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**SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Angola*

The present report is a summary of 11 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations

1. Associação Justiça, Paz e Democracia (AJPD) reported that Angola has not yet ratified the ICCPR-OP2, the ICERD, the CAT and the ICRMW.² It also recalled that as a candidate to the Human Rights Council, in May 2007, Angola had committed itself to accelerate the process and ratify several of these treaties, but since 2007 had only signed and ratified the OP-CEDAW. Several international instruments had been held up in the National Assembly since 2007.³ AJPD also noted that Angola had not yet signed the CRPD, its Optional Protocol, or the CED.⁴

B. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

2. AJPD indicated that adequate resources should be provided to the Ombudsman. Legislation provides that the Ombudsman should have local representative branches, but currently representative branches exist only in Luanda, with information indicating that two additional representative branches may be shortly opened in the provinces of Huambo and Cunene. Some departments of the Ombudsman are functioning for the time being in the Ministry of Justice and the Public Attorney's facilities.⁵

3. AJPD also reported that the function of a Human Rights Minister was established at the end of 2008, but no action has been taken by this organ.⁶

C. Policy measures

4. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) recommended that Angola intensify the integration of a gender perspective in all economic, social, cultural and political areas; and involve women in the peace process and in the implementation of national programmes.⁷

5. AJPD reported that the curriculum of the Institute for Police Training does not include any human rights issues. In the past, the National Police Headquarters had cooperation agreements with some civil society organizations to train police officers, but these no longer exist. Police officers are not adequately trained on the proper use of firearms, resorting to them constantly and unnecessarily for the resolution of any conflict.⁸

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with special procedures

6. AJPD reported that the last visit by a special procedure mechanism to Angola was in 2007. It recommended that Angola continue inviting special procedures mandate holders so as to promote and protect human rights at the local level.⁹

2. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

7. AJPD cited the closing of the OHCHR Country Office in May 2008 as amongst the actions not in conformity with the principle of cooperation between the Angolan Government and the United Nations in relation to the protection of human rights.¹⁰

8. Amnesty International (AI) also recalled that the authorities closed down the United Nations Office for Human Rights in Angola in May 2008, despite having pledged a year earlier to work more closely with this Office.¹¹

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. ACHPR indicated that although the rights of women are guaranteed institutionally and by national instruments, they are quite often violated and the status of women still needs to be consolidated. It noted that the Family Code still remains as it was during the colonial period and does not recognize the right of women to *de cuius* succession.¹² It recommended that Angola embark on the reform of the family and succession code.¹³

10. ACHPR noted the existence of a Strategic Plan and a Programme for the Promotion of Gender Equality for the period 2000-2005, designed by the Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women's Affairs, but indicated the implementation of these had encountered serious problems due to the situation of war which had prevailed for years in the country and the slow return of peace. It noted that women remained under-represented in Government and in Parliament, as well as in the governing structures of political parties.¹⁴ It recommended promoting the equal or equitable representation of women in the decision making process, and taking corrective and positive measures wherever discrimination against women exists.¹⁵

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

11. Human Rights Watch (HRW) indicated that, from September 2007 to March 2009, at least 38 rebel suspects detained by Angolan military and intelligence officials in Cabinda have been subjected to torture, while in incommunicado military custody, before being brought before a magistrate and taken to a civilian prison. HRW believes that two military officers that were involved in torture cases in Cabinda were transferred to other provinces, but there is still no indication of disciplinary action or prosecutions against them.¹⁶ HRW recommended, inter alia, that steps be taken to ensure that civilians are never tried by military judges, nor detained in military detention centres, and to allow independent scrutiny of detention facilities where detainees allege that they were held illegally and tortured by security forces.¹⁷

12. ACHPR noted insecurity remains a very serious concern in the country, fearing that the situation could worsen with the demobilisation of UNITA soldiers who will return to civilian life after having become used to manipulating arms.¹⁸

13. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) indicated that in practice, both the Government and, during the civil war, UNITA have relied very heavily on forced recruitment raids, known locally as *rusgas*. The typical pattern is of house-to-house searches in the early morning, often backed up by a

ban on anyone of military age leaving the country and restrictions on movement within the country. It is alleged that in the course of *rusgas* doors are broken down, and the inhabitants of the searched houses frequently assaulted; occasionally there are sexual assaults on the females. Potential recruits who attempt to flee are sometimes summarily shot.¹⁹

14. CPTI indicated that during the war against UNITA, both sides made very extensive use of child soldiers of both sexes. Some of those recruited in *rusgas* were as young as 14; even younger children are known to have been sent back by military commanders in the field. In 1996, the minimum age for voluntary recruitment was set at 18, but two features create considerable risks that juvenile recruitment may still, at least occasionally, take place in practice: the continued reliance on *rusgas* for recruitment, and the very low rate of birth registration – estimated at 5%, which means that many of those seized in *rusgas* have no means of proving their age.²⁰

15. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reported that corporal punishment in the home is lawful. The Family Code provides that parental authority includes the obligation to protect children's physical and moral integrity, but this and other legal provisions against violence and abuse in law are not interpreted as prohibiting corporal punishment in childrearing. It added that there is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions or in alternative care settings.²¹

16. ACHPR said there is no specific legislation to combat violence against women, which is quite widespread, and recommended the setting up of a data system on violence against women.²²

17. ACHPR recommended Angola pursue efforts to improve conditions of detention and focus attention on situation of detainees; strengthen the judicial control and fiscal system of the prisons; intensify the training of prison guards on human rights issues and ensure that the conditions of treatment of detainees conform to international standards.²³

18. ACHPR said the decades of civil war had wreaked havoc in the country, and caused, inter alia, the emergence of phenomena such as children displaced by war and street children, prostitution of minors.²⁴

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

19. According to HRW, in September 2008, a military court convicted a civilian and former correspondent, Fernando Lelo, to 12 years in prison for alleged state security crimes. Six soldiers accused along with this civilian were severely tortured in military custody and five were sentenced to 13 years in prison. HRW and AI had monitored the trials and judged them to be patently unfair: not only was a military court unlawfully trying a civilian, but the co-accused soldiers were tortured to incriminate the civilian and no evidence against them was presented at court.²⁵ AI explains that, during his time as a correspondent, Lelo wrote articles critical of the Memorandum of Understanding for Peace and Reconciliation in Cabinda and the peace process. AI also said the charges against Lelo appear to have been politically motivated and he appeared to have been convicted solely for the non-violent expression of his opinions, including his criticism of the Angolan Government.²⁶ HRW said that since it reported on these cases in June 2009, the Government closed an unofficial detention centre at the military headquarters in Cabinda, and Lelo was released after a ruling made by the Military Supreme Court, but the five soldiers convicted with him have had their prison sentences increased to 22 and 24 years.²⁷

20. AI reported that the Disciplinary Regulations of the Angolan National Police requires complete obedience to orders. According to the Regulations, if the subordinate considers that obedience could result in some form of injury, the officer can mention this to his or her superior in private. If the superior officer insists, the subordinate must carry out the action, but may request a copy of the order in writing. AI expressed concern that this provision is contrary to international human rights law and standards which state that police officers should not carry out unlawful orders. The Regulations further state that the use of weapons by police is permitted when absolutely necessary in order to repel aggression or attempted aggression against oneself or one's place of work or [...] whenever requested by superiors in order to maintain public order or carry out arrests. Ill-treatment, insults or violence against detainees are permissible in the case of resistance, flight or attempted flight, contrary to international human rights standards, which require that the use of force be exceptional and proportional, with firearms being used only to protect life.²⁸

21. AI recommended that measures be taken to ensure that prompt, impartial and thorough investigations are carried out into all suspected cases of extrajudicial executions, torture and ill-treatment, excessive use of force, deaths in custody and other human rights violations by the police and that perpetrators of such violations are brought to justice; to ensure that police accountability mechanisms are effective, transparent and responsive to the needs of the public, especially victims of human rights violations by the police and/or their families; and to ensure reparation, including fair and adequate compensation for victims of human rights violations by the police and/or their families.²⁹

22. ACHPR recommended Angola embark on legal, penal and judicial reform with the participation of all stakeholders; pay close attention to the need for and create the necessary conditions for free legal assistance to those requiring it; create courts for minors and promote specific mechanisms for settlement of disputes, such as mediation and conciliation in the area of labour disputes; improve and strengthen the system of control of periods of preventive custody; and set up a multidisciplinary mechanism for the control of legality in the courts, among the prosecutors, heads of institutions and other detention centres.³⁰

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

23. A joint submission by five organizations (JS2) reported that Angola maintains criminal sanctions against homosexual activity between consenting adults, imposing security measures against people who habitually practice acts "against the order of nature", and stating that such people shall be sent to labour camps. JS2 recommended that Angola bring its legislation into conformity with its international human rights obligations by repealing all provisions which criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex.³¹

24. Fundación Mundial Déjame Vivir En Paz (FMDVP) también consideró necesario crear mejores estrategias para despenalizar la homosexualidad, y que Angola reconozca el derecho al matrimonio y adoptar niños a las personas gay, como una forma de reivindicar los derechos humanos de este pueblo históricamente excluido.³²

5. Freedom of movement

25. Collectif Multisectoriel pour le Développement (CMDI) a dit que les lois sur les diamants interdisent la libre circulation des personnes et des biens dans les *Lundas* ; la possession d'une résidence dans les *Lundas*; et toute sorte d'activité économique dans les *Lundas*. Avec ces interdictions, le gouvernement de l'Angola prive les peuples des *Lundas* du droit de jouir de leurs

ressources naturelles, et les peuples autochtones se trouvent dépouillés de toutes leurs richesses naturelles. CMDI a recommandé, notamment, que le gouvernement indemnise les peuples des *Lundas* pour les préjudices causés; procède urgemment à la révision des lois sur les diamants et de la loi sur les terres; détermine le pourcentage que doit recevoir les peuples des *Lundas* de l'exploitation de leurs ressources naturelles; publie périodiquement les recettes produites par les diamants; et associe les ONGs de développement et des droits de l'homme dans ces activités.³³

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

26. Institute on Religion and Public Policy (IRPP) indicated that religious organizations are required to register for legal status, as a prerequisite for the construction of houses of worship and schools. Although not a problem for large religious organizations, registration laws prove challenging for smaller groups. In 2008, there were 800 religious organizations waiting for their registration applications to be approved, including Muslims organizations in Angola, which had sought registration since 2004.³⁴

27. IRPP reported that the Government has discriminated against many indigenous belief systems, which use shamans and perform animal sacrifices, as well as break-way churches that seek to combine traditional beliefs and evangelical Christianity. The Government states that their campaigns against these groups are based out of concern over their sometimes abusive behaviour. As a result, 17 religious groups in the province of Cabinda have been banned by the State.³⁵

28. CPTI reports that Article 10 of the Military Service Law states that persons liable for military service who are conscientious objectors will perform an appropriate civilian service, to be the subject of specific implementing regulations, but that such regulations have never been promulgated, and no Angolan conscientious objectors have performed an alternative civilian service.³⁶

29. CPTI also reports that under the Military Penal Code, those who fail to report for military service – including conscientious objectors – are liable to a sentence of two years imprisonment followed by military service of twice the normal length. It has been alleged that when such persons have been apprehended they have sometimes been punished by being sent into active service with no training or training of only two to four weeks, increasing the risk of a violent death. Deserters may be sentenced to between two and eight years of imprisonment in times of peace and eight to 12 years in time of war. In practice it is alleged that during the civil war deserters were either summarily executed or posted to the front line.³⁷

30. HRW said that in most of Angola's 18 provinces, except in the capital Luanda and some provincial capitals, citizens can only access Government-controlled and strongly pro-Government media organs. Censorship and self-censorship are common, and this severely restricted public access to independent information before the 2008 parliamentary elections. Since 2003, the Government has prevented the Catholic Church's Radio Ecclesia from broadcasting beyond Luanda. The Angolan Catholic Bishop's Conference claims the radio has a valid license to broadcast nationally. Independent journalists in the provinces report numerous cases of official intimidation.³⁸ AI said journalists in Angola especially those based in Luanda, have faced harassment and in some cases been imprisoned as a result of defamation cases brought against them by Government officials.³⁹ HRW recommended, inter alia, enacting legislation 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 to enhance diversity of information throughout the country.⁴⁰

31. AI reported that the suppression of freedom of expression and association is most acute in the province of Cabinda. AI reported receiving reports of cases of arbitrary arrest and detention of those peacefully expressing disapproval at the peace process or the appointment of the Bishop in Cabinda. In a few cases, those suspected of membership in the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda State (FLEC) have been held without charge or trial for long periods. Charges of crimes against the State have been used against those peacefully expressing their disapproval of the peace process or suspected of membership in FLEC.⁴¹

32. IRPP reported that for 40 years since they have been incorporated into Angola, the Cabinda fought for independence. In 2007 a formal peace agreement was reached between the State of Angola and Cabinda Forum for Dialogue, but despite being given special status by the Angolan Government, there was no great improvement in the situation and those in Cabinda still face the risk of grave human rights abuses from the Angolan military. Among those targeted are those involved with the Catholic Church in Cabinda which played a large and often vocal role in supporting Cabinda's independence struggle. Members of the church who are still involved in the opposition to Angola have faced harassment and even arrest by the Angolan authorities.⁴²

33. HRW reported that in 2006 the Parliament had passed a new press law with the potential to improve the media environment, but the new law has many weaknesses, and by-laws essential for its implementation such as licensing procedures for private radio and television, have not yet been passed. Defamation continues to be a criminal (instead of a civil) offence. Other vague offences, such as "abuse of press freedom" are open to official manipulation. Since 2007, Government officials have increasingly sued private media editors and journalists for libel and related offences on dubious grounds. Such litigation perpetuates a widespread culture of self-censorship in Angola and threatens the viability of private print media.⁴³

34. AI reported several cases of harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, including the banning in 2006 of the only human rights organization operating in the province of Cabinda documenting human rights violations committed by both the Government and members of the opposition group, the FLEC; threats by the Director General of the Technical Unit of Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (UTCAH) to ban four prominent NGOs in 2007, accusing them of using human rights to justify their activities while inciting people to violence; and legal proceedings in the Constitutional Court in 2008, to close down an NGO, alleging that its founding documents included provisions that were contrary to national law. The organization had existed since 2000 and had received public recognition from the authorities as a legitimate association, having been providing human rights training to the police and organised human rights seminars in which Government authorities had participated in their official capacity.⁴⁴

35. AJPD said that there are attempts to control, limit and coerce civil society actions by the UTCAH and other Governmental organs such as the National Police.⁴⁵ ACHPR recommended that Angola support and facilitate the work of NGOs and various Associations, in particular women's organizations, in order to promote their effective empowerment.⁴⁶

36. A joint submission by 10 Angolan civil society organizations (JS1) reported that the legal processes regulating the process to constitute associations are inadequate and slow. The UTCAM was founded in a war context to coordinate humanitarian assistance, but its role has not been redefined since the end of the war; and implementation of the law on associations is not standard across provinces.⁴⁷ AJPD said the Government has transformed the acquisition of legal personality of associations into a political and administrative procedure based on the principle of convenience and subjectivity, rather than legality. Only organizations that are convened by the Government are easily able to acquire legal personality and the right to registration. Delays in the process of formal constitution of the civil associations mainly affect those who work in the promotion and protection of human rights.⁴⁸

37. AJPD reported that the Law of Associations is being revised as part of ongoing legal reforms, with fears that the right of assembly may be limited.⁴⁹ JS1 recommended promoting a broader participation of civil society organizations in the process of revision of the Associations Act and the drafting of the respective regulations, as well as the standardization of the administrative procedures for the constitution and recognition of (human rights) associations including the necessary costs.⁵⁰

38. JS1 also suggested the establishment of mechanisms to facilitate the acquisition of identity cards by all citizens, as the delay and the costs for obtaining the identity card has resulted in at least half of the population not having one. It noted that it is compulsory to have it in order to have access to formal employment or open a bank account.⁵¹

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

39. ACHPR said generalised poverty and the consequences of unemployment are taking a heavier toll on women who *de facto* carry the full burden of family responsibilities. It recommended the drawing up of indicators for programmes on poverty eradication and other programmes, notably those relating to gender issues, and preparing annual pro-gender national budgets.⁵²

40. ACHPR recommended Angola improve and guarantee the social security system.⁵³

41. JS1 reported that health is not considered as a priority. Although the net amounts had increased, the budget allocated to health decreased from about 5% in 2004 to less than 4% in 2006. The budgets allocated to both education and health, put together, are still lower than those of the police or the army. There is insufficient infrastructure, equipments, medicines, and qualified health personnel, and a lack of qualified personnel to work with persons with disabilities. It recommended a greater investment in health, taking into account the community needs in health services delivery; and reopening the National Institute for the Rehabilitation of people with disabilities.⁵⁴

42. ACHPR said the control of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, remains a major challenge for the Government as the spread of these diseases is facilitated by the prevailing situation of poverty.⁵⁵ It recommended the drawing up of a national policy, and formulation of specific strategies and a consistent plan of action on HIV/AIDS with a pro-gender approach.⁵⁶ FMDVP made similar recommendations.⁵⁷

43. HRW estimated 75 per cent of Luanda's residents live in informal settlements without land title.⁵⁸ JS1 said that over 30 thousand people had been removed from their houses from 2001 to 2007,

according to data provided by national and international organizations. Many cases that were taken to court are still pending.⁵⁹ HRW said that in forced evictions, the Government demolishes houses and destroys possessions, leaving many without adequate shelter. The Government has appropriated some occupied areas for 'beautification projects' and public or private construction, but failed to provide adequate compensation or relocate many of those evicted. In July 2009 alone, 3,000 houses were destroyed on the outskirts of Luanda.⁶⁰ JS1 reported that in February 2009, the Lobito and Benguela local Administrations, two neighbouring cities with high tourism potential on the coast, announced the clearance of six slums, housing about 1,000 to 35,000 people, in order to build hotels, and luxurious residential compounds. According to JS1, the majority of the people affected were displaced by the war and relocated in these areas by the Administration itself, without being given access to legal documents.⁶¹ AI said only a few families have been compensated for their losses. Some were re-housed about 30-40 kilometres from the city; however, the vast majority have been left to fend for themselves. Many have been the victims of repeated forced evictions and hundreds of families remain without shelter, living in the ruins of their former homes.⁶² JS1 feared an increase in the number of forced evictions in the coming years, because of, amongst other things, the definition of land reserves which will be the only areas where building will be considered as legal; a new mining law which will establish restricted areas for all mineral resources; and many huge investments and "development" projects.⁶³

44. JS1 reported Government announcements since 2008 of the building of one million houses in four years, but so far the access conditions are not clear. There were promises of self-construction kits, but these would cost \$22,000. A special building and credit programme for youth was supposedly launched, but access was contingent on formal employment, while the majority of the population lives from the informal economy.⁶⁴ JS1 suggested, inter alia, the creation of a master plan on habitation with a component dedicated to the most disadvantaged people (pro-poor-policies) and disseminates clear public information on the conditions for having access to habitation; building of adequate houses for the families victims of demolitions; and integrating the right to an adequate housing for all in the new Constitution.⁶⁵

45. AI reported that despite Angola's undertaking to take appropriate legislative steps to advance security of tenure, national laws enacted in 2004 do not provide such guarantees; in fact these laws diminish the level of protection from forced evictions which existed prior to their enactment. Under the Civil Code, rights over land could be acquired through long-term occupation; however, the new Land Law makes it illegal to acquire land in this manner. Those who occupy land without title stand to be evicted if they fail, within three years of the publication of the relevant regulations, to apply for right to occupy the land. Furthermore, these laws do not specifically provide for protection from eviction while the application is pending.⁶⁶ HRW recommended, inter alia, the enactment of specific legislation against forced evictions. Such legislation should strictly regulate the circumstances under which evictions may be carried out, in particular: define a reasonable and accessible process for compensation, as well as a mechanism for defining its forms and amounts; ensure that individuals to be evicted are consulted about and informed of relocation sites well in advance of evictions and that such sites are adequately supplied with basic services from the date of relocation.⁶⁷ AI recommended, inter alia, that Angola extend, as a matter of urgency, an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the right to housing to visit the country and to enable her to assist with the development of necessary legislation on the matter.⁶⁸

46. JS1 also indicated that the Land Act is not explicit in regard to the existence of a traditional sector, as is the case of farmers and cattle breeders whose survival and development depends on an explicit acknowledgement and protection by the State. There has been an increase of conflict situations brought about by the illegal occupation of land belonging to the farmers and cattle raising communities by business men. Also, farmers and cattle breeders, especially those from the South of Angola have no possibility to have access to bank credit as a group, especially from the Development Bank.⁶⁹ JS1 suggested, inter alia, the drafting of a especial legislation that acknowledges the existence of native territories of the peasant and cattle breeding communities, and establishing a especial mechanism for the State protection of the right to land and territory for the farmers and cattle breeding communities; and the creation of a especial food basket for the poorest families and underprivileged in the farmers and cattle breeding communities, in order to alleviate the endemic hunger worsened by the shortage of rain and the scarcity of food.⁷⁰

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

47. JS1 reported that the school attendance and literacy rates in Angola are increasing, but the efforts are not yet sufficient and education is not yet a high priority. 7.14% of the State Annual Budget was allocated to education in 2004, 3.82% in 2005, 5.61% in 2006, and it is now about 5%. Although the education system provides for primary education free of charge, this is not realized because the lack of classrooms, lack of appropriate conditions in schools and corruption predicate that the majority of students pay monthly fees, as well as fees for tests. It recommended the establishment of mechanisms to monitor the fees charged by the schools and the provision of support to the most underprivileged children and adults to ensure their access to education.⁷¹

48. JS1 reported that 0,01%(2004), 0,03%(2005), 0,28%(2006) and 1,15% (2007) of the general budget for education was allocated to adult literacy; which is insufficient to curb the continuing high adult illiteracy rates.⁷²

49. JS1 said the Coordinating Commission for the Integration of Human Rights in the Education Subsystems has not yet presented a national human rights education plan.⁷³ It suggested incorporating a human rights subject in the academic syllabus of each school grade, and establishing specializations on human rights in universities.⁷⁴

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

50. JS1 suggested the urgent implementation of a population census, in order to facilitate the recognition and updating of data about the different ethnic groups.⁷⁵

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

51. IRPP reported that Islam is newly arrived in Angola, having been brought by West Africans who immigrated to the country following the end of the Angolan Civil War. Many of these immigrants entered the country illegally, leading many Angolans to associate Islam with illegal immigration and crime. Major cultural differences between Angolans and their West African counterparts have resulted in a negative image of Islam. It reported that the Government does nothing to help quell the concerns of its citizen's about Islam, but in fact increases fear.⁷⁶

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

N/A

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

N/A

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

N/A

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.)

Civil society

AI	Amnesty International, London*, United Kingdom.
AJPD	Associação Justiça, Paz e Democracia, Luanda, Angola.
CMDI	Collectif Multisectoriel pour le Développement, Angola.
CPTI	Conscience and Peace Tax International *, Geneva, Switzerland.
FMDVP	Fundación Mundial Déjame Vivir En Paz, San José, Costa Rica.
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children.
HRW	Human Rights Watch *, New York, United States of America.
IRPP	Institute on Religion and Public Policy, Washington D.C., United States of America.
JS1	Joint submission by 10 Angolan civil society organisations (Joint submission) :Associação Construindo Comunidades – ACC; Centro Cultural Mosaiko; Associação Omunga; Acção Angolana Para o Melhoramento e Apoio ao Meio Rural – AMMAR; Kitomavo Comunidades; Conselho de Coordenação dos Direitos Humanos – CCDH ; Organização de Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário – OADEC; Visão Angolana Para Protecção e Assistência Popular – VAPA; Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Saúde em Angola – ADSA; Centro Nacional de Aconselhamento – NCC.
JS2	Joint submission by 5 organisations (Joint submission) : ILGA (International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association); ILGA-Europe; Pan Africa ILGA; International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission; ARC International.

Regional intergovernmental organization

ACHPR	African Commission on Human & Peoples' Rights, Banjul, Gambia.
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² AJPD, pp. 1-2.

³ AJPD, p. 2.

⁴ AJPD, p. 3.

⁵ AJPD, pp. 4-5.

⁶ AJPD, p. 4.

⁷ ACHPR, p. 5.

⁸ AJPD, p. 5.

⁹ AJPD, p. 4.

¹⁰ AJPD, p. 4.

¹¹ AI, p. 5.

¹² ACHPR, pp. 3-4.

¹³ ACHPR, p. 5.

¹⁴ ACHPR, p. 4.

¹⁵ ACHPR, p. 5.

¹⁶ HRW, p. 2.

¹⁷ HRW, p. 4.

¹⁸ ACHPR, p. 4.

¹⁹ CPTI, p. 3.

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- ²⁰ CPTI, p. 3.
²¹ GIEACPC, p. 2.
²² ACHPR, p. 5.
²³ ACHPR, pp. 5-6.
²⁴ ACHPR, p. 3.
²⁵ HRW, p. 2.
²⁶ AI, p. 7.
²⁷ HRW, p. 2.
²⁸ AI, pp. 3-4.
²⁹ AI, p. 9.
³⁰ ACHPR, pp. 5-6.
³¹ JS2, pp. 1-3.
³² FMDVP, p. 2.
³³ CMDI, pp. 2-3.
³⁴ IRPP, p. 2.
³⁵ IRPP, p. 3.
³⁶ CPTI, p. 3.
³⁷ CPTI, p. 2.
³⁸ HRW, p. 3.
³⁹ AI, p. 6.
⁴⁰ HRW, p. 5.
⁴¹ AI, p. 6.
⁴² IRPP, pp. 3-4.
⁴³ HRW, p. 3.
⁴⁴ AI, pp. 5-6.
⁴⁵ AJPD, p. 3.
⁴⁶ ACHPR, p. 6.
⁴⁷ JS1, p. 8.
⁴⁸ AJPD, p. 3.
⁴⁹ AJPD, p. 3.
⁵⁰ JS1, p. 9.
⁵¹ JS1, pp. 8-9.
⁵² ACHPR, pp. 4-5.
⁵³ ACHPR, p. 6.
⁵⁴ JS1, p. 6.
⁵⁵ ACHPR, p. 4.
⁵⁶ ACHPR, p. 5.
⁵⁷ FMDVP, p. 2.
⁵⁸ HRW, p. 3.
⁵⁹ JS1, p. 3.
⁶⁰ HRW, pp. 3-4.
⁶¹ JS1, p. 3.
⁶² AI, p. 4.
⁶³ JS1, p. 3.
⁶⁴ JS1, p. 3.
⁶⁵ JS1, p. 4.
⁶⁶ AI, p. 3.
⁶⁷ HRW, p. 5.
⁶⁸ AI, p. 8.
⁶⁹ JS1, p. 7.
⁷⁰ JS1, p. 8.
⁷¹ JS1, p. 5.
⁷² JS1, p. 5.
⁷³ JS1, p. 5.
⁷⁴ JS1, p. 6.
⁷⁵ JS1, p. 8.
⁷⁶ IRPP, p. 2.