



**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS,
ADOPTED AT THE 55TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE SADC
PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (SADC-PF)**

LUANDA, NOVEMBER 27, 2024

I. FRAMEWORK:

This report aims to present the framework of actions developed at the level of the Republic of Angola to implement the resolutions approved at the 55th Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

The report in question contains relevant information on the policy measures implemented with the aim of progressively harmonising the political, economic and social order of the SADC countries, within the framework of regional cooperation and integration, with a view to assessing the degree of compliance with the decisions and recommendations of the Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, held in Luanda, Angola, between 1 and 7 July 2024, under the motto: “The role of parliaments in promoting policies relating to renewable energy in the SADC region and the creation of a single regional energy market”.

I. COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 55TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY:

1. RESOLUTIONS ON THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES IN THE SADC REGION AND CREATING A SINGLE REGIONAL ENERGY MARKET:

The Angolan Executive is preparing, through the Ministry of Energy and Water, the drafting of the regulation for the production of renewable energy, providing, among other matters, the forms of participation of communities in the development and management of renewable energy projects.

The country's electricity production capacity is currently 6,272 MW, and is expected to reach 8,000 MW in 2027, considering the investments made in the Cacula Cabaça hydroelectric plant and in the various solar energy projects in different parts of the country. The rehabilitation works on the Luachimo hydroelectric plants in Luanda-Norte Province, Matala in Huíla Province and Cunje in Bié Province were recently completed, providing a substantial increase in energy availability in these locations and a substantial reduction in diesel consumption.

- In the field of solar energy, the Saurimo and Luena solar parks were put into operation, representing an overall increase of 50

MW, which reinforces the supply capacity in the east of the country.

- At the same time as investment in energy production is consolidated, investment in transport and distribution has also increased.
- A 220 KV transmission line is also being built between the towns of Gove in Huambo and Matala, Huíla province.
- In the same sense, the modernization of the line between Matala and Lubango is taking place, which is expected to be completed in 2025, effectively interconnecting the central and southern regions of the country, providing an increase in energy capacity in the provinces of Huíla and Namibe.
- In order to create conditions for the private sector to invest in the field of energy transport, legislative reforms are being promoted that will create a different environment, but one that is conducive to the promotion of private initiative.
- Electrification projects are underway in around 75 locations in different provinces, with the implementation of more than 250,000 new household connections expected. And investment is still being structured for the electrification of 126 locations in the country.
- The Republic of Angola has installed, in Luanda, since March 2023, the CEREEAC (Central African Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Center), through which national initiatives will be supported and coordinated in the field of creating technical-professional training centers for renewable energies, qualification, knowledge and facilitation of youth investment and entrepreneurship, as well as in the identification and formulation of thematic content to be introduced at secondary education level.
- As a member of SACREEE (Southern African Commission for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency), Angola, through the Ministry of Energy, has contributed to strengthening

SACREEE, the regional institution dedicated to dealing with issues related to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- Within the framework of the country's overall electrification policy, Law No. 14-A/96 of 31 May, the General Electrification Law, amended by Law No. 27/15 of 14 December, establishes the creation of a National Fund for Rural Electrification, the establishment of which, within the scope of the future legal framework for restructuring public funds, could constitute the basis for facilitating support for the development of renewable energy projects by women and young people within their respective communities.
- The construction and operation of photovoltaic plants has been a factor in generating jobs among young people, with particular emphasis on the construction and entry into operation of the Baía Farta and Biópio photovoltaic plants in the province of Benguela, with a capacity of 96.70 MWP and 188.8 MWP respectively; the Caraculo photovoltaic plant, a private investment, in the province of Namibe, with 25 MWP of the total planned capacity of 50 MWP in operation.
- The construction of 12 (twelve) more photovoltaic plants is underway, namely: Saurimo of 26.90 mwp in the province of Lunda Sul; Lucapa 7.20 mwp in the province of Lunda Norte; Luena of 26.90 mwp in the province of Moxico; Cuíto of 14.65 mwp in the province of Bié; Bailundo of 7.99 mwp in the province of Huambo; the Quilemba Solar photovoltaic plant, private investment, in the municipality of Quilengues, of 80 mwp in the province of Huíla; Cuando Cubango of 32.12 mwp; Cunene of 8.60 mwp; Namibe 13.57 mwp, Huíla 166.03 mwp; Cacuso 400 mwp in the province of Malange; of Catete 100 mwp in the municipality of Icolo and Bengo, province of Luanda.
- Overall, it will benefit more than four million and five hundred thousand inhabitants, and it is expected that the level of green employability will increase with the creation of technical-professional training centers for renewable energies.

- Within the scope of the installation, in Angola, of CERERAC (Central African Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Center), its main objective is, among others: the promotion of cooperation; self-sustainable development, the improvement of the quality of life of the populations of the 11 member countries, with the implementation of decarbonization policies on the continent; with the diversification of clean and endogenous energies, and the elaboration of the regional strategy of ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States).
- Based on community consultation councils (Presidential Decree No. 225/18, of 27 September), as well as environmental legislation, local communities, including their traditional authorities, are obliged to be consulted within the scope of the coordination between the central and local government bodies of the State, aiming at the implementation of renewable energy projects and informed of their importance and economic and social benefits, including the employability of the local workforce.

2. RESOLVEIONS ON ENHANCED ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN THE SADC REGION - REMOVING BARRIERS TO WOMEN'S FINANCIAL INCLUSION

The Republic of Angola, in order to improve the approach to the phenomenon of financial inclusion of women and youth, is implementing the National Employment Agenda, as a means of improving the coordination of the various public and private initiatives and has institutionalized the National Employment Fund to support the different initiatives.

- Regarding the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Program, the Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion sector signed a protocol with the National Bank of Angola in the field of Education and Financial Inclusion of Families, having to date raised awareness among more than 30,273 people in financial literacy, as a mechanism to promote family self-sustainability.

- 3,186 personal and family finance multipliers were trained, 5,820 bank accounts were opened, 4,139 debit cards were distributed and 12 automatic payment terminals were installed;
- Holding of the national microfinance forum, with a view to strengthening economic empowerment actions and ensuring access to financial services for women, with a total of 185 participants, including 115 women and 70 men, from all over the country.
- Carrying out the journey for rural women, 5,927 participants took part in this activity, of which 1,155 were men and 4,713 were women nationwide, which serves as a valid interlocutor to evaluate the actions implemented within the family.
- With the approval of the new organic statute of enfotss, its scope of intervention was expanded, with the competence to promote and implement professional and specialized training actions within the scope of the social action sector, family and women's promotion, thus focusing its training activity on the areas of social action, childhood and women's empowerment.
- Expansion of the training offer with a view to promoting and social inclusion, promoting and facilitating citizens' access to professional training services and, consequently, strengthening their autonomy in managing their daily lives through economic empowerment through various courses promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship.
- The Multisectoral Gender Council was created, made up of representatives from various government institutions and civil society organizations, associations and individual entities, designated Focal Points, as a mechanism for responding to specific gender issues;
- The Public Consultation is underway for the review of Law No. 25/11, of July 14, Law Against Domestic Violence, with the aim of aligning it with the new Angolan Penal Code and the regional and international instruments ratified by Angola;

- The New LawiGeneral Labor Law, Law No. 12/23, of December 27, provides for measures to protect and safeguard women in the workplace against sexual harassment;
- Regarding sexual and reproductive health services and family planning, access is free and open, with only traditional barriers and taboos that still prevail in some communities, limiting women and girls' right to freedom over their bodies;
- Angola has been implementing the Social Protection System Strengthening Program - Kwenda, which in relation to productive inclusion component, the Kwenda Program, in its fourth year of implementation, has reached 94 municipalities, 54 more than initially planned, registered 1,667,906 households and has already provided social monetary transfers to 1,058,367 households. It is important to highlight that 70.5% of the beneficiaries are women.
- Regarding the promotion and support of the network of women's and youth cooperatives, in 2020, the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion started the Pilot Project for the Creation and Legalization of Cooperatives "Cooperar é Vencer" in partnership with the Institute for Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (INAPEM), with support from UNDP and FAO, in the training of 227 women, which allowed the creation and formalization of 40 different Cooperatives.

3. RESOLVEIONS ON A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ELECTIONS AND POLITICS IN THE SADC REGION, THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT.

Regarding the mechanisms that promote women's participation in politics and decision-making, the National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality was approved, linked to the Constitution of the Republic as a basic instrument for methodological guidance at all levels, to promote women's participation in all spheres of decision-making, in institutions, organizations and in any social structure. The position of Vice-President of the Republic is held by a woman. Of the 3 Ministers of State, 1 is a woman, in the Central Government, and of

the 23 Ministerial Departments, 8 are headed by women, making a total of 39%.

Regarding young Angolans, they have an active and decisive participation in democratic and electoral processes, where many participate, essentially, as electoral agents, electoral civic education agents, national and provincial trainers.

Angolan parliamentarians have participated in several peacekeeping and electoral observation missions, including electoral observation missions in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and the Republic of Congo.

- At the level of Secretaries of State, 49 existing, 11 places are headed by women; at the level of governors provincial governorships, of the 18 provinces, 4 positions are headed by women, making a total of 22%; of the 39 provincial vice-governors, 11 are headed by women, making a total of 28%;
- The Constitution of the Republic and the Law on Political Parties encourage women's participation in all decision-making positions in the political sphere, without discrimination based on quotas;
- The National Assembly is chaired by a woman. Of the 5 political parties with seats in the National Assembly, one is led by a woman;
- At the level of Deputies of the National Assembly, of the 220 deputies, 83 of the seats are occupied by women, making a total of 39%;
- In the Judiciary, at the level of the higher courts, one is presided over by a woman, namely the Constitutional Court;
- At the level of the Superior Bodies of the Council of the Judiciary, of the total number of members, 542 are women belonging to the following levels: public and judicial prosecutors, counselors, appeals court judges, representing 39% of judicial magistrates, 34.4% of public prosecutors and 31% of lawyers;

- In terms of Management and Leadership positions in Public Institutions, of the 53,707 public agents who exercise leadership roles, 31% are women.

4. RESOLVEIONS ON PROMOTING THE 2024 AGENDA FOR CHILDREN - STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENTARY ENGAGEMENT FOR CHILD-CENTERED LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

The Republic of Angola has taken significant steps through the approval of specific laws to combat rape and protect families in general. Permanent work has been carried out to create legislative proposals whose main focus is children, such as the children's parliament, the national early childhood policy and the plan for its implementation in awareness-raising actions through the national children's institute and the national council for social action and municipalization of the 11 commitments on children.

The implementation of these actions also aims to Eradicate Child Marriage and Protect Children who are victims of this social problem.

- As for the structures for referring victims of gender-based violence, there are family counseling centers that operate in the Social Action, Family and Gender Equality Offices in all provinces of the country, in close collaboration with the SIC and the Ministry of Health. The SOS 15020 - Domestic violence and 15015 SOS children lines are in operation, as well as the Platform for information and statistical data on domestic violence in Angola;
- The new Penal Code in force includes more severe penalties for all types of gender-based violence, including sexual assault against women and children;
- Regarding human trafficking, Angola does not appear in the high statistics related to human trafficking, however, criminal, disciplinary and administrative measures were created, through the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, to prevent human trafficking, including women and children.
- In 2023, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights trained 2,000 National Police Officers and trained 300 Judicial

Magistrates and Public Prosecutors, through the National Institute of Judicial Studies.

- Existing measures to detect human trafficking:
 - a) By means of Presidential Decree 235/14, the Interministerial Commission against Human Trafficking was created;
 - b) Prevention, training, education, awareness and dissemination mechanisms were created through the "Coração Azul" campaign;
 - c) Created victim protection mechanisms and case monitoring, through a database;
 - d) Mechanism for pursuing perpetrators, monitoring cases, through the communication and information system;
 - e) Monitoring by law enforcement agencies, a reference system for the protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in Angola and standardized operating procedures for identifying and forwarding cases, via Executive Decree No. 2 179/22 of 1 April;
 - f) National and international partnership and information exchange mechanisms, through Presidential Decree No. 31/20 of 14 February, the National Action Plan was approved to prevent and combat human trafficking in Angola.
 - g) Other existing measures are provided for in Law No. 38/20 of 11 November, the Penal Code, and in Law No. 39/20, also of 11 November, the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- The Republic of Angola recently opened new Justice services in the Provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Luanda and opened new registration posts in General Hospitals and maternity wards to ensure the registration of newborns.

5th RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN MITIGATING ELECTORAL RISKS AND BUILDING GREATER RESILIENCE IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES IN THE SADC REGION

The SADC region has made significant strides in promoting democratic governance, with elections being held regularly in most countries in the region. The fact that SADC member states are democratic states governed by the rule of law is a positive step in the process of legitimising governments through multi-party elections.

The challenge for SADC is to ensure that all elections are free, fair and credible and that the outcome is accepted by all parties. The culture of not accepting the outcome whenever someone loses poses a serious threat to democracy.

In Angola, Law No. 36/11 of 21 December - Law on General Elections, establishes the rules relating to the Angolan electoral process, namely, voter registration, the election of the President of the Republic and the election of Deputies to the National Assembly. A specific law will regulate the election of the holders of local state bodies.

At the regional level, the National Electoral Commission has been engaged in the electoral observation process through the Electoral Commissions Forum of the Southern African Development Community (ECF-SADC).

As part of strengthening the role of Parliament in electoral processes, the National Assembly of the Republic of Angola approved the resolution that set the number of members of the National Electoral Commission by political parties taking into account the results of the 2022 general elections.

In the same sense, there is a national effort in the framework of adapting legislation to the SADC model law on electoral processes.

6. RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR SADC MEMBER STATES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (AfCFTA), AGENDA 2063 AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA (PIDA) – REAFFIRMING THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN REGIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION DESIGNS

The Lobito Corridor is today a landmark of great strategic cross-border importance, through international initiatives, and also through financial and development institutions, the interest in

financing the extension of the Lobito Corridor to the Republic of Zambia (from Luancano to Solwezi), over a distance of 700 km, is being consolidated.

This set of initiatives is underway to ensure that the infrastructure and equipment in the transport sector can meet the needs of production, transportation and circulation of people and goods in the country and the region. In this regard, the new legal and management framework for Logistics Platforms will play a key role, with a view to increasing the capacity to transport agricultural products and inputs.

- Regarding the adoption of regional and national policies on cross-border trade, Angola benefits from support promoted by SADC, through the ProjectCHALK, benefiting companies headed by women, through credits, aiming to support other groups of women, who work in formal and informal commerce, allowing the exchange of experiences between them, at national and regional level;

7. RESOLUTIONS ON STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR MONITORING MODEL LAWS IN MONITORING THE INCORPORATION OF SADC MODEL LAWS INTO NATIONAL LEGAL REGULATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RELATED POLICIES AND LAWS THROUGH STRUCTURED REPORTING FRAMEWORKS AND MECHANISMS - AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSPOSITION OF THESENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS

Angola has been implementing several projects, allowing the country to contribute to the international climate change mitigation agenda, including increasing the share of electricity produced by renewable sources, promoting low-carbon development, such as:

- Increase in containment interventions in ravine areas from 2 hectares in 2017 to 231.6 hectares;
- The 2nd phase of the Charcoal Project was completed in the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Huambo, with the aim of minimizing the damage caused by the exploitation of forest resources;

- Vulnerability susceptibility maps were drawn up for the national coastline (www.projectoorla.com), and the intersectoral commission was created for the implementation of the national action programme to combat desertification (PANCOD);
- 84,576 trees were planted in the provinces of Cuanza Sul, Cuanza Norte, Huambo, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Namibe and Cabinda;
- More than 314,000 citizens benefited from training in climate-resilient agriculture;
- 314 extension workers were trained in the municipalities of Cuanhama, Namacunde and Cuvelai (Cunene Province), with the implementation of 11 climate change workshops, in partnership with ADPP (civil society organization);
- More than 292,000 citizens have benefited from alternative practices to improve communities' resilience to floods, droughts and other effects of climate change;
- (2) two associations were trained for the pilot program for selective waste collection, namely: (i) Associação Nação Verde, with the project "my waste, my responsibility"; and (ii) Associação Eco Angola, with the project "Angola without plastic";
- The Angolan Mining Code was approved, establishing a regulatory system that encompasses a set of rules and legal principles related to access to and exercise of mining rights and their protection;
- As part of the regulatory reform, Presidential Decree No. 143/20 of 26 May was approved, introducing a new Governance Model for the geological-mining sector that aims to reduce the direct presence of the State in economic-mining activity, promote transparency in the processes of access and granting of mining rights and strengthen regulatory stability;
- Environmental Conservation Areas Law It also establishes fundamental principles for the preservation of the environment and the rational use of natural resources, with the State being responsible for adopting relevant measures to protect the environment and ecological balance, as well as punishing acts that endanger environmental preservation;
- In Angola, artisanal mining activity is small-scale, as adequate mechanisms and methods have been created to transform this activity into semi-industrial exploration cooperatives, in order

to improve and guarantee the stability of jobs generated, more revenue for the State and better environmental responsibility and optimization in the use of mineral resources.

II. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The implementation of the measures resulting from the decisions and recommendations of the Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum is a decisive process to guarantee the integration of the countries in the region and for this reason the National Assembly of the Republic of Angola has developed joint efforts with the other State bodies in order to guarantee the best implementation at the internal level of the aforementioned recommendations.