REPORT OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY MODEL LAWS OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE TO THE 59TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Mr. President, I beg to move that this Plenary Assembly do adopt the Report of the Regional Parliamentary Model Laws Oversight Committee to the 59th Plenary Assembly Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday 23 November 2026.

TABLE CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....3
2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION.....3
3.0 METHODOLOGY.....3
4.0 BENCHMARKING FINDINGS.....4
4.1 Parliamentary Ownership and Implementation Systems.....4
4.2 Status of Domestication of the Three Model Laws.....4
4.2.1 HIV and AIDS.....4
4.2.2 Child Marriage.....4
4.2.3 Gender-Based Violence.....4
4.3 Good Practices and Lessons for Member Parliaments.....5
5.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS...5
6.0 FOLLOW-UP ACTION MATRIX.....7
7.0 CONCLUSION.....7
9.0 APPENDICES.....8
APPENDIX I – MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY MODEL LAWS OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.....8
APPENDIX II – MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ANGOLA..8
APPENDIX III – LIST OF OFFICIALS.....8
APPENDIX IV – LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS.....9

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to its mandate under Article 16(4) of the Forum's Constitution to monitor and evaluate Member States' progress in domesticating SADC Model Laws and implementing related regional policies, the Regional Parliamentary Model Laws Oversight Committee (RPMLOC) conducted a benchmarking visit to the Republic of Angola on 15 and 16 June 2026. This was the Committee's second such mission, following its inaugural visit to the Kingdom of Lesotho in October 2025. Hosted by the National Assembly of Angola, the delegation comprised RPMLOC Members, supported by SADC PF staff and technical personnel. It engaged with the National Assembly; ministries responsible for gender, justice, children's affairs, finance and planning; the National Working Group established under the SRHR Project; UNFPA, UNICEF and UNESCO; and civil society organisations implementing the Model Laws.

The mission assessed Angola's progress in domesticating and implementing three regional instruments, namely the SADC Model Law on HIV and AIDS (2008), the SADC Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage (2016), and the SADC Model Law on Gender-Based Violence (2021). The visit built on Angola's Country Report to the 57th Plenary Assembly, which highlighted ongoing reviews of Law No. 8/04 on HIV/AIDS and Law No. 25/11 on Domestic Violence, the integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) into the national school curriculum, and partnerships with United Nations agencies. The National Assembly's *Framework for Domestication of Model Laws in Angola* also documented these developments and provided a basis for tracking progress across all Model Laws adopted by SADC PF. Against this background, the Committee examined domestication processes, implementation achievements and gaps, and practices that could inform parliamentary action elsewhere in the SADC region.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

The benchmarking visit sought to assess how parliamentary leadership, procedures and institutional arrangements support the domestication and implementation of SADC Model Laws in Angola. Through engagement with parliamentary actors, relevant ministries, the National Working Group under the SADC PF SRHR Project, United Nations agencies, civil society, and beneficiaries, the mission examined the alignment of national legislation with regional standards, implementation experiences, challenges, and practical responses. Its findings inform this Report to the 59th Plenary Assembly and identify lessons for other SADC Member Parliaments.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The RPMLOC followed a structured, consultative approach, guided by focus areas and questions shared in advance. Engagements with the Speaker, parliamentary committees, relevant ministries, the SRHR Project's National Working Group, United Nations agencies, civil society and parliamentary technical staff examined the legal, institutional and procedural aspects of domestication through presentations and interactive discussions. A dedicated session with beneficiaries captured experiences of implementation in SRHR, HIV and AIDS, and gender-based violence. The mission concluded by adopting a communiqué summarising its principal observations and outcomes.

4.0 BENCHMARKING FINDINGS

4.1 Parliamentary Ownership and Implementation Systems

The National Assembly's SADC National Group provided a structured link between regional resolutions and domestic parliamentary work. Active committee engagement and cooperation with ministries, United Nations agencies and civil society supported ownership of the domestication agenda. Constitutional guarantees of equality, non-discrimination, dignity, family protection and access to health provided a basis for reform. Nevertheless, gaps in implementing regulations and the absence of a codified domestication roadmap limited systematic follow-through. The Framework for Domestication of Model Laws offered a starting point for a clearer, time-bound implementation process.

The Committee identified the need for a standing parliamentary tracking mechanism and agreed on indicators and regular government reporting. Limited disaggregated data and institutionalised data collection systems weakened oversight, particularly regarding gender-based violence and child marriage. Resource constraints affected shelters, specialised services and other implementation priorities. Stakeholder cooperation was a strength, but dedicated multisectoral monitoring arrangements remained insufficiently formalised. Dialogue with opposition parties on domestication-related budget priorities was also reported to be ad hoc. More structured coordination and cross-party scrutiny could strengthen continuity and accountability.

4.2 Status of Domestication of the Three Model Laws

4.2.1 HIV and AIDS

Law No. 8/04 and constitutional protections supported non-discrimination, confidentiality and access to healthcare. The mission identified a need to clarify and strengthen the implementing rules on voluntary testing and informed consent, and to formalise multisectoral coordination for monitoring and response. Stakeholders reported government-funded treatment and reduced stigma; sustained data collection was needed to assess these outcomes.

4.2.2 Child Marriage

The mission reported that Family Code provisions allowing marriage under 18 with parental or judicial approval fell short of the Model Law's minimum-age standard without exception. It also identified gaps in sanctions for the promotion or facilitation of child marriage and in rural birth registration. Priorities included legislative alignment, reliable age verification, enforcement, and educational and psychosocial support for affected children.

4.2.3 Gender-Based Violence

Law No. 25/11 laid a foundation for responding to domestic violence, but stakeholders identified limited coverage beyond the family sphere and gaps in specialised protection and support. Its ongoing review offered an opportunity to address technology-facilitated and institutional violence, strengthen survivor-centred services, and establish reliable national data and prevention

arrangements. Proposals included shelters, specialised police and judicial capacity, and a national prevention plan with targets and monitoring.

4.3 Good Practices and Lessons for Member Parliaments

Angola's experience highlighted the value of parliamentary ownership, a structured national–regional link and a framework for monitoring domestication. Such arrangements could support continuity across regional decisions, national legislative agendas and implementation oversight, and be adapted to each Parliament's circumstances.

Collaboration among Parliament, ministries, civil society and United Nations agencies helped link legislative reform to education, services and community engagement. CSE integration, parliamentary outreach and radio programming demonstrated how implementation could extend beyond legislative amendments to reach communities with limited digital access.

Stakeholders also highlighted planned referrals of gender-based violence cases to a Family Court, community education, positive-masculinity initiatives and direct engagement with people living with HIV. These approaches offered opportunities for peer learning, but their effectiveness required continued monitoring.

The principal regional lesson was to integrate legal conformity assessments with costed implementation plans, inclusive consultation, reliable data and regular parliamentary follow-up. Benchmarking should support documented improvements rather than end with the mission report.

5.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

Following the benchmarking visit, the RPMLOC made the following observations:

ACKNOWLEDGING Angola's parliamentary leadership, constitutional protections and cooperation with government, civil society and development partners;

NOTING the contribution of the SADC National Group and the national domestication framework to follow-up on regional commitments;

CONCERNED about marriage-age exceptions, gaps in gender-based violence protection, incomplete HIV implementing rules and weaknesses in data, coordination and financing; and

RECOGNISING that effective domestication requires legislation, adequately funded services and sustained parliamentary oversight;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Committee resolved to recommend that the 59th Plenary Assembly should:

(i) **URGE** the National Assembly of Angola to prioritise review of Law No. 25/11 to address all forms of gender-based violence, including

technology-facilitated abuse, strengthen survivor protection and scrutinise implementation resources;

(ii) **CALL UPON** the National Assembly of Angola to review the Family Code to remove exceptions permitting marriage below 18 for girls and boys, consider appropriate sanctions for promotion, facilitation or authorisation of child marriage, and oversee enforcement;

(iii) **URGE** the National Assembly of Angola to seek government reports on voluntary HIV testing, confidentiality and informed-consent rules and multisectoral coordination, and follow up on measures needed to give effect to the protections of Law No. 8/04;

(iv) **CALL UPON** the Government of Angola to develop a costed national gender-based violence prevention plan, strengthen shelters and specialised police and judicial services, and formalise coordinated HIV monitoring and response;

(v) **FURTHER CALL UPON** the Government of Angola to expand rural civil registration and age-verification services and provide educational reintegration and psychosocial support for children affected by child marriage;

(vi) **ENCOURAGE** the National Assembly of Angola to establish a parliamentary implementation tracker, seek regular government reports supported by sex- and age-disaggregated data, and scrutinise funding and results through relevant committees and inclusive cross-party engagement;

(vii) **ENCOURAGE** the National Assembly of Angola to consider gender-parity measures in candidate nomination frameworks to strengthen women's political representation;

(viii) **DIRECT** the SADC PF Secretariat, working with RPMLOC and Member Parliaments, to develop common domestication indicators, support legal conformity assessments and implementation tracking, and facilitate peer learning on institutional practices such as Angola's SADC National Group;

(ix) **REQUEST** the SADC PF Secretariat to mobilise resources for targeted technical assistance, training and regular RPMLOC benchmarking visits, and submit progress reports on implementation of mission recommendations; and

(x) **CALL UPON** the National Assembly and Government of Angola, with support from RPMLOC, to agree responsible institutions, milestones and reporting arrangements for the follow-up actions set out in section 6.0.

6.0 FOLLOW-UP ACTION MATRIX

The matrix sets out proposed follow-up responsibilities and indicative timelines for agreement with the responsible national institutions. These are planning targets, not statutory deadlines; national authorities should confirm lead institutions, resources and reporting dates.

Recommendation	Responsible Institution	Indicative timeline	Support Required	Progress Indicator
Revise the Family Code to eliminate marriage-age exceptions	Parliament of Angola	Short term (1–2 yrs)	Legal drafting support	Revised law adopted
Broaden the scope of Law No. 25/11 to cover all forms of GBV	Parliament of Angola	Immediate – short term	Legal drafting support	Amended law adopted
Approve specific legislation with sanctions on child marriage	Parliament / Government of Angola	Medium term (2–3 yrs)	Technical and legal support	Legislation enacted
Establish GBV shelters and specialised units	Government of Angola	Short term (1–2 yrs)	Budget provision, partner support and training	Shelters/units operational
Institutionalise GBV and HIV data collection	Ministry of Justice / Ministry of Health	Short term (1 yr)	Technical support	Data systems established
Formalise a multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS monitoring mechanism	Ministry of Health	Medium term (2–3 yrs)	Inter-ministerial support	Mechanism legally established
Develop and adopt a national GBV prevention plan	Ministry of Justice	Short term (1–2 yrs)	Technical support from UN agencies	Plan published and adopted
Develop formal regional indicators for domestication monitoring	SADC PF Secretariat / RPMLOC	Medium term	Technical resources	Indicators adopted by Plenary Assembly

7.0 CONCLUSION

The visit identified parliamentary ownership and stakeholder cooperation as strengths in Angola's domestication efforts. Priorities remained the removal of child-marriage exceptions, broader protection against gender-based violence, clearer HIV implementation rules, and stronger monitoring, coordination and financing. The Committee commends the proposed resolutions for the 59th Plenary Assembly and calls for sustained national and regional follow-up.

Mr President, I beg to move.

_____
Hon. Mwanahamisi MUNKUNDA
CHAIRPERSON

_____
Ms Clare MUSONDA
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

9.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY MODEL LAWS OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

1. Hon. Mwanahamisi Munkunda (FANRCA), Tanzania – Chairperson
2. Hon. Dumelang Saleshando (TIFI), Botswana – Vice Chairperson
3. Hon. Helen Pushy Manyeneng (GEWAYD), Botswana
4. Hon. Luisa Pedro Francisco Damião Santos (HSDSP), Angola
5. Hon. Napo Moshoeshoe (DGHR), Lesotho
6. Hon. Sen. Dr Linda Nxumalo (RWPC), Eswatini

APPENDIX II – MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ANGOLA

1. Hon. Pedro Sebastião
2. Hon Lázaro Kakunha
3. Hon. Teresa Neto
4. Hon Clarice Mukinda
5. Hon Clarisse Kaputo

APPENDIX III – LIST OF OFFICIALS

SADC Parliamentary Forum

1. Mr Sheuneni Kurasha, Director, Parliamentary Business and Programmes
2. Mrs Yapoka Mungandi, Director, Finance and Corporate Services
3. Ms Clare Musonda, Programme Manager – RWPC and RPMLOC
4. Ms Paulina Kanguatjivi, Assistant Procedural Officer and Coordinator
5. Mr Ronald Windwaai, Webmaster

Staff from Member Parliaments

Mr. Mpendulo Ngampalala, Eswatini

Staff of the National Assembly of Angola

1. Mr Mário Quinta – Director, Parliamentary Academy
2. Mr Nildeica Barrica
3. Ms Luziela Martins
4. Ms Verónica Ribeiro
5. Ms Eunice Kajibanga
6. Mr Alexandre Chindondo
7. Mr Aniceto Pedro
8. Mr Rafael Albano
9. Mr Pilar Auger
10. Mr Tonilson Francisco
11. Mr Fernando Morais
12. Ms Paula Sequeira
13. Mr Esmeraldo Litrato
14. Ms Suzana Horta
15. Ms Maria Catimba
16. Mr Nataniel Sousa

APPENDIX IV – LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

1. Dra Maria Lúcia Mendes Furtado – Directora do National Institute de Luta contra a SIDA (INLS)
2. Roquiana Nguza - National Institute de Luta contra a SIDA (INLS)
3. Ms Siete do Rosário – Directora do Gabinete Juridico do Ministerio da Accão Social, Familia e Promocão da Mulher – MASF AMU
4. Ms Amadine Bollinger – UNICEF
5. Ms Dulcineia Goncalves – UNFPA
6. Mr Fernando Damazio - PNUD
7. Ms Nilsa Ernesto - AIME
8. Noémia Afonso - ACADEJE
9. Ms Inês Gaspar - Muenho
10. Ms Melania Caiva – Mwana Pwo
11. Dra Cláudia Barros – INLS
12. Ms Lourdes Mande
13. Ms Tânia Chilungo
14. Ms Verónica Nicolau – MASF AMU
15. Mr João Luamba - ACADEJE
16. Ms Claudia Francisco - AJME
17. Ms Rosa Pedro - Muenho
18. Ms Adão Mendes – Mwana Pwo
19. Austin Aguinaldo - IRIS
20. Ms Imam Silva - IRIS