

Responses to Recommendations

ANGOLA

Review in the Working Group: 12 February 2010
 Adoption in the Plenary: 10 June 2010

Angola’s responses to recommendations (as of 29.06.2010):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	No addendum	The delegation declared accepting most REC and having reservations on REC n° 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 98, 99. After a question by the President of the HRC, the delegation declared not accepting them. All the others are considered as accepted	Accepted: 158 Rejected: 8 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/14/11:

87. The following recommendations will be examined by Angola, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council, to be held in June 2010. The responses made by Angola to those recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Council at its fourteenth session.

A - 1. To consider ratifying ICERD, CRPD, CAT, the Optional Protocols to ICCPR (OP-2), to CAT and CRPD, the Rome Statute, the Palermo Protocol and the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Brazil);

A - 2. To ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol thereto to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Djibouti);

A - 3. To consider heeding the appeals to proceed with the ratification of the remaining core human rights treaties, including ICERD, CAT and CRPD (Hungary);

- A - 4. To continue to accede to international human rights instruments, including the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Additional Protocol thereto on the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons (Belarus);
- A - 5. To accede to CED (France);
- A - 6. To ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, designed to abolish the death penalty (Belgium);
- A - 7. To ratify CAT, as it committed itself to do when elected to the Human Rights Council (Belgium);
- A - 8. To accede to CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto (Czech Republic);
- A - 9. To accede to ICERD and CAT (Azerbaijan);
- A - 10. To ratify the 2000 United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol (United States of America);
- A - 11. To act on the recommendations of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and to ratify CAT (United States of America);
- A - 12. To sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR as soon as possible (Portugal);
- A - 13. (As one of the main co-authors of resolution 62/149 on the moratorium on the use of death penalty) to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Portugal);
- A - 14. To ratify ICERD, CAT, ICRMW, CRPD and CED (Mexico);
- A - 15. To accede to CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto (Germany);
- A - 16. To ratify CAT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- A - 17. To sign and ratify CED, the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, CRPD and the Optional Protocol thereto (Spain);
- A - 18. To continue the process of ratifying various human rights conventions (Chad);
- A - 19. To consider the ratification of core human right instruments such as ICERD, CAT, ICRMW and the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Philippines);
- A - 20. To consider ratifying ICERD, CAT and CRPD and the Optional Protocol thereto, as a further step towards fulfilling its pledge to advance human rights (Republic of Korea);
- A - 21. To step up the accession process under way and the ratification of a number of international instruments, in particular ICERD, CAT and CRPD and the Optional Protocol thereto (Côte d'Ivoire);
- A - 22. To become party to ICERD (Pakistan);
- A - 23. To step up the process under way to ensure its accession to all relevant human rights international instruments (Senegal);
- A - 24. To join CRPD in order to protect persons with disabilities in Angola (Iraq);
- A - 25. To enact specific laws to prohibit and punish all forms of trafficking in persons, to increase the capacity of law enforcement officials to identify and protect victims, and to systematically collect data on trafficking offenses and prosecution efforts (United States of America);
- A - 26. To adapt domestic legislation to the international normative framework (Chad);
- A - 27. To continue to work to improve national mechanisms for the promotion of human rights (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 28. To establish a fully independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 29. To establish a national human rights institution in keeping with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);

A - 30. To establish an independent, non-partisan and Angolan-led human rights commission in the country (Canada);

A - 31. To explore the possibility of establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);

A - 32. To establish an independent national human rights institution (Philippines);

A - 33. To develop a policy aimed at strengthening the judiciary branch (Brazil);

A - 34. To submit overdue reports to United Nations treaty bodies (Norway);

A - 35. To expedite the presentation of its pending reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Pakistan);

R - 36. To consider extending a standing invitation to United Nations human rights special procedures (Brazil);

R - 37. To extend and implement a standing invitation to human rights special procedures (Czech Republic);

R - 38. To extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedures (Spain);

R - 39. To extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedures (Slovakia);

A - 40. To facilitate visits requested by the Special Rapporteurs on adequate housing, freedom of opinion and expression, and independence of judges and lawyers, and to cooperate with the United Nations country team in improving the implementation of obligations (Norway);

A - 41. To resume cooperation with OHCHR in order to receive technical assistance in strengthening and ensuring the independence of the judiciary, guaranteeing access to justice for all citizens, and establishing mechanisms and institutions at the national level that are effective in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms (Mexico);

A - 42. To increase its cooperation with OHCHR, as pledged before its accession to the Human Rights Council (United Kingdom);

R - 43. To reconsider its decision not to sign a comprehensive agreement with OHCHR aimed at human rights promotion and protection (Netherlands);

R - 44. To favourably consider resuming, as soon as possible, cooperation with OHCHR in Angola (Republic of Korea);

A - 45. To ensure more equal distribution of wealth derived from natural resources (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 46. To take legislative measures to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination, in particular against children with disabilities, girls and children belonging to the San communities, and to effectively protect children accused of witchcraft (Czech Republic);

A - 47. To continue the good work of providing legislation and policies for gender equality in keeping with international obligations, in particular with regard to violence against women and their heritage rights, and providing policies aimed at women's education, health and equal access to training and labour markets (Norway);

A - 48. To continue its efforts to promote gender equality, equal treatment and non-discrimination (Pakistan);

- A - 49. To step up its efforts to eradicate negative practices and stereotypes that lead to discrimination against women (Azerbaijan);
- A - 50. To invite international mechanisms, in particular those for the strengthening of gender equality, women's rights, children's rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination (Mexico);
- A - 51. To introduce, in collaboration with civil society organizations and public personalities, measures aimed at ensuring women's right to non-discrimination and equality, as proposed by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Germany);
- A - 52. To increase its activities aimed at strengthening and promoting women's role in society (Algeria);
- A - 53. To strengthen its policy aimed at the full guarantee of children's rights, with attention to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil);
- A - 54. To continue to focus and work on the promotion and protection of women's rights in all fields (Bahrain);
- A - 55. To take the measures necessary to combat violence against women (Azerbaijan);
- A - 56. To take steps to ensure that its legislative and policy frameworks provide effective protections against all forms of violence faced by women, and that such protections are extended to all women, including internally displaced and refugee women, who are among the most vulnerable (Canada);
- A - 57. To ensure the speedy passage and enactment of the Domestic Violence Bill through Parliament as a matter of urgency (Ireland);
- A - 58. To take steps to address and eliminate gender-based violence (Ireland);
- A - 59. To strengthen and intensify its actions to prevent and by reduce violence against children (Portugal);
- A - 60. To enact legislation on domestic violence as soon as possible, to further strengthen family counselling centres that assist victims, and to increase the availability of legal aid throughout the country for victims of violence (Netherlands);
- A - 61. To consider the possibility of drafting specific legislation on violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse; to intensify the public awareness campaign in that regard; to develop a human rights training and education programme for public officers; and to offer legal services for victims (Spain);
- A - 62. To strengthen its efforts to fulfil its obligations under CEDAW (Australia);
- A - 63. To enact legislation on violence against women, and to intensify its efforts to curb gender-based violence (Slovenia);
- A - 64. To remain steadfast in pursuing its impressive policies aimed at gender equality, particularly by strengthening measures to curb gender-based violence and by reducing maternal mortality (Botswana);
- A - 65. To effectively address the problem of domestic violence, especially against women, including by approving the Domestic Violence Bill currently under discussion in Parliament (Italy);
- A - 66. To expeditiously take the actions necessary to combat the negative phenomenon of violence against children, and to provide efficient rehabilitation and reintegration schemes for victims (Slovakia);
- A - 67. To take steps to ensure that all child labour is ended (Ireland);
- A - 68. To strengthen efforts to enact the existing legislation on child labour (Italy);

- A - 69. To take all social, educational and legal measures necessary to address the phenomenon of children accused of witchcraft (Italy);
- A - 70. To strengthen its efforts to fulfil its obligations under CRC (Australia);
- A - 71. To step up its efforts to prevent arbitrary detentions, and to investigate all cases involving arbitrary arrest, detention and torture and bring to justice those responsible (Azerbaijan);
- A - 72. To take appropriate measures to ensure that torture does not occur in cases of detention, to improve the overall conditions for persons in detention, and to sign and ratify CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto (Sweden);
- A - 73. To take the measures necessary to address the situation related to the absence of a control mechanism for detention procedures, in accordance with international human rights standards (Slovakia);
- A - 74. To align domestic legislation on detention with international standards and, in particular, to ratify CAT (Italy);
- A - 75. To continue its reform and humanization of the prison system, and to strengthen training programmes for prison administration staff in various categories (Morocco);
- A - 76. To adopt measures to improve conditions for prisoners and detainees (Germany);
- A - 77. To define the trafficking in human beings as a criminal offence (Azerbaijan);
- A - 78. To enact appropriate legislation against the sale and trafficking of children (Pakistan);
- A - 79. To accelerate the implementation of training and information programmes for law enforcement officers with a view to combating and suppressing the trafficking in women and girls, and to establish child protection networks to that end (Malaysia);
- A - 80. To consider enacting specific legislation to combat human trafficking (Philippines);
- A - 81. To take appropriate action to establish a juvenile justice system (Slovenia);
- A - 82. To continue the legal reform process in accordance with the provisions of the newly adopted Constitution (Cuba);
- A - 83. To continue to reform its judicial and legal system in keeping with the provisions of the recently adopted Constitution (Djibouti);
- A - 84. To consider taking all measures necessary to ensure humanitarian access to prisoners, and to fully abide by its international obligations concerning consular help provided to foreign nationals in detention (Hungary);
- A - 85. To continue its efforts to improve the justice and legal systems in accordance with the newly adopted Constitution (Egypt);
- A - 86. To continue the process of reform begun in the legal system, in conformity with the recently adopted constitutional provisions (Morocco);
- A - 87. To take effective measures aimed at reinforcing the capacities and the independence of the justice system, and to facilitate visits by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (Azerbaijan);
- A - 88. To continue its efforts to improve legal and institutional reform to ensure that an effective system for the administration of justice and the provision of access to justice are put in place (Iran);

- A - 89. To address shortcomings in the judicial process, in particular the length of pre-trial detention, humanitarian access to prisoners, financing, independence from the Executive, and corruption (Australia);
- A - 90. To pursue efforts to embark on judicial reforms that would help to modernize the human rights system, and to align its law with international legal instruments to which Angola is party (Lebanon);
- A - 91. To continue its ongoing initiative to conduct a complete overhaul of the justice and legal systems, in accordance with provisions enshrined in the recently adopted Constitution (Sri Lanka);
- A - 92. To work to conclude the reforms of the justice system (Zimbabwe);
- A - 93. To take sufficient measures to ensure the impartiality and transparency of the judicial system, allocating sufficient funds to ensuring its effective functioning (Sweden);
- A - 94. To continue the process of reforming the judicial system, in keeping with the provisions of the new Constitution (Côte d'Ivoire);
- A - 95. To take all measures necessary to provide adequate access to justice and enhance the protection of its civilian population from violence (Germany);
- A - 96. To undertake further legal and institutional reforms to ensure an effective system of administration of justice (Netherlands);
- A - 97. To adopt further effective measures and policies aimed at increasing the number of registered births (Japan);
- R - 98. To ensure that articles 70 and 71 of the Penal Code are not construed and applied so as to criminalize homosexuality (France);
- R - 99. To decriminalize consensual same-sex activity between adults (Czech Republic);
- A - 100. To strengthen the protection of journalists against harassment, attacks and arbitrary detention, and to establish fair and transparent licensing procedures for private radio and television, and ensure supervision by an independent body, as stated in the press law, in order to prevent discriminatory licensing practices and enhance the diversity of information throughout the country (Czech Republic);
- A - 101. To ensure respect throughout the country for freedom of expression, and to improve the working conditions for the press and radio broadcasting (Norway);
- A - 102. To decriminalize press offenses, and to create an action plan aimed at greater media freedom and plurality of media (United States of America);
- A - 103. To take steps to ensure that the 2006 Press Law is fully enacted and that independent reporting is recognized (United Kingdom);
- A - 104. To pursue an open dialogue with human rights defenders, in particular in Cabinda, where, in the aftermath of the recent deplorable attack on the Togolese football team, human rights defenders are reportedly being detained without evidence as to their complicity (Norway);
- A - 105. To put in place and enforce measures to protect human rights defenders (Ireland);
- A - 106. To guarantee human rights defenders full legitimacy and protection, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Slovakia);
- A - 107. To clarify the procedures for the establishment and recognition of associations and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their participation in the reform process (France);
- A - 108. To ensure that the procedures for the registration of civil society organizations are transparent, non-discriminatory and expeditious (Norway);

- A - 109. To ensure that opposition parties and civil society organizations are permitted to participate freely in the political process, without fear of retribution (Canada);
- A - 110. To respect the activities of civil society organizations, and to ensure that any action taken to regulate human rights organizations is not politically motivated, but based on legal provisions consistent with international human rights standards (United Kingdom);
- A - 111. To continue to improve the social security system (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 112. To continue efforts to ensure safe drinking water, in order to achieve the goal of 80 per cent of the population or more by 2012 (Sudan);
- A - 113. To continue its efforts in the field of health, despite constraints, with the assistance and cooperation of the international community (Sudan);
- A - 114. To allocate additional resources to improving the country's health infrastructures, while ensuring that ongoing health reforms take into account the rights of women and children (Canada);
- A - 115. To continue its laudable measures to fight poverty and combat diseases such as HIV and AIDS (Botswana);
- A - 116. To continue to promote solidarity among all regions and provinces in the country in order to ensure sustainable and harmonious economic and social development (Cuba);
- A - 117. To continue to implement measures aimed at guaranteeing universal access to health services (Cuba);
- A - 118. To consolidate its plans for peace, stability and reconstruction, and to accelerate the implementation of its programmes for persons with disabilities so as to guarantee their physical, social and economic rehabilitation and the enjoyment of their other fundamental rights (Syrian Arab Republic);
- A - 119. To successfully implement its national strategy for combating poverty (Russian Federation);
- A - 120. To continue its efforts to improve the living conditions of the people, including by creating the resources necessary to realize the right to adequate housing (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 121. To continue its effort to achieve Millennium Development Goals with a view to improving the situation, particularly in economic and social terms (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 122. To take opportunities, offered within the framework of international cooperation and assistance, to step up its development programmes and its programmes to fight poverty and ensure reconstruction (Algeria);
- A - 123. To continue to develop the country's economic potential and ensure a dignified standard of living for its citizens, and to adopt further measures necessary to increase the level of access to education and health (Belarus);
- A - 124. To consider as a priority the most vulnerable groups in its population, in particular women and children (Belarus);
- A - 125. To continue its 2003 programme aimed at combating poverty, in order to guarantee social peace and fight against exclusion, particularly in rural areas (Morocco);
- A - 126. To consider partnership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, as a measure against corruption and a means towards poverty reduction (Norway);
- A - 127. To continue its policies aimed at diversifying its economy, placing particular emphasis on agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- A - 128. To continue the full implementation of the Angola Strategic Poverty Reduction Programme with a view to mitigating the social and economic impacts of the war (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 129. To fully implement the Strategic Poverty Reduction Programme (Lebanon);
- A - 130. To carry out indispensable urban rehabilitation and reconstruction in accordance with the relevant legislation and internationally accepted human rights standards (Portugal);
- A - 131. To adopt legislative measures strictly defining the circumstances and safeguards related to eviction, and to stop all forced evictions until such measures are in place (Netherlands);
- A - 132. To consider intensifying efforts to achieve further gains in the areas of poverty reduction; the right to adequate housing; the right to health, water and basic sanitation; and the right to education for all sectors of society (Malaysia);
- A - 133. To step up efforts to diversify its economy, including in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and construction (Malaysia);
- A - 134. To extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, in order to obtain independent advice concerning the development of legislation and policies in accordance with international standards (Spain);
- A - 135. To take the measures necessary to ensure that eviction is a last resort, and to adopt legislation and guidelines that strictly define the relevant circumstances and safeguards for the moment when an eviction is carried out (Uruguay);
- A - 136. To provide the necessary assistance to evicted persons, especially members of vulnerable groups, including women, children and the elderly (Uruguay);
- A - 137. To invite the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing to assist, as part of the effort to ensure a dignified standard of living, in the process of creating or reforming legislation and policies to bring them into conformity with international standards (Uruguay);
- A - 138. To tirelessly pursue the reconstruction of this vast and beautiful country without neglecting its human and economic potential (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- A - 139. To continue its policy aimed at diversifying its economy, with the objective of enhancing economic and social rights and the Angolan people's right to development (Sri Lanka);
- A - 140. To continue to seek the assistance of the international community to help upgrade its educational system, improve health services and provide adequate housing, drinking water and sanitation to its citizens (Philippines);
- A - 141. To build on the momentum achieved this far in the construction of social housing, with a view to reversing the housing deficit (Zimbabwe);
- A - 142. To scale up efforts to provide high-quality goods and services, especially in the areas of education and health (Zimbabwe);
- A - 143. To implement social safety net programmes and increase funding for seniors and the handicapped (Zimbabwe);
- A - 144. To continue to implement its national policies and programmes regarding poverty reduction, with coordinated and robust international cooperation and assistance (Ethiopia);
- A - 145. To continue its initiatives to guarantee and preserve food self-sufficiency in order to increase the well-being of its population, especially those who are most vulnerable (Senegal);
- A - 146. To continue the implementation of strategies for ensuring the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to promoting health, combating HIV/AIDS, increasing the vaccination of the population through the expanded vaccination programme, and reducing the illiteracy rate (Senegal);

A - 147. To place priority on the vital area of education, especially the education of girls in rural areas (Algeria);

A - 148. To continue to strengthen its policies aimed at increasing the enrolment rate in primary and secondary education, and to implement the measures necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in terms of reducing illiteracy rates (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 149. To continue to reinforce policies aimed at improving enrolment rates at primary and secondary schools (Turkey);

A - 150. To devise plans and strategies for guaranteeing the right to education and providing girls with equal access to education (Egypt);

A - 151. To develop a programme for education and human rights training, as that could enhance the capacity of all stakeholders, including civil society, to facilitate such activities and ensure greater awareness among citizens with regard to human rights (Morocco);

A - 152. To enforce or institute mechanisms for ensuring that the first grade of school is free for all children (Ireland);

A - 153. To take further measures to improve the quality of the basic education system by increasing the number and the training of teachers, to increase the school attendance rate at the secondary level, to decrease drop-out rates, to combat child labour and to prevent discrimination against young girls (Portugal);

A - 154. To step up efforts to promote and protect the right to education and children's rights, including by improving literacy rates and enrolment rates in primary and secondary education (Philippines);

A - 155. To take further measures aimed at consolidating its achievements with regard to expanding education to disadvantaged areas, by according special attention to the rights of the girl child, especially in nomadic communities (Ethiopia);

A - 156. To step up the implementation of programmes aimed at reducing illiteracy, as part of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 157. To actively promote access to education for young girls (Italy);

A - 158. To take steps to ensure that all deportations are conducted in coordination with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and that all returns respect the human rights and the dignity of migrants (United States of America);

A - 159. To take the steps necessary to improve the situation of deportees and asylum seekers (Germany);

A - 160. To raise the awareness of the security forces with regard to the national law applicable to the rights of asylum seekers and refugees (Chad);

A - 161. To take measures to end internal displacements, and to undertake social housing and land reform initiatives that benefit low-income, vulnerable and marginalized individuals living in informal settlements (Canada);

A - 162. To immediately cease, in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998), all forms of forced displacement (Australia);

A - 163. To seek the assistance of the international community so that it can build its capacities and can fulfill its obligation regarding the promotion and protection of its people's human rights, in particular in economic, social and cultural terms, on the basis of its national priorities (Egypt);

A - 164. To seek the technical assistance of the international community in order to address challenges in the field of human rights (Congo);

A - 165. To establish an effective and inclusive process for following up on the recommendations resulting from the present review (Norway);

A - 166. To accomplish the human rights goals set out in Human Rights Council resolution 9/12 (Brazil).

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