



**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT BY ANGOLA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DURING THE 52ND PLENARY
ASSEMBLY OF SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (SADC-PF)**

LUANDA, 10TH OF JUNE 2023

1. BACKGROUND:

During the 52nd Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, held in December 2022, resolutions were approved that urged Member States to adopt a set of diverse measures to strengthen the regional integration objectives of SADC countries.

The National Assembly of the Republic and the Government of the Republic of Angola continue to develop and implement policies that seek to progressively harmonize the political, economic and social order of SADC countries, within the framework of regional cooperation and integration.

In the context of its foreign policy, the Republic of Angola considers as a priority all efforts to fulfil the goals of regional integration and therefore has guaranteed the acceleration of the implementation of SADC policies, protocols, agreements, resolutions and recommendations at the most varied levels.

This report has been drafted in the context of current national and regional policies, based on the description of the level of compliance with the decisions and recommendations of the 52nd Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

2. IN THE AREAS OF GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN ADVANCEMENT AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT:

In these areas, the Child Protection, Literacy Enhancement and Youth and Adult Literacy Education, Local Development and Fight Against Poverty, Gender and Women's Empowerment Programmes, as well as the Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour, continue to be implemented.

The implementation of these programmes has enabled the creation of a set of public policy instruments to reinforce the protection of children and women in accessing adequate justice and social assistance services as well as the promotion of a set of actions aimed at stimulating the optimisation of human capital and the promotion of qualified and gainful employment, especially for young girls.

Consequently, by the first quarter of 2022, the following results had been achieved:

- The Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights, with a budget amounting to Kz 0.507 billion, experienced a degree of financial implementation of 26.88%.
- Development of projects that enabled the integration of 75,716 citizens in income generating activities, including young women.
- Registration of 631,836 families, 320,000 of which benefited from direct cash transfers under the Kwenda Project.
- 25,743 children benefited from monetary transfers, as part of the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Fight against Poverty.
- 365 networks for the protection of children's rights in the communities were created and put into operation.
- Four (4) Integrated Centres for Child and Adolescent Care (CIACA) were created in the provinces of Malanje, Huila, Moxico and Luanda.
- Currently, there are more than 146,697 people registered to receive assistance throughout the country, including 76,113 former combatants, 22,291 war disabled individuals, 33,295 orphans, 7,498 widows, 3,636 ascending relatives and 864 companions.
- Despite the absence of concrete data to illustrate the dimension of the problem, child marriage is a concern for public institutions in Angola and therefore a number of actions are underway to curb it.

- Traditional child marriage is a crime and those responsible may be punished with prison sentences of up to two years.
- The complaint service "SOS-Child" has registered violence against children throughout the country. By the end of the second quarter of 2022, 296 reports of violence and 500 reports of sexual abuse of children had been registered and forwarded to the competent bodies.
- More than 18,543 children were victims of child labour throughout the country in jobs such as street vending, transport of goods, car washing, agriculture, fishing and construction. The National Action Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour was approved through Presidential Decree No. 239/21.
- Despite the structural constraints that the economy has experienced, Government has adopted measures for the resumption of economic growth and the downward trend in the unemployment rate.
- Seven new Vocational Training Centres were put into operation, namely: Matala (Huila), Cabinda (Cabinda), Malanje (Malanje), Luena (Moxico), Kikolo (Luanda) and Songo (Uíge), Huambo and 1 Pavilion of Arts and Crafts, totalling 149 Vocational Training Centres in operation.
- Approval of the Local Content Law, which aims to create jobs and qualify the national workforce in the oil and gas sector, as well as to foster and stimulate the supply chain of goods and services, for the purpose of increasing participation of national companies in the Sector, promoting the competitiveness of the national industry.
- 45,358 people were made aware of gender issues.
- Training was provided to 2,802 gender mobilisers and activists, 3,032 young women in small businesses, and 4,485 traditional birth attendants.
- A study was conducted on Gender Disparity in Science and Technology in Angola.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Gender Promotion and Women's Empowerment Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was kz 0.088 billion.
- In terms of impact, the actions and results in the area of gender equality and advancement of women have allowed for the

improvement of women's participation in decision-making positions, whether in politics or in public and private institutions, moving from 27th position in 2017 to 23rd in the African ranking.

- The accumulated financial implementation of the Literacy Enhancement and Youth and Adult Education Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 5.803 billion, representing an implementation rate of 22.10%, in relation to the budgeted values for the referred period.
- **In the education sector**, the number of classrooms for the 1st Stage and 2nd Stage of Secondary Education increased to 41,259 and 16,069 classrooms respectively in 2021, allowing for the admission of a total of 20,109 teachers to the education system in the same period, aimed at allowing greater access to education.
- The net primary school enrolment rate increased from 74.2% in 2017 to 76.1%, and the primary school completion rate increased from 50.2% in 2017 to 62.12%.
- Increase in the number of 1st Stage Secondary Education classrooms from 10,857 existing classrooms in 2017, to 20,732 classrooms.
- Increase in the number of 2nd Stage Secondary Education classrooms from 3,203 in 2017, to 8,692 classrooms.
- Increase in the General Secondary Education completion rate from 18% in 2017, to 35.37%.
- Increase in the number of students and youth graduating from Technical-Vocational Education courses from 29,650 in 2017, to 47,068 graduates.
- The cumulative financial implementation of the Promotion of Innovation and Technology Transfer, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 2.177 billion, representing an implementation rate of 26.76%.
- Holding of the National Conference on Science and Technology and the Ideas, Inventions, Innovation and Technology-based Entrepreneurship Fair, on an annual basis.
- Creation of 45 projects for innovation start-ups/spin-offs or companies in IES, as well as two sets of incubation programmes, with a total of 20 projects.

- The accumulated financial implementation of the Primary Education Quality Improvement and Development Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, amounted to Kz 143.241 billion, representing an implementation rate of 75.53%.
- The cumulative financial implementation of the General Secondary Education Development Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 36.041 billion, representing an implementation rate of 109.47%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Improvement and Development of Technical and Vocational Education Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 64.536 billion, representing an implementation rate of 212.56%.
- **In the health sector**, we highlight the opening of 51 health facilities, the hiring of 33,093 health providers, 2,379 of whom are doctors, the increase in primary health care in municipalities, and the equipping of health facilities with complementary means of diagnosis and essential medicines against the major endemic diseases, especially malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB.

3. IN THE AREAS OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT:

Regarding the recommendations on energy transition and the performance of the agricultural sector to guarantee food security and environmental sustainability in the context of climate change the policies and reforms implemented by the Angolan State have enabled the course to be reversed in the following terms:

- The accumulated financial implementation of the Improvement of Food and Nutritional Security Programme was Kz 10.246 billion, representing an implementation rate of 137.73%.
- Increase in grain production levels from 2,508.0 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 2,984.96 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in roots and tubers production levels from 10,805 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 11,495.88 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in pulses and oilseeds production levels from 567 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 588.36 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in fruit production levels from 5,153.0 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 5,468.72 thousand tonnes.

- Increase in sugarcane production levels from 509 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 775.77 thousand tonnes.
- A total of 1,566.7 Field Schools (ECA'S) were implemented, 638 demonstration fields created, and 46 Agricultural Development Stations (EDA'S) built, from 2017 to Q1 2022.
- Increase in meat production from 167.6 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 196.29 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in egg production from 564 million eggs in 2017 to 1,244.96 million eggs.
- Increase in milk production, from 3.9 million litres in 2017 to 4.21 million litres.
- Expansion of the catch volume of industrial and semi-industrial fishing from 299 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 267.71 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in the catch volume of marine artisanal fisheries from 207 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 153.63 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in the catch volume of continental artisanal fisheries from 23 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 22.42 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in salt production from 106 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 143.61 thousand tonnes.
- Increase in aquaculture production, from 1,200 thousand tonnes in 2017 to 2,152.00 thousand tonnes.
- The Commercial Agriculture Development Project (PDAC) implemented by the Government of Angola, with the support of the World Bank and the French Development Agency (AFD), aims to develop and strengthen the agricultural business sector, having funded about 134 approved projects, of which 102 have already been financed at USD 22 million.
- The PDAC has as beneficiaries qualified farmers and agribusiness SMEs that benefit from direct financial support, technical assistance, co-financing of investments, partial credit guarantees or investments in infrastructure supported by the Project.
- Implementation of 2 new legal Compulsory Social Protection systems, namely the compulsory social protection, as well as the publication of legislation for workers in small agricultural and fishing activities.

- Registered and supported 120 (one hundred and twenty) cooperatives, occupying a 56,397 hectares land area, located in 118 Municipalities, with a workforce of around 8,007 members. These cooperatives are divided into three productive streams, namely: fishing 15, agriculture 30 and farming and livestock 75 cooperatives.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Promotion of Agricultural Production Programme up until the 1st Quarter of 2022 was Kz 182.932 billion, representing an implementation rate of 238.91%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Promotion of Livestock Production Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, totalled Kz 48.393 billion, representing an implementation rate of 603.2%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Promotion of a Sustainable Exploitation and Management of Forestry Resources Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, totalled Kz 3.654 billion, representing an implementation rate of 61.63%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Improvement of Food Security and Nutrition Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 10.246 billion, representing an implementation rate of 137.73%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Sustainable Exploitation of Living Aquatic Resources and Salt Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 13.551 billion, representing an implementation rate of 187.87%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Sustainable Aquaculture Development Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 11.998 billion, representing an implementation rate of 189.15%.
- The accumulated financial implementation of the Promotion of Production in the Manufacturing Industry Programme, up until the 1st Quarter of 2022, was Kz 6.552 billion, representing an implementation rate of 37.2%.
- Regarding **Industrial Tax**, the tax burden on companies has been reduced in order to stimulate economic growth, reducing the general rate of the 2nd bracket from 30% to 25% (for the agricultural sector it has been reduced from 15% to 10%).

- As regards **Property Tax**, the tax base was broadened by taxing all properties, exempting only precariously built properties. The taxation of unused unproductive agricultural land was introduced.
- Renewable energy will represent 70% of the country's installed capacity. The Angolan government plans to install 100 megawatt/hours of solar capacity by 2025, including 30 megawatt/hours off the grid.

4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Through its domestic policy, the Republic of Angola continues to ensure the implementation of actions resulting from the commitments of SADC Member States regarding the fulfilment of regional integration goals.

From this perspective, the extension of the National Development Plan for the period 2023-2027 is currently under preparation. One of its main objectives is to ensure the acceleration of the country's development, taking into account the component of regional integration, inclusive growth and sustainable development within the strategic framework of AGENDA 2063.