



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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SUMMARY

President of the Republic

Presidential Decree number 143/17:

Approving the National Plan of Action for the Implementing of Resolutoin number 1325/2000, of the 31st of October, of the Security Council of the United Nations pertaining to Women, Peace, and Safety. — Repealing all of the legislatoin that is contrary to that disposed in the present Certificate.

Presidential Decree number 144/17:

Approving the Regulation of Transit in Special and Conditions and Situations. — Repealing all of the legislatoin that is contrary to that disposed in the present Certificate.

Presidential Decree number 145/17:

Approving the regulation of Safety Accessories, Special Warning Devices, use of Fire Extinguishers, First Aid Equipment and Light Signalling of Speedipedes. — Repealing all of the legislatoin that is contrary to that disposed in the present Certificate.

Presidential Decree number 142/17:

Approving the Draft Agreement for the Construction of the external infrastructure of the Centrality of Baia, in Benguela Province, in the overall amount of Kz: 2,031,941,529.97.

Presidential Decree number 143/17:

Approving the Draft Agreement for the Construction of the external infrastructure of the Centrality of Capari, in Bengo Province, in the overall amount of Kz: 1,021,419,359.73.

Presidential Decree number 144/17:

Approving the Draft Agreement for the Construction of the external infrastructure of the Centrality of Zango 8.000, in Luanda Province, in the overall amount in Kwanzas that is equivalent to USD: 38.367.562,38.

Presidential Decree number 145/17:

Approving the Draft Agreement for the Construction of the external infrastructure of the Centrality of KM 44, in Luanda Province, in the overall amount of Kz: 1,162,497,629.80.

Presidential Decree number 146/17:

Approving the Draft Agreement for the Private Investment Project referred to as BMR — Limited Projects Management, in the amount of Kz: 21.200,324,50, as well as the Investment Agreement.

Presidential Decree number 147/17:

Designating Manuel Hélder Vieira Dias Júnior, as Minister of state and Head of the House of Security of the President of the Republic, to answer for the affairs of the Office of the Vice-President of the Republic, during the time of the absence of the Vice-President of the Republic.

Presidential Decree number 148/17:

Redirect the Technical Evaluation Commission regarding the Agreement Negotiation Proposal for the Restructuring plan of the Migration and Foreigners Service.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Presidential Decree number 143/17: of the 26th of June

Whereas resolution number 1325/2000, adopted on the 31st of October, of the United Nations Security Council regarding Women, Peace and Safety in Angola, calls attention to the unequal impact that armed conflicts have on women and men, calling for a greater effort in terms of the participation of women and the mainstreaming of gender equality in the prevention, management and resolution of armed conflicts;

There is a need to take the various existing efforts to a national level more effectively, in or order for the proper integration of the gender equality dimension into defence, internal safety and cooperation policies;

The President of the Republic decrees, in terms of lines d) of article 120 and of line 1 of article 125, both being part of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, the following:

ARTICLE 1.

(Approval)

The National Action Plan is hereby approved for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 regarding Women, Peace and Security, annexed to the present Presidential Decree and that it is an integral part of the same.

ARTICLE 2
(Repealing)

All legislation contrary to the provisions of the present Certificate shall be repealed.

ARTICLE 3
(Doubts and omissions)

The doubts and omissions resulting from the interpretation and application of the present Presidential Decree shall be resolved by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 4
(Entering into effect)

The present Diploma enters into effect upon the date of its publication.

Deliberated by the Council of Ministers, in Luanda, as of the 17th of May of 2017.

Let it be published.

Luanda, as of the 13th of June of 2017.

The President of the Republic JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAN	African Championship of the Nations
CEDAW	United Nations Convention regarding the Elimination of All Sources of Discrimination Against Women
CER.GL	International Conference regarding the Region of the Great Lakes
CNJ	National Youth Council
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CRA	Constitution of the Republic of Angola
CSNU	United Nations Security Council
FESA	Eduardo dos Santos Foundation
LAJ	Angolan Youth Institute
IDN	National Defense Institute
MCS	Social Communication Ministry
MED	Ministry of Education
MINARS	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINDEN	Ministry of National Defense
MINFAMU	Ministry of Family and Women Promotion
MININT	Ministry of Interior
MINJDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MINJUD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MINSA	Ministry of Health

MTREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTTI	Ministry of Telecommunications and of Information Technology
OIM	International Organization for Migration
ONG	Non-Governmental Organizations
ONU	United Nations Organizations
PNA	National Action Plan
SADC	Community for the Development of Southern Africa
SARPCCO	Organization of Cooperation of the South African Police Commanders
SIC	Criminal Investigation Service
SME	Migration and Foreigners Service
UA	African Union
UNESCO	Organization of United Nations for Education, Science and Culture

PART 1

1. Background

On the 31st of October of 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted resolution number 1325, reaffirming the importance of promoting gender equality at all stages of peace-building and security-promoting processes. It is the recognition of the specific impacts that contemporary wars and situations of insecurity have on the lives of women and girls around the world and the efforts developed to combat and minimize them.

The document underlines the importance of equality in the participation and the total involvement of women in the efforts to maintain and promote peace and security, as well as the need to increase their role in decision-making regarding the prevention and resolution of conflicts and their participation in peace operations.

Resolution number 1325 has created an international policy base supporting the promotion and defence of the gender equality dimension in the prevention, management and resolution of armed conflicts and at all stages of peace-building processes, understood in its broadest and most structural sense, with application both in countries in the process of armed conflict and conflict recovery, as well as in countries at peace, such as Angola.

Resolution number 1325 clearly highlights the role of citizenship and gender equality at all stages of the peace-building process and launches a new perspective regarding women, recognizing them not exclusively as victims who lack protection, but also as relevant and capable actors in these processes, thus calling for a new approach to policies in this area.

The analysis of other processes and the international reality proves that the existence and implementation of national action plans in this area has contributed decisively to the real integration of the gender equality dimension into the defence, security and

safety policies and cooperation for the development of States, translating into key instruments in the implementation of these policies and the dissemination of concerns related to Women, Peace and Safety.

In the follow-up, and in the sense of devising the various efforts on a national level more effectively, having the various ministerial departments duly articulated with responsibilities in this area, it is imperative to fulfil the international commitments undertaken by Angola, with the approval of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution number 1325 (PNA1325), thus responding to the appeal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2004 and assuming the political responsibility inherent in this fundamental thematic.

The resolution refers to the main legal instruments and international commitments undertaken within the United Nations and aimed at the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls, such as, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination entrusts upon Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol, as well as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of children and its respective protocols, in particular the Protocol regarding Children and Armed Conflict and it emphasises greater mandates and respect for all Member States.

2. Framework

The United Nations World Conferences regarding Women of Nairobi in 1985 and Beijing in 1995 were clearly the precursors to Resolution number 1325. The recent adoption by the United Nations Security Council of Resolution number 1820¹ on the 19th of June 2008, translates the recognition of sexual violence as a specific safety problem, condemning and denating sexual violence practiced in situations of conflict as an anua of war and translating an attempt to reinforce urgent responses to the lack of prevention and protection for women and girls, so as to prevent them from violating their human rights, including sexual violence.

In the decade of 90s the perception of issues related to the situation of women and equal rights and opportunities, in a perspective of protection, promotion and realization of human rights, was definitively understood, initiating the major conferences of the decade of 90s that clearly showed this perspective with the culminating of the following conferences:

- Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
- Human Rights (Vienna, 1993);
- Population and Development (Cairo, 1994);
- Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995);
- Women (Beijing, 1995).

The approved declarations and action programmes are clearly visible, there is a new awareness today on these matters, because issues relating to the rights and situation of women appear to be

included and closely associated with major problems in the world.

On the 22nd of October of 2015 the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) and the conviction of the Member States on the importance of women's protection and participation in conflict resolution and in the Post-conflict phase was a top priority.

It was an opportunity that Member States had to agree to new (and consolidate old) commitments with ambitious deadlines in areas, such as, women's Participation, Prevention, Development and Implementation of National Action Plans, Financing, Defense and Security Agencies, in the Fight against Extreme Violence and against Impunity to among others.

The Member States and the United Nations were called to reassume the commitment of the recommendations for 2015, during a High-Level Meeting to assess Security Council resolution number 1325 (2000) regarding Women, Peace and Safety²:

- a) 15% financing in the Gender Perspective in the Building of Peace and Safety, with emphasis on Empowerment and Equality of Women;
- b) Strengthening Women's Participation in Decision-Making;
- c) Accountability in the Provision of Basic Services;
- d) Strengthening and Accountability in the Implementation of Programs related to Justice and Human Rights;
- e) Effective participation of Women in Military Life and Peacekeeping Forces;
- f) Improvement in quality and quantity of statistical data of information.

3. Angolan Context

he Constitution of the Republic of Angola establishes the principle of universality and the principle of equality of all citizens (articles 22 and 23 of the C.R.A.); and in article 36, the Right to Physical Freedom and Personal Safety; article 35 of the same constitution, in combination with articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Family Code, where family relationships, the assurance and protection of both man and woman and child, and all members of the family are regulated.

The implementation of the Government of Angola's strategies for Women Empowerment and Equality and Gender Equity are supported by international, regional and national legal instruments, which Angola has approved and ratified concerning the rights of Women such as:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Beijing Declaration and the

¹ Resolution to combat Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones, approved by the Security Council at its 5916th. Meeting, on the 19th of June of 2008.

²Recommendations of the Session of Evaluation of the Implementation of the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) held on 22nd of October of 2015.

Beijing Action Platform; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the SADC Protocol regarding Gender and Development, as well as the Human Rights of African People inherent to women's rights.

2. The Constitution of the Republic of Angola; National Development Plan 2013-2017; Law number 25/11, of the 14th of July, against Domestic Violence and its regulation approved by Presidential Decree number 124/13 of the 28th of August; Presidential Decree number 26/13 of the 8th of May approving the Executive Plan to combat Domestic Violence; Presidential Decree number 222/13, of the 24th of December, which approved the National Policy of Gender Equality and Equity and Strategy of Advocacy and Mobilization of Resources for Implementation and Monitoring of the Policy and Law number 25/12, of the 22nd of August, regarding the Protection and Integral Development of Children in ways to respond to issues related to the protection and safety and promotion of women and children.

The Angolan Government, under the leadership of the President of the Republic, has played a preponderant role in preserving peace and democracy in Africa, especially in the Great Lakes Region (CIRGL) through permanent dialogue, mutual trust and institutional cooperation, aiming at consolidating democracy, economic growth, prosperity and common good.

The Angolan Government is engaged, at all levels, to contributing with its experience and multifaceted support for peace in Africa and the world, through active participation in the United Nations Security Council.

In relation to the security and peace process, progress has been made at various levels, such as:

1. At the political level, with the promotion of national reconciliation through the unity and national cohesion and the consolidation of democracy and the institutions of the Democratic State of Law³, the following activities were carried out:

- a) Gradual incorporation of women in Peacekeeping Missions, in the year 2000, where about 150 women (military and police) participated in the peacekeeping operation in Botswana and the integration of a woman in a peacekeeping mission to Jamba.
- b) Training of technicians of the SADC Civil Component, in the Process of Strategic Planning at the Operational Level and preparing them with tools for drafting Plans in intervention missions, for situations of risk in the SADC region;
- c) Promoting a favorable political environment to the rise of women with decision-making positions at the

parliament's discretion with the presence of (36.8% of women) and at the Central Government level (23%);

- d) Participation of women in the Peace and Safety process, with 60 women in Operation Dolphin in South Africa and 40 women in Equatorial Guinea in CAN 2014;
- e) Gradual incorporation of women in the effective decision-making of the Ministry of Interior with a total of 11 women in the class of Commissioner Officers, 271 in the class of Senior Officers, 2,052 in the class of Subalternate Officers; 3194 in the class of Subheads and 19,677 in the class of Agents;
- f) Formation of 35 Training Establishments of the SARPCCO (Regional Organization for Cooperation of Southern African Police Commanders) regarding Domestic Violence;
- g) Training of 120 professionals of the National Police in Health and Assistance to Victims of Gender-based Violence.

2. The social environment, with the adoption of an emergency programme to support the social reintegration and resettlement of displaced persons, the return of refugees, the social framework of the demobilized military, the reinsertion of the disabled and the reception of orphaned children⁴, with activities such as:

- a) Conducting training sessions via MINFAMU in conjunction with the Civil Society (Women's Network) in the East and North of Angola, for the Angolan refugees coming from the Republics of Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo for better social integration;
- b) Conducting lectures on Domestic Violence, Professional Deontology, Trafficking in Women and Law number 25/11, of the 14th of July, against Domestic Violence, in the provinces of Cunene, Lutrda--North and South;
- c) Likewise, lectures were held under the topic of "Juvenile and Human Trafficking" in the provinces of Bengo, Luanda and Huambo;
- d) Training in family competencies, sensitising zation for family planning and combating diseases of sexual transmission-ITSWIH-AIDS;
- e) Implementation of programs of nutritional recovery, primary health care and vaccination, with daily reception of children, while their mothers were engaged in productive activities;
- f) Awareness and advice regarding economic promotion,

³Extracts from the Discourse of His Excellency 1 José Eduardo dos Santos — President of the Republic of Angola — Panafrican Forum "Foundations and Resources for a Culture of Peace".

⁴Idem.

job and income generation, acquiring of domestic skills, social promotional activities. School insertion, training, professional reconversion, as well as psychological and social support.

3. At the economic level, with the adoption of a crisis exit strategy, it is an integral and essential part of the macroeconomic stabilisation and national reconstruction and economic and social development Programme which has enabled:

The rehabilitation of the infrastructures that have made the exercising of economic activity viable, the provision of medical care, the circulation of people and goods, as well as the installation, organization and training of Local Administration⁵;

4. At the cultural level, involving the social partners and civil society in promoting a culture of tolerance and peace, respect for all citizens, irrespective of their political and ideological convictions, activities were carried out such as:

- a) Seminars on a national level in the years 2002/2003 and 2004 in partnership with the Women's Network, with the objective of disseminating Resolution number 1325 and sensitizing men and women in terms of reconciliation, taking into account that the country was coming out of a situation of armed conflict;
- b) Roundtables and interviews with the Social Communication Bodies, in order to disseminate and reinforce the importance of the Peace and Safety approach in the world, and in particular in Angola;
- c) Panafrican Forum for a Culture of Peace in Luanda-Angola from the 26th to the 28th of March 2013, under the topic Fundamentals and Resources for a Culture of Peace;
- d) International Conference on Culture of Peace promoted by the Eduardo dos Santos Foundation (FESA), on the 10th and 11th of September of 2015.

The AIV United Nations World Conference on Women adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action which are basic instruments of implementation and which were positioned in the line of the Panafrican Forum for a Culture of Peace held in March 2013, in Luanda. The concept was the participation of African citizens in particular young people, women and other participants in the world of culture in Africa.

The commitments of the Beijing Declaration and its Platform for Action, as well as the documents resulting from the twenty-third special session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Equality, development and peace towards the 21st century", in particular those concerning women and armed conflicts taking into account the principles of

the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, for the maintaining of international peace and safety.

PART II

1. General Objectives

Recognizing that peace is closely linked to equality between women and men and sustainable development, and affirming the important role that women play in preventing and resolving conflicts and consolidating peace, the National Plan for Angolan Action intends to contribute to the increased participation of women in decision-making processes and their full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and safety.

It is also intended to contribute to the eradication of human rights violations of women in conflict situations, including sexual violence affecting women, girls and girls in aggravated forms and trafficking in women and children.

1.1. Strategic Objectives

The National Action Plan for implementing resolution number 1325 of the United Nations Security Council regarding Women, Peace and Safety, establishes six strategic objectives:

- I. Increasing women's participation and integrating Gender Equality at all stages of the peace-building processes, including at all levels of decision-making.
- II. Ensuring Training and Training of all women and girls in the peace-building process, both on gender equality and gender-based violence, and also on other the relevant aspects of resolution number 05 of 1325 and 1820.
- III. Promote and protect respect the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict areas, economic empowerment, education and civil society, taking into account the need for:
 - a) The Prevention and Elimination of Gender-based Violence and Sexual Violence;
 - b) Promotion of Women Empowerment.
- IV. Deepen and disseminate knowledge about the topic of Women, Peace and Safety, including the formation and sensitization of the Ministerial Departments, Civil Society and Decision-Making Bodies.
- V. Promote the participation of civil society in the Implementation of Resolution number 1325.
- VI. Budgeting from a Gender Perspective.

⁵ Idem

2. Implementation Partners

As part of the development of the Plan's activities, the Ministry of the Family and Women's Promotion has as its implementing partners the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MIREX), National Defense (Minden), Interior (MININT), Justice and Human Rights (MINJUDH), Youth and Sports (MINJUD), Social Reinsertion (MINARS), Ministry of Education (MED), and may also involve other Ministerial Departments that are relevant.

3. Mechanisms for Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The National Action Plan for Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution number 1325 has duration of three years (2017-2020).

As a transversal guidance instrument, the National Action Plan for Implementing the United Nations Security Council resolution number 1325 (2000) regarding Women, Peace And Safety, shall serve as a basis for the different institutions of the State, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and Political Parties, for the observance of their principles in the design of Programs, Plans and Development Projects.

The Ministry of the Family and the Women's Promotion, taking into account its attributions, is responsible for coordinating the actions, as well as for the monitoring and evaluation, assisted by the Departments of Defense and Interior.

3.1. The implementation of the National Action Plan

Resolution number 1325 (2000) requires the combination of efforts among the different Ministerial Departments of the Government, the Private SECTOR, Civil Society Organizations, Political Parties, as well as the establishment of coordination mechanisms that ensure their effectiveness and, fundamentally, the commitment of the different participants and sectors of society.

At the institutional level, it implies the creation of a set of procedures that allow the articulation between the different participants at the Central, Provincial, Municipal and Communal levels. The responsibility for coordinating the Central level and the local level is assumed by the Department of the Family and Women's Promotion, requiring a strong sectoral and interdisciplinary connection, involving and blaming actors such as:

- a) National Assembly;
- b) Judicial Power Institutions;
- c) Ministerial Departments of the Government;
- d) Institutions of the Central and Local Administration of the State;
- e) Political Parties;
- f) *Fi* Non-Governmental Organizations;
- g) Civil Society Organizations
- h) Academic and Scientific Community;

- i) Social Communication Media;
- j) Communities and Family;
- k) International Partnerships.

Funding for the implementation of the National Action Plan of Resolution number 1325 (2000) is necessary to ensure the allocation of resources by means of sectoral budgets. The general budget of the State shall clarify the percentage allocated to the different Ministerial Departments.

3.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the National Action Plan of Resolution number 1325 (2000) shall be based on a system of data collection, analysis and dissemination, in close liaison with the National Institute of Statistics. Regarding the policy of monitoring and evaluation, the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion shall be assisted by the Ministries of National and Interior Defense (Coordinators-Adjuncts) and the other Ministerial Departments as agents, in order to ensure a greater sectoral and interdisciplinary connection, thus advocating a greater implementation of the policies advocated for the 2017/2020 period.

4. Main International/Regional Instruments

- a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by Resolution number 217a (III) of the United Nations General Assembly of the 10th of December 1948;
- b) The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women of the 18th of December of 1979, entering into effect on the 3rd of December of 1981. This Convention is regarded as the fundamental instrument for the development of women's rights. Angola signed it on the 18th of December of 1979 and ratified it on the 19th of September of 1984, through Resolution No. 15/84;
- c) The Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949), not ratified by Angola;
- d) The adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995);
- e) The United Nations General Assembly adopted an optional Protocol to the Convention in 1999, whereby it intends to take a new step to intensify the mechanisms for the protection and promotion of women's rights. In addition to assessing compliance with this Convention, by examining the periodic reports submitted by the States which ratified it, the CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women), shall receive individual communications concerning violations of the rights protected by this Convention;

- f)* The additional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime to Prevent, Repress and Punish Trafficking in Persons and in particular Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) of 2000, having entered into effect in 2003;
- g)* The United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Resolution number A/55/L. 2 of the United Nations General Assembly on the 18th of September 2000, defining the Millennium Development Objectives;
- h)* The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of children of the United Nations regarding the participation of children in armed conflict of the 25th of May of 2000;
- i)* Resolution number 1539 of the Security Council (2004, Children and Armed Conflicts);
- j)* The SADC protocol on Gender and Development — addendum;
- k)* African Charter on Human and Peoples ' Rights;
- l)* African Women's Decade,
- m)* United Nations Charter (1945). It establishes as one of its principles to promote international cooperation for the solution of social, economic, cultural or humanitarian problems;
- n)* Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1953). It determines the right to vote on equal terms for women and men, as well as the eligibility of women for all public bodies in election and the possibility for women to occupy all public posts and to carry out all public functions
- o)* I World Conference regarding Women (Mexico City, 1975). It recognized women's right to physical integrity, including the autonomy of decision on the body itself and the right to optional maternity. In the context of the Conference, the period of 1975-1985 was declared as the "Women's Decade". It is worth noting that 1975 was declared as the International Year of Women;
- p)* II World Conference regarding Women (Copenhagen, 1980). The progress in the first five years of the Women's Decade and the International Institute of Research and Training for Women's Promotion (INSTRAW) are evaluated in an autonomous organism in the United Nations system;
- q)* III World Conference regarding Women (Nairobi, 1985). The application strategies aimed at women progress is approved. The United Nations Voluntary Contributions Fund for the Women's Decade is converted into the United Nations Women's Development Fund (UNIFEM);
- r)* IV World Conference regarding Women (Beijing, 1995). With the subtitle "Equality, Development and Peace", the Conference establishes a new agenda of claims: in addition to the rights, women complain about the effectiveness of the political commitments undertaken by governments in international conferences through the establishment of public policies. The World Conference Platform for Action was signed by 184 countries, proposing strategic objectives and measures to overcome the situation of discrimination, marginalization and oppression experienced by women;
- s)* And the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993). Inclusion of the deliberations: "The rights of men, women and female children constitute an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, on a national, regional and international level, and the eradication of all forms of gender discrimination constitute priority objectives of the Community International";
- t)* Millennium Declaration (2000). Signed in the year before the coming of the millennium, it aims to promote global development based on the values policies advocated by the Declaration of Human Rights;
- u)* III World Conference Against Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and related forms of Intolerance (Durban, 2001). It is stated that racism, racial discrimination and correlated intolerance constitute a denial of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirms the principles of equality as the right of all men and all women, without distinction. It is also reaffirmed the duty of the State is to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms of all victims. It is also pointed out that there is the need to adopt a gender perspective and recognise all the countless forms of discrimination to which women are susceptible in the social, economic, cultural, civil and political spheres.

5. Tables regarding the Actions to be Implemented:

Objective 1: Increase Women's Participation and integrate the Gender Equality Dimension into all Phases of Peace Building Processes for the Building of Peace at all Decision Levels

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
1) On an internal level promote, the increase in the number of women at all levels of decision making in the Defense and Security Forces.	MINDEN MININT MINFAMU	MINFAMU All of the branches of Defense and Security	Decisive Factors: Women of the Bodies of Defense and Security; Women and Young Girls	3 Years	Increasing the number of women in the decision making bodies of defense and security.	Women in the decision making bodies of Defense and Security	40% of women in the decision making bodies of Defense and Security	Plan for the monitoring on a Short and Long Term Basis.
2) Regularly disseminate the vacant posts in international organisms, in order to promote the appointment of women for the exercising of positions, decision making and others, in the international organisms to support the building of peace and safety.	MIREX MINFAMU	Defense and Security Forces	Effective women in the Defence and Increased number of women in vacant posts in international organizations. Security Bodies and in Diplomacy.	3 years	Increased number of women in vacant posts in international organizations.	Women in the vacant posts in international organisms	40% of women in vacant posts in international organisms	
3) Promote the increase in the participation of women in international missions for the building and maintenance of peace and safety, humanitarian aid and crises management.	MIREX The National Assembly Organs of Defense and Security	MINFAMU MINARS Parliamentary Women's Group, NGO's and Churches	Women of Public Institutions and of Civil Society and Churches	3 Years	Increase in the number of women in leadership positions and mostly in international missions for the purposes of resolving conflicts	Women in leadership positions and participating in international missions	40% of women in leadership positions and participating in international missions	
4) Promoting the participation of (Training of) women for missions related to electoral oversight of the AU. SADC. CIRGL and CPLP.	MIREX MINFAMU National Electoral Commission	Women's organizations of Political Parties, NGO's and Churches	Group of Women Parliamentarians, Women of Feminine Organizations of Political Parties, Public Institutions, Civil Society and Churches.	3 years	Participation of a larger number of women in the electoral observation missions of the SADC AU. CIRGL and CPLP.	Participation of women in the electoral observation missions of the SADC, CIRGL and CPLP.	40% of women in the electoral observation missions of the AU, SADC, Cirgl and CPLP.	
5) To promote the integration of gender equality issues and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in the highlighted areas, including conflict, post-conflict and international peacekeeping and security missions.	MINFAMU MINJDH MEMARS MINCULT Defence and Security Bodies	Multisectoral Commission-striving Against Domestic Violence.	Women, Young Girls and Children in Conflict and Border Zones.	3 years	Promoting gender mainstreaming and elimination of discrimination against women and girls in conflict and border zones.	Integrating of women and men and the elimination of discrimination against women and girls.	40% of Women, young girls and children integrated.	
6) Guaranteeing the existence of psychological support to members and their families before, during and after participation in a peacekeeping mission and technical-military cooperation.	MINFAMU MINSAs Defense and Security Bodies	MINFAMU MINSAs Defense and Security Bodies	Member so the Missions and Respective Families	3 years	Guaranteeing the psychological support of the members and their families.	Psychologically supported members and families	Greater number of members and families supported	
7) Awareness campaigns in favor of women's participation in all spheres of national life.	Organizations Feminine MINFAMU MINCULT NGO's Churches	MCS MINJUD Organizations Feminine NGO's Churches	Society in General	3 years	Greater number of women being made aware and prepared in all spheres of national life.	Women in all spheres of national life.	40% of women in all spheres of national life.	

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
8) Seminars and gender awareness regarding defence and safety of the judicial and decision-makers bodies.	MINFAMU Defense and Security Bodies MINJDH MCS	Defence and Security Bodies and Society in General	Officers and Officials of the Defence and Security Bodies. PGR, Universities and Society in General	3 years	Raising the level of awareness of gender issues	Women and men who are seminarian and sensitized.	40% of women and men who are seminarian and sensitized	
9) Professional training of women in the Defence and Security and Justice Bodies	MINJDH MINDEN MININT	National Police, Prison Services, SME Fire Service, Army. The Marines and Air Force and Justice Bodies	Women	3 years	Increasing the capacity of women who work in similar structures.	Women that are professionally trained.	40% of women professionally trained	
10) Disseminate the contents of Resolution number11 ^p 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations, regarding Women's Peace and Safety, within the youth phase	MINJUD	MINFAMU MINDEN MININT IAJ, CNJ	Juvenile Associations	3 years	Increasing the level of knowledge of young people regarding Resolution number 1325 and the PNA	Disseminating activities carried out by the Juvenile Associations regarding Resolution number 1325 and the PNA	90% of Juvenile Associations	
11) Promoting the participation of Young Women in the events of the Youth Forum of the International Conference on the Great Lakes region	MINJUD	MINFAMU MINDEN MININT MIREX IAJ, CNJ	Promising Youth of the Public Administration. Military Services, Safety and Leaders of the Juvenile Associations	3 years	Increasing knowledge of young people regarding the peace and safety process at the International Conference in the Great Lakes Region.	Young women participating in the Youth Forum of the International Conference in the Great Lakes Region	100% participation in the Youth Forum of the International Conference in the Great Lakes region	

Objective 2: Ensuring the Training of People Involved in the Peace Building Processes. Both on Gender Equality and Gender Violence.

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
12) Carrying out-and promoting training actions regarding gender equality and violence against women and girls, particularizing sexual violence gender violence and trafficking in human beings, for those responsible and technicians in the area of justice, Defence and Security Bodies as well as the nomination for international missions for building and maintaining peace and safety.	MINJDH Defense and Security Bodies	MINFAMU OIM MCS	Officials and technical people (women and men) in the Area of Justice, Defence and Security Bodies	3 years	Responsible and technical people in the Area of Justice. Officials and Security Bodies aware and conscientious of gender equality and gender violence.	Officials and technical people in the Areas of Justice, Defense and Security Organs that are aware and conscientious regarding gender equality and gender violence.	40% of officials and technicians in the area of Justice. Defense and Security Bodies that have awareness	National
13) Promoting the exchange and dissemination of experiences among highlighted elements in maintenance and building peace and safety missions.	MIREX	Defense and Security Bodies MINFAMU. CIRGL, SADC, SARPCCO ⁶	Technical People of the Defense and Security Bodies CIRGL, SADC, SARPCCO	3 years	Promoting the exchange and dissemination of the experiences among the technicians of the Defense and Security Agencies CIRGL, SADC. SARPCCO	Shared experiences among the technicians of the Defence and Security Bodies. CIRGL, SADC, SARPCCO	10T of the officials of the Defense and Security Bodies. CIRGL, SADC, SARPCCO having shared experiences.	

The Organization of Cooperation of the Southern African Police Commanders, created on the 2nd of August of 1995, in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
14) Reporting on the participation of women in the Defense and Security Bodies in peacekeeping missions between 2010/2015 and promote the dissemination of results.	MINFAMU	MIREX, MCS Defense and Security Bodies, CIRGL SADC, SARPCCO, NGO's Churches.		3 years	Reports Drawn Up	Participation of the Ministerial Departments, Organizations of Civil Society and Churches.	100% of the report drawn up	
15) Drafting of a code of conduct for personnel involved in crisis management and peacekeeping operations, as well as their respective monitoring mechanisms.	Defense and Security Bodies	MIREX MINJDH MINFAMU CIRGL. SADC SARPCCO, NGO's Churches	Men and women involved in the management of crises and peacekeeping operations, as well as their respective monitoring mechanisms.	3 years	Code of Conduct elaborated, approved and initially implemented.	A greater number of people involved in the elaboration of the Code of Conduct.	100%	
16) Organizing broad information and training programs on leadership, political participation and decision-making, so as to facilitate women's participation in the political process at all levels	MINFAMU MIREX Defense and Security Bodies	MCS MINJDH Parties Political NGO's	Women and men intervening in political processes and decision-making at all levels.	3 years	Increasing the number of women trained and prepared for leadership, political participation and decision making.	A greater number of women trained and prepared for leadership, political participation and decision making.	40% of women in leadership positions at all levels.	
17) Boosting training on leadership and participation of Young Women	MINJUD	MINFAMU IAJ CNJ	Young Women that are members of the Youth Association	3 years	Increasing the number of Young Women with leadership skills	Young Women trained in leadership	80% of Youth Associations having Awareness Programs on leadership and the participation of Young Women	

Objective 3: Promoting and Protecting the Respect of Human Rights of women and Girls in Conflict and Post-Conflict Zones, taking Into Account the Need for the Prevention and Elimination of Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Violence and the Promotion of Empowerment of Women

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
18) Promoting the appointment of women to boards of directors positions, advisory bodies and representatives of the Government for their representation in the peace negotiations	MINFAMU Defense and Security Bodies.	NGO's and SADC Churches. SARPCCO CIRGL	Women	3 years	A greater participation of women in the process of Conflict resolution and management	Women being represented in peace negotiations	40% of women represented in peace negotiations	
19) Including the topic, "women, peace and safety" in cooperation in matters of justice and security with other States.	MINJDH MIREX	Defense and Security Bodies, MINFAMU	Women	3 years	Increasing knowledge on matters of justice and safety.	A greater number of women having knowledge of justice and security.	40% of women having knowledge	
20) Integrating issues related to gender and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, traditional nefarious practices and trafficking in human beings, as well as issues of that are related to the protection of victims and punishment of the aggressors, in the framework of technical and legal cooperation with the Ministries of Justice. Criminal Investigation Courts and Bodies, of the partner countries.	MJDH Defense and Security Bodies	Public Ministry, SIC Gov. Provincial, Civil Societal of the SADC. SARPCCO CIRGL MINFAMU CPLP MIREX	Men, Women, Children,	3 years	- Reducing the number of cases of violence against women. GIRLS, domestic violence, trafficking in human beings and traditional nefarious practices; - Improving protection mechanisms for victims of violence and aggravated punishment for aggressors.	- Reducing the number of cases of violence against women, girls, domestic violence, trafficking in human beings and traditional practices. - Applying of Legislation that is in effect	-50% of cases of violence against women and girls domestic violence, human trafficking and traditional practices being reduced.	

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
21) Participating actively in the <i>task force</i> of the AU for the implementing of the RCSNU 1325.	MIREX Defense and Security Bodies	MINFAMU Civil Society	Women intervening in the process of Resolution number 1325.	3 years	Women incorporated in the <i>task force</i> of the AU.	A greater number of women participating in the <i>taskforce</i> of the AU.	20% of women	
22) Promoting the objectives of RCSNU 1325 in the CSDP ⁷ missions, notably in increasing participation of women” in training on RCSNU 1325, including sexual violence in situations of conflict, about HIV/AIDS and women’s health.	MIREX MINSA	MINFAMU Defense and Security Bodies. Civil Society.	Women. Men, Girls and Boys.	3 years	Increasing the number of women participating in the AU’s CSDP missions and trained about RCSNU 1325 and about sexual violence, HIV/AIDS and women’s health.	A greater number of women participating s in the CSDP missions and female informed about RCSNU 1325, sexual violence, HIV/AIDS and women’s health.	50% participation and the training of women.	
23) formulating recommendations for other States (African Union) on the implementation of RCSNU 1325.	MIREX Defense and Security Bodies	MINFAMU MINJDH	Member States of the AU and the CIRGL	3 years	Complying with recommendations by the Member States	Greater compliance with the recommendations	40% compliance with the recommendations.	
24) Contributing to the United Nations indicators for the Monitoring of the implementation of RCSNU 1325.	MIREX MINFAMU MINJDH Defense and Security Bodies.	MIREX MINFAMU MINJDH MCS Defense and Security Bodies, Civil Society and Churches.	Society in General	3 years	Indicators shown	Implementing and monitoring the indications sent	100%	
25) Supporting the strengthening of the inclusion of women and girls in defending their rights in project development cooperation.	MIREX MINFAMU	MINJDH MINJUD MCS Defense and Security Bodies, Civil Society and Churches.	Women and girls	3 years	Strengthening the inclusion of women and girls in development cooperation projects	A greater number of women in development cooperation projects	40%	

Objective 4: Deepening and disseminating knowledge on the topic of “Women, Peace and Safety”, including Training and Awareness of Entities

Decisions taken and Public Opinion

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
26) Disseminating the PNA 1325	MCS	MIREX MINFAMU MINJDH MEMCULT Defense and Security Bodies, Civil Society and Churches.	Society in General	3 years	Companies endowed with knowledge relating to the PNA 1325.	A greater number of people with knowledge of “Women, Peace and Safety”.	More than 60% of the population informed about “Women, Peace and Safety”.	Involving he traditional authorities and women’s organizations in political parties.
27) Including the topic of “Women, Peace and Safety” in the courses taught by the IDN, Military Academies and Educational Institutions of the MININT.	Defense and Security Bodies	Educational institutions of the Defense and Security Bodies.	Women and men of the Defense and Security Bodies	3 years	Including the topic of “women, peace and safety” in the courses taught by the IDN, Military Academies and Educational Institutions of the MININT.	A greater number of members of the Defence and Security Bodies having knowledge of “women, peace and safety”	100% of the topic regarding women. Peace and safety included in the courses taught by the IDN, Military Academies and Educational Institutions of MININT.	

⁷ Common Security and Defence Policy — it is an integral part of the EU in relation to Crisis Management.

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
28) Creating a <i>Web Page</i> regarding women, peace, and safety.	MTTI	Defense and Security Bodies, MINFAMU MIREX MINJDH MCS	Society in General	3 years	Disseminating of activities developed on the topic of "Women. Peace and Safety"	Greater amount of accessing the <i>WebPage</i> .	80% of the population made aware	
29) Carrying out debates on the topic of "women, peace, and safety".	MINFAMU	Defense and Security Bodies, MED MINA RS MINJDH NGO Associations	Society in General	3 years	Sensitizing society on the topic related to "women, peace and safety".	A greater amount of the population being sensitized on the topic of "women, peace and safety".	50% being sensitized on the topic of "women, peace and safety".	
30) Disseminating international documents and guidelines on the topic of women, peace and safety.	MIREX	MINFAMU Defense and Security Bodies MINJDH	Society in General	3 years	Disseminating international documents and guidelines on the topic of women, peace and safety.	A greater number of international documents and guidelines on the topic of Women, Peace and Safety being disseminated.	50% of international documents and guidelines being disseminated	
31) Promoting awareness-raising actions on issues of health and human rights, with a focus on sexual violence and gender-based violence, in accordance with the objectives of the plan, to high school and higher education students.	MINFAMU	MINSA MES MINARS MINJDH MINJUD MED. MCS NGO's	High School and Higher Education Students	3 years	Higher number of high school and higher education students sensitized regarding health and human rights issues, in terms of the incidence of sexual violence and gender violence.	A greater number of high school and higher education students being sensitized regarding health and human rights issues, in terms of the incidence of sexual violence and gender violence.	80% of High School and Higher Education Students being sensitized	

**Objective 5: Promoting the participation of Civil Society in the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000)
Regarding Women, Peace and Safety**

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Time of Execution	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
32) Promoting social and artistic meetings and meetings with representatives of society in general for the implementation of peace and safety in Angola.	MINFAMU MINCULT	MIREX Civil Society and Church Organizations and Traditional Authorities	Society in General	3 years	Involving society in general for the Implementation of Peace and Safety in Angola.	A Greater number of Meetings and social and artistic gatherings regarding Peace and Safet in Angola	60% of the meetings and artistic social gatherings held	A Biennial event on Culture of Peace to be held in Angola (Luanda) in partnership with UNESCO (2016)
33) Cooperating with civil society organisations in the exchange of gender affairs, in the theater of operations and international peacekeeping missions, civil crisis and emergency management in the field of civil protection.	MIREX Defense and Security Bodies	MINARS MINFAMU Civil Society and Church Organizations	Society in General	3 years	Strengthening the exchange relationships.	Implementing of the exchange of gender affairs, in the theater of operations and international missions for peacekeeping, civil crisis management and civil protection emergency.	20 Cooperation related Agreements implemented	

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
34) Methodologically supporting cooperation projects promoted by civil society organizations in the framework of intervention of the Plan.	MINFAMU	Defense and Security Bodies, MED MINA RS MINJDH Civil Society Organizations	Civil Society Organizations	3 years	Supporting civil society projects in the framework of the intervention of the plan.	Greater project support	60% of the projects	
35) Involving the National Youth Council (CNJ) in the actions of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution number 1325.	MINJUD	CNJ IAJ	Young Women that are Members of the Youth Association	3 years	Increasing the level of participation of the CNJ in the actions regarding Resolution number 1325	Juvenile associations involved in the actions regarding Resolution number 1325	50% of Youth Associations	
36) Creation of circles of debates on the part of the Traditional Authorities regarding the greater inclusion of the Sexes 11a Socio-economic and environmental life boosting entrepreneurship and its-power in terms of clean practices that can avoid damage and waste and depletion being cause to some resources that nature preserves for us.	MINAMB	MINCULT Civil Society Organizations	Society in General		Greater dominance over the inclusion of gender in Socio-economic and environmental life by boosting entrepreneurship and its-power in terms of clean practices that can avoid damage and waste and depletion being cause to some resources that nature preserves for us.	Greater number of debates held	80% of Debates held	

Objective 6: Budgeting from a Gender Perspective.

Activities	Responsible Entity	Participants	Target Group	Execution Time	Expected Results	Indicators	Objective	Comments
37) Discussing at the Ministerial and National Assembly Levels on Budgeting in the Gender Perspective.	All The Ministries	All The Ministries	Society in General		Allocating budgets from a gender perspective to all Ministries.	Greater number of gender related actions carried out.	Approving of the Gender related Budget for 2016/17/18 in accordance with OGE.	

The President of the Republic **JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.**

Presidential Decree number 144/17

of the 26th of June

Whereas Law Decree number 5/08 of the 29th of September approving the Road Transport code imposes the need for traffic regulation under conditions and special situations for certain types of vehicles, as well as the conditions for suspension or conditioning in certain circumstances;

There is a need to regulate the transiting of vehicles in situations where the goods transported exceed the limits of the length, width and height of the box, as well as the conditions for authorization of the transit of vehicles of weight or dimensions above those that are legally established;

The President of the Republic shall, in accordance with article 120 (line 1) and article 125 (line 3), both pertaining to the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, as per the following:

ARTICLE 1.

(Objects)

The Traffic Regulations under conditions and special situations are hereby approved, annexed to the present Certificate, which is an integral part of it.

ARTICLE 2

(Repealing)

All legislation contrary to the provisions of the present Certificate shall be repealed.

ARTICLE 3

(Doubts and omissions)

The doubts and omissions resulting from the interpretation and application of the present Presidential Decree shall be resolved by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 4

(Entering into effect)

The present Certificate enters into effect upon the date of its publication.

Deliberated by the Council of Ministers, in Luanda, as of the 12th of April of 2017.

Let it be published.

Luanda, as of the 14th of June of 2017.

The President of the Republic JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.

**TRAFFIC REGULATIONS
IN SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS**

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1

(Objects)

The present Certificate aims to regulate automobile traffic in conditions and special situations in the territory of the Republic of Angola.

ARTICLE 2

(Scope of Application)

1. The provisions of the present Regulation shall apply to traffic on the public road for vehicles or the group of vehicles registered in accordance with article 115 of the Roadway Code:

- a) Having weight and/or dimensions exceeding the regulatory limits;
- b) Carrying indivisible objects exceeding the limits of the respective box or the height of 4.60m;
- c) The gross weight or axle weight of which, by virtue of the transport of indivisible objects, exceeds the regulatory limits.

2. The provisions of the present Certificate shall also apply to the transiting of agricultural, forestry and industrial machinery.

ARTICLE 3

(Definitions)

1. For the purposes of the present Regulation, the following terms are described below:

- a) *Annual Authorization*, a special traffic authorization issued for a vehicle or group of vehicles, with or without a load and valid for a maximum period of one year,
- b) *Occasional Authorization*, *special authorization* for traffic issued for a vehicle or group of vehicles, valid for a single transport or for a single displacement;
- c) *Short term authorization*, *special authorization* issued for a vehicle or group of vehicles, valid for several transports of indivisible objects with the same dimensions and the same weight, on the same itinerary, for a maximum period of six Months;
- d) *Co-pilot*, light automobile vehicle, which has the purpose of indicating to the public road users the movement of exceptional transport;
- e) *Total Length*, the maximum length of a vehicle or group of vehicles, carrying a load;
- f) *Total Dimensions*, the maximum dimensions of a vehicle or group of vehicles, carrying a load;
- g) *Total Length*, the maximum length of a vehicle or group of vehicles, carrying a load;
- h) *Total Height*, the maximum height reached by a vehicle or group of vehicles, while carrying a load; calculating from the ground;
- i) *Regulatory Limits*, limits in terms of weight, gross weight, weight per axle, length, width or height that are legally established,
- j) *Exceptional transport*, *transporting carried out* by a vehicle or group of vehicles, as a result of transporting indivisible objects, exceeds the regulatory limits or the load of which exceeds the limits of the respective box;
- k) *Extreme*, *point where* there is a verticle and perpendicular plain protruding from the longitudinal axle.