Development and Assistance Association);*
- *Professional Associations;*
- *Networks and Platforms.*

#### **4. Information on measures taken to prevent media-sponsored discrimination**

94. Article 44 of the Angolan Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and protects it against any form of political, ideological or artistic discrimination. The Constitution asserts the right to different views and guarantees different forms of ownership and of editorial orientation of the news media. Furthermore, it ensures the operation of an independent and qualitatively competitive public radio and television service. Article 44 notes that specific legislation spells out how freedom of the press may be exercised in the country.
95. In accordance with article 44 of the Angolan Constitution, Press Act n° 22/91 of 15 January regulates press freedom and the operation of the various media outlets,<sup>11</sup> the responsibilities of the mechanism overseeing media professionals and media outlets in the event of legal offenses, including human rights violations. The Act provides for various forms of accountability, juridical powers, the due process, the dissemination of judicial decisions, restrictions on press freedom with a view to protecting and defending national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity, national unity, public order, health and ethics.
96. Article 39 of the Press Act says those responsible for legal offenses through the media shall face disciplinary, civil and criminal action.
97. The National News Media Council has been established to guarantee the independence of the media. The Council is an independent body which ensures objective information and protects freedom of expression and of thought in accordance with the rights enshrined in the Constitution and the law.

#### **5. Information on steps taken to ban organizations or propaganda promoting and/or inciting discrimination**

98. The dissemination of the Constitution and related legislation through the *Diário da República*<sup>12</sup> and other publications as well the radio, television and the press has been a clear indication of steps taken to show that those who engage in propaganda

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<sup>11</sup> Media outlets include news agencies, radio and television services, newspapers and magazines.

<sup>12</sup> *Diário da República* is the official government gazette.



activities aimed at promoting and/or inciting discrimination disregard the law and should be prohibited from doing so.

99. The National Police is a State agency which ensures law and order by means of persuasion, education, prevention and monitoring of law enforcement agents. The National Police ensure compliance with the law and take coercive action against those who disregard the law and the rights of citizens. Other measures designed to prevent the disregard of the law and the promotion of discrimination include training in human rights, awareness and mobilization campaigns, workshops, round tables, debates, meetings, and so on.
100. Normally, training is jointly organized by State institutions, the government and civil society with a view to conveying objective information on human rights treaties to professionals and students, focusing on the principle of non-discrimination. There have been public awareness campaigns to disseminate and promote the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other treaties. This has been a positive exercise, judging by the knowledge Angolans now have of human rights.

#### ***6. Social, economic, political and legal framework for eliminating discrimination against women***

101. The attainment of peace in 2002 permitted the development of a fully-fledged government program. A number of policies and actions, which had been put on hold since independence due to the war, have been implemented. Economic rehabilitation, which aims at a balanced and harmonious development of the country, has significantly contributed towards the elimination of imbalances inherited from the colonial era and made worse during the war.
102. Historic cultural factors still in place often reflect situations which nowadays are viewed as discrimination against women in favour of men. Women have been tasked with minor roles and prevented from performing jobs which are regarded as being reserved for men. Women have been treated as objects. This is a situation which has been the focus of the government's attention. The authorities have been educating, informing, sensitizing and even training Angolans with a view to reversing the situation.
103. Relations between employer and employee are often marked by discrimination against women and in favour of men, especially during pregnancy and after birth. As a result, women have been denied the opportunity to bid for jobs allegedly because maternity leave, to which they are legally entitled, is financially untenable.
104. Considering that this state of affairs has compromised the government's goal to promote equal rights to women and men, the Angolan authorities and their social partners have embarked on wide-ranging education campaign among the population a whole, notably women, making them aware of their legal rights and the rights of children. The campaign has been conducted in the national languages, using audiovisual techniques, the news media and the arts. People have been equipped with the means to seek recourse to the relevant authorities whenever faced with violations of their rights.

105. The National Strategy and the Strategic Framework for the Promotion of Gender Equality are based on the Beijing and Dakar Platforms for Action which the Standing Commission of the Ministers Council approved in 2001. This conforms to the government's goals.
106. The Rural Extension and Development Program currently being implemented in the country provides an opportunity for women living in rural areas to take part in the development of Angola, notably in economic promotion projects and programs which include microcredit facilities and small-scale enterprises. Women in rural areas form part of the most vulnerable and excluded segment of the female population.
107. The implementation of this strategy involves public and private institutions as well as NGO's. Among the key activities which have been carried is Project ANG/97.PO3 – Assistance to Gender and Women Promotion. This project is designed to strengthen the capacity of institutions at various levels and of a number of Angolan NGO's. Project ANG/97/010 – Building Peace and Promoting Women Development Opportunities has been under way since 1998 with encouraging results.

***7. Protection of Families and vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled persons, elderly and former soldiers)***

108. The Family Code was approved in terms of Act n° 1/88 of 29 February. This is a legal instrument enshrining key values contained in various international human rights treaties, including the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Specifically: absolute equality between men and women, family dignity and values, marriage as a voluntary union, the supremacy of personal values in a marriage as opposed to material assets, the principle of equal rights for every child, and the protection of children. The Angolan Constitution enshrines all these values.
109. According to an Integrated Survey on the Well-Being of the Angolan Population (IBEPE) 2008 – 2009, the following is the average size of a household.

Size of households	Angola	Residential Area		Head of Household	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
1 Person	7,9	6,5	8,9	5,1	16,0
2 Persons	9,9	8,0	11,8	7,5	17,5
3 Persons	13,5	13,3	13,6	12,4	16,7
4 Persons	14,6	15,3	14,0	14,7	14,4
5 Persons	15,1	14,1	16,1	16,0	12,3
6 Persons	13,1	13,7	12,4	14,3	9,1
7 Persons	10,5	10,9	10,2	11,9	6,2
8 Persons	6,5	7,1	5,9	7,5	3,2
9 Persons	4,4	5,3	3,5	5,1	2,2
10 or more Persons	4,8	5,9	3,6	5,6	2,3
Average number of persons per household	5,0	5,2	4,7	5,3	3,9

## **7.1. Protection of Women**

110. Women belong to one of the most vulnerable groups of the population. It is for this reason that women have been the focus of attention. The most relevant features of women vulnerability include discrimination and domestic violence.
111. With a view to effectively protecting women, in 1997 the Ministers Council approved the Strategy for Women Promotion until 2000. This conformed to the recommendations of the Dakar and Beijing Conferences, the intention being to promote the effective participation of women in the peace process, the fight against poverty, the education and training of women in matters relating to maternal health care, culture, society and environment, management of natural resources, political emancipation, enjoyment of human rights, fight against domestic violence, compilation, use and dissemination of gender-based data through the media and the arts and during activities relating to girls.<sup>13</sup>

### **7.1.1. Protection Against violence**

112. In Angola, domestic violence is the most common violation of the rights of women. The situation has reached alarming proportions. In 2006, there were 3,271 victims of domestic violence reported throughout the country, including 2,919 women and 352 men. The provinces with the highest incidence of cases were Luanda (30.66%), Benguela (19.83%), Bié (8.15%) and Lunda Norte (1.26%).

**Victims of domestic violence  
2006**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>%</b>
Women	2.919	87
Men	352	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.271</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Report on the implementation of the Covenant on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women.

113. Family Counseling Centres have been established with a view to preventing and fighting domestic violence. The centres are staffed with skilled personnel (psychologists, sociologists, lawyers) who provide psychological, social and legal aid to victims of violence. In addition to advocacy, information, awareness and guidance campaigns among families faced with domestic violence, once approved the Mediation and Conciliation Bill will go a long way in preventing and fighting domestic violence, currently the most relevant form of human rights violations in Angola.<sup>14</sup> The Draft Bill on Fight Against Domestic Violence, currently under public scrutiny, is yet another measure designed to prevent and fight domestic violence.

### **7.1.2. Protection of Working Women**

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<sup>13</sup> Report on the Implementatin of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

114. Labor relations in the State sector are regulated by Act n° 17/90 and complementary legislation; in the public and private sectors by Act n° 2/00 otherwise known as the General Labour Act. These laws include general norms for preventing and fighting discrimination, and in the specific case of women they guarantee:
- a) Access to any form of employment, occupation or position;
  - b) Equal opportunity and treatment when seeking professional and supplementary training;
  - c) Common categories and equal criteria for ranking and promotion;
  - d) The right to equal pay for equal work;
  - e) The absence of any form of discrimination, direct or otherwise, based on sex.
115. A section of the General Labour Act is specifically dedicated to women. The law accords more rights to women, equal treatment without discrimination, protection of maternity rights, and protection against banned or restricted work. Article 269 bans the employment of women in unhealthy and dangerous jobs which effectively or potentially pose a risk to female genetic function. Articles 272 and 273 of the General Labour Act provide a set of special rights which ought to be observed by employers, namely:
- a) The right not to be dismissed, save for serious misconduct. Dismissal shall be confirmed by the Labor Department;
  - b) The right not to work night shift. If assigned to work night shift, a female worker should change to day shift once her pregnancy status has been established;
  - c) The right not to work overtime or to be transferred from her normal workplace, unless such transfer is beneficial to her; the right to take time off to feed her baby during two periods lasting one hour each, without any salary deductions;
  - d) The right to three months maternity leave at full pay;
  - e) The right to extend maternity leave for a maximum of four weeks to look after the child;
  - f) The right to extend maternity leave for a further four weeks in the event of a multiple delivery.
116. Articles 278 of the General Labour Act provides special protection for women workers against individual dismissal for objective reasons, and against collective dismissal during pregnancy and up to 12 months after delivery.
117. Although provisions in the law give wide protection to women, it has been difficult to implement them, notably in the formal and informal private sector. Specifically:
- a) Wages lower than those paid to men;
  - b) Difficulty in getting work while pregnant;
  - c) Prompt dismissal due to pregnancy, forcing women to conceal their status for a period of time;
  - d) Refusal to grant maternity leave as provided by law.
118. Given this situation, State and civil society institutions have embarked on a broad campaign aimed at informing and making women aware of their rights, including the right to file complaints with the Labor Department and the courts in case of law violation. Seminars have been held to impress on employers the need to assess

conditions at the workplace with a view to addressing abnormalities. This has resulted in a marked improvement of the situation and the creation of conditions conducive to strict adherence to the law as well as respect for human rights.

## **7.2. Protection of Children**

119. With a view to protecting children, the Angolan Government has adopted political, legislative and administrative measures covering various sectors.
120. Political measures include those related to the promotion and protection of the rights of children, which have been implemented within the framework of the Government's General Program. These measures are designed to ensure compliance with government goals, the operation of basic social services, and the guarantee of rights with a view to promoting children's access to education and health; providing food security, higher living standards, protection against all forms of violence; and the provision of justice suitable to children, as well as strengthening the capacity of families to meet their responsibilities.
121. The Constitution is the main feature of Angola's legislative framework. A number of ordinary laws have been harmonized with international treaties on the rights of children. In addition to the laws referred to in Chapter B, 1.1, the following laws form part of the legislative framework: General Labour Act (Law n.º 2/00 of 11 February); Family Code – Law n.º 1/88 of 20 February; Law on the Trial of Minors – Law n.º 9/96 of 19 April; Juvenile Board Code – Decree n.º 6/03 of 28 January; Legal Framework of the Juvenile Board – Decree n.º 96/03 of 28 October; Child National Council – Decree n.º 20/07 of 20 March; Child National Council Regulations – Decree n.º 21/07 of 20 March; Juvenile Guardianship Commission – Decree n.º 69/07 of 10 September; Provisional Freedom Regulations – Executive Decree n.º 17/08 of 12 February; Regulations on Protective Measures for Community Services – Executive Decree n.º 18/08 of 12 February.
122. The period between 2008 and 2010 was marked by the drafting and approval of the Constitution. This exercise involved the participation of Angolans with legally recognized skills, thereby creating an effective legal framework for strict compliance with the Rights of Children. This framework includes provisions like the ones spelled out in article 80, namely the *supreme interests of children and the duty of the State to fulfill and protect the rights of children*; and article 35 which alludes to the *protection of children as an absolute priority for the State, society and families, and to the ban on child labour under any labour system*.

### **7.2.1. Vulnerable Children**

123. Life expectancy in Angola is 40 years for males and 43 for females. This reflects<sup>15</sup>:
  - a) An infant mortality rate of 116 and 195 per 1,000 children between the ages of 0 – 12 months, and between 0 – 4 years, respectively (IBEP 2008 – 2009).
  - b) Deliveries not assisted by qualified health staff, 55%.

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<sup>15</sup> Report on the degree of fulfillment of 11 pledges 2007 -2008

- c) Low birth weight, 14%
- d) Marasmus 8,2%
- e) Dwarfism 29,2 <5
- f) Low human development index. Out of a group of 170 countries, Angola ranks 157.
- g) Child diseases: reported cases in 2008: 2,082,982; 7,227 deaths, a mortality rate estimated at 3,47%.
- h) Average population
  - With access to drinking water: 47%
  - Who treat drinking water: 28%
  - Who uses latrines: 31%
  - Who washes hands after defecation and before meals: 20%

124. Fluctuating food prices and low agricultural output have had a significant impact on the food security of needy families. The prevalence of famine and malnutrition stems from the level of inaccessibility to foodstuffs. According to IBEP 2008-2009, children between the ages of 0 – 17 were part of family households which received the following type of assistance over a six-month period:

- Financial assistance: ..... 12.9%
- Food assistance: ..... 8.4%
- Seeds and farm implements: ..... 0.7%

125. In 2007, an estimated 5,710,463 children over the age of 5 suffered from a degree of malnutrition, ranging from moderate (40%) to severe (12%). Malnutrition caused 2/3 of the deaths in this age group.<sup>16</sup>

126. The survey revealed that 68.9% of children between 0 – 59 months old had no birth certificate. This is a worrisome indicator which has been attributed to a number of factors, notably:

- a) Lack of trained personnel;
- b) Shortage of resources to register births;
- c) Lack of identification;
- d) Paternity denial;
- e) Cultural background which does not conform to the law;
- f) Some quarters of the population unaware of the importance of birth registration.

127. Of the households surveyed, 90.5% of children between 3 – 5 years old had not enrolled at nursery schools, of whom 88.4% came from urban areas, and 92.8% from a rural background. This situation stems from a number of factors:

- a) Difficulties in meeting the demand for child educators.
- b) Lack of material and human resources to operate data bases.
- c) Delays in developing local capacity building and training exercises.
- d) Failure by communities to take part in childhood activities.
- e) Insufficient coordination between institutions and social actors.
- f) Lack of space.

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<sup>16</sup> Report on the implementation of CDC 2004 – 2007.

**Children who have never attended school, according to IBEP3**

<b>Residential area, age and sex</b>		<b>%</b>
<b>Angola</b>		20.5%
<i>Residential area</i>	<i>Urban</i>	10.1%
	<i>Rural</i>	33.7%
<i>Sex</i>	<i>Male</i>	13.2%
	<i>Female</i>	27.2%
<i>Age</i>	<i>6 – 9 years</i>	26.5%
	<i>10 -11 years</i>	9.8%
	<i>12 -14 years</i>	7.1%
	<i>15 -17 years</i>	7.8%

**Source:** IBEP3 (2008-2009)

128. It is inferred from the table above that in addition to children who have not enrolled on the education system, there are those who have enrolled at a very late stage. The dropout rate indicates 1.3% for boys and 1.4% for girls. Failure to attend schools is noticeable among female children living in rural areas, and this has been attributed to a number of constraints:<sup>17</sup>

- a) Failure to follow up on work undertaken in provinces.
- b) Insufficient teaching materials and other resources.
- c) Schools in a state of disrepair.
- d) Distance between schools and community areas.
- e) Inadequate supply of drinking water to schools.
- f) Pupils who fail to attend classes due to family commitments, namely harvesting of crops, fishing, small-scale businesses, among others.

129. There has been no significant progress with the implementation of Act 9/96, governing the Juvenile Board. Although the Board has been formally established in Luanda, it is still faced with serious functional problems, especially with the implementation of measures.

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<sup>17</sup> Relatório do CNAC ao VI Fórum Nacional sobre a Criança 2008

130. Regarding crime, the majority of incidents involve children living in urban and periurban areas and who come from low income families.
131. The Law was supposed to play a key role in the fight against child delinquency. There have been several factors which prevented the full implementation of the law, notably lack of infrastructure, trained personnel and of State Budget funds.<sup>18</sup>
132. According to data obtained from the IBEP, 14.2% of the population in the 15-24 age group has never heard of HIV/AIDS, 47,5% is not aware of any means of preventing sexually transmissible diseases, and 62% has not heard of the three erroneous concepts about AIDS. These are very worrisome indicators, bearing in mind that prevention is so far the only way of guarding against the pandemic.
133. HIV testing: 45.4% of the interviewees stated that they did not know where to take a test; 83.2% had never been tested; 61.4% of women had never been informed or counseled about HIV/AIDS during antenatal consultations; 75.8% had not been tested during pregnancy. These indicators show a trend toward an increase in infections and in vertical transmission. The 2005 Rapid Assessment, Analysis and Action Planning (RAAAP) revealed the following:
- a) Of the 6,345 families surveyed, 2,363 had children who were vulnerable to AIDS, including 218 who suffered from the disease;
  - b) Of the 19,888 children who were looked after, 4,294 were AIDS orphans and 198 suffered from the disease;
  - c) Most families looking after vulnerable children were headed by elderly people, while others by elderly women and widows who couldn't afford minimum living conditions.<sup>19</sup>
134. Violence against children is one of the main factors accounting for the violation of children's rights. This issue has been addressed under five categories as follows:
- 1) Neglect, abuse, physical and emotional violence, discrimination.**
135. A vast amount of information on violence factors refers to the following cases:
- a) Neglect (by biological or foster families; and by society, including public and private institutions which look after children).
  - b) Abuse (sexual, abuse of power given the fragile status of children).
  - c) Physical and emotional violence (corporal punishment, ill-treatment, physical punishment; moral punishment; cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment)
  - d) Discrimination (based on sex, colour, physical or mental disability, place of birth, social status, membership of organization, religion).
- 2) Sexual exploitation, prostitution and child pornography involving individuals with:**
    - a) Economic power

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<sup>18</sup> Relatório do CNAC ao VI Fórum Nacional sobre a Criança 2008

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.



- b) Social status
- c) Political power

**3) Child trafficking for:**

- a) Sale
- b) Prostitution
- c) Pornography
- d) Slavery
- e) Removal of body parts

**4) Exploitation of child labor**

136. The IBEP revealed that of those in the 5-14 age group, 1.9% performed remunerated work, 3.2% performed unremunerated work, 2.7% performed domestic work, 18.2% worked for family businesses, and 20.5% performed various tasks.

**5) Instrumentalization**

137. This refers to situations in which adults, parents or others, as well as criminals use children for:

- a) Committing crimes
- b) Petty crime
- c) Dealing in drugs, liquor and tobacco

138. In addition to formal government departments dealing with health, education, family matters, social welfare and justice, a number of agencies have been established for implementing policies and legislation related to the protection of children in a coordinated fashion. These agencies have been designed to strengthen the role of specific mechanisms tasked with the protection, survival and full development of children:

- The *National Child and Adolescent Directorate* (DNCA), operating under the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration (MINAR). It is tasked with the protection and promotion of the rights of children in areas such as social welfare, education and development of the most vulnerable groups of children, especially infants.
- The *National Child Institute* (INAC), a public institution enjoying legal status and administrative autonomy. It is responsible for guaranteeing the execution of government policies at national level in the fields of advocacy, research and social protection of children.
- The *National Council for Children* (CNAC), a social bargaining body that monitors and controls the execution of public policies on children.
- *Civil Society Institutions* which, in cooperation with the government, play a leading role in promoting and defending the rights of children and their integration and participation in national policies.

139. Considering that children represent a priority, the Government General Program and the State General Budget are viewed as key elements of the government's public policies. In this regard, the government pays special attention to the allocation of resources with a view to ensuring the financial sustainability of development programs tailored for children. The table below shows a positive trend in the allocation of funds, with a slight decline in 2009 due to the world economic and financial crisis.

**: Annual Expenditure of Ministries and Agencies Providing Assistance to Children  
Amounts valid in 2004 (Kwanzas)**

Agencies	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
MINARS	155.352.484,00	285.440.400,00	890.195.888,00	377.928.559,00	6.433.979.422,00	17.683.707.987,00	25.
MED	3.639.246.270,00	11.618.353.580,00	18.381.982.009,00	46.964.578.472,00	36.753.115.874,00	16.977.223.196,00	134.
MINJUS	58.311.317,00	26.489.730,00	83.036.209,00	117.755.589,00	127.722.000,00	48.821.682,00	
MINSA	219.240.297,00	639.816.450,00	1.248.318.288,00	1.851.852.930,00	2.132.334.224,00	2.718.968.479,00	8.
MINCULT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15.600.000,00	15.600.000,00	
INAC	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CNAC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	385.181.905,00	
G.P.	4.741.504.883,00	4.070.753.475,00	3.611.194.734,00	10.161.442.205,00	19.161.964.003,00	19.427.677.481,00	61.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.813.655.250,00</b>	<b>16.620.853.633,00</b>	<b>24.214.727.127,00</b>	<b>59.473.357.752,00</b>	<b>64.624.715.523,00</b>	<b>57.257.180.730,00</b>	<b>231.</b>

**7.3. Protection of Older Persons and People with Disabilities**

140. In 2005, it was estimated that Angola had 170,000 physically disabled persons, the majority of whom in the 25 – 44 age group. Of that number, 8,170 persons were kept in check. Fifty-six percent of people with disabilities were male. The disabilities included: motor (61.9%), sensorial (28.3%) and mental (9.8%). Explosive devices, notably land mines, contributed to 75% of motor deficiencies due to amputation. Poliomyelitis caused 22% of motor deficiencies. The provinces with the highest number of persons with disabilities were Kuanza Sul (11.75%), Luanda (9.55%), Benguela (8.65), Lunda Norte (7.81%), and Huambo (7.1%)<sup>20</sup>.
141. As for the gender of people with some form of physical or mental disability, IBEPE3 provided the following indicators

**Percentage of Population with some form of physical or mental disability**

Residential Area	Sex		Total
	Men	Women	
<b>Angola</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Urban	2.5	1.7	2.1
Rural	3.7	2.6	3.1
<b>Age Group</b>			
- 2 years	0.6	0.1	0.4
2-4 years	0.6	0.6	0.6
5-9 years	1.1	0.9	1.0
10-14 years	1.5	1.9	1.7
15-24 years	2.3	2.3	2.3
25-34 years	4.4	1.8	2.9
35-44 years	4.9	2.4	3.6
45-54 years	8.4	3.9	5.9

<sup>20</sup> MINARS – Relatório da CDC 2004 -2007

55-64 years	9.3	6.5	7.9
65 years and above	13.8	13.1	13.5

142. The high number of persons with disabilities is related to the effects of the protracted armed conflict, namely: *a fragile health system and lack of preventive programs; sequelae from a number of ailments; congenital conditions; and the low level of education of Angolan families, which had a negative impact on the upbringing of children.*
143. As for public policies, the government has been implementing programs and basic social services aimed at persons with some form of disability, including the project known as “Community Based Rehabilitation” (RBC). This project includes physical rehabilitation, education, technical and professional training, career guidance, and community based psycho-social follow-up, the idea being to integrate persons with disabilities within their own communities. This positive experience has been accepted by the target group. To a large extent, this experience contributed to a gradual decline in discrimination and stigmatization. During the 2005-2006 period, RBC attended to 20.877 persons with disabilities, which corresponded to 30% of the target set for that period.
144. Decree nº 21/82 of 22 April protects the right to employment of persons with disabilities. Nonetheless, several public and private companies have disregarded the provisions of the decree, alleging that workers with disabilities are not cost-effective, forcing them to spend money on architectural alterations to existing installations. This is blatant discrimination. Another constraint has been the fact that the law on disability allowance and the law on social protection are yet to be regulated. Steps have been taken to address this situation.
145. Persons with disabilities are faced with a number of problems arising from factors related, among others, to: **Health** (difficulty in accessing health services, shortage of special equipment, difficulty in accessing medical assistance and curative medicine, insufficient rolling stock and a meager compensation plan due to the lack of financial resources); **Water and Hygiene** (difficulty in accessing water points due to distance and physical barriers); Psychological Instability (stress, boredom, feeling of aversion, depression, frustration); **Social and Family Issues** (low level of social awareness, preventing persons with disabilities to recognize their abilities and skills which would otherwise have allowed them to carry out useful activities; abuse, neglect, ill-treatment, marginalization and stigmatization, disrespectful behavior, psychological violence, family humiliation and abandonment, lack of leisure facilities, difficulty in accessing public transport, parents who feel ashamed to register children); **Economic Factors** (extreme poverty due to lack/insufficient resources, loss of property after acquiring a disability, and lack of social protection).
146. Social integration projects have been developed with a view to gradually reducing discrimination and stigmatization faced by persons with disabilities. These projects include agricultural production, animal husbandry and professional training.
147. The country has 15 old age homes catering for 1,283 elderly people. The number of beneficiaries is expected to increase to 2,000, including the provision of social care.

#### ***7.4.Social Reintegration of Former Soldiers and Dependants***

148. The General Demobilization and Reintegration Program for Former Soldiers stemmed from the signing in Luena on 4 April 2002 of the Memorandum of Understanding annexed to the Lusaka Protocol, and subsequent cease-fire. The memorandum provided for the creation of a Joint Military Commission (CMM) which laid down conditions for the disbanding of the 105,000-strong UNITA Military Forces (FMU). These forces gathered in 36 Assembly Points throughout Angola. A total of 280,261 dependants were accommodated in government-sponsored adjacent areas. The CCM completed the total disarming and demobilization of the FMU. In tandem with this exercise, the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) reviewed the size of their contingents, deciding to demobilize 33,000 soldiers over a three-year period.
149. The Program also covered soldiers who had been demobilized before the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding. These soldiers were included in the scheme designed assist and reintegrate civilians who had been displaced by the war. This was done under the auspices of the National Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of soldiers and displaced persons.
150. The FMU were disbanded in 2002. The following year saw the registration of 117,316 soldiers. Of this number, 5,000 joined the FAA, 47,000 the National Police, 45,136 were demobilized and 20,000 reintegrated into society as physically disabled by the war. Women soldiers who had served in the FMU, representing 0.2% of its personnel, benefited from socioeconomic assistance. This permitted the reintegration of UNITA women soldiers into their respective communities where they have been taking part in socioeconomic activities within the framework of programs which are regularly assessed.

#### ***7.5.Civil Protection***

##### ***7.5.1. Emergency, disasters and risk situations***

151. The government is responsible for overseeing the attainment of goals set by the Kobe Hyogo conference held in Japan in 2005. The goals, which are part of the millennium targets, are aimed at reducing the impact of disasters, and protecting the people and the economy. The role of the State in this regard conforms to the relevant national and international covenants.
152. Act n.º 28/03 of 7 November, also known as the “Civil Protection Act”, established the National Protection System and the National Commission for Civil Protection, the aim being to coordinate the activities of all services at an interdepartmental level. Article 8 of the Act says:
  - a) *Citizens shall have the right to information on serious risks, either natural or technological, which they face in specific areas of the country, and on the measures taken or are to be taken with a view to minimizing the impact of serious accidents or natural disasters.*

- b) *Public information shall be designed to make people aware of the nature and objectives of civil protection, and of the responsibilities of individuals, including self-protection.*

153. Civil protection goals:

- a) *Preventing the occurrence of collective risks due to serious accidents, catastrophes, natural or technological disasters;*
- b) *Minimizing collective risks and limiting the impact thereof in the event of occurrences referred to in the preceding paragraph;*
- c) *Rescuing and assisting affected people or people facing imminent danger.*

### **7.5.2. Removal of Mines and Explosive Devices**

154. The security of civilians is one of the key aspects of the process designed to strengthen peace. It forms the basis for normalizing the lives of civilians and restoring the flow of people and goods throughout the country, a prerequisite for socioeconomic development and for containing crime.
155. Owing to the protracted war, Angola has been highly contaminated with mines and unexploded devices of various types. The planting of a great many explosive devices was not recorded, and the exact location of minefields is not known. These devices have proved to be lethal, wounding and killing civilians, notably children.
156. A survey conducted by the Angolan Institute for the Removal of Obstacles and Explosive Devices (INAROE) after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, revealed that about 35% of the country's territory was contaminated with such devices and that between 6 and 7 million mines could have been planted in Angola.
157. A National Demining Program has been designed to address key mine contamination problems, prevent related incidents, ensure the safe movement of people and goods, and normalize the lives of the people enabling them to engage in socioeconomic activities, particularly in rural areas. Priority has been given to resettlement areas harboring people directly affected by the war, notably in the provinces of Zaire, Uíge, Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Malange, Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Moxico, Huila, Kuando Kubango and Cunene.

## **8. Information on the right to health (article 16 of the African Charter)**

### **8.1. Sanitation Status**

158. Given the situation which prevailed in the country for decades, the existing social infrastructure and sanitation systems could not cope with the growing number of people arriving from the rural areas. This posed a burden on storm water and sewage networks, and on basic sanitation.
159. In view of this state of affairs, the government adopted measures, including the rehabilitation and construction of sanitation units. This substantially improved the

sanitation network integrated with the general public health system. Other measures designed to improve the health of the people included:

- a) Public and household sanitation;
- b) Introduction of policies aimed at protecting hygienic conditions at the workplace with the help of unions;
- c) Introduction of prophylactic measures to control transmissible diseases, notably endemic diseases;
- d) The certification of deaths and the regulation of burials, exhumations and reinterment of corpses and remains;
- e) Hygienic conditions applicable to food and drinking water.

160. The Constitution<sup>21</sup> says everyone shall have the right to a healthy and unpolluted environment, and the duty to defend and preserve it. The law penalizes those who endanger or harm the environment.

161. The normalization of State administration in areas where it was reinstated after the war or in places faced with enormous shortcomings, led to the design of a Program aimed at improving and expanding the provision of basic social services. This was complemented by a number of measures, including the assignment of personnel, the repair of means of communication, and the construction and rehabilitation of administrative and residential infrastructure, thereby enabling the government to face the challenges posed by local development and the restoration of normal life.

## ***8.2. National Health System***

162. Governed by Act 21-B/92 of 28 August, the National Health System includes the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and the national network of public and private health care providers. The system ensures the fulfillment of the right to infant and maternal care, and outlines measures specifically designed for children.

163. The system guides sanitation and public and private health units about promotion, prevention and treatment activities. The system is backed by a National Health Commission. As provided in article 5 of the Fundamental Act, the commission is the government's consultative body on the adoption of health policies. Provincial governments are responsible for ensuring the operation of health care networks in the respective provinces.

164. As part of the reorganization of the National Health System, the government has embarked on a program aimed at Revamping the Municipal Health System so as to ensure effective and sustainable measures, thereby guaranteeing general access to health services. The program is a strategic priority intended to promote equitable and sustainable policies.

165. The Municipal Health System provides essential health services within the framework of an organized and functional scheme equipped with human resources,

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<sup>21</sup> Article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola (Environment Rights)

infrastructure, information systems, logistics and financial administration services. This will permit a wider coverage area and sustainable services at municipal level. Key to this system is the mobilization and participation of communities, including the role of Community Agents.

**Development of Existing Health Units, 2003-2009**

Nº	Health Units	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
1	Central Hospital	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2	General Hospital	33	33	33	33	33	45	45
3	Specialized Centre	52	116	116	132	132	146	155
4	Health Centre	162	272	272	313	316	359	359
5	Health Post	696	1.026	1.026	1.468	1.472	1841	1.841
<b>Total</b>		<b>952</b>	<b>1.456</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>1.955</b>	<b>1.962</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>2.409</b>

Source: GEPE/MINSA, 2009

**Specialized Human Resources**

Technologists	2007	2008	2009
Medical doctors	1.525	1.899	2.956
Nurses	28.848	29.603	29.592
Diagnosis and Therapeutic Technologists	5.148	5.440	5435

### 8.2.1. Reform of National Health System and Policy

166. With a view to defining the new National Health Policy<sup>22</sup> (PNS) and the medium term Strategic Plan for the health sector, the government has been reforming the health system. Under review is the joint participation policy as well as the strategic plans for executing public health programs and studies on SNS health unit costs. Health conferences have been held in order to define clear-cut guidelines for the PNS.
167. In formulating the PNS,<sup>23</sup> the government counted on the support of the WHO to define the key guidelines to be implemented under the national sanitation development programs and operational plans, while taking into account the national strategy for reducing poverty and the millennium development goals. The PNS defines the role to be played by each stakeholder (communities, the Angolan private sector, international agencies, bilateral cooperation partners and foreign donors) in the development of the country's health sector.

### 8.2.2. Health Sector Public Expenditure

168. Public sector health care expenditure has suffered a reduction, partly due to the international financial crisis which has had a negative impact on the country. The 2009 budget appropriation has been reduced by 30%, rendering unviable the fulfillment of some of the intermediate goals which had been set for that year. Initially estimated at 8.38%, the health budget dropped to 6.39%. The overall health budget dropped from 3.2% to 2.38%. The table below provides a breakdown of budget appropriations between 2004 and 2009.

<sup>22</sup> National Health Policy. "Por uma Vida Saudável para Todos". Third Draft Report, 2007

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
219.240.297	539.792.837	938.567.445	1.245.611.304	1.267.360.039	1.417.692.857	5.628.264.780

169. Donor contribution in 2005 amounted to approximately USD59 million. In addition to the USD15-20 million allocated by the Global Fund, the overall amount might have been 14% of the total public expenditure. The overall State Budget amount increased substantially. Funds available to the health sector doubled between 2005 and 2007. Other contributions to the health effort came from the WHO, UNICEF, Global Fund for AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis-GFATM-PMI, President's Malaria Initiative, World Bank, EU and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

### ***8.3. Access to primary health care***

170. As stated in 8.7.2, the number of health units increased over the past few years, notably in the provision of primary health care, thereby permitting people to get better access to the National Health Service. The assignment of more personnel to the system has guaranteed the provision of quality health services.

171. Training of nursing, laboratory and radiology experts has also guaranteed quality health care, particularly with regard to: diagnosis and treatment of malaria; administration of the Expanded Program on Immunization (PAV); maintenance of cold storage facilities and installation of solar panels; information and logistics system; reproductive health safety; essential newborn care; basic nutritional care; management of severe malnutrition; community-based malnutrition management; information providers and nutritional counseling for people living with HIV/AIDS; exclusive breastfeeding; reproductive health communication and promotion methods and technical resources; improved administration of services provided to children with disabilities.

172. Even though it has not reached the desired levels, immunization coverage has improved considerably. The system is in the process of being strengthened as a means of avoiding vaccine-preventable diseases.

#### ***8.3.1. Eradication of Poliomyelitis and Measles***

173. By 2009, the **poliomyelitis** epidemiological situation had been characterized marked by a consistent transmission of the wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) along the epidemiological corridor comprising the provinces of Luanda, Kuanza Sul and Benguela over a period of more than 2 years. The total of accumulated WPV1 cases between January and December 2009 stood at 29. No WPV3 cases were isolated in 2009, as opposed to 86% of cases in 2008.

174. In the wake of immunization campaigns against poliomyelitis and measles, which started in the second half of 2003, the government stepped up measures aimed at eradicating poliomyelitis in the country. There have been three national exercises and two sub-national exercises against poliomyelitis. During one of the exercises entitled, "Long Live a Healthy Life", there were several interventions, namely:

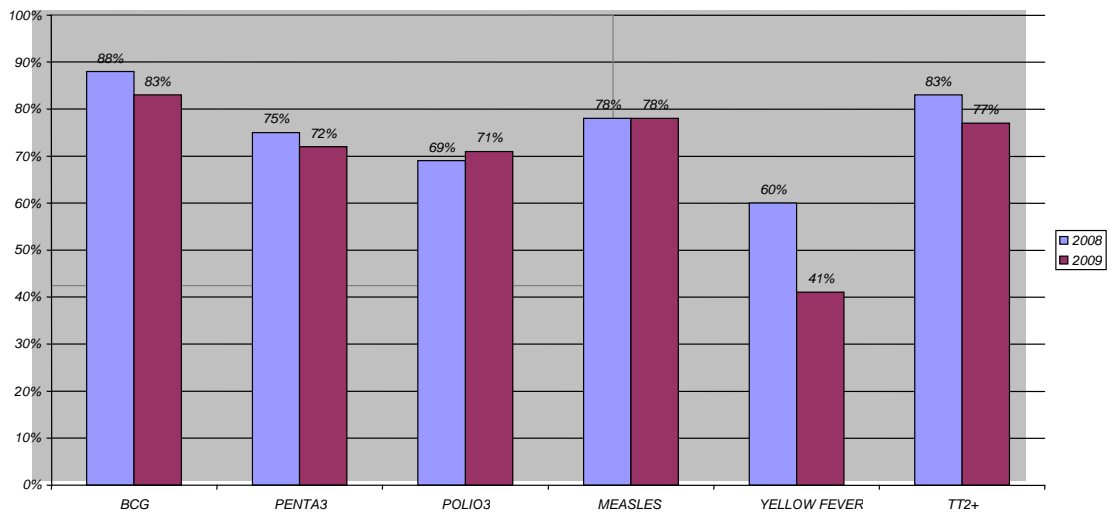


measles immunization; immunization against tetanus in women in fertile age, and administration of Vitamin A and Albendazol.

175. More than 5 million children were immunized against poliomyelitis during the exercises, reflecting a 100 % administrative coverage rate. In both instances, between 2009 and \* administrative coverage including every antigen was 72% for Pentavalente-3, 71% for Polio 3, 83% for BCG, 78% for measles, 77%, for tetanus and 43% for yellow fever.

\* Translator's note: Year not given in the original version of the report in Portuguese.

### JANUARY- OCTOBER COVERAGE: 2008/2009



Source: MINSA, DNSP, Immunization Department, 2009

### Geographic Location of PVS – 2008 and 2009

**PVS reported in 5 provinces in 2008**

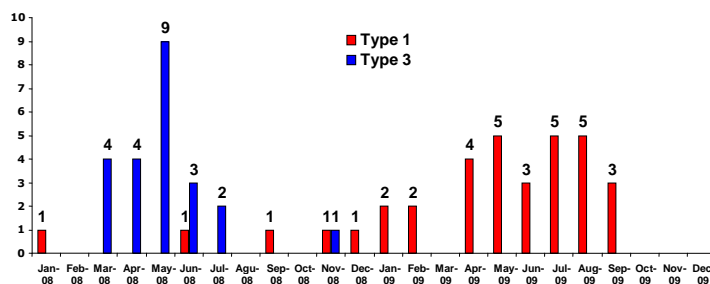


**PVS reported in 4 provinces in 2009**



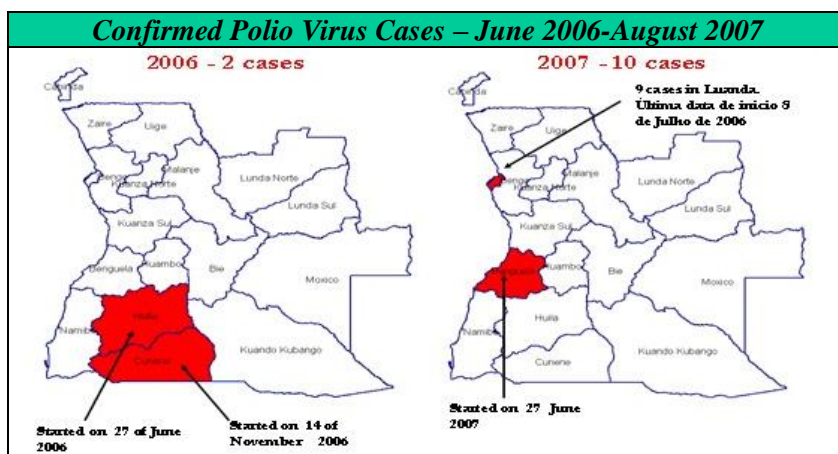
Source: MINSA, DNSP, Immunization Department, 2009

### Incidence of Wild Polio Virus in Angola January 2008 - December 2009

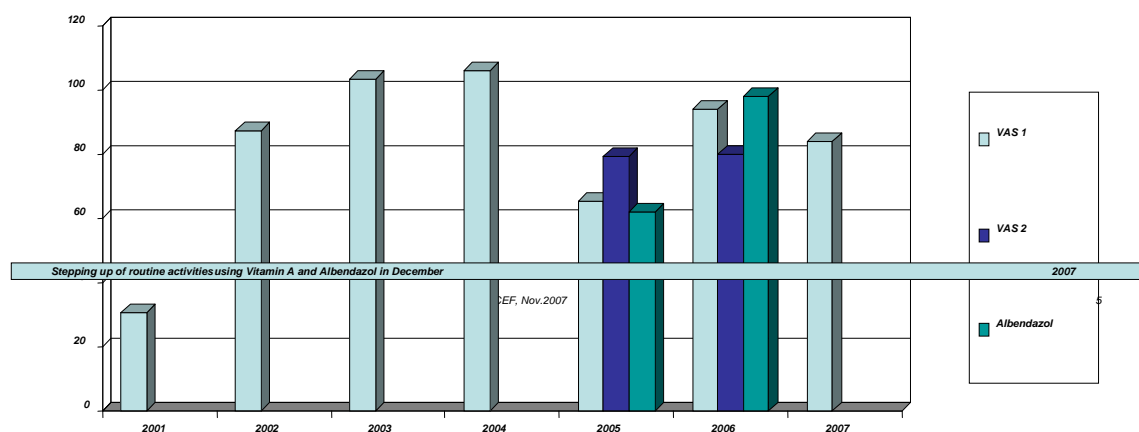


Source: MINSA, DNSP, Immunization Department, 2009

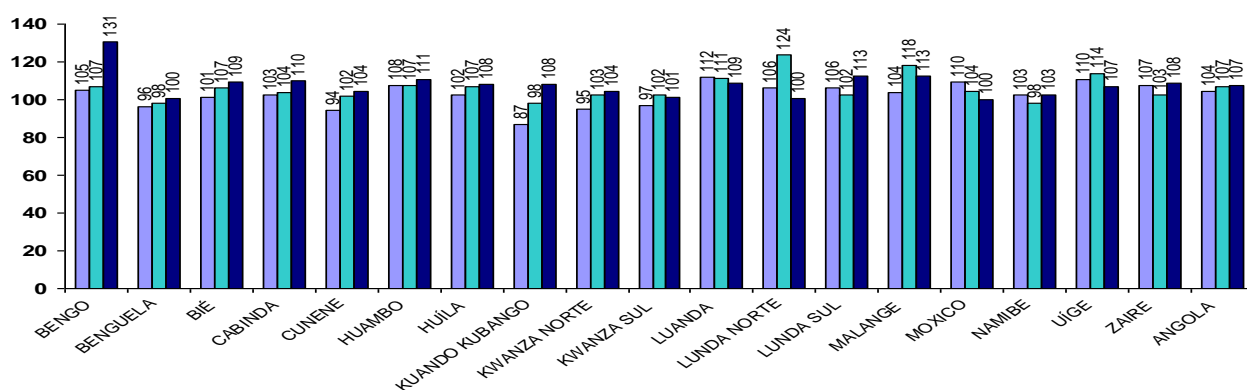
### Poliomyelitis Epidemiological Situation in Angola in 2007



Source: UNICEF-Health Section, 2007



Angola: Coverage of three national polio campaigns in 2007



Source: UNICEF-Health Section, 2007

Estimated Coverage of National Immunization Days Against Polio in Angola, 2005-2006

Years	Population	Total number of immunized children	Percentage %
1 <sup>st</sup> Phase	5,366,468	5,369,118	100.5
2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase	5,366,468	5,376,558	100.2
3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase	5,366,468	5,662,741	105.5
4 <sup>th</sup> Phase	5,366,468	5,803,547	108
<b>March 2006</b>	1,812,308	1,794,380	99
1 <sup>st</sup> Phase July	3,800,535	4,152,567	109
2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Sep.	5,563,896	5,669,128	102
3 <sup>rd</sup> Round Dec.	5,563,896	5,708,622	103
1 <sup>st</sup> Round Jun.	5,701,416	5,932,313	103
2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Jul.	5,701,416	6,108,586	107
3 <sup>rd</sup> Round Sep.	5,701,416	6,108,586	107

### 8.3.2. Routine immunization coverage

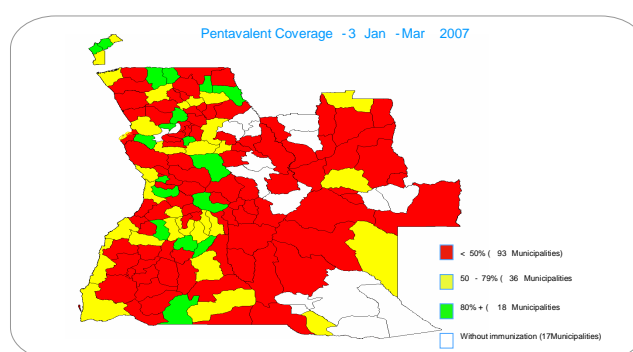
176. Coverage of routine immunization of children under the age of 1 remained low, largely due to a substandard health facility network, logistical problems, defective maintenance of cold storage facilities and lack of extension services in a great many areas. Table 6.2.a provides the coverage percentage of routine immunization campaigns between 2003 and 2007. Table 6.2.b refers to the pentavalent coverage percentage between January and March 2007.

**Coverage Percentage of Routine Immunization Campaign**

Years	DTP3 Pentavalent	Measles	Polio 3	TT
2003	46	62	45	72
2004	60	70	57	78
2005	47	44	50	52
2006	40	48	44	56
2007*	59**	69	58	71

Remarks: \* From January to September 2007 \*\* Pentavalent Immunization in 2007

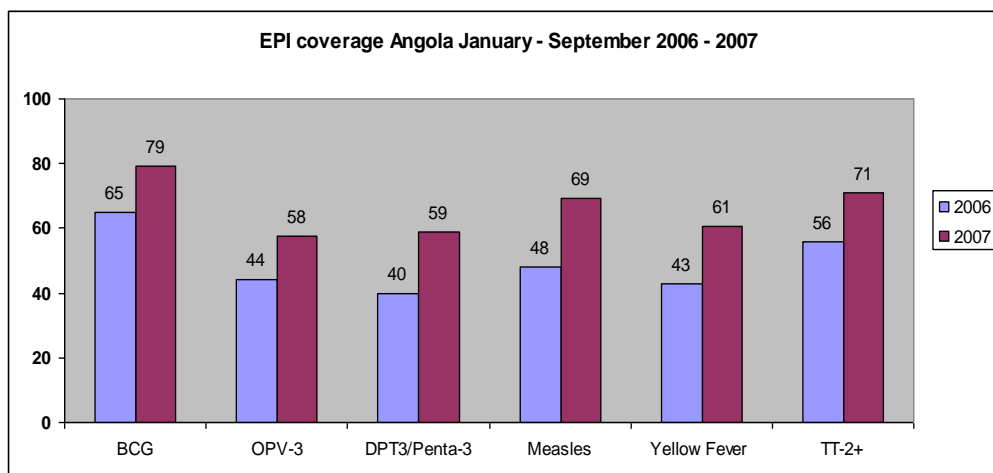
**Pentavalent Coverage  
January - March 2007**



Source: UNICEF Health Section. Angola, 2007

177. The routine immunization plan was designed to cover remote areas with the help of mobile teams operating at health posts. The goal was to immunize children under the age of 1 in 84 priority municipalities, representing 85% of the target population. The vaccines included BCG, OPV, DPT and measles. UNICEF provided OPV, DPT, BCG, TT and yellow fever vaccines and other items.

**Routine immunization coverage percentage 2006-2007**



Source: UNICEF Health Section.

178. Three additional rounds of immunization were conducted between September and December 2007 with a view to widening the routine immunization coverage. The additional rounds included activities designed to eliminate tetanus in high risk zones, administration of Vitamin A supplement and deworming. Although it is still below 60%, the routine immunization coverage (OPV-3) of children under the age of 1 has been on the increase.

### 8.3.3. Reduction of Mother-Child Mortality Rate 2005-2009

179. A National Strategic Plan for a Speedy Reduction of Mother-Child Mortality Rate, 2005-2009<sup>24</sup> was designed in 2004 with a view to reducing the mother-child mortality rate and improving nutrition. The plan included an essential package of mother-child health care and services tailor-made for the epidemiological profile and features of the national health system. This is a strategy designed to strengthen the technical and management capacities at provincial and municipal levels, and to promote innovative initiatives.

180. The package includes a set of integrated preventive, promotional and curative interventions with the following goals in mind: reducing the under-5 mortality rate by 50%; reducing the under-5 malnutrition rate by 30%; and reducing maternal mortality rate by 30%.

181. Another low cost, highly effective and easy to apply package has been implemented among the country's vulnerable groups without access to health services. The package relies on a fixed network of public services complemented by NGOs and churches, and is implemented by community- and family-based forward and mobile health units. These are interactive units which operate in accordance within their sphere of influence:

- i. Clinical care and preventive activities included in the fixed network of public health services;
- ii. Distribution of Vitamin A, deworming, issuing of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, community awareness campaigns, and curative services

<sup>24</sup> Plano Estratégico para a Redução Acelerada da Mortalidade Materno Infantil em Angola 2005-2009. Investindo no Desenvolvimento Humano. MINSA, Direcção Nacional de Saúde Pública, em parceria com OMS, UNICEF, UNFPA

- related to a number of current diseases (malaria and DDA) carried out by forward and mobile teams;
- iii. Rendering of preventive and curative services by selected NGOs and churches;
  - iv. Basic health care and services at community and family levels.
182. An Accelerated Child Survival and Development Plan has been put in place. It is aimed primarily at reducing under-5 mortality, and widening and improving interventions. These include antenatal consultations, birth care, post-delivery and neonatal care, child preventive health care, supply of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as HIV prevention, promotion of pediatric antiretroviral therapy, and prevention of vertical transmission of HIV. The plan entails the revamping of health services throughout the country.

#### 8.4. Health quality

183. The health status to the Angolan population is characterized by a low life expectancy (40 years for males and 43 for females), a high rate of morbidity and mortality. The epidemiological situation is dominated by malaria, acute diarrheic diseases, acute respiratory diseases, tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, immunopreventive diseases, including measles and tetanus, among others.
184. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and neonatal tetanus are directly responsible for two thirds of child deaths in Angola.<sup>25</sup> Latest official statistics indicate a death ratio of 1,400 per 100,000 births, but a recent article published in the medical journal, *Lancet*, provides a much lower figure of 593 deaths per 100,000 births. The government is yet to endorse this article.

**Morbidity Trends according to Transmissible Disease 2003-2006**

<b>DISEASES</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Malaria	3.027.514	2.080.348	2.125.718	2.329.316*
DRA	273.240	180.130	560.551	721.512
DDA	304.999	222.653	299.356	396.987
Conjuntivites	24.342	19.400	-	-
Typhoid Fever	23.163	20.616	75.171	89.019
Bilharzia	17.480	9.663	-	-
Tuberculosis	12.303	9.539	36.480	48.103
AIDS	-	-	3.618	-
Marburg	-	-	252	-
Cholera	-	-	-	66.943

\* Malaria data up to June 2006

Source: MINSAl/ 2006 – *Balanço do Governo 2006*

185. A valuable contribution towards the provision of services to the population has come from the private sector. This sector has increased the country's sanitation capacity with the construction of new health infrastructure.

<sup>25</sup> Direcção Nacional da Saúde Pública/UNICEF: Pacote Essencial de saúde materno-infantil: Bases normativas para a sua operacionalização, Luanda, 2007

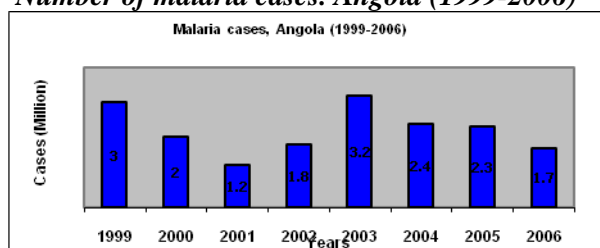
186. Ongoing reforms have allowed direct and controlled interventions in all sectors of the national health service, including the drafting of strategic and operational public health plans, budgeting, monitoring and assessment of interventions.

#### 8.4.1. Malaria

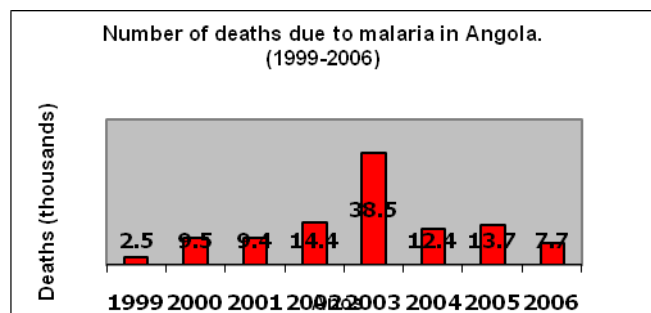
187. Malaria has been the disease with most reported cases among under-5 children. In 2009 there were 1,068,367 cases, including 4,732 deaths. As part of an integrated response, the fight against the scourge extended to every municipality. A total of 350,000 long lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (MTLILD) were distributed, more than 120,000 houses sprayed, and more than 510,000 people treated in provinces faced with epidemiologic risk. The campaign included the distribution of 43 microscopes and 700 Rapid Diagnosis Tests to every health unit, and 3,297,453 dosages of Coartem administered intermittently. As a preventive measure, Fansidar was given to 331,112 pregnant women.

188. There has been a decline in the number of malaria-related deaths, especially among under-5 children. It dropped from 35% in 2001 to 21% in 2010. The use of mosquito nets appears to have been ineffective in that only 16% of children sleep under nets. (MICS 2009)

*Number of malaria cases. Angola (1999-2006)*<sup>26</sup>



**Number of deaths due to malaria in Angola (1999-2006)**



<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

## **8.5. Standard of living**

### **8.5.1. Food and nutrition security**

189. Food is regarded as essential for human life. It has been recognized as a fundamental human right.
190. One of the Angolan Government's undertakings towards society has been the provision of quality and varied foodstuffs as well as physical and economic access to such foodstuffs as a means of contributing to human development. This has been a difficult task in view of the factors already mentioned. The government has adopted a National Food Security and Nutritional Strategy (ENSAN), and recently adjusted it to include the 2009-2013 period.
191. This is a measure which fits within the framework of national reconstruction and economic recovery. It is designed to fight poverty and strengthen unity and national reconciliation, while adhering to international undertakings, including:
- a) The International Plan and the Rome Declaration adopted at the 1996 World Food Summit;
  - b) The Millennium Development Goals; and
  - c) The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
192. The strategy includes a number of actions in various sectors, notably: Production, Storage, Supply and Marketing; Food and Nutritional Education; and Family Responsibilities.
193. The strategy has strengthened the social protection system designed for children and vulnerable groups; family responsibilities, and food and nutritional security at community level. The implemented of the strategy entailed the following interventions:
- a) Access to Foodstuffs, under which the following programs were put in place:
    - Emergency strategic reserves to ensure food assistance during natural disasters and emergency situations;
    - Distribution of basic food baskets among the most vulnerable groups;
    - Expansion and decentralization of the school meal program.
  - b) Health and Nutrition, including the following programs:
    - Improved management and handling of malnutrition at health and community units, including people suffering from HIV/AIDS.
    - Guaranteed provision of Vitamin A and other nutrients to children and mothers.
    - Expansion of infant deworming program up to primary education level.
  - c) Family Responsibilities, including the following programs:



- Promotion of skills of the most vulnerable families and strengthening and protection of families affected by HIV/AIDS;
- Promotion of professional training and income generating activities;
- Promotion of women empowerment.

### **8.5.2. Breast Feeding**

194. Breast feeding has been encouraged right from the outset as a means of improving the nutritional status of children. A total of 11 “Child Friendly Hospitals” have been accredited for screening of chronic malnutrition at community level, resulting in the monitoring and treatment of 5,442 children suffering from severe malnutrition at 10 Nutritional Treatment Centers.
195. Data from the nutrition survey carried out in 2007 revealed that the national stunting rate dropped from 45% in 2001 to 29% in 2007. The underweight rate at birth dropped from 31% to 16% (MICS 2009), reflecting a fairly good nutritional recovery among Angolan children.

### **8.6. Sexually transmissible diseases, including HIV/AIDS**

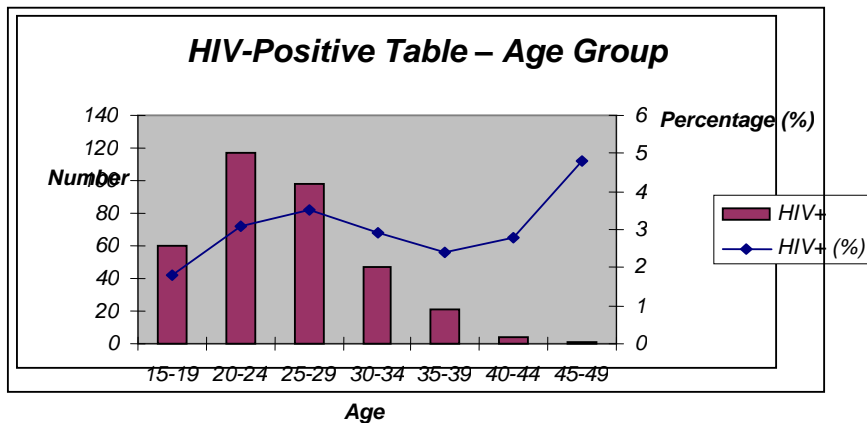
196. The Study on HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B Prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal consultations, which was conducted in Angola in 2004,<sup>27</sup> revealed an HIV-infection rate of 2.8% with values ranging between 0.8% – 9.1%, and a national prevalence rate of 3.9%. Although the estimated HIV prevalence rate is relatively low, the extremely limited knowledge and the prevailing attitude towards HIV/AIDS are the main factors contributing to the expected increase in the prevalence rate over the next few years.
197. According to data obtained from the IBEP, 14.2% of the population in the 15-24 age group has never heard of HIV/AIDS, 47.5% is not aware of any means of preventing sexually transmissible diseases, and 62% has not heard of the three erroneous concepts about AIDS. These are very worrisome indicators, bearing in mind that prevention is so far the only way of guarding against the pandemic.
198. HIV testing: 45.4% of the interviewees stated that they did not know where to take a test; 83.2% had never been tested; 61.4% of women had never been informed or counseled about HIV/AIDS during antenatal consultations; 75.8% had not been tested during pregnancy. These indicators show a trend toward an increase in infections and in vertical transmission. The 2005 Rapid Assessment, Analysis and Action Planning (RAAAP) revealed the following:

- a) Of the 6,345 families surveyed, 2,363 had children who were vulnerable to AIDS, including 218 who suffered from the disease;

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<sup>27</sup> Estudo de Seroprevalência de VIH, Sífilis e Hepatite B, mulheres grávidas em consulta prenatal. Angola 2004. OMS/ONUSIDA

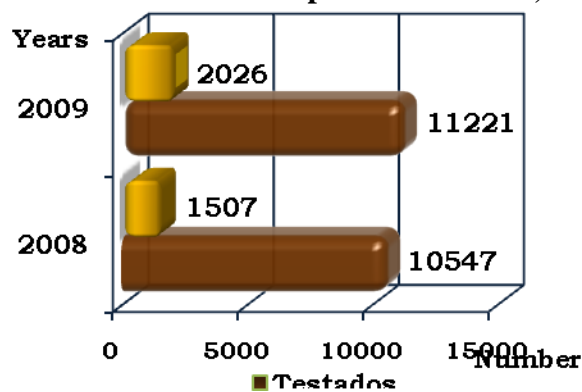
- b) Of the 19,888 children who were looked after, 4,294 were AIDS orphans and 198 suffered from the disease.



**Source:** Estudo de Seroprevalência de VIH, Sífilis e Hepatite B, em mulheres grávidas em consulta pré-natal. Angola 2004

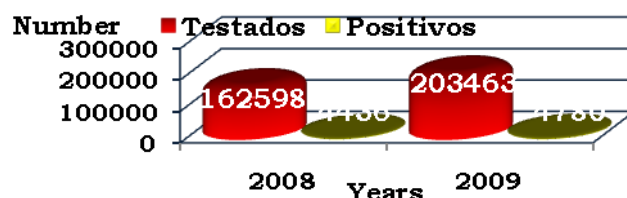
199. Regarding AIDS related services, the country has 730 centers of which 177 provide services to HIV-positive pregnant women. There are 251 static units and 77 mobile units operating in 111 of the existing 164 Municipalities (67.7%). There are 11 units monitoring and treating HIV-positive children and children suffering from AIDS. It has been estimated that there are 207,879 HIV-positive people in Angola, reflecting a 2.1% prevalence among the general population.

**Breakdown of tested and positive children, 2008-2009.**



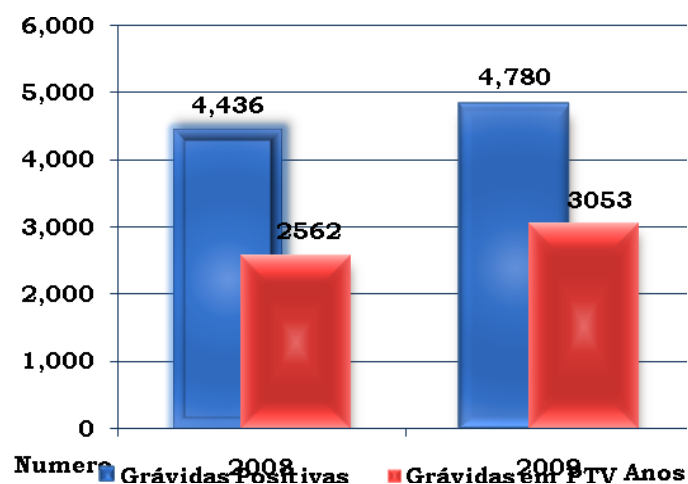
**Source:** MINSA, INLS, 2009

**Breakdown of HIV-positive pregnant women in 2008-2009**



Source: MINSA, INLS, 2009

### Breakdown of monitored HIV-positive pregnant women being monitored, 2008-2009.



Source: MINSA, INLS, 2009

## 9. Information on the right to education.

### 9.1. National Education System

200. According to Act n° 13/01 of 31 December, the Ministry of Education is responsible for the general education subsystems, adult education, teacher training, and technical and professional training. The National Education System comprises three levels of education: primary, secondary and higher education. Nursery education, which prepares the ground for access to primary education, falls under the jurisdiction of the MINARS. Higher education falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Higher Education.
201. Article 7 of Act n° 13/01 provides for free and compulsory primary education for every pupil enrolled in the general education subsystem. This has been revised in terms of the 2001 Education Reform Act which aims at achieving universal primary education by 2015. This provision has been harmonized with Act n° 18/91 of 6 May, which grants individuals or companies the possibility of operating private educational establishments under licensing and control of the State. This has permitted churches to give a valuable contribution to education in general, including higher education.

202. The National Education System provides for partnerships with UN agencies which have developed complementary programs, notably the Child-Friendly Schools Initiative which is designed to improve access to quality primary education throughout the country. This initiative includes a package of norms and guidelines for the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and water and sanitation facilities at Friends of the Child Schools in the country's rural areas.

### ***9.2 Education Reform Program***

203. Legislative and administrative measures have been taken to strengthen and improve the performance of the National Education System and meet the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>28</sup> These measures include the ***Education Reform*** program.
204. The reform is designed to ensure strategic changes as a means of contributing towards equitable universal education, eliminating gender imbalances when accessing the various levels of education; training of teachers, establishing training infrastructure, reviewing school curricula, improving the educational system at managerial and administrative levels, and implementing an educational model.
205. The six-grade primary education model entails compulsory attendance of all grades where classes are given by a single teacher. The two-cycle secondary education model comprises three years each. Accordingly, the primary education model extends over a 6-year cycle, attendance starting when pupils reach the age of 6. The secondary education level includes two cycles of three grades each, the first being designed to consolidate what was learned in primary school and to prepare pupils for the second cycle. The second cycle is designed to develop abstract ideas, analytical skills and prepare pupils for the labor market and/higher education.
206. Other subsystems include: *adult education* tailored for youths as young as 15 and adults who failed to enroll on the education system or did not complete primary education. Adult education is provided under the alphabetization and post-alphabetization programs at primary and secondary education levels; *special education* for individuals with special needs. This program runs parallel to the general and adult education models and is designed for individuals with special needs. The National Institute for Special Education oversees this program; *professional training* designed for students between the ages of 14 and 30, in terms of Act n° 1/06 of 18 January.
207. There are other programs complementing the National Education System, namely: *training of teachers* for the nursery and general systems of education; *technical and professional training* providing basic and intermediate technical education for pupils who completed the first cycle. This program is designed to develop the technical skills of those who seek an occupation; *technical and professional training at secondary education level*, which is designed to provide technical and general skills for those wishing to enter the labor market or pursue a higher education.
208. Higher pedagogic education caters for nursery, secondary and special education. Courses are provided at institutes and higher education science colleges. Higher education is structured as graduate (bachelor's and honours) and post-graduate courses.

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<sup>28</sup> Adopted at the Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000.

209. In order to promote and guarantee access to education, culture and sports, the State allows for the participation of a number of private actors. The State is the main source of funding through the General Budget as the following breakdown illustrates.

#### **Education expenditure, 2006 – 2008**

<b>Education</b>	<b>2006 Amount</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2007 Amount</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2008 Amount</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>State General Budget</b>	<b>85.523.557.267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40.394.653.720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200.620.366.399</b>	<b>100</b>
Nursery	9.706.214	0,01	84.444.000	0,06	51031062	0,03 %
Primary	3.207.381.676	3,75	10.134.228.803	7,22	36.214.205.032	18,05 %
Secondary	2.037.644.219	2,38	4.398.272.803	3,52	59.817.713.369	29,82 %
Technical- Professional	19.379.977.853	22,66	45.151.136.117	32,16	570.398.007	0,28 %
Higher	7.768.011.432	9,08	12.914.856.492	9,2	18.390.613.430	9,17 %
Adult Education	238.366.882	0,28	1.619.276.481	1,15	1.304.040.301	0,65 %
Other	52.882.468.993	61,83	65.552.438.847	46,69	84272365198	42,01 %

*Source: Ministry of Finance*

210. Act n° 13/01 lays down the tenets of education. The law says education shall aim at preparing the new generation (children) by promoting respect for national values and symbols, human dignity, tolerance, peace, national unity, protection of the environment and quality of life, and the right to life, freedom and physical integrity.

#### ***9.3 Measures taken to adhere to the right to education***

211. Act n° 13/01, or the Fundamental Education System Act, provides in articles 1, 2 and 3 for legislative, administrative and educational measures which are the cornerstone of the whole State education program. These goals are intended to prepare the new generation (children) by promoting respect for national values and symbols, human dignity, tolerance, peace, national unity, protection of the environment and quality of life, and the right to life, freedom and physical integrity.
212. The Fundamental Education System Act has laid down the foundations for the New Education System and is the cornerstone of education reforms. A National Education for All Program has been designed in terms of the law, comprising three distinct stages complementing each other, namely: Early Stage (2001-2002), Emergency Stage (2003-2004), Stabilization Stage (2005-2008), Expansion, Generalization and Development Stage (2009-2015), and the current stage, which is designed to strengthen and consolidate the programs, plans and projects included in the preceding stages.
213. The coordinating and liaising mechanisms between the Ministry of Education and other agencies have been significantly strengthened with a view to implementing education reforms and the Integrated Strategy for Improving the Education System. The strategy addresses issues such as gender, alphabetization, school backlog during the 2006 - 2015 period, special education, the strategic plan to fight HIV/AIDS, and the Return to School Campaign.

### ***9.3.1. Nursery Education***

214. The nursery education subsystem is the cornerstone of education, catering for Angolan children. It is structured as crèches and infant centers, and includes the PIC<sup>29</sup> for children up to the age of 5. This system operates under the jurisdiction of the MINARS which ensures the construction of infrastructure and the provision of equipment in every province, as well as the training of educators and monitors. The MINARS shares operational methodologies with the Ministry of Education, while providing guarantees to children attending initiation classes (corresponding to the final year at nursery schools).
215. In 2006, the gross ratio attendance ratio for initiation classes was more than 100%, which shows that children older than 5 lagged behind. At a great many schools there is a significant number of pupils repeating the same class, reflecting inadequate teaching methods and a lack of information about the goals of this preparatory and motivating stage of the education system.
216. In order to improve the situation, national seminars have been organized to train child educators, monitors and initiation class teachers at infant centers and PIC establishments. This fits within the framework of education reforms.

### ***9.3.2 Primary education***

217. The first six years of primary education are **free** and **compulsory**, as provided in articles 7 and 8 of the Fundamental Education System Act (Act n° 13/01 of 31 December). This is in keeping with the human rights principle set out in the Constitutional Act (articles 31 and 49) and other domestic legislation as well as in international legal instruments to which Angola is a State Party.
218. In the past, compulsory education covered only the first four years of basic education. Reforms introduced in the education system increased this timeframe to 6 years, corresponding to 6 grades (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>). This was designed to simplify the education system nationwide, whereby changes would be gradually introduced at all levels of the school curricula, thus ensuring quality teaching.
219. There has been a positive development in the number of pupils enrolled on primary schools between the 2004 and 2007 school years. The gross growth ratio has increased from 118.1% in 2004 to 127.1% in 2007. On the basis of this ratio, it has been estimated that the number of pupils enrolled in 2008 was 3.757.677.
220. In tandem with the increase in the number of pupils, the Ministry of Education created new teaching posts at primary and secondary schools between 2005 and 2008. The number of primary school teachers increased from 130,128 in 2005 to 179,928 in 2008. This increase was the result of additional teacher training and capacity building programs aimed at addressing the shortcomings in the teaching staff.
221. The increase in the number of pupils entailed a variation in the pupil/teacher ratio of around 45 pupils/class. The failure rate has dropped from 32% in 2004 to 22% in

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<sup>29</sup> PIC –Community Infant Program

2007; the primary education completion rate has risen from 32.1% in 2004 to 63.60% in 2009. In terms of gender, female pupils performed slightly better than male pupils.

222. A number of measures have been put in place to address the low level of performance under the education system. These measures are designed to:

- Increase the school network to allow for a higher enrollment rate;
- Train teachers in accordance with new methodologies and techniques in order to reduce the repeat rate;
- Reduce the teacher/pupil ratio;
- Provide schools with furniture and educational materials;
- Free distribution of manuals to pupils nationwide;
- Implement the School Meal Program;
- Make parents and foster parents aware of the importance of schools and of attendance of schools by girls;
- Identify, train and recruit education agents;
- School curricula should focus on basic teaching methods;
- Rehabilitate and build physical infrastructure;
- Provide school materials;
- Reduce geographic imbalances;
- Strengthen managerial, planning and supervisory skills;
- Mobilize resources;
- Invest in human resources in order to achieve social recuperation and reintegration.

223. To ensure that children from the country's nomadic tribes (Namibe, Huila and Cunene) have access to schools, the MED has put in place special programs in transhumance areas.

### 9.3.3. Secondary education

224. Secondary Education has been structured into two levels, the first being from 7th to 9th forms, and the second from 10th to 12th forms, as the table below shows:

Cycle	Form	Age
1st	7th	12 Years
	8th	13 years
	9th	14 years
2nd	10th	15 years
	11th	16 years
	12th	17 years

Source: Ministry of Education

225. The table below shows that over the years there has been a gender imbalance in school attendance in favour of female pupils:

**Table. School attendance**

2004		2005		2006		2007 (Estimate)	
MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F
197.735	107.152	233.698	126.640	270.662	46.671	316.664	171.599

*Source: Ministry of Education*

### 9.3.4 Adult education and alphabetization

226. As part of reforms in the education sector, the MED adopted a Literacy and School Backlog Recovery Strategy for the 2006-2015 period. Brazil's cooperation agency plays an advisory role under this strategy.~
227. The strategy has been complemented by other measures, including the Angolan Government's "Yes, I Can" Program which is backed by the Cuban cooperation agency.
228. In partnership with UNICEF, the illiteracy reduction, alphabetization and school backlog recovery programs have scored positive results. In Luanda during the 2007 school year more than 30,000 pupils attended classes. This number included pupils who were 15 years old or older. The alphabetization program includes rapid learning methods based on self-education and the certification of skills acquired in formal and informal education environments. This method enabled 80 % of pupils in different parts of the country to learn how to read and write within three months.

**Pupils according to educational level, 2004-2008**

Level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alphabetization	323.470	334.220	366.200	389.637	502.350
Nursery education	678.780	895.145	842.361	938.389	893.661
Primary	3.022.461	3.119.184	3.370.079	3.558.605	3.757.677
1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle of Secondary Education	197.735	233.698	270.662	316.664	370.485
2 <sup>nd</sup> Cycle of Secondary Education	159.341	171.882	179.249	194.933	212.347
General Education	30.397	34.442	37.676	41.945	46.698
Technical Education	67.328	74.235	76.363	85.903	96.635
Teacher Training	61.616	63.185	65.210	67.085	69.014
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.381.787</b>	<b>4.754.129</b>	<b>5.028.551</b>	<b>5.398.228</b>	<b>5.736.520</b>

*Source: Ministry of Education*

### 9.3.5 Higher education

229. Higher education comes under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and is structured into graduate and post-graduate courses. Graduate courses include bachelor's and honours degrees. Post-graduate courses include two categories: Academic post-graduation and Professional post-graduation. There are two levels in academic post-graduation: master's and doctorate. Professional post-graduation includes specialization.
230. Higher education is available in 7 academic regions of the country served by 5 public universities and 12 private universities. In addition to universities, the higher education is also served by about 15 institutes and colleges.
231. Decree-Law n° 2/01 of 22 June regulates higher education. Article 8 (1) and (2) says higher education shall be open to candidates with a general, technical or normal certificate of education at intermediate level or equivalent. Candidates are required



to write specific exams for each course or set of courses as stipulated by the Ministry of Higher Education.

232. The government promotes and supports cooperation between public and private establishments with a view to stimulating the development of science and technology. The government shall create conditions to promote scientific research at higher education establishments and similar institutions.
233. Angola's higher education system is now better equipped to conduct scientific research. A robust program is under way to expand the country's higher education system.

### **9.3.6 Teacher training**

234. In Angola, teacher training has been set as a priority under the implementation of educational policies, including the education reform program, bearing in mind that a great many teachers lack the required professional training.<sup>30</sup> The reform program requires teachers with adequate professional training to be able to adapt to changes and the new curricula.
235. The Ministry of Education has introduced measures to discouraging teachers from resorting to physical and psychological violence, abuse of power and misconduct, including sexual harassment of minors. Specific training programs and regulations have been put in place.
236. The Education Reform program came to fruition in Angola in 2006. A number of initiatives have been carried out under the reform program, including the **Teacher Training Master Plan (PMFP)** and the establishment of the **National Training Institute**. Both are designed to coordinate items of the reform program related to teacher training.<sup>31</sup>
237. The **PMFP** has set a target of about 70,000 primary and secondary school teachers, thereby improving the quality of education provided to some 4.6 million pupils throughout the country. The master plan envisages the training of 180 primary school principals and 67 sector directors and inspectors at provincial level. A PMFP team has been established while a massive teacher training exercise is under way at national, provincial and municipal levels.
238. As part of this effort, a Teacher Training Subsystem (SFP) has been put in place under the Fundamental Education System Act. The SFP is one of the six education subsystems, reflecting the strategic importance of quality education under the country's national development program. The SFP entails substantial reforms in training and professional qualification of teachers and other education personnel. The required legal framework has been designed.

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<sup>30</sup> *There is a large number of education agents (teachers without the required professional qualification) who have completed the 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades. This is due to the lack of qualified human resources, notably in communal areas and municipalities far from provincial centres.*

<sup>31</sup> *Integrated Strategy for Improving the Education Sector 2001-2015.*

239. The Teacher Career Path Statute (ESFP) adopted in September 2004 calls for teacher training on a continual basis as a means of attaining the required professional qualifications for the primary education sector.
240. In partnership with civil society, the government has designed a teacher training program with the help of Norway's ADPP. The 2008-2015 teacher training master plan was developed under this program with a view to training teachers, school principals and inspectors, and education supervisors. Open and Remote Education is a feature of the master plan, the aim being to heighten the academic qualifications of primary education personnel.

**Table. Development of Teaching Staff**

Level	Teachers	Growth rate	New teachers
2002	83.601	9,81%	7.472
2003	112.785	34,91%	29.184
2004	113.785	0,89%	1.000
2005	130.128	14,36%	16.343
2006	150.758	15,85%	20.630
2007	167.989	11,43%	17.231
2008	179.928	7,11%	11.939

Source: Ministry of Education

### 9.3.7 Human rights in the education system

241. School curricula do not specifically address the question of human rights. A Coordinating Commission for the Integration of Human Rights has, however, been established within the Ministry of Education. This Commission operates at primary and secondary school levels, conducting activities in the following areas: *Investigation and Research; Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; the Role of Parents.*
242. The Commission has designed Human Rights Methodological Guidelines for use in primary and secondary schools.

### 9.3.8 The School Meal Program

243. *Circular n° 19/ SCM/ 2006 approved the strategic plan for implementing the **School Meal Program during the 2007/2008 period.** The program focused on the physical and psychological stability of children, taking cognizance of the fact that the Fight for Poverty Reduction entails the defense of the rights of children.*
244. *In 2007, the School Meal Program covered the provinces of Cabinda, Luanda, Kuanza Sul, Huambo, Benguela, Moxico, Bié and Uíge, benefitting 355,034 pupils from 454 schools. The program is expected to be extended to other parts of the country in 2010.*

## **10 Property rights**

245. Property ownership and the right to use property, including land, livestock, tools and domestic appliances have been viewed as providing protection for households vulnerable to poverty. Protection derives not only from the wealth generated by the use of property, but also the opportunity that it provides to diversify sources of income. Access to land is not a major constraint faced by communities as a whole. The lack of tools is what makes communities more vulnerable, particularly those recently established in new areas. Families from stable communities have been able to make use of land, establishing small-scale farming cooperatives and associations or leasing or letting land as an important alternative source of income. It should be pointed out that access to natural resources, forests and rivers dictates the ability of communities to accumulate products essential to their subsistence.
246. Housing has been regarded as one of most important factors of socioeconomic well-being. The housing situation, which was precarious during the colonial era, was made worse because of the war. Housing conditions before the war have been used as a term of comparison. One could hardly see houses of grass. The emergence of this type of housing is associated with communities returning to their original land, but who lack the means to build durable houses using conventional materials. The housing problem is linked to a number of factors, including agricultural output, marketing of surplus products and employment.
247. At the National Forum on the Right to Food, food insecurity in Angola was viewed as being due primarily to the massive influx of people from the rural areas to the main cities; the degradation of key socioeconomic infrastructure and of means of communication; the disruption of trade between the urban and rural areas; the lack of supply of essential foodstuffs; the decline in agricultural output; and the existence of land mines in agricultural fields. Factors contributing to low agricultural production included the lack of farm inputs (seeds, production materials, fertilizers), low market prices for farm products, the loss of livestock, the lack of human resources and of financial incentives, adverse climate conditions (floods, prolonged drought), people in a vulnerable situation (displaced persons, refugees, returnees, persons with disabilities, war widows and orphans, rural migrants seeking new job opportunities, women acting as heads of families, elderly people, etc.).
248. Under the implementation of the Strategy to Fight Poverty, the government has put in place about 20 programs and projects.

### **10.3 Legislative, administrative and other measures**

249. The right to property ownership is protected by a set of laws which govern how land may be acquired, transferred and used. Article 37 of the Angolan Constitution says everyone shall have the right to private ownership of property, including transmission rights. The State shall respect and protect property and other rights of individuals or corporate bodies and local communities. Provisional requisition and expropriation in the public interest shall only be allowed if due compensation is accorded to property owners in terms of the Constitution and the law.

250. The Land Act (Act n° 09/04) provides the legal framework for land forming part of State property, the agrarian rights applicable to State-owned land, transmission, and the acquisition, exercise and abrogation of such rights. In terms of the law, land concessions are divided into urban and rural land. This classification conforms with the manner in which land has been developed, or with decisions taken by the relevant authorities in the absence of a development plan. State and community land shall not qualify for concessions.
251. Transmission, constitution and exercise of agrarian land rights granted by the State in the form of concessions shall be subject to fundamental principles, namely: land originally owned by the State; transmission of State land; land development; land taxation; recognition of agrarian rights of rural communities; State ownership of natural resources; the irreversibility of land nationalization and confiscation.
252. It should be pointed out that taxation implies that the agrarian rights to be held in relation to State-owned land shall only be established in terms of the law, namely: ownership rights, customary dominion utile; civil ownership, spatial rights, provisional occupation of land.
253. The State may transfer to individuals holding Angolan citizenship property rights over urban land. This land, however, should form part of a development or similar plan, the allotment of land having been duly approved by law. The Land Act does not specifically say that a concessionaire shall be the owner of plantations, installations and of improvements done on the land, though this is provided in articles 1524 and 1525 of the Civil Code.
254. The Land Act attributes collective rights over natural resources to rural communities. This is what in Angola is known as customary dominium utile. This is a right recognized by law. The State acknowledges this right by means of a title deed issued by the relevant authorities (article 37 (2) and (3)). This right is accorded to families forming part of rural communities, but not the communities per se.
255. Article 70 of the Land Act recognizes the legal status of rural communities. It is, however, debatable whether such recognition is likely to be upheld only when rural communities take legal action or when they face lawsuits. Dominium utile includes usufructuary rights to rural land which has been occupied and developed purposefully effectively in accordance with rural customary practices.
256. In terms of the law, the exercise of this right shall be free. Communities are exempt of fees or installments. Dominium utile does not prescribe, but may be extinguished due to failure to use land or if land is voluntarily vacated in terms of customary norms.
257. In 2004, the National Assembly approved Act n° 9/04 (Land Act) of 4 October with the aim of providing a legal framework for State-owned land, agrarian rights which might be claimed against State-owned land, and for the transmission, constitution, exercise and extinction of such rights.
258. The Land Act is applicable to rural and urban land. The State may accord agrarian rights to such land to individuals or corporate bodies, either public or private, for the purpose of developing it for agriculture, livestock, sylviculture, mining, industry,

commerce, urban or rural housing, land development, environment protection and soil erosion prevention.

#### ***10.4 The right to housing***

259. The Angolan Constitution recognizes housing as a fundamental right of every citizen. Article 85 of the Constitution says every citizen shall have the right to housing and quality of life. The fulfillment of this constitutional provision depends on State housing development policies.
260. Taking into consideration the influx of people into cities due to the civil war, and how such influx impacted on the existing housing infrastructure; taking into account the housing scarcity resulting from the war, which ended in 2002; bearing in mind the role of the State in creating political, administrative and financial conditions for the development of the country's economy; and given the need to effectively address the demand for houses and ensure the establishment of viable urban areas, the government has laid down principles allowing for the creation of such areas and the construction of houses, thereby meeting the needs of the people in accordance with the norms and principles guiding land development.
261. To provide a legal basis for its housing policy, the government has adopted the following decisions which were published in the official gazette, *Diário da República*:
01. Order n.º 10/91 of 25 May on the commission payable for the sale of State-Owned Housing.
  02. Order n.º 5/97 of 5 December on the transfer of housing property to the State Secretariat for Housing.
  03. Order n.º 10/04 of 28 September on the transfer of State-owned housing administration to the Ministry of Urban Development and Environment.
  04. Decree n.º 12/04 of 9 March, 1<sup>st</sup> Series, n.º 20, establishing the National Housing Board.
  05. Resolution n.º 39/06, allowing for the revamping of the property registrar services.
  06. Resolution n.º 60/06, of 4 September, 1<sup>st</sup> Series, n.º 107, approving the government's policy on housing development.

#### ***11 Restrictions on the Exercise of Citizens' Fundamental Rights and Freedoms***

262. Article 57 of the Angolan Constitution says "rights, freedoms and guarantees may be restricted only in terms of the law and if clearly provided under the terms of the Constitution. Restrictions should be limited to what is viewed as necessary, proportional and reasonable in a free and democratic society as a means of upholding other rights or interests protected under the Constitution."

263. Article 58 of the Angolan Constitution deals with restrictions or suspension of rights, freedoms and guarantees. Restrictions may only take effect in the event of a state of war, state of siege or state of emergency being declared in terms of the Constitution. Such a declaration, however, may not under any circumstances affect:
- a) The application of constitutional rules relating to the powers and activities of sovereign bodies;
  - b) The rights and immunities of members of sovereign bodies;
  - c) The right to life and personal integrity and identity;
  - d) Civil capacity and citizenship;
  - e) The principle that criminal law shall not be retroactive;
  - f) The right of defendants to legal counsel;
  - g) Freedom of thought and worship;
264. An individual may have his/her freedom rights curtailed if he or she has either been indicted for a crime, which, during the criminal proceedings, precludes provisional freedom, or sentenced to serve time. The length of preventive detention shall be in accordance with the provisions of Act n° 18-A/92.
265. The right to strike shall be restricted in the case of workers performing essential services at ports, airports, rail, air and sea transportation services or at companies indispensable for the running of the Armed Forces. In these instances, the right to strike shall be exercised without undermining national defense requirements. (Act 23/91).
266. The exercise of the right to strike shall be denied to:
- Military and paramilitary forces
  - The Police Force
  - Those serving in sovereign institutions, including officials from the Office of the Attorney-General and Public Prosecutor
  - Prison administration personnel and other staff members
  - Civilians employed at military establishments
  - Firemen

## **12 *Factors Inhibiting the Exercise of Rights***

267. Undoubtedly, the war was the fundamental factor which prevented citizens from exercising their rights. The war almost caused the collapse of the country as a whole, leaving permanent scars.
268. The war destroyed roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, clinics, local administration headquarters, birth registrar offices, identification services, court houses, industrial, commercial and agricultural infrastructure, and houses. The war caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people who sought shelter beyond the country's borders and internally. In brief: the war brought the country to a standstill, disrupting access to schools and health facilities, as well to the birth registration offices, courts and other essential social services which guarantee the exercise of citizens' rights.

269. Without access to schools, Angolans will not be aware of their rights, or when these are violated. An individual suffering from physical or mental disabilities will find it difficult to exercise his or her rights. Persons with disabilities need special assistance from the State and society.
270. Since the end of the war the government has been engaged in the mammoth task of reconstructing what was devastated over a 30-year period. The government is firmly committed to guaranteeing to its citizens the full exercise of their rights, notably the right to education, health, civil liberties, sport, culture and leisure, training and information, and so on.

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***List of abbreviations and acronyms***

<b><i>A N</i></b>	<i>National Assembly</i>
<b><i>ADAC</i></b>	<i>Association for Rural Development and Assistance (Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio ao Campo)</i>
<b><i>LIDDHA</i></b>	<i>International League for the Defense of Human Rights and the Environment (Liga Internacional da Defesa dos Direitos Humanos e Ambiente)</i>
<b><i>CCDH</i></b>	<i>Human Rights Coordinating Council (Conselho de Coordenação dos Direitos Humanos)</i>
<b><i>CEDAW</i></b>	<i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</i>

<b>CNAC</b>	<i>National Child Convention (Conselho Nacional da Criança)</i>
<b>CESCR</b>	<i>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights</i>
<b>CRA</b>	<i>Constitution of the Republic of Angola (Constituição da República de Angola)</i>
<b>CICA</b>	<i>Angolan Christian Churches Council (Conselho das Igrejas Cristãs em Angola)</i>
<b>CRC</b>	<i>Convention on the Rights of the Child (Convenção sobre os Direitos da Criança)</i>
<b>DNIC</b>	<i>National Directorate for Criminal Investigation (Direcção Nacional de Investigação Criminal)</i>
<b>ECP</b>	<i>Strategy to Fight Poverty (Estratégia de Combate a Pobreza)</i>
<b>FONGA</b>	<i>Angola NGO Forum</i>
<b>GMP</b>	<i>Women Parliamentarian Group (Grupo das Mulheres Parlamentares)</i>
<b>GURN</b>	<i>Angolan Unity and Reconciliation Government (Governo de Unidade e Reconciliação de Angola)</i>
<b>ICCPR</b>	<i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</i>
<b>INAC</b>	<i>National Child Institute (Instituto Nacional da Criança)</i>
<b>EDEL</b>	<i>Luanda Electricity Supply Company (Empresa Distribuidora de Electricidade de Luanda)</i>
<b>ENDIAMA</b>	<i>Angola Diamond Company (Empresa de Diamantes de Angola)</i>
<b>GOV</b>	<i>Government</i>
<b>INE</b>	<i>National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)</i>
<b>IRSEM</b>	<i>Institute for the Social and Professional Reintegration of Former Soldiers (Instituto de Reinserção Socioprofissional dos Ex-Militares)</i>
<b>ISCED</b>	<i>Higher Science Education Institute (Instituto Superior de Ciências de Educação)</i>
<b>LC</b>	<i>Constitutional Act (Lei Constitucional)</i>
<b>LGT</b>	<i>General Labour Act (Lei Geral do Trabalho)</i>
<b>MACVP</b>	<i>Ministry and War Veterans (Ministério dos Antigos Combatentes e Veteranos da Pátria)</i>
<b>MAT</b>	<i>Territorial Administration Ministry (Ministério de Administração do Território)</i>
<b>MAPESS</b>	<i>Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security (Ministério da Administração Pública, Emprego e Segurança Social)</i>

<b>MCS</b>	<i>Ministry of Information (Ministério da Comunicação Social)</i>
<b>MED</b>	<i>Ministry of Education (Ministério da Educação)</i>
<b>MGM</b>	<i>Ministry of Geology and Mines (Ministério da Geologia e Minas)</i>
<b>MHT</b>	<i>Ministry of Hotel Industry and Tourism (Ministério de Hotelaria e Turismo)</i>
<b>MINCOM</b>	<i>Ministry of Commerce (Ministério do Comércio)</i>
<b>MICS</b>	<i>Multiple Indicators Survey (Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos)</i>
<b>MCT</b>	<i>Ministry of Science and Technology (Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia)</i>
<b>MINADER</b>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural)</i>
<b>MINARS</b>	<i>Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration (Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social)</i>
<b>MINCULT</b>	<i>Ministry of Cultural Affairs (Ministério da Cultura)</i>
<b>MINEA</b>	<i>Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (Ministério de Energia e Águas)</i>
<b>MINFAMU</b>	<i>Ministry of Family and Woman Promotion (Ministério da Família e Promoção da Mulher)</i>
<b>MINFIN</b>	<i>Ministry of Finance (Ministério das Finanças)</i>
<b>MININT</b>	<i>Ministry of the Interior (Ministério do Interior)</i>
<b>MINJUS</b>	<i>Ministry of Justice (Ministério da Justiça)</i>
<b>MINPLAN</b>	<i>Ministry of Planning (Ministério do Planeamento)</i>
<b>MINUA</b>	<i>Ministry of Urban Development and Environment (Ministério de Urbanismo e Ambiente)</i>
<b>MIREX</b>	<i>Ministry of External Relations (Ministério das Relações Exteriores)</i>
<b>OAA</b>	<i>Angola Lawyers Association (Ordem dos Advogados de Angola)</i>
<b>ODM</b>	<i>Millennium Development Goals (Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio)</i>
<b>OCE</b>	<i>State General Budget (Orçamento Geral do Estado)</i>
<b>PGR</b>	<i>Office of the Attorney General (Procuradoria Geral da República)</i>
<b>PJ</b>	<i>Justice Ombudsman (Provedor de Justiça)</i>
<b>PPD</b>	<i>Persons with Disabilities (Pessoas Portadoras de Deficiência)</i>
<b>PR</b>	<i>President of the Republic (Presidente da República)</i>
<b>SADC</b>	<i>Southern African Development Community (Comunidade para o</i>

*Desenvolvimento da África Austral)*

**SME** *Migrant and Foreign Services (Serviço de Migração e Estrangeiros)*

**SONANGOL** *Angola Fuel Company (Sociedade Angolana de Combustíveis)*

**UNITA** *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola)*