



**Convention on the
Rights of the Child**

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**Written replies by the Government of Angola to
the list of issues (CRC/C/AGO/Q/2-4) related to
the consideration of the combined second to fourth
periodic reports of Angola (CRC/C/AGO/2-4)***

[24 August 2010]

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

Part I

Response to question 1¹

1. The years 2008/2010 were marked by the Constitutional Review, which created a unique opportunity to strengthen the rules in Angola and include a stronger reference to the rights of the child, pursuant to the spirit of the 11 commitments and the work of the National Children's Committee.
2. Public hearings were held during the Constitutional Review process to get input from Angolan civil society and incorporate some of their suggestions and recommendations in the final text of the New Constitutional Law. Parliament approved the Constitution on 21 January 2010 (CRA) which, following Constitutional Court decision 111/2010, came into force on 5 February this year.
3. The new Constitution has an effective and efficient legal Framework that guarantees that the Rights of the Child are scrupulously obeyed and ensures that common legislation complies fully with the Convention. It includes specific clauses regarding the Child, namely article 80 which refers explicitly to the principle of the Better Interest of the Child and the obligation of the State to protect their Rights; article 35 refers to the protection of the Child as an absolute priority of the State, society and the family and the prohibition of employing children of obligatory school age amongst others.
4. The new Constitution also encourages the State to create special protection measures for the children who are separated from their parents and promote their integration in foster families.
5. The work conducted by the Parliament, in terms of ordinary and extraordinary meetings, shows the effort that has been made to ensure the timely publication of Laws and Regulations and that they are implemented efficiently.
6. As regards the legislation on juvenile justice (in terms of the age of legal responsibility, alternative measures and Minor's Judges), and all the penal legislation is obviously having to be adapted, which is being done by a legislative Review Commission, created by Presidential ruling.

Response to question 2

7. The Angolan government approved the 11 commitments about the child on 15 January through resolution 5/08, based on the International Convention of the Rights of the Child. The 11 commitments and the respective recommendations and guidelines constitute the National Action Plan for children in Angola.
8. The National Children's Council (CNAC) carefully coordinated the production of the Biannual Action Plan.
9. This Plan corresponds to the actions that are being developed by the different sectors of the Angolan government regarding the Child, to comply with the 11 commitments, indicating the objectives, activities, goals, means of assessment, expected results, who is in

¹ For the wording of the questions please refer to the relevant paragraph in the list of issues (CRC/C/AGO/Q/2-4).

charge, partnerships, deadlines and budget (actions that have budgets and those that do not yet have budgets and the total) for each one.

10. This first document to be organised in such a way, presents the list of major actions by the government between September 2009 and September 2011, defines the deadlines and who is responsible for each one, which are grouped together in 5 general Objectives:

- Objective 1 – Constants messages about the 11 Commitments, as well as policies, legislation and relevant studies
- Objective 2 – Support in integrating the 11 Commitments in the plans and budgets of the government and social partners
- Objective 3 – Reinforcing the monitoring of the 11 Commitments through the Child Indicator System (SICA)
- Objective 4 – Revitalise the workings of the CNAC structures
- Objective 5 – Preparing the Fifth National Children’s Forum/2011)

11. The National Children’s Council (CNAC) approved the document called “Guidelines for the implementation of the 11 Commitments towards the Child at the Provincial and Municipal level”. The motto of the IV National Forum on the Child 2009 was Think National, Act Local in recognition of the extremely important role of the municipalities in implementing the 11 Commitments.

12. This responsibility is based on Decree 2/2007 which states that the attributes and responsibilities of the municipalities include the social services, education and sanitation at the municipal level, as well as the development of community integration programmes to combat poverty.

13. The document has two objectives:

- Give the Municipal Directors a practical summary of the main interventions that are expected of the municipalities in implementing each Commitment
- Help in defining the activities and costs to be included in the annual plans

Response to question 3

14. Bearing in mind article 80 of the Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of the Child – CDC, “Children have the right to special attention from the family, society and the State, which, in close collaboration, must ensure ample protection against all forms of abandonment, discrimination, oppression, exploitation and abusive authority, in the family and in any other institutions”. The government, the United Nations system and the social partners assume the “11 Commitments on the Child in Angola” for the effective Integral Protection of the Child and its family.

15. In the scope of implementing the Commitments, a National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Violence against Children (EPCVC) was drawn up, which constituted a clear response by the Angolan government to the recommendations of the Rights of the Child Committee, that appealed for the adoption of concrete measures to enforce the Rights of the Child and reduce the breaches of their rights.

16. The EPCVC is one of the measures that honour the 8th government Commitment and is based in the principles of the CDC Integral Protection Doctrine which are:

- (a) Promotion and Protection: including Education, Health, Social Assistance, Housing, Food safety, Family, The national Children’s Council, INAC, The Promotion and Protection of Rights Networks, Assistance bodies and Civil Society Organisations;

(b) Defence and being held responsible: covering the right of Access to justice, judicial mechanisms of legal protection, including the public prosecutor's office, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the system of justice/judges for Minors and the Minor's Tutelage Commission;

(c) Social Control: The National Children's Council follows the actions of the different players. Parliament, The General Attorney's Office, the Justice Ombudsman, the Promotion and Protection of Rights Network, os Fora da Criança and society and it also supervises and is responsible for social control;

(d) The media publicises all the actions that are developed for the child.

17. A strategy has been adopted to respond to the problems that were identified in the following intervention areas:

- Violence in the family and in society (negligence, abuse, physical and emotional violence, discrimination and accusations of witchcraft)
- Child trafficking
- Use of children by organised crime, traffic and consumption of drugs
- Exploitation of child labour
- Sexual exploitation of minors

Actions that have been implemented and/or in progress, within the scope of the National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Violence against Children (EPCVC)

18. Within the scope of the legislative measures:

(a) The countersigning of the Angolan Constitution in February 2010, with more far reaching legal suppositions regarding: the right of the child to special attention from the family, society and the State, bearing in mind the need to ensure ample protection from all kinds of violence; the promotion of public policies for the family and other institutions;

(b) The revision of the Penal Code, harmonising the issues related with Child and the CDC, to confer greater protection to the rights of the child;

(c) The adoption of the Tourism Code of Behaviour against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Angola in November 2009, following a joint ruling by the Ministry of Tourism and Hotels and Social reinsertion and Assistance;

(d) Rulings were issued by all the Provincial Governments, prohibiting the sale and purchase of alcoholic drinks and tobacco to children and the prohibition of children in nightlife establishments;

(e) A draft law against domestic violence, to create legal mechanisms to protect citizens within family relationships.

19. In terms of the implementation of the programmes:

(a) Constitution, strengthening and expansion of the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Networks, with 18 provincial, 95 municipal and 65 communal networks at the moment as shown below.

Table 1

Growth in the number of Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Networks

<i>Networks</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>
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<i>Networks</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	
Provincial	7	18	61%
Municipal	22	95	77%
Communal	15	65	77%
Total	44	178	75%

(b) The table shows the growth of these important bodies between 2007 and 2010; 61% at the provincial level, 77% at the municipal level and 77% also as the communal level, demonstrating that the work that was done in establishing mechanisms to detect cases of breaches to the rights of the child, working in close collaboration with the State Institutions, tip-offs, forwarding and attention;

(c) The implementation of programmes to progressively expand the free birth registration services for children of 0–5 years old pursuant to Decree 31/07;

(d) The implementation of programmes under the scope of Joint Government Decree 18/96 on Means to Offer Community Services, under the scope of Minor's Judges, with alternatives to incarceration;

(e) The implementation of a programme to expand the National Police School Brigades, whose mission is to protect children and repress any acts of violence against the child;

(f) The implementation of programmes as part of the strategies to Combat Poverty, Combat HIV/AIDS and reinforce Family Responsibilities;

(g) The implementation of a programme to set up Community Infant Centres and Community Education centres (CIC and CEC);

(h) The development of the school meal Programme, creating conditions to offer a meal to every child, especially the most needy;

(i) The development of the Angola Solidarity Programme, to revive moral and civic values;

(j) The implementation of the National Action Plan on the Family in Angola.

20. In terms of the actions to assess the situation:

(a) Analysis and organisation of the statistical data arising from the records of cases of violence against children to create a data base to be used to adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures at all levels;

(b) Conduct specific studies into forms of violence against the child and into specialised knowledge about harmful traditional practices.

21. In terms of Prevention and Protection actions:

(a) Acts to increase awareness of the families in the communities to promote a culture of denouncing violence;

(b) Telling the families about good practice experiences, reinforcing the doctrine of protecting the child to guarantee its full development;

(c) Development of actions to stimulate the mechanisms to guarantee the rights and accelerate the judicial reform to hold those who breach child's rights liable.

22. In terms of mobilisation actions:

Development of resource mobilisation activities for the sustainability of the programmes within the framework of children's legal support.

23. In terms of attending the victims:

(a) Development of proper mechanisms to protect the child, create attendance services, define criteria and indicators that continually assess the efficiency and efficacy of the system and its impact;

(b) Definition of a series of minimum standards for institutional care for children and training of teams to conduct supervision visits, quarterly monitoring and the annual assessment of the performance of the child care institutions.

24. In terms of child participation:

(a) Activities to reflect on violence, involving hundreds of thousands of children, stimulating them to exercise their right to participate, listening to them and hearing their opinions on the matter;

(b) Activities to publicise the rights of the child, based on the CDC, with the direct and active participation of children from throughout the country.

Response to question 4

25. Strategic Plan to Accelerate and Reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality in Angola 2005–2009. The implementation of the revitalisation of the municipal health services was started in seventy municipalities. The main objectives are:

(a) To reinforce the municipal health system as described above;

(b) Universal access, equality and justice in the context of primary health care;

(c) Training individuals, families and communities in health promotion and protection.

26. An awareness process and a revitalisation process are in progress for the Provincial Governors, Municipal Directors, traditional, religious and community leaders, health workers and workers from other sectors.

27. The diagnosis of the sanitation situation was completed in more than 50% of the municipalities planned until 2010, allowing municipal operational plans to be drawn up in 14% of the 70 municipalities planned until 2010.

28. As part of the objective to characterize the sanitary state and the standards of health care in the Provinces and Municipalities, Sanitary Maps were drawn up allowing for the geographic localisation of the infrastructures, their availability and the use of services and resources. The Sanitary Map was the first step in drawing up the Health Development Plan at the municipal level and which includes the respective Investment Plan.

29. Sanitary Maps have been drawn up for Luanda, Cabinda, Huíla, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Malange, Bengo, Kwanza-Norte, Cunene and Zaire provinces. Sanitary Development Plans have been drawn up for Huíla, Benguela, Luanda, Bié and Huambo provinces.

30. Last year (2009) the implementation of the revitalisation of the municipal health service and the integrated mother and child service package were assessed, as defined in the Strategic Plan. The results were encouraging and it was decided to extend the Strategic Plan to all the municipalities and continue it during the period 2010–2014.

Strategic Plan to accelerate the reduction in maternal mortality

31. Institutional Maternal mortality increased by 9% in the first half of 2009 compared with the year before. Malaria is still the main indirect cause of maternal mortality and the figures rose by 16%. One should note that the maternal mortality notification system improved in comparison with the previous year, with almost all 18 provinces sending information in 2009, which may justify some of the increase in diagnosis and records.

32. The primary maternal health package includes emergency obstetrics in the reference health centres, which includes prenatal attendance with micronutrient supplements (iron and folic acid), intermittent treatment of malaria with Fansidar (TIP), distribution of treated mosquito nets, vaccination against tetanus, de-worming, counselling on the voluntary test against AIDS (ATV), prevention of vertical transmission (PTV), administration of antiretrovirals for HIV+ women, presence at the birth and for the newly-born by trained staff, information and education for the mother about exclusive breast feeding for the first six months.

33. Forty-eight per cent of births are attended by trained staff but only 22% are assisted by a midwife in the countryside.

34. The latest official statistics on maternal mortality put the ratio at 1400 per 100,000 live births, but a recent article published in the *Lancet*² — not yet endorsed by the government — points to a much lower figure, about 593 per 100,000 live births. The government expectation, to comply with the Millennium Development Objective number 5 is to reduce Maternal Mortality Rates to 350 by 2015.

Response to question 5

35. Within the scope of implementing the 11 Commitments and the compliance of the activities given in the Biannual Action Plan by the National Children's Council given in Commitment number 5 (Primary Education and Vocational Training), the Ministry of Education has developed a series of actions for the mid-term assessment of the Education for All Plan, which will run until mid-November this year.

36. These actions include:

- Scheduled meetings with UNICEF
- Production of a work schedule
- Production of Terms of Reference to select Consultants (National and International)
- Creation of a MED technical team to gather documents to be assessed

37. The MED is recruiting Consultants and compiling the documents to be assessed. It is for these reasons that it is not possible to supply any results about the Education for All Plan assessment.

Response to question 6

38. In 2002, after the signing of the Luena Memorandum of Understanding, when there was finally peace in Angola, the return and reintegration of the people who were directly affected by the armed conflict such as displaced children, handicapped refugees and former soldiers, amongst others, were the priorities for the government action. In this period there

² Angola MDG Progress Report, 2010.

was a movement by the government and spontaneously for 4 million people to return to where they had come from or where they felt at home. Of these 4 million displaced people, about 40% were children, only 61,659 people decided not to go back to where they had come from and stayed where they were sheltered or cared for. Some groups, who had been displaced, chose voluntarily to stay where they had settled.

39. Over the 8 years it took for the country to find peace, the resettlement process for those who went back to where they had come from has become consolidated as the communities rebuild themselves, rehabilitate the infrastructures such as schools, health posts, roads, bridges and have in a certain way contributed towards normalising the lives of all Angolans, especially the children and families that were directly affected throughout the years of armed conflict.

40. As regards the refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees informed the Angolan government of 457,374 Angolan citizens who were registered as refugees in the surrounding countries, namely, democratic Republic of Congo (193,000), Congo (16,000), Namibia (21,596) and Zambia (211,382), as well as Botswana (2,000) and South Africa (13,396).

41. To enable their return to Angola, the government established a Voluntary and Organised Repatriation Programme and started repatriating Angolan refugees from these countries in June 2003.

42. A total of 409,445 people have returned to Angola through this scheme; 43,345 in 2004, 51,673 in 2005 and 15,052 in 2006, while 270,856 voluntarily returned by their own means.

43. The provinces that received most repatriates were: Cuando-Cubango (49,085), Huambo (14,111), Lunda Norte (14,784), Moxico (206,696), Uíge (35,033) and Zaire (52,227).

44. All the Angolans who came back to the country, either through organised repatriation operations or spontaneously, did so voluntarily, certain that they could normalise their lives more quickly that way, overcome some socio-economical difficulties and participate in the reconstruction of the country.

45. The members of the population who were directly affected by the armed conflict, including children have benefitted from recovery process and the expansion of the Basic social infrastructures that are designed to help not only the ex-refugees, returnees and former soldiers, but the community as a whole through provincial Programmes to Improve and Expand Basic Social services and that also contemplate the distribution of work tools and instruments and farming land to promote self sufficiency.

Part II responses

46. New legislation and the respective regulation:

- Family Code – Law 1/88
- Law on the Trial of Minors – Law 9/96
- Minor’s Trial Process Code – Decree 6/03
- Organic Framework of the Minors’ Judges – Decree 96/03
- National Children’s Council – Decree 20/07
- Regulations for the National Children’s Council – Decree 21/07

- Minors Tutelage Commission – Decree 69/07
- Regulations on parole – Executive Decree 17/08
- Regulation on Community Service Protection Measures – Executive Decree 18/08

47. The existence of institutions (Justice Ombudsman, Constitutional Court, Secretary of State for Human Rights, Department of Juvenile Justice, CNAC and INAC) geared towards guaranteeing and defending the rights and freedoms of the citizens are necessary mechanisms for the effective implementation of the rights of the child.

48. The purpose of the Justice Ombudsman is to guarantee justice and the legality of the public administration, mainly when a citizen has had His rights breached by those who wield public power, resulting in losses. Citizens can present their complaints by letter or by phone. The citizen does not need to hire a lawyer to protect him, all he has to do is present the complaint directly to the ombudsman and follow the legal procedures.

49. The parliament approved the regulatory diplomas for the Republic of Angola Constitutional Court on 10/06/2008, so its history is still very short. The Constitutional Court is the supreme body regarding constitutional jurisdiction and is responsible for administering justice in any juridical-constitutional matter. The Constitutional Court Judges are appointed for non-renewable 7-year mandates.

50. The Constitutional Court hears appeals on the constitutionality of all decisions from other courts, including those that refuse to apply any rule because of its unconstitutionality and those that apply rules whose unconstitutionality has been raised. The Constitutional Court also hears constitutionality appeals against other courts that offend the principles, rights, freedoms and guarantees foreseen in the Constitution.

51. The mission of the Secretary of State for Human Rights is to propose the formulation, to conduct, execute and assess the Angolan State policy regarding the promotion and protection of human rights, pursuant to the Constitution, the law and international conventions that Angola has signed.

52. The Department of Juvenile Justice exists to guarantee the integrated and organic exercise of the functions of the Ministry of Justice in juvenile matters. This department is responsible for administering justice to minors and the jurisdictional protection of children who have been the victim of violence and the respective instrumental tasks such as coordinating the management units where the department articulates and the organisation and administration of material, financial and human resources attributed to it.

53. Policies, programmes and action plans that have recently been adopted and their reach are:

- National Strategic Programme for the Prevention and Combat of Violence against the Child in Angola over the period 2009–2012
- It is intended to contribute towards the development of social protection policies and to accelerate the approval and operationalisation of special protection measures and policies for children who were the victims of violence
- One of the challenges associated with implementing this Programme is the fact that most violence takes place within the family, which is why the investment in the reinforcement of the role of family responsibilities, also defended by the National Children's Council – CNAC, is so important

54. Amongst the Human rights instruments that have recently been ratified, there are:

- Treaty between the Republic of Angola and the Russian Federation regarding the transfer of people condemned to prison

- Parliamentary resolution 25/00 approved the adhesion of Angola to the Rome Statute which created the International Criminal Court
 - Parliamentary resolution 5/01. Angola adhered to the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the immediate action for its elimination
 - Parliamentary resolution 8/011), Angola adhered to Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Access to Employment
 - Parliamentary resolution 21/02, Angola approved the Facultative Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child regarding the involvement of children in armed conflicts
 - Parliamentary resolution 22/02, Angola approved the Facultative Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child regarding the Sale of Children, Prostitution and Child Pornography
 - Framework convention for the Control of Tobacco (QCCT), Parliamentary resolution 48/05 following the World Health Organisation initiative
55. During this period, the Angolan government approved the following legislation:
- National Children’s Council – Decree 20/07
 - Regulations for the National Children’s Council – Decree 21/07
 - Minors Tutelage Commission – Decree 69/07
 - Regulations on parole – Executive Decree 17/08
 - Regulation on Community Service Protection Measures – Executive Decree 18/08
 - The proceedings to ratify the Palermo Protocols are being concluded

Part III

Data, statistics and other available information

Response to question 1

Table 2

Annual expenses by Ministry and Child Support Bodies at constant 2004 prices (Kwanzas)

<i>Body</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>Total</i>
MINARS	155 352 484	240 817 008	669 307 570	254 205 978	3 824 057 374	9 220 432 931	14 364 173 346
MED	3 639 246 270	9 802 036 261	13 820 777 965	31 589 770 929	21 844 338 406	8 852 065 865	89 548 235 695
MINJUS	58 311 317	22 348 545	62 432 060	79 205 908	75 912 002	25 456 032	323 665 864
MINSA	219 240 297	539 792 837	938 567 445	1 245 611 304	1 267 360 039	1 417 692 857	5 628 264 780
MINCULT	0	0	0	0	9 271 913	8 133 970	17 405 883
INAC	185 841 007	155 592 070	167 997 921	162 295 004	172 118 204	148 475 049	992 319 254
CNAC	0	0	0	0	107 911 830	127 812 306	235 724 136
G.P.	4 741 504 883	3 434 365 540	2 715 132 709	6 834 887 952	11 388 977 948	10 129 753 180	39 244 622 212
Total	8 999 496 258	14 194 952 261	18 374 215 670	40 165 977 075	38 689 947 716	29 929 822 190	150 354 411 169

Response to question 2

Table 3
Children in care

Year	Children outside parental care		Children under alternative care				Children who have reached the age of majority but remain in care institution		Average stay in the alternative care system
			Substitute family		Tutelage mothers		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
2007	812	588	233	471	72	77	49	12	The average stay in the alternative care system is 3 years
2008	1 098	602	7	10	41	203	31	17	
2009	1 521	1 945	180	218	150	222	105	68	
Total	3 431	3 135	420	699	263	502	185	97	

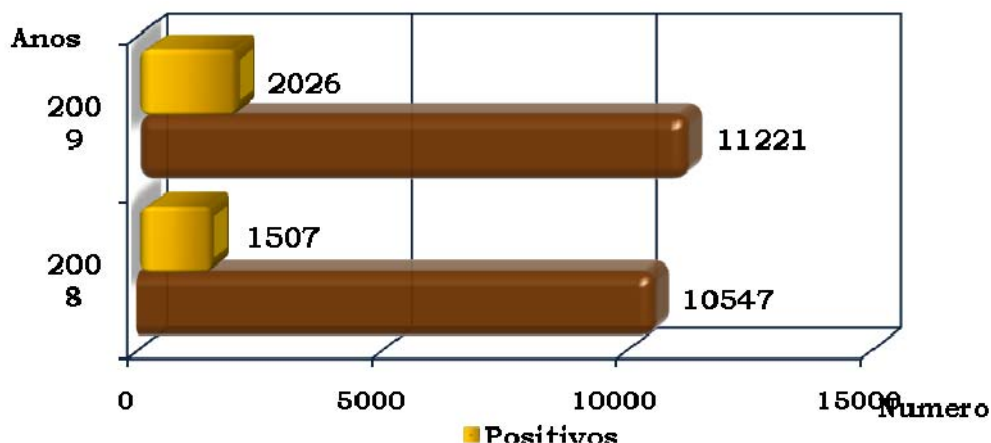
Response to question 3

56. The following figures are the result of some research done in 2007 that helped identify and record the families with children who were vulnerable due to HIV and AIDS. The survey was conducted in 3 municipalities in each of the 9 provinces (Bié, Benguela, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando-Kubango, Moxico, Lunda-Sul and Uíge) and the research sample investigated 78,986 vulnerable families between 2008 and 2009, and came to the following conclusions.

Table 4
Children affected by HIV/AIDS

Age group	Children affected by HIV		Children infected with HIV		Children who are the head of the home due to HIV		Orphans due to HIV	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 5 years old	32 551	40 091					1 940	2 530
6 to 17 years old	69 971	70 674			507	962	3 569	6 401
Total	102 522	110 765			507	962	5 509	8 931

Annual distribution of children who tested positive, 2008–2009



Response to question 4

57. The social objective of the Prison Services is fundamentally to execute imprisonment and the security measures imposed by the courts as well as the rehabilitation and resocialisation of criminally accountable people, their action mainly has to do with youngsters over 16.

58. It should be noted that the 1936 prison reformation, which is still in force, anticipates the creation of prison schools but nothing has been implemented so far. However, within the scope of the activities of these services, youngsters between 16 and 18 have been separated from the other inmates and have specific programmes.

Table 5

Number of 16–18 year old inmates over the past three years throughout the country

Year	Age	Males	Females	Total
2007	16–18	473	-	473
2008	16–18	500	4	504
2009	16–18	1 037	42	1 079

59. As regards the age set for criminal accountability or unaccountability, it is important to note that Article 24 of the Constitution states that the age of majority is 18.

60. While the new Penal Code is not published (it has already been given to the government for approval) the rule of unaccountability until 16 years of age remains in force, with relative unaccountability between 16 and 18 pursuant to articles 107, 108 and 109 of the current Penal Code.

61. The draft version of the new penal Code we referred to approaches the question of the minimal age of criminal accountability. However, the matter is still being discussed both by the government and by parliament, so it would be inopportune to give further details at this moment.

Minors’ trial statistics

62. Nineteen underage males between the ages of 12 and 15 years of age were tried in 2007 for crimes of theft, rape, aggression, gang activities and murder.

63. Forty-four underage males and 2 underage females between the ages of 12 and 15 years of age were tried in 2008.

64. As regards cases of abuse, cruel treatment of children in trouble with the law during detention or prison, there was one case of sexual abuse of a 14-year-old minor by a social worker. The social worker was immediately arrested and charged.

Statistical data on children who are the victims of violence

65. The significant increase in the cases of violence against children reported to the various agencies, lead to the need to record the data as shown below.

66. Law 9/96 was used as the basis for the prevention measures that were applied as regards:

- (a) Repression;
- (b) Rules of conduct;
- (c) Fines and compensation;
- (d) Community service;
- (e) Parole.

Response to question 5

Table 6
Number of children who are the victims of sexual exploitation, including prostitution by ages and sex

Year	Age	Type of violence			
		Sexual exploitation, including prostitution	Sexual abuse and Incest	Traffic	Economic exploitation
2007	0-3	0	0	0	
	3-6	0	0	0	
	6-9		48	0	
	9-12	7	36	3	
	12-15	125	129	1	
	15-18	118	57	0	
2008	0-3	0	0	0	
	3-6		0	0	
	6-9	0	77	1	
	9-12	14	98	2	
	12-15	290	99	3	
	15-18	236	54	0	
2009	0-3	0	0	0	
	3-6	0	24	0	
	6-9	0	66	0	
	9-12	9	63	3	
	12-15	148	55	1	
	15-18	113	144	2	

67. The Ministry of Home Affairs, through the National criminal Investigation Directorate, receives all the occurrences related with sexual abuse, including incest involving minors and treats them specially, by opening processes against the perpetrators quickly and sending the cases to a judge for trial.

Response to question 6

Table 7

Children that live or work on the street and children who benefit from social reintegration

Year	Children that live or work on the street		Children who benefit from social reintegration	
	M	F	M	F
2007	239			
2008	240		899	1 012
2009	260	6	2 199	1 422
Total	739	6	3 098	2 434

Response to questions 7 and 8

68. The updated information report attached, refers to the period 2008–2010, follows and updates the information presented by the Angolan State to the United Nations in the 2004–2007 report as regards the situation of the Rights of the Child and the implementation of the Rights of the Child in Angola.