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Angola

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICESCR (1992)	ICERD (signature, 2013)	ICERD (signature, 2013)
	ICCPR (1992)	ICCPR-OP 2 (signature, 2013)	ICCPR-OP 2 (signature, 2013)
	CEDAW (1986)	CAT (signature, 2013)	CAT (signature, 2013)
	CRC (1990)	OP-CAT (signature, 2013)	OP-CAT (signature, 2013)
	OP-CRC-AC (2007)	CRPD (2014)	ICRMW
	OP-CRC-SC (2005)		CPED
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	–		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICCPR-OP 1 (1992)	ICERD (signature, 2013)	ICERD (signature, 2013)
	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2007)	OP-ICESCR (signature, 2013)	OP-ICESCR (signature, 2013)
		CAT (signature, 2013)	ICCPR, art. 41
		OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2014)	CAT (signature, 2013)
		OP-CRC-IC	
		ICRMW	
		CPED	

1. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and in 2010, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) encouraged Angola to consider ratifying ICERD, CAT, ICRMW and CPED.⁴ CRC also encouraged Angola to consider acceding to the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.⁵ CEDAW recommended that Angola ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention, and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.⁶

2. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that Angola maintained reservations to articles 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 24 and 26 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,⁷ and recommended the withdrawal of those reservations.⁸ It also recommended that Angola accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁹

3. The United Nations country team (UNCT) in Angola stated that Angola had started the process of ratification of CAT, ICERD and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.¹⁰

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol I ¹¹		Palermo Protocol ¹⁴
	ILO fundamental conventions ¹²		Conventions on stateless persons ¹⁵
	Conventions on refugees ¹³		Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
			Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
			ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ¹⁶
			Additional Protocol II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ¹⁷
			Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions (signature 2006) ¹⁸
			UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) stated that Angola was not yet party to the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education, and that Angola should be encouraged to ratify that Convention.¹⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. CEDAW welcomed the enactment of the Law on the Participation of Women in Political Life, in 2005, and the Law against Domestic Violence, in 2011.²⁰ It recommended that Angola accelerate the process of legal reform with a view to bringing domestic provisions in line with the Convention.²¹

6. CRC encouraged Angola to ensure that all legislation relating to children was harmonized and to fully enforce the Constitution by creating mechanisms and adopting legislation to facilitate its implementation.²²

7. CRC recommended that Angola strengthen its efforts to integrate the general principle of the best interests of the child in all legal provisions, judicial and administrative decisions and laws, projects and programmes that had an impact on children.²³ It also recommended strengthening efforts to promote respect for the views of the child at any age in administrative and judicial proceedings.²⁴

8. The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that the law on defamation was a threat to investigative journalism and would be better replaced with a clearer law on incitement, which could be a crime.²⁵ UNESCO stated that defamation should be incorporated in the civil code.²⁶

9. UNHCR stated that the draft law on refugee status had not addressed a number of important concerns, despite the submission by UNHCR of comprehensive comments to the inter-ministerial working group concerned.²⁷

10. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) recommended that Angola reduce insecurity and reinforce its legislation in order to combat illegal possession and use of small arms.²⁸

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

11. The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that one way to improve the human rights laws of Angola and monitor their effective implementation would be to create a full-fledged national human rights institution that functioned in accordance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Paris Principles).²⁹

12. The HR Committee stated that Angola should revise the law on the Office of the Ombudsman to ensure that it complied with the Paris Principles or establish a new national human rights institution in line with those Principles.³⁰ Other treaty bodies raised similar concerns and made recommendations in that regard.³¹

13. CRC recommended that Angola establish councils for children in all municipalities and provide them with adequate resources.³²

14. CRC encouraged Angola to adopt the Action Plan for Children, ensure that it addressed all of the rights of the child enshrined in the Convention, and ensure that the activities of the Action Plan and of the other national strategies and plans were well coordinated and monitored.³³

15. CRC urged Angola to increase budget allocations to social spending and to prioritize and increase budgetary allocations for children.³⁴

16. CEDAW called for the integration of a gender perspective in all efforts aimed at the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.³⁵

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies³⁶

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CEDAW	July 2004	2011	February 2013	Seventh report due in 2017
CESCR	November 2008	2014	–	Fourth and fifth report pending consideration
CRC	October 2004	2008	October 2010	Fifth to seventh reports due in 2015, initial OPSC and OPAC reports overdue since 2007 and 2009, respectively
CRPD	–	–	–	Initial report due in 2016
HR Committee	–	2010	March 2013	Second report due in 2017

17. CRC urged Angola to fulfil its reporting obligations under OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC.³⁷ It also urged Angola to address the recommendations contained in the Committee's concluding observations on the initial report of Angola that had not yet or not sufficiently been implemented.³⁸

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
HR Committee	2014	Independence of the Ombudsman; gender-based violence; and birth registration ³⁹	2014 ⁴⁰
CEDAW	2015	Resources of national machinery for the empowerment of women; adoption of National Gender Policy and Land Reform Programme; and integration of a gender perspective into the National Strategy for Combating Poverty ⁴¹	–

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁴²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Arbitrary detention (17–27 Sept 2007) Freedom of religion (20–27 Nov 2007)	–
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	Adequate housing Education Freedom of expression	Adequate housing Education Freedom of expression Migrants
<i>Visits requested</i>	Independence of judges and lawyers	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (2013) Business enterprises (2014)
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	In the period under review 12 communications were sent. The Government of Angola replied to 6 communications.	

18. At meetings with representatives of the Government during her visit to Angola in 2013, the High Commissioner for Human Rights had suggested that the Government accept a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, and was thus glad when the Government agreed to the visit. The High Commissioner had also suggested that missions by a number of other independent experts appointed by the Human Rights Council, of which Angola was a member, might be of great benefit.⁴³

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

19. The High Commissioner for Human Rights had expressed her willingness to support the appointment of a Human Rights Adviser from her Office to work in Angola and warmly welcomed the Government's positive response to that suggestion.⁴⁴

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

20. UNCT stated that patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men perpetuated the subordination of women in the family and in society.⁴⁵

21. CEDAW urged Angola to put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate stereotypes and harmful practices that discriminated against women, and to adopt legal provisions prohibiting such practices, including adequate sanctions for violations of those provisions.⁴⁶

22. CEDAW recommended that Angola implement temporary special measures aimed at achieving substantive equality of women with men and encourage their use in both the public and private sectors.⁴⁷

23. UNCT stated that the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity, approved in late 2013, would strengthen the capacity to integrate gender issues at central, local and institutional levels. It would also challenge the current practice of early marriage, and the discrimination experienced by daughters, widows and divorced women with regard to inheritance and property rights.⁴⁸

24. CRC urged Angola to strengthen its activities undertaken to combat discrimination, in particular with regard to children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS and San children.⁴⁹

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

25. The HR Committee expressed concern over reports of arbitrary and extrajudicial killings by security forces, particularly in the province of Huambo in 2010 and during the counter-insurgency against the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda in 2010. It was also concerned at reports of cases of disappearances of protesters in Luanda between 2011 and 2012. It stated that Angola should investigate, prosecute and, if convicted, punish those responsible, provide adequate compensation to victims and their families, and extend and enhance training programmes on human rights to its security forces.⁵⁰

26. The HR Committee stated that Angola should adopt a definition of torture and explicitly prohibit torture in its Penal Code; ensure that investigations of alleged misconduct by police officers and security forces were carried out by an independent authority; and ensure that law enforcement personnel received training on prevention and investigation of torture and ill-treatment by integrating the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol) in all their training programmes.⁵¹

27. The High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that there were persistent allegations of abuse, especially sexual abuse, committed by members of the security forces and border officials. She highlighted the need for major efforts to sensitize police officers and border guards, and to make it clear that such crimes would no longer be tolerated.⁵²

28. CEDAW urged Angola to adopt and implement a national strategy to fight against all forms of violence against women; ensure the effective implementation of Law 25/11 against Domestic Violence; ensure that marital rape was explicitly criminalized; adopt legal

provisions prohibiting sexual harassment at school, in the workplace and in the public sphere; and encourage women to opt for legal action rather than mediation in cases of domestic violence whenever it was justified.⁵³

29. The HR Committee stated that Angola should protect children accused of witchcraft from ill-treatment and abuse, and carry out awareness-raising programmes among the population on the negative effects of such practice.⁵⁴ CRC made similar recommendations.⁵⁵

30. The HR Committee noted with concern that, although the minimum age for marriage was 18 years, there was a high percentage of children aged between 12 and 14 years who were in de facto marriages.⁵⁶

31. CRC expressed concern at the widespread incidence of child abuse and neglect in all its forms and the lack of specific legislation to protect children from abuse and neglect. CRC encouraged Angola to implement the National Strategy to Prevent and Mitigate Violence against Children.⁵⁷

32. CRC recommended that Angola prohibit by law all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, in all settings, and carry out awareness-raising campaigns on the eradication of corporal punishment and the promotion of alternative forms of discipline.⁵⁸

33. CRC expressed concern at the extent to which children between the ages of 5 and 14 years worked as a result of poverty and the unavailability of quality schools.⁵⁹ It recommended that Angola combat child labour by the enforcement of an inspection system, strengthened Child Protection Networks and more support to families living in extreme poverty; invite working children to participate in the development of measures to reduce and abolish child labour; and develop a framework to provide guidance and assistance to children between the ages of 12 and 14 years who had left school and needed preparation and training before entering the labour market.⁶⁰

34. CRC expressed concern that commercial sexual exploitation was widespread, particularly in hotels and night clubs.⁶¹ It recommended that Angola implement appropriate policies and programmes for the prevention of sexual exploitation and for recovery and social integration of child victims.⁶²

35. The HR Committee stated that Angola should effectively combat trafficking in persons; include the prohibition of trafficking as a specific offence in its legislation; investigate cases of trafficking, prosecute and, if convicted, punish those responsible, as well as provide compensation and protection to victims; reinforce its cooperation with neighbouring countries and consider adopting a national action plan to combat trafficking.⁶³ CEDAW and CRC made similar recommendations.⁶⁴

36. CRC recommended that Angola continue to raise the awareness of children about the dangers of landmines and speed up its landmine removal efforts.⁶⁵ The HR Committee made similar recommendations.⁶⁶

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

37. The HR Committee stated that Angola should strengthen the independence of the judiciary, increase the number of trained judges and lawyers, and ensure that legal assistance was provided in all cases where the interest of justice so required. It encouraged Angola to implement its plan aimed at increasing the number of tribunals and courts in order to ensure that justice was accessible to all, in particular to disadvantaged persons and those living in rural areas.⁶⁷ CEDAW recommended that Angola finalize its judicial reform and ensure that women had effective access to justice.⁶⁸

38. The HR Committee stated that Angola should raise awareness about ICCPR and ICCPR-OP 1 among judges, lawyers and prosecutors in order to ensure that those instruments were taken into account by domestic courts.⁶⁹ CEDAW made similar recommendations regarding its Convention.⁷⁰ CRC recommended strengthening the provision of training of all professional groups working for and with children.⁷¹

39. The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that access to justice was a problem at many levels and that the benefits of the new Constitutional Court were not yet being fully realized, with too few key cases being brought to stimulate further beneficial change to the country's laws and supporting institutions.⁷²

40. The HR Committee was concerned about information concerning arbitrary arrests and detentions, incommunicado detention and detention in military custody by the police or security forces. It stated that Angola should investigate cases of arbitrary detention, in particular those regarding sympathizers of the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda and human rights activists accused of alleged crimes against the security of the State, and take measures to ensure that detained persons enjoyed all legal guarantees.⁷³

41. The HR Committee stated that Angola should improve detention conditions. In particular, it should reduce the high percentage of overcrowding, including by using alternatives to detention; guarantee the principle of separation of minors and adults in detention facilities; and facilitate complaints by detainees regarding detention conditions or ill-treatment and investigate and sanction those responsible.⁷⁴

42. CRC recommended that Angola improve the juvenile justice system, including through the establishment of courts for children in conflict with the law; consider establishing specialized procedural rules to ensure that all juvenile justice guarantees were respected; ensure that children, including those aged between 16 and 18 years, benefited from the protection of specific provisions for children in conflict with the law; ensure that children were held in detention only as a last resort, for as short a time as possible, and separately from adults in both pretrial detention and after being sentenced, and provide children deprived in any form of their liberty the right to a review of the decision of placement; and ensure that children were not ill-treated by police officers when in custody.⁷⁵

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

43. The High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern that millions of Angolans, including 68 per cent of children under the age of 5 years, had not been registered. That had enormous ramifications for their future ability to play a full role in society, receive benefits and find employment and could potentially lead to problems of statelessness.⁷⁶

44. The HR Committee stated that Angola should finalize the adoption of the new decree on free birth registration for all children and adults, improve the registration system, and conduct awareness-raising campaigns on birth registration procedures within communities.⁷⁷ CRC made similar recommendations.⁷⁸

45. CRC recommended that Angola expand its efforts to help families invigorate parent-child relationships by increasing financial, economic, infrastructural and counselling support such as allowances, microcredits, care facilities and parental information and education; and make particular efforts for single-parent families, particularly families headed by young mothers.⁷⁹

46. CRC recommended that Angola strengthen its deinstitutionalization policy and expand and support the placement of children in extended and foster families; and monitor

all care arrangements for children, particularly the placement of children in institutions, as long as those facilities continued to exist.⁸⁰

47. CRC noted that the complexities of the adoption regulations impeded and discouraged their use by parents who were willing to adopt. It recommended that Angola simplify the adoption regulations in order to facilitate the use of the procedure by the general public.⁸¹

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

48. The HR Committee expressed concern at the existence in national legislation of offences which might constitute obstacles to the exercise of freedom of expression. It stated that Angola should amend its legislation to protect freedom of expression, including freedom of the press.⁸²

49. The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that efforts were needed to lift restrictions on and broaden the reach of independent media, especially radio and television, and to increase the access of different points of view to the State-run media. A free pluralistic media was an essential component of a multiparty democracy.⁸³

50. The High Commissioner stated that a strong civil society was vital to a thriving democracy, and civil society organizations clearly felt vulnerable and therefore constrained in Angola. She urged the Government to engage in more constructive dialogue with civil society.⁸⁴

51. The HR Committee stated that Angola should amend its legislation to remove restrictions on the establishment and registration of associations, encourage their activities, collaborate with them and protect non-governmental organizations and ensure the protection of their members from reprisals.⁸⁵

52. The HR Committee was particularly concerned about threats, intimidation and harassment by security or police forces of journalists, human rights defenders and protesters during political rallies or demonstrations in Luanda. Angola should ensure the enjoyment by all of the freedom of peaceful assembly and protect journalists, human rights defenders and protesters from harassment, intimidation and violence, investigate relevant cases and prosecute those responsible.⁸⁶

53. In 2011, several special procedures mandate holders sent a communication regarding alleged restrictions to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and alleged excessive use of force during demonstrations.⁸⁷

54. In 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders thanked the Government for its replies to two communications. She reiterated her concerns regarding alleged restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Angola, including the authorities' excessive use of force against protesters involved in peaceful demonstrations. She also expressed concern regarding reports of arrests and arbitrary detention of protesters and their lack of access to lawyers while in detention.⁸⁸

55. CEDAW recommended that Angola ensure that women and men had equal access to all areas of political and public life, implement awareness-raising activities about the importance of women's participation in decision-making and develop targeted training and mentoring programmes on leadership and negotiation skills for women in the public sector.⁸⁹ The HR Committee made similar recommendations.⁹⁰

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

56. CEDAW expressed concern about the persistent discrimination against women in the labour market, the low level of women in formal employment, the concentration of women in the informal sector, where they had no legal protection, social security or other benefits, and the lack of nationwide microcredit programmes.⁹¹ It recommended that Angola reduce the wage gap between women and men, provide a regulatory framework for the informal sector with a view to providing women with access to social security and other benefits, and expand women's access to microfinance and microcredit at low interest rates so as to enable them to engage in income-generating activities and to start their own businesses.⁹²

57. CRC noted that vocational training was available for persons from 14 years of age who had at least six years of primary schooling. However, since mandatory schooling ended at 12 years of age, children between the ages of 12 and 14 years did not receive adequate guidance and vocational training in the transition to employment.⁹³

58. CRC encouraged Angola to enable the National Council for Children to advise State departments cooperating with industry and trade to develop guidelines to ensure that corporate business respected the rights of the child and protected children. Furthermore, CRC encouraged Angola to include clauses on the rights of the child in business agreements, investment treaties and other foreign investment agreements with multinational corporations and foreign governments.⁹⁴

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

59. CRC took note of the Government's various efforts to reduce poverty, including a massive increase in the budget on social security, but remained deeply concerned at the very high rates of poverty and extreme poverty. It was particularly concerned at the immense social inequality.⁹⁵ CRC recommended that Angola strengthen its efforts to use the wealth of the country to improve the socioeconomic living conditions of the majority of the population and guarantee an adequate standard of living for all children.⁹⁶

60. CEDAW welcomed the adoption in 2012 of the national programme to support rural women and of the National Strategy for Combating Poverty, while remaining deeply concerned about the widespread poverty among rural women and the limited impact of economic growth on women's development.⁹⁷ It recommended that Angola pay special attention to the needs of women to ensure that they had access to health, education, clean water, sanitation and income-generating activities, and integrate a gender perspective into the National Strategy and ensure its effective implementation.⁹⁸

61. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing sent a communication concerning information received that on 1, 2, 4 and 5 February 2013, thousands of families from the Maiombe neighbourhood of Cacuaco municipality, in the capital, Luanda, had allegedly been forcibly evicted by government officials and private security forces, and their houses demolished. Allegedly, some individuals had been beaten, at least six people had been arrested while attempting to resist the demolitions, and hundreds of families who remained in the ruins of their homes after the demolitions were at risk of being forcibly evicted.⁹⁹ In a reply, the Government of Angola stated that the families concerned had been included in a resettlement programme.¹⁰⁰

62. The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that, while she recognized that the Government must free up land to carry out construction projects necessary for the further development of a modern, prosperous economy, people should never be evicted and their

housing bulldozed without prior consultation, adequate compensation and alternative housing being made available.¹⁰¹

63. CRC urged Angola to take steps to prevent corruption, including by strengthening control over public expenditure.¹⁰² The HR Committee made similar recommendations.¹⁰³

H. Right to health

64. UNCT stated that there was a need to increase and improve access to and the quality of primary health-care services, especially for poor communities and in rural areas.¹⁰⁴

65. While welcoming the adoption of the 2009 executive plan for primary health care, the 2007–2013 Investment Plan for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality and the 2012–2014 National Strategy on HIV/AIDS, CEDAW called upon Angola to: increase access to basic health-care services for women and girls and address the obstacles to women's access to health care, including sociocultural norms; increase the funding allocated to health care, and the number of health-care facilities and of trained health-care providers and medical personnel; strengthen the maternal and infant mortality reduction programme, and eliminate the causes of such mortality; widely promote education on sexual and reproductive health and rights; and ensure the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2012–2014 National Strategy on HIV/AIDS.¹⁰⁵ CRC made similar recommendations.¹⁰⁶

66. The HR Committee stated that Angola should review its legislation on abortion and provide for exceptions to the general prohibition of abortion for therapeutic reasons and in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape or incest.¹⁰⁷

67. CRC expressed concern at the high incidence of early pregnancies, with more than 50 per cent of first pregnancies being in girls under 18 years of age.¹⁰⁸ It recommended that Angola strengthen its efforts to prevent early pregnancies, including through raising awareness on contraceptives.¹⁰⁹

I. Right to education

68. UNCT stated that the illiteracy rate among women was high, as was the school drop-out rate among girls.¹¹⁰ CEDAW recommended that Angola raise awareness about the importance of women's and girl's education; ensure their de facto equal access to all levels of education and retain girls in school; allocate adequate resources to education to increase the number of teachers and improve the quality of teacher training and of school facilities; undertake a revision of educational textbooks to eliminate gender stereotypes; and strengthen adult literacy programmes, especially for women in rural areas.¹¹¹

69. UNESCO stated that Angola should be encouraged to consolidate its achievements with regard to expanding education to disadvantaged areas by according special attention to the rights of girls, especially in nomadic communities.¹¹²

70. CRC recommended that Angola take steps to ensure universal enrolment in primary school for both boys and girls and to increase attendance of secondary schools; strengthen efforts to prevent children from dropping out of school and reintegrate those who had dropped out; ensure, by constructing new schools and rehabilitating destroyed schools, that there was an adequate number of schools and classrooms and that schools and classrooms had gender-sensitive sanitation facilities; ensure that, following the end of compulsory education at age 12 years, vocational training facilities were available; protect children, in particular girls, against violence and sexual harassment in school; ensure the integration of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, into school curricula at all levels; increase

budget allocations for education so that plans and strategies could be implemented with adequate personnel and material resources; and raise the awareness of the general public about early childhood education and ensure that early childhood education facilities were also provided with necessary resources so that they were adequately staffed and furnished.¹¹³

J. Persons with disabilities

71. The HR Committee recommended that Angola take appropriate measures to protect persons with disabilities from discrimination, including with regard to their electoral rights, and raise public awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities.¹¹⁴

72. CRC noted that the Constitution acknowledged the rights of children with physical and mental disabilities to live “full and decent lives” without discrimination based on their disability, and that programmes were carried out to ensure their social inclusion. However, it remained concerned that there was still resistance to their full integration in society, that legislative and policy gaps in the protection of their rights remained and that professional staff working with them might not be adequately trained.¹¹⁵ CRC recommended that Angola ensure full implementation of, and, if necessary, create additional legislation and policies for, the protection of the rights of children with disabilities, and ensure that appropriate care, protection and inclusive education were provided to those children.¹¹⁶

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

73. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women sent a communication concerning alleged mass deportations of migrants and serious violations of their human rights in the expulsion process. According to the information received, over 7,000 foreign nationals had been expelled in degrading conditions, including sexual violence against women. Allegedly, four persons who had been detained by the Angolan authorities had died from asphyxiation whilst awaiting deportation.¹¹⁷

74. The HR Committee recommended that Angola guarantee that undocumented migrants were not subjected to ill-treatment or human rights abuses by police or security forces, including during their deportation; ensure that they were protected against refoulement and, if detained, were entitled to bring proceedings before a court; and re-establish its asylum procedures and register asylum seekers.¹¹⁸

75. CEDAW urged Angola to protect asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant women from all forms of violence, investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of such acts, and establish mechanisms for redress and rehabilitation; and respect the domestic law and treaties to which it had adhered with regard to the expulsion of migrants, taking into account the vulnerability of migrant women.¹¹⁹

76. UNHCR stated that the detention of foreigners was used as a means to deter irregular migrants and future asylum seekers from entering Angola and to dissuade those who had commenced their claims from pursuing them.¹²⁰

77. UNHCR noted that a large number of asylum seekers and many refugees living in Angola remained undocumented. The nationwide registration campaign initiated in 2012 had been suspended for technical reasons.¹²¹

78. UNHCR stated that documented refugees and asylum seekers often experienced difficulties in accessing public services and employment because of the poor quality of the

documentation they received, which also enabled falsification of refugee cards and asylum seeker certificates.¹²²

79. UNHCR expressed concern at the fact that refugees and asylum seekers had not been included in Presidential Decree 80/13 of 5 September 2013, which provided for late birth registration free of charge for nationals. Further, pursuant to an administrative instruction circulated by the Ministry of Justice in May 2011, the issuance of birth certificates to children born of foreigners, including refugee children, had been suspended until the approval of the new nationality law. As a result, a large number of refugees and asylum seekers had been unable to register their children and obtain birth registration documents.¹²³

80. CRC noted with concern reports of the deportation of more than 30,000 children, amongst whom were unaccompanied children, including children below the age of five, some of whom had reportedly been suffering from malnutrition.¹²⁴ CRC recommended that Angola conduct inquiries into the alleged deportations and prosecute alleged perpetrators of abuses against those children.¹²⁵

81. The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that the Government had a right to deport irregular migrants, but must do so humanely and in full compliance with international human rights laws and standards. The need to tackle human rights violations against migrants on Angolan territory was the responsibility of the Government alone. The High Commissioner has called for a full and transparent cross-border investigation into allegations of human rights violations against migrants on Angolan territory.¹²⁶

L. Right to development, and environmental issues

82. CRC recommended that Angola issue appropriate policies and regulations with regard to the activities of the corporate business sector, whether privately or State-owned, especially the oil and diamond industries, requiring companies to operate in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.¹²⁷

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Angola from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/7/AGO/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child

OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.
- ⁴ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6), para. 45 and Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4), para. 76.
- ⁵ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 44.
- ⁶ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 22 (e).
- ⁷ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission to UPR on Angola, p. 2.
- ⁸ Ibid., p. 3.
- ⁹ Ibid., p. 7.
- ¹⁰ United Nations country team (UNCT) submission to UPR on Angola, para. 2.
- ¹¹ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ¹² International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ¹³ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.
- ¹⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ¹⁵ 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ¹⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ¹⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II).
- ¹⁸ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).
- ¹⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submission to UPR on Angola, paras. 9 and 43.

- ²⁰ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 4.
- ²¹ Ibid., para. 12.
- ²² CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 9.
- ²³ Ibid., para. 31.
- ²⁴ Ibid., para. 33.
- ²⁵ Opening remarks by United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, at a press conference during her mission to Angola, 24 April 2013 (High Commissioner's statement). Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13262&LangID=E (accessed 17 June 2014).
- ²⁶ UNESCO submission to UPR on Angola, para. 47.
- ²⁷ UNHCR submission to UPR on Angola, p. 3. UNHCR made recommendations (pp. 3–4).
- ²⁸ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1), para. 12.
- ²⁹ High Commissioner's statement.
- ³⁰ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 7.
- ³¹ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 15 and CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 38.
- ³² CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 11.
- ³³ Ibid., para. 13.
- ³⁴ Ibid., para. 17.
- ³⁵ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 43.
- ³⁶ The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
- ³⁷ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 77.
- ³⁸ Ibid., para. 7.
- ³⁹ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 26.
- ⁴⁰ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1/Add.1.
- ⁴¹ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 46.
- ⁴² For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁴³ High Commissioner's statement.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ UNCT submission to UPR on Angola, para. 10.
- ⁴⁶ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 18.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 16.
- ⁴⁸ UNCT submission to UPR on Angola, para. 11.
- ⁴⁹ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 29.
- ⁵⁰ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 14.
- ⁵¹ Ibid., para. 15.
- ⁵² High Commissioner's statement.
- ⁵³ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 20.
- ⁵⁴ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 24.
- ⁵⁵ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 54.
- ⁵⁶ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 11. See also CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 26.
- ⁵⁷ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, paras. 45–46.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 37.
- ⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 65.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 66.
- ⁶¹ Ibid., para. 67.
- ⁶² Ibid., para. 68.
- ⁶³ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 17.
- ⁶⁴ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 22 and CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 70.
- ⁶⁵ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 62.
- ⁶⁶ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 12.

- ⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 20.
- ⁶⁸ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 10 (b).
- ⁶⁹ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 5.
- ⁷⁰ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 8.
- ⁷¹ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 21.
- ⁷² High Commissioner's statement.
- ⁷³ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 18.
- ⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 19.
- ⁷⁵ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 74.
- ⁷⁶ High Commissioner's statement.
- ⁷⁷ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 23.
- ⁷⁸ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 35. See also UNCT submission to UPR on Angola, paras. 15–26.
- ⁷⁹ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 40.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 42.
- ⁸¹ Ibid., paras. 43–44.
- ⁸² CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 21.
- ⁸³ High Commissioner's statement.
- ⁸⁴ Ibid.
- ⁸⁵ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 22.
- ⁸⁶ Ibid., para. 21.
- ⁸⁷ Communications report of Special Procedures: Communications sent, 1 December 2011 to 15 March 2012; Replies received, 1 February 2012 to 15 May 2012 (A/HRC/20/30), p. 23.
- ⁸⁸ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders: Addendum: Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/25/55/Add.3), paras. 17–18.
- ⁸⁹ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 24.
- ⁹⁰ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 9.
- ⁹¹ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 29.
- ⁹² Ibid., para. 30.
- ⁹³ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 65.
- ⁹⁴ Ibid., para. 25.
- ⁹⁵ Ibid., para. 57.
- ⁹⁶ Ibid., para. 58.
- ⁹⁷ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 33.
- ⁹⁸ Ibid., para. 34.
- ⁹⁹ Communications report of Special Procedures: Communications sent, 1 December 2012 to 28 February 2013; Replies received, 1 February to 30 April 2013 (A/HRC/23/51), p. 63.
- ¹⁰⁰ Communications report of Special Procedures: Communications sent, 1 June to 30 November 2013; Replies received, 1 August 2013 to 31 January 2014 (A/HRC/25/74), p. 152.
- ¹⁰¹ High Commissioner's statement.
- ¹⁰² CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 17.
- ¹⁰³ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 20.
- ¹⁰⁴ UNCT submission to UPR on Angola, para. 13.
- ¹⁰⁵ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, paras. 31 and 32.
- ¹⁰⁶ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, paras. 50 and 56.
- ¹⁰⁷ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 13.
- ¹⁰⁸ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 51.
- ¹⁰⁹ Ibid., para. 52.
- ¹¹⁰ UNCT submission to UPR on Angola, para. 9.
- ¹¹¹ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 28.
- ¹¹² UNESCO submission to UPR on Angola, para. 46.
- ¹¹³ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 60.
- ¹¹⁴ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 8.
- ¹¹⁵ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 47.
- ¹¹⁶ Ibid., para. 48.

- ¹¹⁷ Communications Report of Special Procedures: Communications sent, 16 March to 31 May 2012; Replies received, 16 May to 31 July 2012 (A/HRC/21/49), p. 33.
- ¹¹⁸ CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, para. 16.
- ¹¹⁹ CEDAW/C/AGO/CO/6, para. 20 (f).
- ¹²⁰ UNHCR submission to UPR on Angola, p. 4. UNHCHR made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 5. UNHCR made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹²² *Ibid.*, p. 5. UNHCR made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹²³ *Ibid.*, p. 6. UNHCR made recommendations (p. 6).
- ¹²⁴ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 63.
- ¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 64.
- ¹²⁶ High Commissioner's statement.
- ¹²⁷ CRC/C/AGO/CO/2-4, para. 25.
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