



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON THE APPLICATION TO THE  
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DURING THE 56TH PLENARY  
ASSEMBLY OF THE SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (SADC-  
PF)

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# INDEX

I. FRAMEWORK: .....	3
II. COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 56TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY: .....	4
1. SYMPOSIUM RESOLUTION ON THE THEME: LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE SMART PARLIAMENTS IN THE SADC REGION:.....	4
2. RESOLUTIONS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT: .....	6
3. RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE ACTION .....	9
4. IN THE AREA OF THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIZATION, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS .....	12
5. IN THE AREA OF GENDER EQUALITY, PROMOTION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT .....	15
6. IN THE AREA OF THE REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS.....	18
7. RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL GROUP OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT .....	21
8. RESOLUTIONS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR MONITORING MODEL LAWS. ....	23
9th RESOLUTION ON THE MOTION CONCERNING INTENSIFICATION OF EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION (CSE) INTO THE NATIONAL SCHOOL CURRICULA OF SADC MEMBER STATES.....	25
10th RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTION ON THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE SADC REGION .....	26

III. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: .....	27
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## I. FRAMEWORK

This report aims to present the framework of actions developed by the Republic of Angola, within the scope of the implementation of the resolutions approved during the 56th Plenary Assembly of the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF), held from 8 to 15 December 2024, in Livingstone, Zambia, under the motto: "Leveraging Technology and Innovation for Smart, Inclusive and Responsive Parliaments in the SADC Region".

The document gathers relevant information regarding the degree of compliance with the decisions and recommendations issued at that Plenary Assembly, as well as on the measures and policies carried out by the Ministerial Departments, with the aim of progressively harmonizing the political, economic and social orders of the SADC member states, within the framework of regional cooperation and integration.

In accordance with its mandate under Article 45 of the SADC PF Rules of Procedure, the 56th Plenary Assembly deliberated on a set of resolutions related to topics of high relevance and regional concern, which resulted from the analysis of several reports presented by Forum bodies, namely, the Executive Committee, the Standing Committees, the Regional Group of Women Parliamentarians (GRMP) and the Regional Parliamentary Committee for the Oversight of Model Laws (CPRFLM).

## II. COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 56TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY:

### 1. SYMPOSIUM RESOLUTION ON THE THEME: LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE SMART PARLIAMENTS IN THE SADC REGION:

The Republic of Angola has made significant efforts to promote emerging technologies and innovation in the parliamentary and governmental context.

The National Assembly stands out for its adoption of modern technological solutions, with emphasis on the use of Audimus software, an automatic text transcription tool based on artificial intelligence. This resource has allowed for greater agility in the production of minutes, a significant reduction in errors and less human wear and tear. Studies are currently being carried out into the use of artificial intelligence in the production of journalistic content and in real-time subtitling for Parliamentary Television.

Recognizing the challenges posed by technologies such as “deep fake”, which put the integrity of information and, consequently, democracy itself at risk, the Angolan Parliament confirms the need for regulations on the ethical use of artificial intelligence, without compromising innovation.

At the government level, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI) has led the implementation of several strategic initiatives to promote the use of artificial intelligence (AI), including:

- **Science and Technology Development Project (PDCT):**

Co-financed by the African Development Bank (90%) and the Government of Angola (10%), aiming at economic diversification through innovation, including the use of AI.

- **LISPA Fintech Incubator:**

Created in partnership with the National Bank of Angola, MESCTI launched the Angola Innovation and Payment Systems Laboratory (LISPA),

a Fintech Incubator, aimed at supporting startups in the financial sector focused on technologies such as AI. The program aims to promote innovations, promote the diversity of product and service offerings.

- **UNIAO Program:**

Supported by the European Union, it promotes the creation of postgraduate courses and training in emerging areas, including artificial intelligence.

- **Workshops on Project Financing:**

MESCTI has held a workshop to present the results of the 1st Project Financing Competition for Higher Education Institutions, with the aim of encouraging innovative projects in higher education with practical application of AI.

- **International Partnerships:**

Within the scope of international partnerships, agreements signed between the Republic of Angola and countries such as Hungary stand out, aiming to strengthen collaboration in the field of higher education, science, technology and innovation, including the area of artificial intelligence.

- **Applications in Health and Research:**

AI is being implemented in healthcare, in areas such as medical diagnosis and research into diseases prevalent in the country.

- **Youth Training:**

Initiatives such as Angola Flying Labs train young people in robotics, drones and artificial intelligence with practical applications in local communities.

Furthermore, the importance of AI for Parliaments, including Angola, is highlighted as countries seek to modernize their legislative and administrative processes with relevance to:

- **Legislative Modernization**

Automation of routine tasks, such as document organization and analysis of legislative proposals.

- **Transparency and Access to Information**

AI-based toolsIt is of great relevance in the modernization and efficiency of legislation, as well as allowing the legislative process to be streamlined, automating repetitive tasks such as organizing documents, analyzing bills and translating parliamentary texts. This allows deputies to focus on political and strategic decisions.

- **Data Analysis for Decision Making**

The analysis of large volumes of data (economic, social and environmental) with the help of AI allows for more effective and informed decisions.

- **Cybersecurity**

In Cybersecurity and Systems Integrity, digital security AI is applied to protect parliamentary systems against cyber threats, ensuring data integrity.

- **Digital Inclusion**

Promote the training of human resources and public policies that guarantee the equitable use of technology.

In short, the Republic of Angola has adopted a strategic, ethical and inclusive approach in the application of artificial intelligence, thus contributing to the modernization and resilience of its institutions, in line with the objectives of SADC.

## **2. RESOLUTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT**

The Republic of Angola has implemented structural reforms in the economic field with the aim of creating a favorable environment for investment, encouraging industrialization and promoting added value in national production.

In the trade and industry sector, the following stand out:

- **National Development Plan (NDP 2023–2027)**

This plan places economic diversification and the strengthening of the manufacturing industry as central axes to reduce dependence on oil.

- **Program to Support National Production, Export Diversification and Import Substitution (PRODESI)**

Its aim is to increase domestic production of essential goods and boost the national business fabric. Since its implementation, hundreds of entrepreneurs have been supported with financing and technical training.

- **Privatization Program (PROPRIV)**

Created to boost the economy by transferring assets from the State to the private sector, increasing competitiveness and efficiency.

In the financial field, the following are worth highlighting:

- **Credit facilitation for the productive sector**

With more accessible financing lines, especially for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

- **Digitalization of financial services**

Expanding access to digital banking services, through mobile platforms and fintechs, has fostered financial inclusion.

In terms of investment promotion, Angola has promoted:

- **New Private Investment Law**

Approved to guarantee greater legal protection, speed in processing and tax incentives for investors, especially in agricultural areas.

- **Creation of AIPEX (Private Investment and Export Promotion Agency)**

Responsible for attracting national and foreign investment. It has been crucial in promoting Angola as an investment destination on the African continent.

- **Regional and continental cross-border trade**

- Signature of the SADC Protocol on Trade (PTC) in August 1996, which has been in force since 25 January 2000;
- Angola ratified the SADC PTC through Assembly Resolution No. 5/03 of 25 February;
- Creation in 2023, the GTNIP of the National Commission for Commercial Negotiations, through the approval of Presidential Decree No. 71/23, of March 14;
- Ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in the process of completion;
- Angola's offer for the application of the SADC PTC has been finalized, awaiting approval by the meeting of the SADC Trade Ministers' Committee, which will take place in June, with Angola expected to begin implementing the aforementioned protocol from December of this year.

Angola has been working on harmonizing policies and standards to fully benefit from this agreement, facilitating intra-regional, intra-African trade and regional integration.

- **Strengthening economic infrastructure**

Investments in roads, energy, telecommunications and ports (such as the new Port of Caio in Cabinda, the Port of Lobito, the expansion of the Port of Luanda and Special Economic Zones) are essential to attract investment and facilitate regional integration, through the production, distribution and circulation of people and goods. The new legal and management framework for Logistics Platforms stands out here, increasing the capacity to distribute agricultural products and other inputs

Still in the industrial sector, the country has around 2,619 operators and the private sector is producing results that lead us to believe in the growth of the



Angolan manufacturing industry, having generated more than 35,000 new jobs, particularly for young people, representing a growth of 68%. The existing industrial capacity has contributed to the gradual substitution of imports.

With these measures, Angola has contributed significantly to strengthening industrialization in the SADC region, creating jobs, promoting value-added exports and improving the competitiveness of its products in the regional and international markets.

### **3. RESOLUTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE ACTION**

The Republic of Angola recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change on food security, natural resources and sustainable development, and reaffirms its commitment to implementing national and regional policies that mitigate these effects and promote community resilience. In this regard, it has developed several actions, namely:

#### **National Policy on Climate Change; the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Long-Term Strategy (ELP 2050):**

Angola implements its National Policy on Climate Change, in line with the international commitments assumed in the Paris Agreement, aiming to reduce environmental vulnerability and promote development with low carbon emissions.

The NDP 2023–2027 includes priority actions in the areas of environmental sustainability, food security, water resources management and renewable energy. The ELP 2050, in turn, sets goals for long-term green and inclusive growth.

In that regard, Angola has been implementing several climate change mitigation projects, namely:

- 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;

- 84,576 trees were planted in the provinces of Cuanza Sul, Cuanza Norte, Huambo, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Namibe and Cabinda;
- 314 extension workers were trained in the municipalities of Cuanhama, Namacunde and Cuvelai (Cunene), 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";

### **Promoting sustainable agriculture and combating food insecurity:**

Support programs for family and commercial agriculture have been implemented, with the aim of increasing agricultural productivity, improving access to quality seeds and inputs, and promoting agroindustry. Highlights include the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and the public consultation for the preparation of the National Strategy for the Reconversion of Agricultural Systems. Agri-food (ENRSA) 2026-2035.

Agriculture in Angola accounts for around 8% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs more than 80% of the rural population. In the period 2023-2024, family agricultural production was around 23 million tons of various products on 5.5 million hectares, while the business sector produced close to five million tons of products on 527 thousand hectares cultivated. And, more than 314 thousand citizens benefited from training in agriculture resilient to the effects of climate change.

- **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 in the northern region and the central-southern region, for qualified farmers and agribusiness SMEs, young people and women, having financed around 134 projects, valued at USD 22 million.

- **Sustainable management of natural resources**

The country has invested in reforestation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of water resources, land use planning and combating desertification, with a focus on the semi-arid areas of southern Angola, which are particularly affected by cyclical droughts.

Angola takes the management of natural resources extremely seriously and responsibly with programs and policies such as:

- The Angolan Mining Code, which establishes 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 mining economic activity, promote transparency in the processes of access and granting of mining rights and strengthen;
- Environmental Conservation Areas Law It also establishes fundamental principles for the preservation of the environment and the rational use of natural resources.

- **Promotion of renewable energy**

Angola has increased investment in clean and sustainable energy sources, including solar, hydro and wind energy, with a view to diversifying the energy matrix and reducing dependence on fossil fuels, namely:

- **Energy Sector Action Plan 2023–2027:**

The Angolan government plans to invest around 12 billion dollars by 2027 to achieve an electrification rate of 50% and incorporate at least 72% of renewable energy into the energy matrix, with emphasis on photovoltaic and hydroelectric solar energy.

- **Photovoltaic solar power plants**

The country has invested in the construction of solar power plants, such as Biópio, the largest in sub-Saharan Africa (188.8 MW), Baía Farta (96.7 MW) and Saurimo (26.9 MW), Luena (28.9 MW), which together represent more than 4% of the public electricity production matrix, increasing from 4068.20 MW in 2017 to 6202.23 MW in 2023.

- **Caraculo Solar Power Station**

Located in the province of Namibe, the first phase began operations in May 2023, this photovoltaic solar plant has an installed capacity of 25 MW, with an expected expansion to 50 MW.

- **Hydroelectric Production**

The Caculo Cabaça hydroelectric station will produce 2172 MW by 2027.

- **Key Projects in the Scope of Regional Integration**

Viable solutions are currently being studied to establish regional energy connections, which will benefit some bordering countries in the region and represent a huge opportunity for private investment, namely:

- Eastern Connection - Angola/ Zambia / Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Southern Connection - Angola/Namibia;
- Northern Connection - Angola/ Democratic Republic of Congo.

#### **4. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIZATION, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Republic of Angola reaffirms its commitment to promoting peace, security, democracy and good governance as indispensable prerequisites for sustainable development and regional integration.

In terms of peace and security, the following actions stand out:

- **Consolidation of internal peace:**

Since the end of the armed conflict, Angola has consolidated an environment of stability and national reconciliation, promoting social cohesion and dialogue between different segments of society.

In this area, the Plenary of the National Assembly approved, in general terms, six legislative initiatives to amend the electoral legislative package:

- The legislative initiatives concern the following diplomas:
- Organic Law on the Functioning of the National Commission;
- Organic Law on General Elections;
- Law on Unofficial Electoral Registration.

The discussion of these diplomas aims to create the conditions for a more inclusive, fair, transparent and democratic electoral process.

- **Contribution to peace in the SADC Region and Africa:**

Angola plays an active role in conflict mediation and peacekeeping processes in the SADC and Great Lakes region, as evidenced by its involvement in diplomatic missions in eastern DRC and Mozambique.

It is worth noting that His Excellency João Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, was distinguished with the title of Champion for reconciliation and peace in Africa, for the country's achievements for continental peace and security.

- **Regional cooperation on regional governance and security:**

The country participates in SADC security initiatives, such as the SADC Standby Force, and promotes information sharing in the fight against terrorism, human trafficking and transnational crime.

At the level of the National Assembly, there were two Draft Resolutions for the ratification of the Agreements on the Transfer of Persons Sentenced to

Deprivation of Liberty and on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Republics of Angola and Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, 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.

In the area of democracy and good governance, Angola has made significant efforts, namely:

- **Strengthening democratic institutions:**

The 2022 general elections, held in a peaceful environment, were an important milestone for the consolidation of the democratic system, with greater involvement of civil society and national and international observation bodies.

- **Institutional and administrative reforms:**

Reforms are underway to improve transparency in public administration, decentralisation and local governance, as well as the efficiency of public services.

- **Combating corruption and promoting public integrity:**

Angola has implemented a set of legal and institutional measures to strengthen mechanisms for preventing, investigating and punishing corruption, with emphasis on the work of the National Asset Recovery Service.

- **Promotion of citizenship and the rule of law:**

Access to justice and civic education have been promoted, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic.

These actions demonstrate Angola's commitment to the founding principles of SADC and its responsibility to promote a safe, democratic and prosperous region.

## **5. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON GENDER EQUALITY, ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

The Republic of Angola recognises gender equality and the full participation of women and youth as fundamental pillars for sustainable and inclusive development. In line with SADC regional commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the country has promoted a set of legislative and policy initiatives aimed at ensuring equity, protecting the rights of women and youth and promoting social justice.

### **Legislative and Institutional Advances:**

- Review of the Law against Gender-Based Violence (Law No. 25/11, of 14 July): The review of this legal diploma is underway, with the aim of strengthening the protection of victims and more effectively criminalizing discriminatory practices and acts of violence;
- National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity: In force since 2013 (Presidential Decree No. 222/13), it aims to eliminate structural and cultural barriers that prevent women from fully participating in all sectors of national life;
- Creation of the National Women's Institute (INAMU): Body responsible for formulating, implementing and monitoring public gender policies, with a focus on female empowerment and women's training.

### **Political Participation and Female Representation:**

- In Parliament, more than 30% of seats are currently held by women, reflecting the commitment to parity and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development;
- In the Executive and Local Government, women occupy key positions in Government, including ministries, provincial governments and municipal administrations, contributing to more inclusive and representative leadership.

### **Economic and Social Empowerment of Women:**

- Programs such as Projects to support female production and entrepreneurship, Diversification and Added Value for Gender guarantee women access to microcredit, technical training and marketing support;
- Girls' education and health: policies are promoted to combat early school leaving and promote sexual and reproductive health, with access to quality maternal and child health services.
- Promotion of rural women: specific programs are implemented to improve access to land, agricultural technologies and markets, as well as strengthening community organization.
- Education and professional training for women: Investments in basic, secondary, higher education and technical-professional training facilitate women's entry into the job market and economic autonomy.
- Support for female entrepreneurship: Government programs offer credit, training and the creation of support networks to strengthen the role of female entrepreneurs in the national economy.

### **Combating Gender-Based Violence and Child Marriage:**

- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework: Specific laws have been approved to protect victims and punish aggressors. The new Penal Code (Law No. 38/20) and Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 39/20) increase penalties for crimes of gender-based violence.
- Infrastructure and support services for victims: There are family counselling centres in all provinces, as well as the SOS lines 15020 (Domestic Violence) and 15015 (SOS Children).
- Awareness-raising actions and educational programs: The National Children's Institute (INAC), in collaboration with the National Council for Social Action, promotes actions to eradicate child marriage and protect vulnerable children.

### **Prevention of Human Trafficking:**



- An Interministerial Commission against Human Trafficking was created by Presidential Decree No. 235/14, which promotes integrated actions for prevention, awareness-raising, protection of victims and punishment of perpetrators.
- “Blue Heart” campaign and operational plans: Angola implements the international campaign against human trafficking and has a database and mechanisms for referral and assistance to victims.
- Creation of Reference Systems for the protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in Angola and standardized operational procedures for identifying and referring cases, via Executive Decree No. 2 179/22, of 1 April;
- THEapproved the National Action Plan to prevent and combat human trafficking in Angola
- Training of agents and magistrates: In 2023, 2,000 National Police agents and 300 magistrates were trained, with a focus on identifying and combating human trafficking, especially women and children.

#### **Expanding Access to Justice and Civil Registry:**

- Recently, justice structures were inaugurated in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Luanda.
- In order to ensure the timely registration of newborns and strengthen access to citizenship from the first days of life, civil registration offices were set up in maternity wards and hospitals.

#### **Partnerships and Cooperation with Civil Society:**

- The Angolan government collaborates with feminist organizations, religious entities, youth associations and international organizations, ensuring the effectiveness and scope of public gender and youth policies.

The actions described above demonstrate the Republic of Angola’s firm and ongoing commitment to promoting gender equality, protecting the rights of women and children, and fully developing youth. Such initiatives are aligned with the SADC principles and international human rights instruments, and

reflect the country's determination to build a more just, inclusive and resilient society.

## **6. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS**

The health of citizens continues to be one of the highest priorities of the Government of the Republic of Angola. The country has made significant progress, particularly in the construction of central hospitals in several provinces of the country, the expansion of local services and the strengthening of universal access to primary health care.

### **Public Health Indicators**

As a result of systematic investment in the sector, Angola has seen notable improvements in key indicators, namely: the mortality rate of children under five years of age fell from 68 to 52 per thousand live births, and that of children under one year of age fell from 44 to 32 per thousand live births. Maternal mortality fell from 239 to 170 per 100,000 live births.

Public health indicators were also improved in relation to administrative indicators of routine vaccination coverage, deaths from malnutrition were reduced, the success rate in treating tuberculosis and the capacity to diagnose and treat leprosy increased by 70%.

Although malaria continues to be the most reported disease in the country, there has been a reduction in the malaria mortality rate, from 35 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022 to 20 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the first half of 2024.

### **Expansion of the Healthcare Network**

The country is undergoing a structural transformation in the National Health Service, aimed at universal and equitable coverage. In the first half of 2024, more than 30 million consultations were carried out, 73% of which

were in Primary Health Care. Currently, the health network is made up of 3,346 health units, distributed as follows:

- 3,094 Health Posts and Centers;
- 173 Municipal Hospitals;
- 23 Provincial Hospitals;
- 34 Specialized Hospitals;
- 22 Central Hospitals.

The number of hospital beds increased from 37,808 (2022) to 42,707 (2024), representing an increase of 4,899 beds.

### **Strengthening Hospital Infrastructure**

Several reference units have recently been opened, including: the Bengo General Hospital – Reverend Guilherme Pereira Inglês; the Viana General Hospital – Bishop Emílio de Carvalho; the Cacuaco General Hospital – Heroes of Kifangondo and the Cunene General Hospital – General Simione Mukune.

In the final stages of construction, with scheduled inauguration, are: the General Hospital of Cuanza-Sul – Commander Raúl Diaz Arguelles and the General Hospital of Cuanza-Norte – Mário Pinto de Andrade.

Also in the process of completion (by 2026), with no scheduled inauguration date, are the Porto Amboim Municipal Hospital, the Mbanza Kongo General Hospital, the Américo Boavida Hospital, the Huambo Pediatric Hospital, the Huíla Maternal and Child Hospital, the new Burns Hospital in the province of Luanda, the Benguela Maternal and Child Hospital, the Catumbela General Hospital, the Uíge General Hospital, the new Oncology Hospital in Luanda, the Institute of Forensic Anatomy and the Pedro Maria Tonha Pedalé Hospital Complex,

### **Technological Modernization and Advanced Surgery**

In 2024, Angola began implementing the Robotic Surgery Program, in partnership with specialists from the United States of America. This

investment expands technical capacity in areas such as neurosurgery, cardiac and orthopedic surgery, raising the level of highly complex medicine in the country.

### **Hemodialysis and Chronic Diseases**

- Hemodialysis Centers: From 29 centers in 2023 to 35 in 2024, now present in 13 provinces. The installed capacity allows to serve 3,625 users, drastically reducing the need for evacuation abroad.
- Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs): Diagnosis and follow-up coverage for hypertension and diabetes increased by 70%, with more first-level units involved.

### **Human Resources in Health**

Between 2017 and 2024, 46,705 healthcare professionals were hired, representing a 43.6% increase in the sector's workforce. Around 80% of newly qualified doctors were seconded to municipalities, consolidating the focus on Primary Care.

### **National Specialization Plan:**

- It foresees the training of around 38,000 professionals, with an emphasis on family health.
- In 2023, 272 doctors completed their specialization and 1,498 nurses are in training.

### **Logistics and Supply Chain**

The Government is stepping up efforts to strengthen the supply chain of medicines, vaccines, reagents and medical supplies. Among the measures adopted:

- Strengthening the distribution and monitoring of stocks;

- Partnerships with national and international suppliers;
- Digitization and traceability of the logistics system.

### **Incentive Measures for Professionals**

To attract and retain staff in more remote areas, a package of incentives was implemented for type C and D municipalities, including: isolation subsidy; rent subsidy and installation subsidy.

### **Special programs to support the population (Kwenda Program))**

The Program supports around 13,000 families in vulnerable situations, particularly in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla, Moxico and Namibe, with concrete actions in the area of social inclusion of people with disabilities, which will last until 2029.

Kwenda 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.

Kwenda's results include the productive inclusion of families and to this end, ninety seed banks, 54 community boxes and multiple animal repopulation actions have been implemented. This ensures improvements in food and nutritional security, access to basic social services, as well as direct investment in agricultural production, livestock and small commercial activities.

## **7. RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL GROUP OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT**

The Republic of Angola has a National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity, approved by Presidential Decree No. 222/13. This policy aims to promote equality between men and women in all spheres of social, political and economic life. It also aims to ensure equal rights, opportunities and

responsibilities, combat gender-based violence and encourage the active participation of women in decision-making processes.

The objectives of the National Policy are aligned with Programme 24 of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027 and with the SADC PF Strategic Plan 2024-2030, which specifically deal with the promotion of gender equality. The actions outlined in Programme 24 aim to contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5, namely the promotion of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In this context, the following initiatives stand out:

- Promoting gender parity in access to and completion of education, with a focus on improving access to education for girls and young women, as well as reducing school dropout rates, which continue to disproportionately affect girls;
- Encouraging gender parity in economic activity, through the provision of training courses for women in the areas of practical management of small businesses and entrepreneurship;
- Coordination of actions with public and private financial institutions, with the aim of promoting financial education services aimed at women, especially in rural areas;
- Promotion of the role of women in society, through the implementation of the National Gender Observatory, aimed at compiling and analyzing statistical data related to women's development indicators, such as access to education, financial inclusion, among others.

These actions reflect the Angolan State's commitment to building a more just, inclusive and equitable society, where men and women can fully exercise their rights and contribute equally to the country's development.

## **8. RESOLUTIONS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR MONITORING MODEL LAWS.**

The Republic of Angola has taken significant steps towards harmonizing its national legal framework with the SADC Model Laws. The country has made efforts to align its national legislation with the guidelines established by SADC, through the review of existing laws and the development of new legal instruments in accordance with regional principles and standards.

In addition to legislative adaptation, Angola has actively sought to contribute to the development of regional policies that benefit all SADC Member States. Cooperation with other countries in the region has been essential to overcome common challenges and ensure the effective implementation of the Model Laws.

At the national level, the implementation of these laws is an ongoing process that requires the joint commitment of the Government, civil society and international partners. In this context, Angola has developed several relevant initiatives, including the following:

### **At the Executive Level:**

As part of the implementation of the National Development Plan (PDN) 2023–2027, specifically in the area of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, the Angolan Executive created:

- The Angolan Gender Observatory (OGA), through Presidential Decree No. 273/24, of 5 December.

The OGA digital platform was designed to collect, analyze and make available quantitative and qualitative data, serving as a basis for the formulation and monitoring of public policies aimed at women. The platform also allows the monitoring of gender inequality indicators, in accordance with the national and international commitments assumed by Angola.

The OGA is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion, in conjunction with the National Institute of Statistics, and is fed by information from all relevant national institutions.

- Law on the sustainability of public finances

To strengthen public finance management instruments, the Public Finance Sustainability Act was approved, in line with the assumptions of the SADC Public Finance Management Act, which provides greater transparency in the implementation of fiscal policy, as well as greater predictability and fiscal discipline, through the establishment of the medium-term fiscal framework, the medium-term expenditure framework and the new fiscal rules.

It also ensures greater and better coordination between planning instruments, such as specialized debt management bodies, together with the Ministry of Finance, which functions as the Public Debt Management Unit (UGD).

#### **Parliament Level:**

- In the context of HIV/AIDS: The Angolan Parliament has promoted debates and public consultation sessions for the review of Law 8/04, of 1 November – HIV/AIDS Law – in order to promote prevention, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, in line with the recommendations of the SADC Model Law;
- In the context of the Eradication of Child Marriage: Legislative initiatives are underway to strengthen the protection of children, with a specific focus on the criminalization and prevention of child marriage, in accordance with the SADC Model Law on Child Marriage;
- In the context of Gender-Based Violence: Legislative and awareness-raising actions were developed with a view to reviewing and strengthening the legal framework to combat gender-based violence, promoting greater protection;
- In the context of Elections: the National Assembly approved legislative initiatives aimed at reforming the electoral legislative package. The review of these legal instruments aims to create a more



robust legal framework that is in line with SADC principles. This action not only reinforces the legitimacy of internal electoral processes, but also their full integration into regional democratic practices, promoting free, fair and credible elections as pillars of good governance.

## **9. RESOLUTION ON THE MOTION CONCERNING INTENSIFICATION OF EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION (CSE) INTO THE NATIONAL SCHOOL CURRICULA OF SADC MEMBER STATES**

The Republic of Angola recognizes the importance of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) as an essential component of the comprehensive education of students. The integration of CSE into school curricula has been considered a priority to promote knowledge, prevent diseases and foster healthy and responsible attitudes towards the body, sexuality and interpersonal relationships.

Sexuality education in Angola has received increasing attention in the context of public health and education policies. Several public and private schools already include sexual and reproductive health content, mainly in the context of Moral and Civic Education and Health Education subjects. Its inclusion in school curricula aims to address crucial issues such as:

- Anatomy and physiology of the human body;
- Personal hygiene and sexual health;
- Sexual and reproductive rights;
- Prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS;
- Early pregnancy and contraceptive methods;
- Gender equality and respect for diversity.

This pedagogical approach contributes to the construction of a more informed youth, aware of their rights and responsibilities, and with a greater capacity to make safe decisions about their health and well-being.

The Angolan Government has demonstrated a continued commitment to promoting ESA through the following actions:

- Development of curricular guidelines that integrate components of sexual education at primary and secondary levels;
- Implementation of HIV/AIDS, early pregnancy and gender-based violence prevention programs, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality);
- Partnerships with international agencies such as UNESCO, UNICEF and UNFPA, which have provided technical support for curriculum review, teacher training and the development of pedagogical content adapted to the Angolan social and cultural context.

With these actions, Angola reaffirms its commitment to the principles of SADC and to the implementation of policies that ensure that young people receive an inclusive, equitable education that promotes sexual and reproductive health.

#### **10. RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTION ON THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE SADC REGION**

The Republic of Angola recognises that regional security continues to be an essential pillar for economic development, political integration and the well-being of the peoples of SADC Member States, in this sense, Angola:

- Reaffirms its commitment to the principles enshrined in the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security, which aim at the maintenance of peace, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the prevention of armed violence and the promotion of the rule of law;
- Recognises the security challenges that still persist in the region, including threats to the sovereignty of some Member States, political instability, terrorism, arms trafficking, forced migration and other forms of organised transnational crime;
- Welcomes the joint efforts of SADC through its structures, such as the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) and initiatives for mediation and peacebuilding in conflict zones;
- Encourages ongoing political dialogue between Member States, as well as the active involvement of local communities and youth in

conflict prevention and the promotion of cultures of peace and reconciliation;

- Reiterates the importance of addressing the root causes of insecurity, namely poverty, youth unemployment, social inequalities and exclusion, through integrated sustainable development policies;
- It undertakes, at national level, to continue adopting legislative and supervisory measures that contribute to internal peace, respect for human rights and the strengthening of democratic institutions, with a positive impact on regional stability.

### III. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Republic of Angola has been committed to implementing the SADC-PF resolutions and model laws, seeking to align its policies and legislation with regional guidelines.

The country has made significant progress in the process of adapting these resolutions, contributing to the promotion of integration, stability and sustainable development in the region. However, there are still challenges to be overcome, especially in the consolidation of legal frameworks and the implementation of public policies that guarantee the common objectives of the organization.

The Republic of Angola continues to make efforts to cooperate and exchange experiences, promoting greater synergy with other member countries, and it is certain that Angola's active and committed participation is fundamental to the success of PF-SADC initiatives and to regional progress as a whole.

Therefore, the implementation of the measures resulting from the deliberations and recommendations of the Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum has been decisive in ensuring 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 other State bodies in order to guarantee their effectiveness.