

Angola (3)

50

ANGOLA ASSESSMENT

October 2002

Country Information and Policy Unit

I SCOPE OF DOCUMENTII GEOGRAPHYIII ECONOMYIV HISTORYV STATE STRUCTURESVIA HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUESVIB HUMAN RIGHTS - SPECIFIC GROUPSVIC HUMAN RIGHTS - OTHER ISSUESANNEX A: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTSANNEX B: POLITICAL ORGANISATIONSANNEX C: PROMINENT PEOPLE PAST AND PRESENTANNEX D: TRIBES AND LANGUAGESANNEX E: ELECTION RESULTSANNEX F: GLOSSARYANNEX G: THE MEDIAANNEX H: REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL**1. SCOPE OF DOCUMENT**

1.1 This assessment has been produced by the Country Information and Policy Unit, Immigration and Nationality Directorate, Home Office, from information obtained from a wide variety of recognised sources. The document does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.

1.2 The assessment has been prepared for background purposes for those involved in the asylum / human rights determination process. The information it contains is not exhaustive. It concentrates on the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom.

1.3 The assessment is sourced throughout. It is intended for use by caseworkers as a signpost to the source material, which has been made available to them. The vast majority of the source material is readily available in the public domain.

1.4 It is intended to revise the assessment on a six-monthly basis while the country remains within the top 35 asylum-seeker producing countries in the United Kingdom.

2. GEOGRAPHY

2.1 The Republic of Angola is situated in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. Land borders are shared with Namibia, Zambia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) - formerly Zaire. The estuary of the River Congo and DRC territory separates the Cabinda enclave from the rest of Angola; the Republic of Congo (Congo) lies to its north. Angola comprises 18 provinces ranging in area from 2,500 sq. km to 223,000 sq. km. The capital city is Luanda where the climate is tropical, and comprises two distinct seasons (wet and dry), but little seasonal variation in temperature. [1a][50]

2.2 In 2002, an official estimate put the population of Angola at 13.3 million. In 1995 the UN estimated the average life expectancy of Angolans to be 46.5 years. In 2001 Angola's infant mortality rate stood at 193 per 1000 live births. In 2000 approximately 50% of Angola's population were believed to be less than 15 years of age. According to official government figures published in December 2000 the annual population growth rate was 3%. In a 2001 estimate, life expectancy for the total population was reported to be significantly lower than the 1996 estimate at 42 years. A former Portuguese colony, the official language is Portuguese but various Bantu languages are widely spoken (mainly Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo, Chokwe and Ganguela) a small percentage of the population speak separate tongues such as Khosian. [1a][2b][7a][38a]

3. ECONOMY

3.1 Angola is a country rich in mineral wealth and natural resources including diamonds, petroleum and iron. The largest source of income for the country is petroleum mining and production. However, as a direct consequence of the civil war, the economy has been severely mismanaged and is in disarray. In December 1999 a reformed currency was announced under which, one million readjusted Kwanza equals one New Kwanza. [1a][2b][10a][36b]

For further information on the Angolan economy, refer to Angola in 'Africa South of the Sahara 2002' (31st edition)

4. HISTORY

Post-independence background since 1975

4.1 Angola gained independence from Portugal on 11 November 1975. This followed an armed struggle against the Portuguese and internecine conflict between the liberation movements, the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA), its rival Uniao Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) and the Frente Nacional de Libertacao de Angola (FNLA). With backing from international supporters the MPLA quickly gained control of the capital, Luanda, and established itself as the superior power and governing body of Angola, although UNITA with its own backers (and initially in concert with the FNLA) fought on. Since independence the two main opponents, MPLA and UNITA have continued a bitter conflict for control of the country. [1a]

For history prior to 1975 refer to Angola in 'Africa South of the Sahara 2002' (31st edition)

Multi-party politics and the 1992 elections

4.2 Representatives of the Government and 26 political parties met in Luanda in the second half of January 1992 to discuss the transition to multi-party democracy. It was agreed that the elections would be organised on the basis of proportional representation, with the President being elected for a five-year term, renewable for three terms. The legislative assembly would be elected for a four-year term. [1a]

4.3 Some 800 foreign observers, half of them provided by the UN monitored the voting at nearly 6,000 polling stations on 29 and 30 September 1992. They subsequently announced that the conduct of the elections had been free and fair. The results were not accepted by UNITA and sparked intense fighting in Luanda. Thousands of people across the country are known to have lost their lives. The UN reacted by imposing sanctions on UNITA in September 1993 which in turn led to UNITA publicly accepting the results of the elections see Annex E. [1a]

Lusaka Peace Accord 1994

4.4 The first attempt at a peace process began in 1989 and resulted in the signing of the Bicesse Accords in May 1991 and a cease-fire. Further talks led to the signing of the Lusaka Protocol of 20 November 1994 by representatives of the MPLA and UNITA. A formal cease-fire was declared two days later. The Lusaka Protocol set out a series of measures designed to bring an end to the civil war. It called for the demilitarisation of UNITA, the creation of a national army, the seating of a government of national unity and reconciliation, and the extension of state administration to areas formerly under UNITA control. The Government generally complied with its obligations under the protocol, although the conduct of the police and, to a lesser extent, military units in former UNITA areas drew widespread criticism. UNITA failed to comply with several fundamental aspects of the protocol. It maintained a significant military capability, and it refused to surrender the territory it held to state administration. [1a][2c]

UNAVEM III and MONUA 1995 - 1999

4.5 In 1995 a UN Security Council resolution authorised the deployment of a 7,000 strong peacekeeping force, UNAVEM III, to oversee implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, in particular the demobilisation of troops on both sides. This included the withdrawal of Government troops; the assembly of UNITA troops in quartering areas and their demilitarisation; the selection of 26,300 UNITA troops to join the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and general demobilisation on both sides. Originally expected to complete its tasks by February 1997, there were substantial delays at each stage of the process and UNAVEM's mandate was extended several times. [1a][3b]

4.6 On 31st June 1997 the UN Security Council voted unanimously to a recommendation that UNAVEM III be disbanded and replaced by a UN Civilian Observer Mission (MONUA). UNAVEM III's infantry battalions were all scheduled to withdraw, but in view of the volatile situation in provinces to the north and east, the withdrawal was delayed several times. At the beginning of 1998 MONUA's military personnel was reduced from 1750 men to about 1000 including observers. By February 1999, when the UN announced plans to withdraw from Angola, following the breakdown of the peace process, it comprised 86 Observers, 309 Civilian Police Observers, 39 Staff Officers and 550 Troops. [1a][3b][24a]

4.7 MONUA was given a seven-month mandate to oversee the remaining tasks of the Lusaka accord, including the extension of State administration to those areas that were under UNITA control and the complete demilitarisation of UNITA. UNITA moved very slowly in handing over these areas and consequently the UN Security Council imposed a second package of sanctions against UNITA on 31st October 1997. Despite UNITA's public commitment, reaffirmed in December 2001, to fully implement its obligations under the peace agreement, did not co-operate over the question of the extension of state administration or demobilisation of its remaining armed forces administration. At the beginning of 1998, around half the country remained under UNITA control. UNITA also retained experienced and well-equipped armed forces; reports suggested 70,000 men in uniform in mid 1998. This impasse, and in particular UNITA's failure to hand over the remaining areas under their administration, once again led to a deteriorating security situation. [1a][31][54]

4.8 Towards the end of January 1998, the UN Security Council (UNSC) voted unanimously for a three-month extension of the UN peacekeeping operation in Angola. Members of the Council hoped that this would be the last troop renewal. A recommendation by the UNSC to reduce the numbers of the UN force was also approved. In June 1998 Maitre Beye (the UN Secretary General's Special representative to Angola) was killed in a plane crash in Côte d'Ivoire whilst on an extensive international mission. He had been seeking to persuade influential supporters of Savimbi to persuade him to return to the peace process. Issa Diallo replaced Beye in August 1998. In spite of a UN inquiry into the crash, the death of Beye left a vacuum that further destabilised negotiations. Hostilities between the Government and UNITA subsequently increased there were also rumours of the recruitment of foreign mercenaries by both sides. Several more extensions to then MONUA mandate followed - the final one expiring in February 1999 - after the decision was taken to withdraw MONUA completely as there was no longer a tangible peace process for them to oversee. [1a][2c][21a][24][31]

Developments in the civil war 1999 - 2002

4.9 In mid-September 1999, Government forces launched a major offensive against UNITA. By 20 October 1999 the Government formally announced that it had pushed UNITA out of its stronghold in the Central Highlands. It was also reported that Government forces had taken ground in the Central Provinces. Throughout late 1999 the Government continued to enjoy a string of successes. On 24 December 1999 Government forces captured UNITA's former headquarters at Jamba. The Government claimed to have destroyed more than 80% of UNITA's fighting capacity. In December 1999 the Namibian Government permitted the FAA to attack UNITA from Namibian soil. [12][13b][16b][17a][50]

4.10 During the first half of 2000, the Government reclaimed territory held by UNITA in the south and east of the country and also regained control of numerous diamond mines. As the year 2000 progressed this changed as UNITA adapted back to guerrilla attacks and high-profile hit-and-run ambushes on main roads. In March 2000 the FAA adapted their fighting methods accordingly. In May 2000 the FAA launched a fresh

offensive in the eastern province of Moxico. By August 2000 the FAA had made several more gains, reportedly controlling 11 of the 13 municipalities in the diamond rich provinces of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. State control was also restored in 4 regions of Cuando Cubango province. In September 2000 the FAA captured UNITA bases and also towns in the north close to the DRC border. In November 2000 FAA troops were reportedly engaged in a large-scale military campaign in the east of Bie Province. [12][13c][16g][32a][50]

4.11 In the first six months of 2001, UNITA continued their guerrilla activities with new outbreaks of violence being reported daily. The worst affected provinces included Bie, Huambo, Moxico and Uige. According to an estimate attributed to President dos Santos in early 2001, some 8,000 men continued to fight under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi UNITA. According to a senior UNITA General more than 7,800 FAA soldiers and commandos, as well as members of the National Police and Civil Defence Organisation, were involved in a major Government offensive encompassing 10 provinces. Reports in April 2001 indicated that the FAA continued in their pursuit of the residual forces of UNITA. A commander in the FAA was quoted on Radio Ecclesia as saying that the rebels no longer had an exact location, a situation that made it difficult for FAA troops to overcome the guerrillas. During April 2001 it was reported that UNITA had carried out successful operations in the Provinces of Bie, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Huila, Uige and Zaire. [16m][16o][23g][39][50]

4.12 Between June and September 2001, UNITA struck hard at land routes in the Governments heartland. These included an attack on a train in Kwanza-Norte that reportedly claimed the lives of over 250 passengers, and attacks on a bus in Malange province and a civilian road convoy in Kwanza Sul province. In May 2001, two UNITA units attacked the town of Caxito in a raid in which 70 people were reported to have been killed, and a number of children abducted. In October 2001 a military source expressed concern about the security situation around Libolo in Kwanza Sul province where the FAA were experiencing difficulties neutralising UNITA rebels. [16v][23g][23i][23k][23l][45h]

4.13 In the last few months of the war, both FAA and UNITA increasingly turned to so-called "scorched earth" policies as military tactics. On 29 October 2001 Portuguese news agency Lusa reported that the FAA had killed 216 rebels following a month of clashes in Sumbe, south of Luanda. The Angolan Government described UNITA's increasing use of terrorist actions as desperate and made efforts to discourage the tactics. In November 2001, there were also increasing instances of rebel soldiers defecting from UNITA to the FAA. Between December 2001 and January 2002, there were few reports of significant conflict between the FAA and UNITA in the provinces. In early 2002, the FAA nevertheless continued to further weaken UNITA's position in northern and western provinces, and subsequently pushing the rebel forces back into their original strongholds in the remote eastern province of Moxico. On 17 February 2002, it was reported that five high-ranking UNITA generals were killed or captured in combat in Moxico. Following this attack, the FAA reportedly freed 4,484 civilians from UNITA captivity. There were reports of UNITA attacks during January and February 2002, however the gains were increasingly sporadic and insignificant. [21q][33j][35e][45j][16dd][33o]

For further information on the civil war and UNITA specifically refer to paragraphs 6.30-6.35

Presidential and legislative election plans 2000 - 2004

4.14 In January 2000 President dos Santos announced that the Government was creating the necessary conditions to hold presidential and legislative elections in 2001. The majority of political parties expressed the view that, with much of the country's infrastructure destroyed, more time was needed to prepare for elections. It was subsequently decided that elections would not take place until 2002. In May 2001 the Finance Minister Julio Bessa told the state newspaper that the National Assembly had approved the setting up of a \$34m election fund. In August 2001 a US Assessment team who visited the country to assess electoral conditions, reported that it was not appropriate for Angola to hold elections in late 2002. President dos Santos further delayed the 2002 elections during the course of 2001, citing the activities of the armed wing of UNITA. In August 2001, the President emphasised the need for draft electoral reforms to formally establish the criteria for a general election. The end of the civil war, and implementation of the peace process in April 2002, has caused further delays, though the President announced that elections would take place. The Government is thought to be planning on the basis that elections will be held in late 2003 or early 2004. The Constitutional Committee of the National Assembly is currently working on a new constitution and a new electoral law. The most recent meeting of the Committee was in March 2002, when it ruled that provincial governors would not be elected, but appointed by central Government. In October 2002, the Government is still not in a position to organise national elections. [1][2c][14f][20b][23f][23j][34b][35g][40a][45i][53]

4.15 Since 2000, several alliances have been created between opposition parties. Of these, the most significant was the United Front for Change; this comprised of 17 minor political parties. On 17 June 2000 Angolan TV reported the launch of the United Independent Union of Independent Parties (UNIDO). Described as centre left politically, UNIDO is a coalition of five parties without any seats in parliament see Annex E. Also in June 2000 it was reported that Lopo do Nascimento, a former MPLA secretary-general, intended to form a centre left party. In September 2000 two more small parties, the Reunification of the Angolan Nation Party (PRPA) and the National Angolan Liberation Front formed an electoral alliance. The creation of these new political organisations, coupled with the formation of a church-based independent

peace movement (the Inter-Ecclesial Committee for Peace - COIEPA), appeared to indicate the presence of an increasingly vociferous opposition, committed to ending the war and holding free and fair elections. In March 2002, COIEPA welcomed the ceasefire between the government and UNITA, but remained cautiously optimistic about the chances of lasting peace. [1][2c][16h][16u][20a][20b][36d][51c]

4.16 Eugenio Manuvakola (UNITA-R), Abel Chivukuvuku and Holden Roberto (FNLA) have all indicated their intention to run in future Presidential elections. The opposition parties are poverty stricken and have no organised presence throughout the country. Their best chance of success would be if they stood as a broad activist coalition, but given the personalities and interference by the ruling party in the affairs of the opposition by encouraging and financing splits, this is unlikely. The opposition will have a difficult time whether they end up fielding one or several candidates. [20b][24b]

The end of the civil war: the general situation since February 2002

4.17 On 22 February 2002 UNITA's influential leader Jonas Savimbi was killed, along with 21 of his body guards, by Government forces following clashes on the banks of the Luvuei river in a remote part of the eastern province of Moxico. On 23 February 2002 his body was shown to the media in the Lucusse locality where he fell. He was buried in Lucusse a day later. His death was reported by the FAA on 22 February 2002, and confirmed in statements issued by the Government and UNITA sources in the days following, his death immediately accelerated UNITA's decline as a fighting force. In spite of this there followed a defiant declaration by rebel officials that the ideals of UNITA would live on. Two attacks on Government forces followed on 26 February 2002 and 6 March 2002 in Catala, 280 miles east of Luanda and in the southern province of Cunene, resulting in 16 fatalities. UNITA's overall position continued to worsen on 5 & 6 March 2002 when a number of reports confirmed the demise of Savimbi's successor General Antonio Dembo. [21m][21r][23p][33p][33r] [58][59]

4.18 This prompted the Government to construct a plan to call a truce between the FAA and UNITA forces, establishing a platform for talks aimed at bringing about a formal ceasefire, thereby ending the civil war. On 14 March 2002, the Government formally halted its offensive against UNITA, an announcement that was welcomed by the rebel group and the UN. In an official statement, the Government outlined the grounds for talks with UNITA, which began on 15 March 2002. On 18 March 2002, Agence France Presse reported that some sections of UNITA's forces continue to fight on, capturing the central town of Mundombe. Following the conclusion of peace talks on 30 March 2002, a peace agreement was signed between the Government and UNITA on 4 April 2002. The Agreement, based on the Lusaka Protocol of 1994, allows for a Joint Military Commission to oversee plans to absorb the outstanding UNITA forces into the FAA and the demobilisation of some 50,000 soldiers. [14d][14e][14g] [23u][23z][33s][33u][49b][60]

4.19 In May 2002, UNITA rebel forces began to register in quartering camps. In spite of initial reports that ex-fighters who entered the camps were starving and cases where people were falsely claiming to be UNITA rebels, the Joint Military Commission (JMC) formally began the demobilisation process in June 2002. In order to support the JMC's work, the Government established the National Commission for the Productive Social Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers and Displaced People (NCPSRDSDP) to provide administrative assistance in the reintegration process. At the end of June 2002 over 85,000 (and over 300,000 family members) UNITA rebels had been registered in quartering camps across the country and nearly 31,000 weapons had been handed in. On 15 July 2002 the FAA began recruiting 5,000 former rebels to join the military and police in the final stage of the demobilisation process. Though reports from various provinces on 22 July 2002 indicated that the ex-rebels were still armed, the completion of the demobilisation process at the end of July 2002 symbolised the formal end of the civil war. [13e][14n] [14o][14p][16pp] [16qq][23w][23dd][23ee][33w][33x][33y][51j]

For information on the current progress of the peace process see paragraph 5.7

5. STATE STRUCTURES

<u>Part I</u>	The constitution Political system Judiciary
<u>Part II</u>	Legal rights/detention Internal security Prisons and prison conditions Military service Medical services Educational system

5. STATE STRUCTURES

The Constitution

5.1 Angola is governed by a Constitution promulgated in November 1975. It was amended several times, most recently in August 1992, when the word "People's" was removed from the official name of the country. The Constitution stipulates that the State shall respect and protect the human person and human dignity with all citizens equal before the law. The Constitution also guarantees freedom of expression, of assembly, of demonstration, of association, of all other forms of expression. At the same time, groupings whose aims and activities are contrary to the Constitutional order and penal laws, or that, even indirectly, pursue political objectives through organisations of a military, paramilitary or militarised nature shall be forbidden. Constitutional reform, due to be initiated in the course of 2001, was blocked by deadlock between the opposition and the ruling MPLA party in the National Assembly. [1a][2c][34c]

5.2 Under the Constitution adopted at independence, the sole legal party was the MPLA. However, in December 1990, the MPLA announced that the Constitution would be revised to permit opposition parties. In March 1991 legislative approval was granted for the formation of political parties. The supreme organ of state is the National Assembly; according to the Constitution this should compose of 223 deputies although three seats have never been filled see Annex E. There is an executive President elected for up to three renewable terms of five years, who appoints the Council of Ministers. [1a]

Citizenship and nationality

5.3 Under Article 19 of the Constitution, Angolan nationality may be by origin or acquired. The Article also stipulates that the requirements for the attribution, acquisition, loss, or re-acquisition of Angolan nationality be determined by law. [67]

Political System

Government of Unity and Reconciliation (GURN)

5.4 Progress was also slow on the political aspects of the Lusaka protocol in the late 1990s. UNITA's military tasks were officially declared completed on 13 December 1996 by the UN Secretary General's Special representative to Angola, Maitre Beye. UNITA was then able to make the transformation from a military group to a political party and UNITA deputies to the National Assembly could take their seats in Luanda. Delays concerning agreements such as the status of the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi - who was finally accorded the official title of "leader of the opposition" - meant that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN) was not inaugurated until April 1997 [1a][3b]

5.5 On 9 April 1997 UNITA representatives (four Ministers and seven Vice Ministers) finally took their places in the GURN. Seventy UNITA Deputies finally filled the seats in the National Assembly won in 1992. By June 1998, UNITA had opened their new HQ in Luanda, although Dr Savimbi still did not fulfil his promises to move to the capital from his stronghold in Bailundo in the central highlands. In mid-August 1998 the Government threatened to suspend UNITA's representatives unless the organisation had fully disarmed and ceded all remaining territory under its control by 28 August 1998. On 31 August 1998 the Government suspended the UNITA Deputies from office as a mark of their displeasure at the delaying tactics employed by UNITA in implementing the terms of the Lusaka Protocol. Following a split within UNITA, those MP's adhering to the newly formed UNITA-R see paragraph 6.24 were reinstated, other UNITA deputies remaining loyal to Savimbi were reinstated at a later date following diplomatic pressure. The Government subsequently restated its belief in the terms of the Lusaka Protocol, maintaining its refusal to deal with Savimbi. [1a][2c][15][27][31][45c]

5.6 In August 2000, the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) Chief of Staff, General de Matos, indicated that although a position would be made available for Savimbi in the National Assembly, he would not be offered the Vice Presidency. In March 2001, the Government rejected calls by Savimbi for a resumption of trilateral negotiations between the Government, UNITA and the UN, although it was willing to discuss the Lusaka Accord with the Government sponsored UNITA-R. The Government's commitment to the Accord was reaffirmed, and its efforts to effect a ceasefire boosted, following the death of Savimbi on 22 February 2002. Reports in the days following his death, that Savimbi's successor General Dembo had also died irreversibly weakened UNITA's position as a military force. As a result, a truce between the FAA and UNITA forces was agreed on 14 March 2002. The Government subsequently issued a statement confirming the official cessation of military offensives against UNITA. In April 2002, the Government granted an amnesty to UNITA rebels as a precursor to a formal peace accord based on the provisions of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol see paragraph 6.35. [1a][14b][14g][14h][23v][23y][23z]

5.7 Since April 2002 the Government has taken the peace process forward by establishing a broad-based peace forum in June 2002. Though essentially a symbolic gesture, the forum did enable political groups, NGOs and civil groups to participate in the discussion process. At its meeting in May 2002, the MPLA's Central Committee reflected on the progress of the peace accord, indicating that continued humanitarian

assistance and support services provided by the Government were essential if the reconciliation and reintegration of UNITA supporters and fighters was to be successfully completed. By August 2002, the Government and UNITA had agreed to formally revive the 1994 Lusaka peace accord see paragraph 4.4. A formal agreement between the two parties on the 45-day timescale of the discussions was agreed on 8 September 2002. The agreement paved the way for a first joint commission meeting (since May 2002) between the UN, Government and UNITA to take place on 17 September 2002. The Government maintains that its top priority is to solve the problem of famine and create conditions to fight diseases hitting the country. [14k][33n][33v][60b][60c][60d]

Relations with neighbouring countries

5.8 In October 1997 the Angolan Government provided substantial (and ultimately decisive) military support to the ex-president of the Congo, General Denis Sassou-Nguesso, in his military coup against the elected Government of President Parcel Lissouba. Angola's involvement had been prompted by Lissouba's support for FLEC and UNITA forces, both of which were reported to have operated from bases in Congo. FAA troops were reported to have committed summary executions, and engaged in acts of rape and looting in Congo during 2000. [1a][2c]

5.9 The rebellion in neighbouring DRC against President Laurent Kabila, which began in 1998, served to widen the gulf between UNITA and the Government. Both sides sent troops across the border. UNITA had traditionally relied on DRC as a secure supply conduit to the outside world and received support from ousted President Mobutu. They therefore supported the rebels. The Angolan Government meanwhile supported Kabila. Other neighbouring countries such as Uganda and Rwanda were also drawn in and the conflict threatened to destabilise the entire region. Angolan troops are currently stationed in DRC within the framework of an alliance with Namibia and Zimbabwe; their role was to oversee the search for peace and national reconciliation. Though by October 2002, following a series of peace agreements their withdrawal was nearly complete. There were also reports that FAA troops summarily executed citizens in DRC during 2000. Following the assassination of President Kabila in January 2001 the Angolan authorities were quick to confirm that their troops would remain in the DRC. As a result of discussions held in October 2001, Defence Minister Kundi Paihama announced that Angolan troops would be withdrawing from the DRC following a review of the security along the border. On 14 November 2001, the Foreign Minister told the UN Security Council that a "substantial number" of Angolan troops had been withdrawn. [2c][16y][16bb][18b][21h][31]

5.10 After Namibia's decision in December 1999 to allow FAA to launch anti-UNITA attacks from Namibian territory there was extensive cross-border fighting which resulted in civilian deaths and injuries see paragraph 4.9. In January 2001 it was reported that FAA troops had been responsible for acts of torture in the border region of Caprivi, and banditry in the Namibian region of Kavango. In the early part of 2001, there were further reports that UNITA forces killed a number of Namibian soldiers and abused Namibian citizens in border regions. In October 2000 the Namibian Government denied that it had troops deployed in Angola or that the Government had entered the Angolan civil war in any form. [1a][2c][43]

5.11 In previous years there have been various occasions where tensions have risen between Angola and Zambia, these tensions arose from the Angolan Government's belief that their neighbours were providing support to UNITA. Such a situation arose in 1999 following a series of repeated allegations that Zambia was allowing its territory to be used as a transit point for the provision of arms and supplies to the rebels. Subsequently, there were allegations and counter allegations between the two countries regarding activities along their common border. Tensions showed some signs of improvement in mid 2000; both countries reportedly agreed to intensify efforts to improve the deteriorating security situation and Zambia's army chief was invited to visit his Angolan counterpart. In January 2001 Zambia's Defence Minister moved to deny reports in his countries press that the Angolan Air Force had bombed Zambian territory. He stated that the two countries were currently enjoying good relations. [1a][20c][36e][45e]

5.12 In September 2000 co-operative relations between the Angola Government and its neighbours, DRC and Congo were reported to have reached unprecedented levels; the three countries had signed security accords in accordance with their harmonious relations. In February 2001 the leaders of Angola, Namibia and Zambia agreed to create a tripartite commission to act as a forum for addressing security problems, concerns and suspicions. It was hoped that the new commission would end the dispute between Angola and Zambia. In spite of this, there were reports in May 2001 that the Zambian army had become involved in skirmishes with the FAA along the border, and in July 2001 Zambian security forces detained a further 10 Angolan soldiers in the border region. During 2001, there were also reports that UNITA and Government forces abducted Zambian civilians for forced labour. [1a][2c][16n]

For information about the Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries refer to paragraphs 6.78 - 6.79

Government amnesties

5.13 Since the resumption of hostilities between Government forces and UNITA in December 1998 the authorities claim that 10,000 soldiers defected from UNITA. According to independent reports all captured and surrendering soldiers were incorporated into the Angolan army. There have also been public shows of

forgiveness toward deserting UNITA leaders, both civilian and military. Most of these officials now operate freely in Luanda and some former UNITA generals are now senior officers in the FAA. Defections occurred in response to the repeated pledges of President Dos Santos to the effect that any UNITA defector who renounced the armed struggle could live freely in Angola with dignity. [3g][3j][13c][42c]

5.14 In November 2000, in honour of Angola's 25th anniversary of independence and partly in response to international criticism of abuses of preventive detention, President Dos Santos submitted an amnesty bill to legally guarantee clemency and formalise the practice, which the Government of Angola had been following for some time. On 29 November 2000 the Angolan National Assembly passed by an overwhelming majority President Dos Santos proposed legislation that grants amnesty to all those who lay down their arms. The law covers all military crimes committed up to the date of its introduction, except those of a violent nature and which included death; it also covers crimes against the security of the state and low level crimes such as theft. Under the law, which came into force on 15 December 2000, those who wanted to be granted an amnesty had 90 days to voluntarily report to the authorities and confirm their willingness to be reintegrated into society (where applicable the war must also be renounced). The law also extended to those who had already been captured and allowed them 60 days to apply. [2c][3j][33d][42c]

5.15 In the months prior to the end of the war, thousands of people from UNITA controlled areas turned themselves over to the authorities. By February 2001 17,000 people from Savimbi controlled areas of Benguela Province, including soldiers, women and children, had reportedly turned themselves over in response to the Government's amnesty. In April 2001 it was reported that 2,500 soldiers and 28,000 civilians from the rebel held area of northern Malange Province had turned themselves over to the authorities since the beginning of the year. The Government press states that FLEC-FAC rebels in Cabinda have also surrendered in response to the amnesty. In December 2001, the National Assembly approved further draft amnesty legislation, put forward by the Government. In January 2002 this draft amnesty enabled some UNITA exiles to return to their families, however the principal opposition parties argued that it was unlikely to bring an end to the civil war. In April 2002, following the formal ceasefire in March, parliament passed a further amnesty law as a result of peace talks between the Government and UNITA. [1a][23y][33d][33e][35f][45g]

Judiciary

5.16 The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary. Where the judiciary functions, is not independent of the President and the MPLA however. In practice the court system lacks the experience, training and political backing to assert its independence from the President and the ruling party. The President has strong appointive powers, including the power to appoint Supreme Court justices without confirmation by the National Assembly. The judicial system was largely destroyed during the civil war and does not function in large areas of the country. [2c]

5.17 The court system consists of the Supreme Court at the appellate level plus municipal and provincial courts of original jurisdiction under the nominal authority of the Supreme Court. Only 9 of the 12 seats on the Supreme Court were appointed at the end of 1999. The Supreme Court serves as the appellate division for questions of law and fact but does not have the authority to interpret the Constitution. The Constitution reserves that role for a Constitutional Court as mandated by the 1991 Constitution; however this has not been set up. Trials for political and security crimes are handled exclusively by the Supreme Court. [2c]

5.18 The Constitution provides defendants with the presumption of innocence, the right to a defence, and the right to appeal. Legal reform in 1991 established the right to public trials and a system of bail, and recognised the accused's right to counsel; however, the Government does not respect these rights in practice. Judges are usually lay persons, not licensed lawyers. The judge and two lay persons elected by the full court act as the jury. Court cases are often backlogged in judges' offices, delays of 2 or 3 years are common and poor communication between the various authorities also leads to prolonged detention. Long delays are also commonplace for trials at Supreme Court level. [2c]

5.19 In January 2001 6 members of the small opposition party, PADPA, were arrested for protesting outside the Presidential Palace see paragraph 6.19. They appeared in court on 30th January 2001 and, despite the lack of independence enjoyed by the Angolan judiciary, were found not guilty. [46]

For information on court systems in areas under UNITA control until April 2002 refer to US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2002

Legal Rights/Detention

5.20 Under the law a person caught in the act of committing a crime may be arrested and detained immediately. Otherwise, the law requires that a judge or a provincial magistrate must issue an arrest warrant. Prosecutors attached to police commands may also sign arrest warrants, provided these are

confirmed within 5 days by a magistrate. The Constitution provides for a prompt judicial determination of the legality of the detention. Under the law the prosecution and defence have 90 days before a trial to prepare their case, although both sides generally have the right to request an extension to this deadline under extenuating circumstances. Under criminal law no person may be held for longer than 135 days without trial. The National Security Law provides for 180 days preventive detention. In practice, over 90% of the prison population in Luanda are awaiting trial, and it is believed that the national average exceeds 50%. Inmates who have been awaiting trial for 2-3 years are common. In many cases, police beat and then release detainees rather than make any effort to prepare a formal court case. [2c]

5.21 The Constitution provides prisoners with the right to receive visits by family members, in practice these rights do not exist due to a lack of determination to ensure they are upheld. During 2001 there were reports that the Government held political prisoners; however, the number is unknown. The Government denied that it held any political prisoners and insisted that persons considered by some sections of civil society to be political prisoners were in fact criminals. According to the US State Department report, the government holds an unknown number of suspected UNITA officials and supporters in areas where government control was regained. In the past, the Government invariably accused these individuals of possessing illegal weapons or collaboration with UNITA, although formal charges rarely were filed. However, the Government has improved its compliance with the law, and there were no documented cases of further detentions of suspected UNITA officials and supporters during 2001. [2c]

Death penalty and extra-judicial killings

5.22 The death penalty was abolished in 1992. Nevertheless, there are many allegations of extra-judicial killings by the police and army, though verification of reports of abuses by the army and rebels forces is difficult, particularly those emanating from remote areas. The Government's offensives in late 1999 and early 2000 included a scorched earth policy, burning villages and killing civilians, particularly in Cuando Cubango, Lunda Norte, Malange, Bie, Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces. Similarly in 2001, the failure of the Government to provide protection for civilians and NGO workers contributed to a number of killings by UNITA throughout the country. According to a report by Human Rights Watch Government forces reportedly executed villagers. The same report also alleged that in at least one location in Lunda Sul, a mass grave that the Government claimed was holding victims of UNITA's excesses was the result of systematic extra-judicial killings by the Government. Extensive testimony from UNITA defectors referred to summary executions of prisoners. [2c][10a][12a][27]

Internal Security

5.23 The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for internal security. It exercises this function through the Angolan National Police (ANP); the paramilitary Rapid Intervention Police (PIR) created in 1992 as an elite military force, and other organs of state security. The Armed Forces of Angola (FAA) are responsible for protecting the state against external threats and have intervened in regional conflicts since 1996. Since the resumption of localised hostilities within the country the FAA also became involved in counterinsurgency operations against UNITA and, on a smaller scale, those who favour independence in Cabinda province see paragraphs 6.40 - 6.48. The Government's security forces are firmly under the control of the civilian leadership. Reports of human rights violations by security forces are seldom investigated and those responsible are rarely held to account. [2c][10a][31]

5.24 On 26 January 2001 General Joao de Matos, Chief of Staff of the FAA, was sacked by President dos Santos. No reasons were given for his dismissal though sources in Luanda linked it to policy differences with senior politicians. Speculation had been mounting about the general's position after he expressed doubts as to whether there would ever be a military solution to the civil war. Deputy Defence Minister, Armando de Cruz Neto, replaced General de Matos. [49]

Prisons and Prison Conditions

5.25 Prison conditions constitute a serious threat to the health and lives of prisoners. Cells are overcrowded and lack basic sanitary facilities. The prison system holds up to five times the number of inmates for which it was designed. There are reports that prisoners have died of malnutrition and disease, because the Government failed to supply the financial support to buy food or healthcare. There were credible reports that many prisoners died of malnutrition and disease. In November 2000 the Government and the National Assembly Committee on Human Rights acknowledged that conditions are inhuman and announced modest appropriations for improvements in the Sao Paulo Prison hospital in Luanda and Viana prison outside the capital. [2c]

5.26 Prisoners depend on friends, family or international relief organisations for basic provisions. Prison officers, who are chronically underpaid, support themselves by stealing from inmates and extorting money from their families and frequently beat inmates. For example, prison guards frequently demanded that prisoners pay for weekend passes that they are entitled to receive. Juveniles, often incarcerated for theft, are housed with adults and often suffer abuse by guards and inmates. Female prisoners are held separately from male prisoners; however, there were reports that guards sexually abused them. The Government

permitted local and international human rights monitors to visit prisons, they were also able to visit individual prisoners during 2000. Also during 2000 a local NGO was launched to document prison conditions in Luanda. [2c]

For information on the prison system and conditions in areas formerly under UNITA control, refer to US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2002.

Military Service

5.27 Laws on conscription have been extant since 26 March 1993. Angola has conscription for all males between 20 and 45 years of age. Females within the same age range can also be conscripted if it is considered necessary by the Council of Ministers. Those over the age of 30 only serve in the Reserve Force. Military Service in the army is for a period of two years including training time. In the navy and air force service is for three years. For those in higher ranks service is for four years, and some may be retained longer. An exemption can be obtained on health grounds. [3d][4][19]

5.28 Service can be postponed if the person is still in full time education. The same applies to teachers, both with formal and without formal qualifications, who are in full time teaching posts. Additionally, the Council of Ministers approve annually a list of technicians and specialists who are exempt from conscription. In practice, compulsory service is only applied during times of crisis or shortage, such as during the present crisis. In June 1999 Government announced the standardisation of the certificates of deferment for military service: a yellow certificate for deferment on educational grounds, a white one for health reasons. Both certificates will be valid for between 6 to 12 months and should bear the signature of the Chief of the Personnel Division of the FAA General Staff. Fraudulent use or endorsement of these certificates constitutes a crime under military criminal law. [3d][35a]

5.29 According to a note from the office of the FAA in Luanda dating from 1993 an alternative is available to military service, called community service. Individuals are allowed to conscientiously object to military service and are able to perform community service instead. Independent information dating from 1998 confirms that there was such an arrangement; however there are reports that this option has not always been available in practice. [4][19]

5.30 Desertion is punishable by a prison sentence of between two and eight years. If carried out during a time of war or on military operations, the penalty increases to between eight and twelve years. Those who fail to report for compulsory service and are subsequently apprehended face between 3 days and 2 years after which new call-up papers may be issued. There are also reports that they have their terms of service increased to four years. The penalties have been extant since 24 November 1993. [3d][4][19]

5.31 In November 1998 the Angolan Government conducted a census of male citizens born between 1 January 1979 and 31 December 1981 in order to keep their records up to date. To enforce mandatory military laws, there were reports that the military and police conducted forced conscription drives in many of the areas under the control of the Government, including Luanda. Men and boys were reportedly rounded up during raids by police and soldiers and taken to military bases throughout the country. Amnesty International reported that many of those forcibly recruited were under the age of 18. There were also numerous reports that people were beaten in the course of the raids and that some were killed. Persons who could prove that they had jobs were usually released, and those with financial means could buy their way out of the military. The Government denied that forced recruiting has been taking place. [2c][10a][36a][37c]

5.32 During 2001 there were numerous reports of forced conscription in the Lunda and Uige provinces. In November 2001, as hostilities between the FAA and UNITA intensified, a campaign of radio announcements instructed young men to report to military bases around the country. In November and December 2001, this extended to a mass conscription drive by the Ministry of Defence in which 15,000 men were recruited into the FAA by the end of the year. The Government stated that the campaign was intended to standardise registration procedures and to eliminate the recruitment of juveniles. [2c][16aa][20e]

For information on the military recruitment in areas formerly under UNITA control, refer to US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2002.

Medical Services

5.33 Medical care is provided free of charge but its availability is limited by a shortage of trained personnel and medicines. Under-investment in health, coupled with three decades of conflict, has caused an almost complete break down in health services. Many diseases including tuberculosis, acute diarrhoea and acute respiratory diseases are endemic in many parts of the country and preventative services are very limited. In late 2000 the Health Ministry announced that 1.2 million cases of malaria had been recorded throughout the country. Childbirth mortality is also high; government figures published at the end of 2000 put the figure at 120-150 per 1,500 women. The Ministry of Health's National Health Plan, initiated in 2000, focuses on

improving treatment to control epidemic diseases, malnutrition and malaria. Furthermore, in co-operation with the Red Cross, as part of African Red Cross Health Initiative (ARCHI) 2010, the Ministry of Health is concentrating on first aid, vaccination programmes, handicap/rehab centres, sexual health, water and sanitation and refugee health. [1a][35c][38a][63a][63b]

5.34 Many basic health services are now provided by humanitarian agencies. Since 1995, Save the Children Fund (SCF) has been helping to build up the limited government health services that continue to operate in the provinces of Benguela and Huambo. Their capacity to deliver these services is severely constrained by a lack of resources, and the continuing conflict. In February 2001 the Angolan Health Minister acknowledged the serious health situation in the country. She also urged the Community of Portuguese speaking countries (CPLP) chief to discuss the possibility of assisting Angola in the training of personnel. [1a][11][17b][33f][35c][38a]

5.35 In March 2001 it was announced that a new hospital would be constructed in Luanda with the co-operation of the Chinese. It was reported that the hospital would serve 2.5 million people living in Luanda and its environs. Luanda currently has only two hospitals - Josina Machel and Americo Boavida - and some private health clinics. The clinics are beyond the reach of the majority of the population because they require payment in dollars. [24c]

5.36 Angola is now the only country in the world where polio is still not entirely under control. During the first seven months of 1999, 90 children were reported to have died from polio in Luanda and up to 50 in Benguela. There were also unconfirmed reports of cases in rebel held territory. In July 1999 UNICEF began an inoculation program which was intended to cover all the country's 2.7 million children. Many of the people most vulnerable to the disease are hiding out in rural areas, and it has not been possible for aid workers to track them down. In January 2000 UNICEF stated that only 36% of Angolan children had been vaccinated against polio. In April 2001 the health authorities in Luanda vaccinated over one million children up to the age of five against poliomyelitis. In June 2002 a polio immunisation programme took place during which over 3.5 million children under five were vaccinated and given vitamin A. [8][11][16i][21c][51a]

HIV/AIDS treatment

5.37 In July 1999 the Ministry of Health estimated that 30,000 people had died in the two decades since the AIDS epidemic was declared. In July 1998, the Ministry of Health launched a forum for the formulation of a Strategic Plan for a National Programme in the Fight against AIDS 2000 - 2002. Representatives of the various Ministries, NGOs, churches and private sector groups have been involved in a series of meetings and seminars to debate their plans for a national response based on the current assessment of the epidemic. In November 2002, estimates of those currently HIV positive range between 160,000 and 350,000 (or between 3% and 6% of the population). Most are in the 20 - 39 age groups and most contracted the virus through heterosexual intercourse, although now there is an emerging pattern of babies born with the infection. In February 2001 Angola's health minister commented that AIDS statistics did not reflect the actual situation in the country which was in fact more serious. The minister also announced that the Strategic Plan to tackle AIDS was to be introduced in March 2001. Nevertheless, a study conducted by UNAIDS in conjunction with the World Health Organisation (WHO) in September 2002, revealed that total recorded cases of HIV/AIDS increased threefold between 1999 and 2001. A further UN-sponsored review of the government's progress on the extended provision for treatment for HIV/AIDS, conducted by SCF, suggested that the Strategic Plan had had little impact on the epidemiological situation. [7a][16z][33f][37b][42b][51b][55][63a]

People with disabilities

5.38 The number of physically disabled persons includes estimated 90,000 landmine survivors see paragraph 6.88. While there is no institutional discrimination against the disabled; the Government is doing little to improve their physical, financial, or social conditions. There is no legislation mandating accessibility for the disabled in public or private facilities, in view of the degradation of the country's infrastructure and high unemployment rate, it is difficult for the disabled to find employment or participate in the education system. War veterans receive support from the Ministry of Defence. [1a][2c][11]

Educational System

5.39 Education is officially compulsory for eight years, between seven and fifteen years of age, and is provided free of charge by the Government at both primary and secondary level. In reality, students often had to pay significant expenses. In addition, although primary education is free there were not enough schools. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for four years. Secondary education beginning at age ten lasts for up to seven years. In 2000 the Ministry of Education was reported to be barely functioning due to a lack of resources. The net enrolment rate of school-age children in 2000 was 40%; however, while 50% of children aged between 5 and 14 are in school, only 30% of children remain in school after grade 5. There was an 18% enrolment rate gap; favouring boys over girls. In December 2000 Government figures stated that more than 2.3 million children were not attending school. Teachers were reported to be chronically underpaid and to often demand unofficial payment or bribes from students. Most

educational infrastructure is damaged either partially or totally and lacks basic equipment and teaching materials. [1a][2c][3h][11] [38a]

5.40 In June 2001 the Government admitted that the education system had suffered as a result of the ongoing civil war which had led to an illiteracy rate of 42%, and also added that 70% of children between 6 and 14 ran the risk of being illiterate. SCF reported that "a mere 5.8% of the 2001 budget was directed towards education". In August 2001, the Ministry of Justice launched an 18-month campaign to register and provide identity papers to an estimated 5 million minors up to the age of 17. This measure is intended to ensure that minors may be more accurately registered for purposes of schooling, employment, and with regard to conscription. Only in Luanda do children have a chance of an adequate education and even then lack of classroom space and trained teachers as well as high pupil staff ratios are severe problems. [1][2c][11][16r][16z]

5.41 There is a booming market in private education, the standard of which is variable. There are two Universities in Luanda; one is state funded and poorly resourced, the other is supported by the Catholic Church and offers adequate standards of teaching but for a limited range of courses. Academic life has been circumscribed severely by the civil war; however, there is academic freedom, and academics do not practice self-censorship. Nation-wide, 50% of men and 70% of women are illiterate. [2c][3j] [11]

For information on childcare facilities and the level of educational support provided by province see paragraph 6.75

6A. HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

- Part I
 - Overview
 - Freedom of speech and the media
 - Freedom of religion
 - Freedom of assembly and association
- Part II
 - Freedom of assembly and association (cont)
 - Employment rights
 - People trafficking
 - Freedom of movement

6. HUMAN RIGHTS

6.A. HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Overview

6.1 The Government's human rights record remains poor; although there were slight improvements in a few areas, namely in press freedoms under the amnesty law of December 2000, serious problems remain. Citizens have no effective means to change their Government, large numbers of the security and military forces continue to act outside the law without punishment, and privacy rights continue to be infringed as a result of forcible recruitment into the FAA. Human rights abuses by the military wing of UNITA were also widespread. UNITA prevented freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and movement in all areas under its control. [2c]

Freedom of Speech and the Media

6.2 The Constitution provides for freedom of expression and of the press and specifically provides that the media cannot be subject to ideological, political, or artistic censorship, the Government does not respect this right in practice. Although the Government's respect for freedom of the press has improved marginally since April 2000, the Government continued to intimidate and threaten journalists into practising self-censorship. There were reports in 2001 that the Government pays journalists to publish pro-government stories. The Government detained or placed under investigation journalists who reported sensitive issues, including military operations, Government corruption, and UNITA, especially Jonas Savimbi. The strong discouragement of negative news coverage by the Government that occurred in 1999 lessened during 2000 and 2001. A new media bill, in its draft stages in September 2002, is intended by the Government to provide closer protection for the interests of the state, citizens and workers in the media. It remains to be seen whether the new proposals will enhance the freedom of the press. [2c][33g]

6.3 The majority of the media is state-run and carries very little criticism of the Government. A committee composed of the Minister of Social Communication, the spokesman of the presidency, and the directors of state-run media organisations controls policy and censorship authority. The MPLA's secretary general also influences the content and tone of state-run media reporting. During 2001, the Government used its control of the media to engage in a hostile propaganda campaign against UNITA, including unconfirmed allegations of UNITA massacres, as a means of influencing local and international public opinion. The Government generally did not restrict the activities of foreign media during 2001, including the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Voice of America (VOA); however, it refused to allow direct retransmission of their broadcasts. Foreign journalists must obtain authorisation from the Ministry of the Interior in order to obtain access to Government officials or to travel within the country. Media requests to travel to areas that are not controlled by the Government are routinely denied. [2c]

6.4 During 2001 the Government became increasingly tolerant of criticism of its policies and actions in the independent media. Private media attention to corruption, economic mismanagement and opposition politics also increased during the year 2001. There are five private weekly publications with circulations in the low thousands. A list of publications is attached see Annex G. There are also five commercial radio stations including the Catholic Radio Ecclesia, and Radio Lac Luanda, which openly criticised aspects of Government policies during 2000. In June 2000 Amnesty International published a further report documenting breaches of press freedom since December 1999. During the latter half of 2000 there were attempts by the Government to improve relations with the media. This saw a decrease in media harassment in most areas, with the exception of Kwanza Norte and Malange, where the Government continued to target journalists and limit press freedoms. However in the course of 2001 independent stations continued to be restricted, and in the case of Radio Ecclesia, targeted for attack by the Government. [2c][10b]

6.5 Defamation against the President or his representatives is a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment or fines. There is no truth defence to defamation charges; the only allowable defence is to show that the accused did not produce the actual writing alleged to have caused harm. In 1999 the Government harassed, arrested and detained more than 20 journalists on charges of slander, defamation and crimes against the security of the State; however, such incidents decreased during 2001. Where cases of defamation come to trial journalists are usually convicted, fined and given a suspended prison sentence, however the number of convictions declined as a result of the provisions of the amnesty law passed in December 2001. [2c][9a]

Journalists

6.6 In October 1999 the National Department of Criminal Investigation (DNIC) detained Rafael Marques, an independent journalist and human rights activist known for his vocal criticism of the government. Marques was charged with defamation and slander, largely in connection with an article that appeared in "Angora" in July 1999 referring to President dos Santos as a dictator. He was held for 45 days of preventive detention (although press law only allows a maximum of 15 days in detention) before being released pending a trial. This began on 21 March 2000 but was largely held in secret. On 31 March 2000 Marques was convicted of defaming President dos Santos and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. In the same case the editor of "Angora", received a sentence of two months' imprisonment and a fine equivalent to approximately US\$ 6,000. [2c][9a][21][26]

6.7 As a result of the Marques trial, the Government decided to revise the press law. In August 2000 a committee appointed by the President released a draft law for public comment. Despite wide criticism of the new text, the Government encouraged a series of public seminars as well as radio and television programming on the topic. The draft was criticised widely for not allowing the expansion of political dialogue and discussion and for increasing the criminal penalties for defamation. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) recommended the withdrawal of the draft law. During the course of 2001 Marques was granted amnesty under the provisions of the amnesty law passed by parliament in December 2000. In January 2002, an Angolan court ordered Marques to pay the President \$1,000 in compensation. [2c] [9a]

6.8 In November 1999, Isidoro Natalicio was convicted of defamation. During the year 2000, the local government threatened to evict Natalicio from his home and filed another defamation charge against him. In July 2000 the local government in Kwanza Norte evicted him from his home on the grounds that his work for independent and international radio stations violated his lease. In July 2000 individuals claiming they represented Government authorities kidnapped Catholic Radio Ecclesia director Jose Paulo and forced him to drive at gunpoint to the outskirts of Luanda, where he managed to escape unhurt. The Government later denied responsibility for the assault. His appeal against the decision was successful and he was acquitted in 2000. [2c][9a]

6.9 On 2 December 1999 Andre Mussamo, a correspondent for Angolan National Radio and a contributor to Folha 8, was arrested and detained in Kwanza Norte province for "violation of a state secrets." He was detained for over three months before being released on bail in mid March 2000. On 31 May 2000, the charges were dropped when it was shown that Mussamo had not published any material from a secret document; however, the person who provided Mussamo with the document was convicted. At the end of 2000 Mussamo was been barred from leaving the country or from practising journalism. The Union of

Angolan Journalists criticised the Government's actions in the Mussamo case. [2c][9a]

6.10 In October 2000 Antonio Paciencia, the editor of Angolan State Radio, was found dead in neighbouring Zambia. He had travelled there on a UN organised visit. Investigations confirmed that he had been killed but did not attribute any responsibility for his murder. The Angolan government and some journalists blamed UNITA. [2c]

6.11 On 22 February 2001 unidentified gunmen burst in to the Malange home of Isaias Soares and opened fire. Soares brothers returned fire and the attackers fled; Soares, a VOA and Radio Ecclesia journalist who has been harassed on several previous occasions for his professional activities, was unharmed. Following the attack neighbours warned that criminal gangs were looking for the journalist; there were calls for the authorities to take the necessary measures to find those responsible. In August 1999 the Government banned Soares from covering official events or reporting on military issues in Malange. In July and August 2000, the Government continued to harass Soares, and the provincial government seized his motorcycle, which was his only means of transport. The local authorities in Malange had also banned the journalist from accessing official buildings. [2c][9a][16j]

6.12 In July 2001 there were reports that the situation of the press had deteriorated. The Angolan Journalists Union (SJA) alleged the existence of a 'terror campaign' being waged against the private media. Freelance journalist Rafael Marques cited the suspension of news reports on the independent Catholic station Radio Ecclesia. Marques also expressed concern about the police's treatment of himself and a BBC journalist earlier in July when trying to report the relocation of thousands of residents in the Boa Vista area of Luanda. The case of independent newspaper journalist Gilbert Neto arrested and interrogated in early July with a foreign researcher and increasing difficulties for provincial journalists in the provinces of Kwanza-Norte and Malanje were also raised in a report by the CPJ. [9a][9b][16s][16x]

For information on freedom of speech and the media in areas formerly under UNITA control, refer to US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2002.

Freedom of Religion

6.13 The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, including the separation of church and state, and the Government respects this right in practice. The Government does not require religious groups to register. Colonial era statutes banned all non-Christian religious groups from Angola; while these statutes still exist, they are no longer enforced. Members of the clergy in regularly use their pulpits to criticise government policies. There have been no recent reports of religious detainees or prisoners. In March 2001, the Government announced that a colonial-era law granting civil authority to the churches is to be put back into effect. [2a][2c]

Religious groups

6.14 Christianity is the religion of the vast majority of the country's population estimated at 11.5 million. Roman Catholicism is the country's largest single denomination, claiming 5 million adherents, but precise figures cannot be verified. The major Protestant denominations are also present, along with a number of indigenous African and Brazilian Christian denominations. The largest Protestant denominations include the Methodists, Baptists, United Church of Christ, and Congregationalists. The largest syncretic religious group is the Kimbanguist Church, whose followers believe that a mid-20th century Congolese pastor named Joseph Kimbangu, was a prophet. A small portion of the country's rural population practises animism or traditional indigenous religions. There is a small Islamic community based around migrants from West Africa. Angolans are often intolerant of the religion. Muslims are generally allowed to worship, although the building of mosques usually leads to local tensions. There are also a number of Government officials whose adherence to dialectical materialism includes atheism. There are amicable relations between the country's religious denominations, and there is a functioning ecumenical movement, particularly in support of peace. In mid-2000 statements by MPLA officials and statements in the state owned press suggested that tension between the Catholic Church and the government had increased. Nevertheless, in February 2001, a Catholic FM radio station, Radio Ecclesia began airing short-wave broadcasts countrywide, while state-owned television also broadcasts live Sunday morning Catholic Church services. [2a][2c][3h][7a][16d]

6.15 During the civil conflict with UNITA, which ended on April 4, 2002, members of the clergy in government-held areas regularly criticised government policies. There were unconfirmed reports that in May 2001, the state radio censored remarks made by the Archbishop of Lubango, Dom Zacarias Kamuenho. The remarks included publicly criticisms of both the Government and UNITA on behalf of the Catholic Church. They came in the wake of a UNITA raid on the town of Caxito on May 5 2001. Despite censoring remarks on the state radio, the Government permitted Dom Zacharia's statement to be broadcast in full on Catholic Radio Ecclesia. While in general the rebel group UNITA permitted freedom of religion, interviews with persons who left areas formerly controlled by UNITA revealed that the clergy did not enjoy the right to criticise UNITA policies. [2a]

Freedom of Assembly & Association

6.16 The Constitution provides for the right of assembly; however, the Government restricts this right of practice. The law requires a minimum of 3 days' prior notice before public or private assemblies are held, and makes participants liable for "offences against the honour and consideration due to persons and to organs of sovereignty". Applications for pro-Government assemblies are granted routinely without delay; however, applications for protest assemblies are rarely granted. However, during the year, the Government allowed at least five non-official public demonstrations against Government policy in Luanda, an increase from previous years. [2c]

6.17 On 18 February 2000, 25 members of the Party for the Support of Democracy and Progress in Angola (PADPA) demonstrated in front of the Carmo Church in downtown Luanda in a highly publicised hunger strike against an increase in fuel prices. Police dispersed the demonstration on the grounds that the police had not received the required 3-day notification prior to the demonstration, and police detained 12 protestors. There also were allegations of police assault against protestors. On 23 February 2000, police dispersed a demonstration outside the Luanda Provincial Government and reportedly beat some demonstrators. On 24 February 2000, police with rifles dispersed a demonstration, arrested 10 protestors, including the leaders of 2 opposition parties and reportedly beat some of the protestors. The following day the police issued an apology for the arbitrary arrests. [2c][46]

6.18 The Government became more tolerant of public protest later in the year 2000. On 11 March 2000, officials permitted an opposition march by 100 members of opposition parties against high fuel prices; this was the first authorised opposition demonstration since 1992. On 11 June 2000 some 2,000 protestors participated in a government sanctioned peace march. In July 2000 a Church-sponsored Congress for Peace was held in Luanda. The event brought together civil society groups, a wide cross-section of church members, opposition politicians and officials from the governing MPLA party. However, a debate in the National Assembly the same week as the congress took place concluded that the Government's military option was still necessary. [16d][22]

6.19 On 24 January 2001 25 supporters of the PADPA again began a strike - this time outside the Presidential Palace. The protest was in response to a political scandal that has arisen in France over illegal arms sales from which a number of prominent Frenchmen reportedly profited. President Dos Santos's name has cropped up repeatedly in connection with the case. The protestors distributed leaflets critical of the President until riot police violently broke up the protest under the cover of darkness arresting six people including the PADPA president. Following a finding by Angolan judiciaries that the protestors were not guilty of any crime see paragraph 5.20, the PADPA were reportedly considering bringing a case against the police for violating its right to demonstrate and illegal imprisonment. [2c][46]

6.20 The Constitution provides for the right of association but the Government restricts this right in practice. Legislation allows the Government to deny registration to private associations on security grounds, in practice the Government accepts virtually all applications, including those for political parties. There are informal Government constraints on the operation of associations. The Government arbitrarily limits organised activities deemed adverse to its interests, by refusing to grant licences and through other means. During 2001, the Ministry of Justice blocked the registration of the Association of Peace, Justice and Democracy on the basis that the organisation's monitoring and documenting prison abuses and due process violations was outside the realm of an NGO however the association continued to function. [2c]

Political Activism - UNITA

6.21 Until its unification in October 2002, UNITA comprised of at least two major groups in addition to which there are also known sympathisers. The main distinction was between those who were, until February 2002, fighting under Savimbi and those who were not. During the conflict, the Government did not tolerate Savimbi or his armed group and the only way to have safely left this was to defect to the FAA. The FAA accepted into their ranks several thousand former UNITA fighters; some of who defected upon capture. UNITA maintained a political presence in Luanda until October 1992. There was no presence of any sort between November 1992 and April 1995, and then in May 1995 UNITA re-opened their Luanda office. This remained in place until April 1998 when the MPLA refused to deal with UNITA unless they complied with the Lusaka Protocol. In September 1998, the UNITA office was taken over by UNITA-Renovada (UNITA-R) see paragraphs 6.28 - 6.29. The peace accord signed in April 2002 by the Government and UNITA, laid the foundations for the full demobilisation of UNITA's forces and their integration into either the army or civilian life. Since April 2002, UNITA has set about redefining its beliefs and objectives in an attempt to unify its disparate factions and reconcile with the Government see paragraph 6.33. [2c][3i] [14g][23p][23ff][51m]

6.22 There are a number of people in the Government of National Reconciliation (GURN), including ministers and vice ministers, who openly support the political goals of UNITA, but have renounced the armed struggle. There is also an UNITA Parliamentary Party. Some members have aligned themselves to UNITA-R see paragraph 6.28 - 6.29; others have retained their allegiance to UNITA's political goals. On the whole these people are protected by their renunciation of violence. They are often frank about their differences with the MPLA, however the Government is clearly suspicious about some of the more independent members of the Parliamentary Party. [3g]

Recent political history of UNITA

6.23 The Lusaka Protocol required UNITA to hand over remaining areas under their control to state administration however their repeated delays caused the UN to vote for further sanctions. In August 1998 UNITA announced that it had broken off links with Portugal, Russia and the United States, the three observer countries to the Lusaka accord. On 31 August 1998, the Government suspended UNITA's 70 deputies including four ministers and seven vice ministers in the GURN. On 2 September 1998 a group of 5 UNITA moderates wishing to negotiate with the Government to conclude the Lusaka Protocol, issued a manifesto declaring the suspension of Savimbi and the introduction of an interim leadership pending a general congress of the party. The group were all based in Luanda, and led by former Tourism Minister, Jorge Valentim. [1a][15][31]

6.24 The breakaway faction called itself UNITA-R meaning the UNITA Renewal Committee; they commanded very little support within UNITA. Conversely, the Government welcomed the development, quickly recognising the faction and re-appointing its supporters to the executive. They also brought pressure on UNITA deputies in Luanda who had not declared their support for UNITA-R, stopping their salaries and other perks. President dos Santos announced that he would only deal with UNITA-R in negotiations concerning the implementation of the Lusaka Peace Accord. UNITA-R was also recognised by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). [1a][15]

6.25 On 20 October 1998 the National Assembly reconvened amid confusion over the status of UNITA deputies who had not joined UNITA-R. As of 23 September 1998 nine of the 11 UNITA ministers and vice ministers in the GURN had been reinstated see Annex E. The UNITA deputies who remained loyal to Savimbi and had been suspended from parliament were also reinstated following diplomatic pressure. On 27 October 1998 Angola's National Assembly voted to strip UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, of his "special status" as leader of the opposition. This was one of the last major elements of the Lusaka accord to be fulfilled and the decision to revoke this was based upon Savimbi's failure to adhere to his side of the peace treaty signed with the government. [1a][15]

6.26 During 1999 Amnesty International reported that Government forces, the militia and, in some cases the police, were responsible for the harassment, assault and detention of officials and others suspected of sympathising with UNITA. The government declared Savimbi a war criminal in February 1999 and, in July 1999 issued a warrant for the UNITA leader's arrest, blaming him for the return to war. Notwithstanding the arrest warrant, Savimbi would appear to have been covered by the President's offer of an amnesty available although many observers doubt that such an offer would have, in reality, applied to Savimbi see paragraph 5.15. In March 2001, Savimbi called for a resumption of negotiations with the Government and UN, however the Angolan Foreign Minister reportedly announced that Savimbi had been excluded from the peace process. On 30 January 2002, UNITA-R members appealed to Savimbi to join in dialogue to find a reasonable resolution of the Angolan conflict, however there are no reports confirming that any such dialogue took place. In light of the peace accord signed in April 2002, dialogue between UNITA and UNITA-R restarted with UNITA-R providing a team to collaborate with UNITA's management committee which is overseeing the party until a new leader is elected at its next congress. [1a][3i][3j][10a][14mm][20c][20d][33m][45f]

6.27 In April 2002 UNITA began the process of redefining its mandate by establishing a Reconciliation and Reunification Commission to support and monitor the peace process and encourage a move toward unifying the movement. On 16 June 2002, the UNITA leadership announced that a new party leader and political framework would be agreed at a Party Congress in 2003. On 20 August 2002, UNITA appointed a political commission, under the stewardship of existing interim leader General Paulo Lukamba, to run the party until the 2003 Congress. On 9 September 2002, ex-UNITA chief whip Abel Chivukuvuku stated that he would put himself forward for the leadership. The organisation's various factions were formally united on 10 October 2002 when 18 working groups were established in order to shadow the Government. [14q][21g][23ff][24e][33z][45p][51m]

UNITA - Renovada (UNITA-R)

6.28 UNITA-R had very little credibility, any it did have was lost with its recognition as the official opposition and de facto inheritor to UNITA's obligations under the Lusaka Protocol. In reality, UNITA-R was a MPLA sponsored group that existed to adopt the obligations and privileges that UNITA undertook in the GURN. Renovada maintained that they suffer a form of persecution, they claim that the Government imposed strict limits on their freedom to operate and travel however these were unfounded. Some former UNITA politicians who defected to UNITA-R do however have their names on the UN list of people whose travel should be restricted. No political party can operate without the tolerance of the Government and, as such, UNITA-R's existence was an indication that the MPLA did not consider them a threat. [3h][3i][15]

6.29 UNITA-R MPs were reinstated to parliament after a short hiatus in 1998 where they remained polarised from UNITA and Savimbi. However, there is reported to be growing dissension within the rank and that tribalism is creeping in to the structure of the organisation. In an interview on 14 March 2002 UNITA-R president, Eugenio Manuvakola, who is a fervent critic of Savimbi, stated that his death meant that the only

path for the rebels was toward peace as UNITA troops were no longer obeying the orders of their commanders. UNITA-R also expressed concern about the fate of leading UNITA members who had been detained in the movements' prisons. Following UNITA's reorganisation after the peace accord, UNITA-R has made repeated statements the most recent in September 2002, to the effect that the organisation's unification would only be complete with its involvement. On 10 October 2002, the full unification of UNITA was announced. As of this date UNITA-R ceased to exist. [16l][35b][37a][45q][51m]

UNITA's Military Wing (dissolved July 2002)

6.30 Up until its dissolution in July 2002, UNITA's military wing or army was known as the FALA, on occasion they were also referred to as the Black Cockerel troops. Like many other liberation movements UNITA also had both women's and youth sections. The women's section was known as the League for Angolan Women (LIMA) whilst the youth section was known as the Angolan Youth Movement (JURA). [1][2c][3j][23ee]

6.31 A shake up within UNITA's military ranks took place in June 2000. Six high level changes came nine months after UNITA suffered a series of heavy defeats that resulted in them losing their Central Highland headquarters. Despite the changes, Savimbi maintained that frank dialogue is the only way to end the war. A UNITA source described the changes as normal but refused to comment on the whereabouts of the officers who had been replaced. However, in October 2000 a former rebel soldier who had surrendered to the FAA claimed that three UNITA generals, a brigadier and a colonel had been executed on Savimbi's orders. [23d][33a]

6.32 In September 2000 it was reported that authorities in Namibia had detained 82 suspected members of UNITA. The rebels were treated as illegal immigrants and the Namibian authorities. In April 2001 it was confirmed that the removal of more than 80 soldiers and collaborators would proceed, despite a high court ruling that the removal of one representative - Jose Domingos Sikunda - was illegal. On 22 March 2001 Savimbi broke 18 months of public silence to call for peace talks when he spoke on the telephone to the Voice of America radio service in Luanda. Savimbi had not been seen in public for 10 years. Savimbi said that Angola's last attempt at peace - the 1994 Lusaka Peace Accord - could be revived. He also urged opposition politicians, the church and independent journalists to work towards a dialogue for peace. In response the Government said that it was not prepared to negotiate with Savimbi, even if he was to disarm his forces, but would be prepared to resume talks on the Lusaka Protocol with the UNITA-R faction. The Government observed that in his statements Savimbi made no mention of disarming his forces. [16k][21f][23e][35d]

6.33 Between December 1998 and March 2002, several thousand UNITA fighters surrendered to the Government authorities and were re-integrated into the FAA see paragraph 5.16. Re-integration into the FAA prior to demobilisation was the only viable option for people who have only known a fighting life. The conditions under which demobilised UNITA combatants live were poor, but they are not specifically singled out for this. In January 2001 the Government approved a Peace and Reconciliation Fund to help support the re-integration of soldiers (and civilians) who have surrendered. This development came in response to opposition party accusations that the authorities were more interested in receiving political dividends from the UNITA deserters' declarations than the process of their re-integration into society. [2c][3g][3j][38b]

6.34 Cases of defections and surrender increased in late 2001 and 2002. In January 2002, Savimbi's own bodyguards and also 5,000 UNITA supporters in Balombo. Further instances of defections occurred between January and March 2002 when, on three reported occasions, 20 - 50 UNITA soldiers and civilians in Benguela and Huambo provinces. Despite these losses UNITA continued to launch terrorist attacks. [13c][33k][33l][33t]

6.35 The death of Jonas Savimbi at the hands of Government forces on 22 February 2002 see paragraph 4.17 left UNITA's military wing in disarray. Having already lost many generals and other senior military personnel in combat since January, UNITA's military capabilities were severely weakened. On 27 February 2002 UNITA's vice president, General Antonio Dembo, assumed the leadership with the responsibility of uniting and reorganising the rebel group's fighting forces and reassessing UNITA's priorities with Government and international pressure to commit to a ceasefire. In spite of these external pressures, UNITA continued to launch attacks on FAA territory into March 2002. However, with the death of Dembo reported on 5 March 2002, UNITA officials in Luanda began talks with the Government over the possibility of a ceasefire. A second round of talks between the Government and rebels, announced on 21 March 2002, led to the signing of a peace accord on 4 April 2002. The accord, signed by UNITA's new interim leader Paulo Lukamba "Gato" has made provision for the military wing to be absorbed in to the army and the repatriation of up to 5,000 UNITA soldiers in DRC and Rwanda; formally ending UNITA's military campaign. The demobilisation process was finally completed at the end of July 2002. UNITA's military wing was subsequently disbanded. [14d][16ii][16kk][21n][21o][23s][23ee][23x][23z][33s][45k][45l]

Sanctions against UNITA

6.36 In addition to the existing sanctions in place before the resurgence of hostilities at the end of 1998, the UN banned all commerce in diamonds with UNITA and the sale of arms and petroleum these embargoes have apparently been flouted with impunity. In June 1999, South Africa proposed a certification scheme for all diamonds produced in southern Africa. There have also been suggestions that the UN might trace all the illegally exported diamonds and confiscate them. The UN is investigating claims that some European companies, including some based in the UK, are still trading with UNITA. [21b][42a][44][45b]

6.37 The Government of Côte d'Ivoire announced in May 1999 that it was withdrawing the passports it had issued to Jonas Savimbi and some of his followers, which had allowed them to travel freely outside Angola. France also said it intended to expel Isaias Samakuwa, UNITA's representative there, and ban him from re-entry in accordance with the UN's 1997 sanctions that demanded the closure of all UNITA offices and the expulsion of senior personnel. In February 2000 the world's biggest diamond dealer, De Beers of South Africa, promised to guarantee that it would not trade in stones from African rebel movements. In March 2000 countries which have been involved in sanction busting operations were named in a UN report. The report suggested that UNITA had used diamonds to court favours from certain African Governments, notably Burkina Faso and Togo. The report also stated that UNITA received arms from Eastern Europe on almost a daily basis. In line with UN Security Council resolutions Togo expelled 56 UNITA supporters in May 2000. The Angolan authorities claimed that the gesture was not enough, and maintained that Togo remained a sanctuary for armed UNITA rebels and that the two maintained contact. As a consequence, the Angolan government took the decision to boycott the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which was held in the Togolese capital of Lomé in July 2000. South African security sources stated that UNITA were continuing to receive military supplies from Eastern Europe as recently as July 2000. [16e][16f][20a][23c][45a]

6.38 In April 2001 a report by the US based Forecast Intelligence Centre stated that the UN sanctions may be hindering the ability of Savimbi's rebel movement to make diamond-for-guns deals but they were far from stopping them. Even UN officials admit that the trade continues though the sanctions decrease the number of people willing to make such deals. Some sources believe that the seizure of certain productive diamond fields by Angolan Government troops is hurting UNITA more than UN sanctions. A meeting of the UN Security Council on 16 November 2001 concluded that the effectiveness of sanctions against UNITA needed to improve, a sentiment echoed by the Portuguese Ambassador Fernando Neves on 20 February 2002. However, in light of the new climate of conciliation since Savimbi's death, UNITA demanded that sanctions be eased. [16ee][16j][45m][47][61]

6.39 On 17 May 2002, the UN Security Council decided to suspend the travel restrictions imposed on senior UNITA officials for a period of 90 days. The suspension, welcomed by UNITA, covers around 150 officials and their families. The suspension was extended for a further 90 days on 15 August 2002 following an assessment of the effective progress made by both sides in the peace process. In spite of the position adopted by UN Security Council, on 25 September 2002 the US decided to maintain its regime of sanctions on UNITA for a further year. [16oo][51g][62d][62e]

Political Activism - FLEC

6.40 FLEC (Frente para a Libertacao do Enclave de Cabinda) was formed in 1963 as a nationalist movement seeking separate independence for Cabinda, a 2,807 sq mile (7,300 sq km) oil-rich enclave on the Atlantic coast sandwiched between the DRC and the Congo Republic. Since its formation FLEC has split into a number of factions see Annex B; some of these factions have engaged in rebel activity in their attempt to achieve their aim of an independent Cabinda. The main FLEC factions, FLEC-Renovada (FLEC-R) and FLEC-Forças Armadas Cabindesas (FLEC-FAC) are deeply divided; encouraging competition and conflict that Luanda often exploits. The rebel groups reportedly retain wide popular support from the Cabindan locals. [1a][5][10c][16i]

History of FLEC

6.41 Throughout its existence FLEC has been marginalised. Following Angolan independence FLEC, unlike the other main nationalist groups (MPLA, UNITA and FNLA), did not achieve recognition by the Organisation for African Unity, (OAU). FLEC did not enter the political process with the introduction of multi-party politics, arguing that the September 1992 elections were for Angolans not Cabindans. The Angolan law on political parties' dictates that, in order to register, a party must possess support in at least 10 of the 18 provinces, this effectively disqualifies FLEC. [1a][5]

6.42 Throughout 1997 and into 1998 the number of attacks by the FAA on villages suspected of supporting FLEC factions multiplied. These raids were often followed by Government reprisals, in which unarmed civilians were reportedly beaten and killed and soldiers looted and burned houses. During the same period attacks by both FLEC-FAC and FLEC-R increased. They tended to target foreign companies operating in Cabinda; however, as this struck at the economy the FAA retaliated. An Amnesty International report published in April 1998 listed several examples of soldiers and other officials threatening, or actually carrying out, beatings, torture and killings of unarmed civilians. Reports of such occurrences continued into

2000. [2c][10c]

6.43 FLEC became increasingly active again in 2000. In May 2000 the FLEC-FAC kidnapped three Portuguese workers and one local employee of a construction company. The three were still held by FLEC in March 2001 when the FLEC-R faction was also reported to have taken five Portuguese hostages. It was announced in June 2001 that the last of a number of hostages had been released after diplomatic intervention by the governments of Gabon and Congo Brazzaville. The rebels want Portugal, the formal colonial power, to persuade the Angolan Government to negotiate on their demands for independence and a higher share of revenues from the enclave's lucrative offshore oil fields. However, Portugal says it sees Cabinda as part of Angola. [21e][23h]

Recent FLEC activity

6.44 In 2001 Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' Government discussed plans for greater autonomy for Cabinda. However, in February 2001 the FAA launched operations into the province. In 2001 FLEC-FAC, together with UNITA rebels, continued to torture and kill foreign and dual nationals and civilians in Cabinda province. Some observers believe that whilst the FLEC Government-in-exile angles for negotiations, as well as launching diplomatic offensives throughout Europe, rebels on the ground will be forced to continue to wage their low-intensity war with little help from the outside. This will push the rebels closer to the urban areas and more desperate means of survival, including violent acts of banditry and increased kidnapping. [2c][16i]

6.45 During the early part of 2001 there were reports in the Government controlled media of rebels from the FLEC-FAC faction surrendering under the provisions of the Government amnesty see paragraph 5.16. Those surrendering reportedly described the difficult conditions that they were subjected to in the bush and expressed the view that war was not the best solution to the Cabinda issue; they also called upon their colleagues to lay down their arms, begin dialogue and become reintegrated into society. Reports also stated that some of those surrendering expressed the view that if the amnesty law continues all others fighting in Cabinda will also surrender. [36e][38c]

6.46 A report in February 2001 suggested that the rise in separatist activity in the oil-rich Angolan enclave of Cabinda could actually signal the demise of the rebel movement. The report suggested that a well-equipped Angolan military and closer co-operation between Luanda and the rebels' former allies in Congo-Brazzaville and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) could have further isolated the faction-ridden FLEC separatists. There is a view that this isolation could ultimately sound the death knell for the rebel movement; however, it was not considered likely that their liberation from control by Luanda would be successful. In August 2001, the Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos appealed to the FLEC separatists to end hostilities for the peaceful solution of the 'Cabinda problem'. In December 2001, leaders of the FLEC-FAC began exploratory contacts with the government on the possibility of negotiations, though the talks have did not progress beyond initial contact. [16i][20f][33i]

6.47 In March 2001, the Government reaffirmed its willingness to engage in dialogue. However, according to FLEC-FAC, the Government - which did not allow other countries or the UN to get involved in the issue - preferred a military solution. The rebels pointed to the strong military presence in the enclave and observed that the personnel stationed there can not understand the local language thus all dialogue with the population takes place in Portuguese. A report in March 2001 stated that main separatist movements reject Government suggestions to grant the territory autonomy. [40b]

6.48 In April 2002 FLEC-FAC resumed their campaign attacking Government forces in Cabinda and reportedly killing 12 members of the FAA. Further reported clashes between the Government and rebel group in May 2002 claimed 25 lives. In August 2002, FLEC-FAC called for an end to the hostilities in the enclave and a role in the peace process. Though the Government had expressed willingness to hold 'broad consultations' on the status of Cabinda earlier in 2002, a separate rebel faction FLEC-R viewed any such dialogue with the Government as premature. Any possibilities of an immediate reconciliation over the status of the province was brought to an abrupt halt following a major offensive launched by the FAA in mid September 2002. The heightened conflict in Cabinda has made the enclave an increasingly important issue in the peace process being conducted between the Government and UNITA. [14i] [14m][23t][23v][51h][51i][66a]

Employment Rights

6.49 The law permits the Government to force workers back to work for breaches of worker discipline and participation in strikes, and has been cited by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as an example of forced labour in violation of ILO conventions. The law prohibits forced or bonded child labour. [2c]

6.50 The Constitution provides for the right to form and join trade unions, engage in union activities and strike. The Government does not respect these rights consistently in practice. The Government dominates the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA), which is the labour movement affiliated with the ruling MPLA party; however, there are two independent unions, the General Centre of Independent and Free

Labour Unions of Angola (CGSILA) and the small Independent Union of Maritime and Related Workers (SIMA). The CGSILA has a membership of approximately 50,000 members, and UNTA claims to have over 400,000 members. There are tensions between the two organisations. The law requires that trade unions be recognised by the Government. Restrictions on civil liberties potentially prevent any labour activities not approved by the Government; the major impediment to the ability of trade unions to advocate on behalf of workers is the 60% formal sector unemployment rate. [2c]

6.51 The Constitution provides for the right to strike. Legislation passed in 1991 provides the legal framework for, and strictly regulates this right. The law prohibits lockouts and worker occupation of places of employment, and provides protection for non-striking workers. It prohibits strikes by military and police personnel, prison workers, and fire fighters. The law does not prohibit employer retribution against strikers effectively. There were several strikes during 2000 by teachers. On 7 August 2000, teachers in four provinces engaged in strikes to protest lack of training and low wages. In January 2001 UNTA led general strikes by public employees to demand an increase in the minimum wage, while strikes organised by SIMA continued during 2001. [2c]

People Trafficking

6.52 The Constitution prohibits human bondage, although no legislation exists to enforce this position. During 2001, there were reports that Angolans are trafficked to the United Kingdom for labour exploitation and women are trafficked to South Africa. During the civil war there were continued allegations that UNITA abducted persons, including children, for forced labour and military service, and abducted women for use as sex slaves. In July 2001, the Government implemented measures to register children to protect them against potential trafficking. [2c]

Freedom of Movement

6.53 The Constitution provides for freedom of movement and residence, and freedom of exit from and entry into the country. The Government does not respect these rights in practice. During 2000, a network of Government checkpoints throughout the country interfered with the right to travel. In 2001, there were reports that the government attempted to restrict the movement of opposition deputies and NGOs within, and journalists out of, the country. For example, in August 2001 an independent

journalist, Gilberto Neto, was barred from leaving the country. Such checkpoints served as a source of income for many of the country's security service personnel. Extortion at checkpoints was reported to be routine in the centre of Luanda and pervasive on major commercial routes; police harassment of refugees was also reported. Insecurity prevented persons from transporting goods during 2001. The Government did not place restrictions on emigration and repatriation; however, there were reports that immigration officials harassed and extorted money from foreign businessmen. Landmines are a major impediment to the freedom of movement. see paragraph 6.88. [2c][23n]

Internal flight

6.54 Flight from agents of persecution is possible but fraught with difficulty. The effects of the civil war including the prevalence of mines, illegal roadblocks and check points as well as a deep rooted hatred between UNITA and Government supporters resulted in a potentially extremely hazardous journey for those fleeing. The extension of State administration, as required under the Lusaka protocol peace agreement, had been concluded only in four provinces, out of a total of eighteen before the resumption of hostilities. Between December 1998 and March 2002, this figure has changed many times. Since the signing of the peace accord in April 2002, state control has been restored to all provinces. [13a][62b]

Emigration and asylum

6.55 In general terms, the Angolan authorities are well aware of the economic and social pressures which motivate Angolans of all ethnic origins to seek to emigrate, and that asylum applications are often used as a means of achieving this. The controls at Luanda airport are thorough. Any Angolans who have been deported from abroad, or who lived abroad for many years, would be questioned by immigration and police at the airport with a view to establishing their identity and whether they were of interest to the authorities for political or criminal reasons. The fact of applying for asylum would not be, if discovered, of particular interest. [3c][16h]

6.56 The law provides for the granting of refugee and asylum status in accordance with the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The Government co-operates with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The Government provides first asylum to refugees. An eligibility committee to evaluate asylum claims meets regularly to evaluate asylum requests. According to the UNHCR the country has approximately 12,000 refugees, 90% of whom are from the DRC. There were no reports of the forced expulsion of persons with valid claims to refugee status during 2001. [2c]

6.B HUMAN RIGHTS - SPECIFIC GROUPS

Ethnic groups

6.57 Angola has considerable ethnic diversity, its main ethnic groups include the Ovimbundu (estimated 37% of population in 1989), Mbundu (25%), Bakongo (15%), Lunda-Chokwe (8%), Ganguela (6%), Nyaneka-Humbe (3%) and Ovambo (2%) see Annex D. There are also a small percentage of Mestiço (the term for people of mixed white and African ancestry) and European's. [1a][6]

6.58 Angola's population includes 1-2% of Khoisan and other linguistically distinct hunter-gatherer tribes scattered throughout the southern provinces of Namibe, Cunene and Cuando Cubango. There was lack of adequate laws to protect the rights of traditional pastoral communities of the Ovimbundu, Nanheca and Ovambu, in the Cunene and Huila provinces as the Government attempted to clarify land titles in the region. In July 2001 the Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, began fencing off plots of land for pastoral groups in these provinces. As a consequence of the legal deficiencies these groups do not participate actively in the political or economic life of the country and have no ability to influence Government decisions concerning their interests. [2c]

The Bakongo

6.59 The Bakongo are one of the third largest ethnic groupings in Angola (Ovimbundu are the largest followed by Kimbundu), although the tribe is spread over three countries: DRC, Congo and Angola. The vast majority, approximately 10 million, live in western DRC, 850,000 in southern Congo and only 600,000 in northern Angola. The two subgroups living in Angola are the Sosso and Sorongo. Their main language, Kikongo, is one of DRC's four national languages, although they traditionally also speak French, a relic of DRC's colonial past. [27][28]

6.60 Each of Angola's three largest ethno-linguistic groups has been associated with a respective military organisation during the fight for independence and the civil war that followed. The Ovimbundu people of the south with UNITA, the Mbundu with the MPLA (who also attracted the intellectuals in Luanda) and the Bakongo with the FNLA. By 1979, most of the fighting was concentrated away from the north and many of those Bakongo who had fled to DRC were able to return. Their exiled leader, Holden Roberto, was able to return to fight the 1992 presidential election after political parties were legalised. In September 1992, the FNLA received 2.4% of the National Assembly seats. [28][29][30]

6.61 In Angola there is no discrimination in law against those of Bakongo origin and no evidence that, for example, they are prevented from trading or treated as second class citizens in society as a whole. There have been times when they have come under suspicion and been attacked as a group. One of the most serious instances of persecution was directed against "Zairians" (i.e. Bakongo Angolans) on January 22 1993. Rumours were spread of a plot to kill the Angolan president, which resulted in "Zairians" being hunted down and chased from the markets. Officially 69 people were killed in the disturbances in several cities although most reports talk of between four and six thousand dead. The killers are reputed to be the military, the national police and civilians. The massacre became known as "Bloody Friday" and was condemned by the government. But this incident is not indicative of the general picture and there has been no repetition. A substantial Bakongo community continues to live in Luanda and they have been able to join the major political parties, including the MPLA. There is no evidence of a systematic persecution or targeting of Bakongo, although the Bakongo are likely targets if a scapegoat is needed. [3c][28]

6.62 If a Bakongo were a victim of scapegoating, he or she would not necessarily be able to look to the police for protection (although this would also apply to many other Angolans). The Angolan police are poorly paid and generally acknowledged to be corrupt and lacking in discipline. They tend to be motivated more by the opportunity to extort bribes than the pursuit of justice. It could not therefore be ruled out that a Bakongo who had come to the attention of the authorities might be pressurised by members of the police with a view to extorting bribes. Although a Bakongo returning from abroad would probably be recognised as such, he or she would not automatically be associated with UNITA (traditionally supported by the Ovimbundu, rather than the Bakongo) or with any opposition elements. [3c]

Women

6.63 The Constitution and Family Code provides for equal rights without regard to gender; however societal discrimination against women remains a problem, particularly in rural areas. In addition, a portion of the Civil code dates back to colonial times and includes discriminatory provisions against women in the areas of inheritance, property sales, and participation in commercial activities. A series of national conferences on women's rights, partially funded by foreign donors, continued to produce calls for the Government to amend the Civil Code to end women's legal inequality, create a social welfare programme, and strengthen

enforcement mechanisms for existing legislation. There are no effective mechanisms to enforce child support laws, and women carry the major portion of responsibilities in raising children. The organisation RedeMulher/Angola pressured the Government to increase awareness of women's concerns in the country. In October 2001 the association participated in the International Women's March Against Poverty and Violence Against Women. The organisation addressed the violence in the home and workplace, education, and IDP problems. [2c][64]

Discrimination against women

6.64 Despite constitutional protections, women suffer from discrimination. Women are frequently the victims of brutality in the home, disproportionate malnutrition and poor medical provision. The law provides for equal pay for equal work, but in practice, women are rarely compensated equally. Some women hold senior positions in the military (primarily in the medical field) and civil service, but women are mostly relegated to low-level positions in state-run industries and in the small private sector. In much of the country, women constituted a growing percentage of the disabled, since they were most likely to become victims of landmines see paragraph 6.89. Under the law, adult women may open bank accounts, accept employment, and own property without interference from their spouses. Upon the death of a male head of household, the widow is automatically entitled to 50% of the estate with the remainder divided equally among legitimate children. [2c][21p][64]

6.65 Violence against women is widespread. Credible sources indicate that a significant proportion of murders reported annually are perpetrated against women, usually by their spouses. In 1997 a Ministry of Families and Women was created to deal specifically with violence against women. Women increasingly were active in lobbying for rights during 2001. The Minister of Family and Women Promotion announced measures such as the establishment of schools for re-education and specific training centres for teaching cooking, art and sewing. Incidents of rape were reported to be particularly common during house to house searches. Such incidents were reported to be especially common in large areas of Bie, Huambo and Uige provinces. In 2001, four FAA soldiers were convicted of raping a pregnant woman, tried in a military, then a civil, court where the sentence was extended from 7 to the maximum 20 years imprisonment. There were also some unconfirmed but credible reports of rape by UNITA forces. [2c][12][45d][64]

6.66 The end of the civil war has not improved the situation of women in Angola. A study by the Council of Christian Churches released on 15 August 2002 indicated that women bore the brunt of the violence inflicted by a male population that appears not to care about their partners or offspring. Particular concerns over the increasing numbers of abandoned children in some larger towns were also raised. The Panafrican Women's Organisation, meeting in July 2002, raised similar concerns over the role and treatment of women in the post-civil war period. [14b][14c]

Children

6.67 The UN has identified Angola as one of the worst places in the world to be a child. Some 50% of the population are believed to be under the age of 15; however, the Government pays little attention to children's rights and welfare. The continuing civil war, the virtual collapse of the health system, the lack of basic education, countrywide food shortages, and a lack of access to clean water have all had a severe impact on Angola's children. In May 2002, a report by a new rights monitoring group revealed that almost 50% of children die before their fifth birthday, 42% of all children are underweight. The education system is also seriously under-resourced see paragraph 5.42. In a report published in November 2001, Save the Children stated that half of Angola's internally displaced population consists of children. In June 2001 UNICEF estimated that about 1 million children in the country have lost one parent in the war and almost 300,000 have lost both and more than 1 million children have no access to education and health facilities. [2c][11][16q][16r]

6.68 There has been an increase in the number of street children in Luanda and other cities, in 1998 UNICEF estimated that there were approximately 5000. This resulted from the breakdown of family structures due to the civil war and the dire economic circumstances. Living conditions in youth hostels are so poor the majority of children preferred to sleep on the streets. Orphanages are overcrowded and admission to schools difficult because the children often do not have the necessary identification papers. Street children shine shoes, wash cars, and carry water but many resort to petty crime. Girls roaming the streets, although less numerous than boys, are often subjected to rape, sometimes even by the police. With the assistance of aid agencies, the Angolan Ministry of Social Affairs has launched a scheme to trace the relatives of such children and re-unite them, but in practice the relatives are not always willing or able to take them back. Children, often held in prison for petty theft, are incarcerated with adult detainees. However, Angola is currently revising its juvenile justice system with aid of UNICEF, and a foster parent placement system has been set up for those children either separated from their families or orphaned by the conflict. [2c][11][27]

6.69 Child prostitution is also an increasing problem. One NGO estimated that there were between 500 and 1000 child prostitutes in Luanda. There are no laws that specifically prohibit child prostitution; however, a general criminal statute prohibits child prostitution. The age of sexual consent is 12 years, and any sexual relations with a child under 12 years of age are considered rape. Sexual relations with a child between the

ages of 12 and 17 can be considered sexual abuse. There are no laws specifically against child pornography; however, pornography is prohibited statutorily. [2c]

6.70 Children were often victims in the civil war. Government and UNITA forces killed, kidnapped and injured children during attacks throughout the year 2000. Children were also killed and injured by landmine explosions in increasing numbers.

UNITA and the Government allowed 8,000 child soldiers to be demobilised in 1996 and 1997. The Government has not brought any significant number of children back into the armed forces, although some children might have been caught up in forced campaigns. There are also credible reports that UNITA forcibly recruited children as young as 10 years of age into its armed forces. Since the end of the conflict, the Ministry of Social Welfare has recorded a sizeable increase in the number of orphans countrywide. At 100,000 orphans are now recorded and receive assistance from the Ministry. [2c][45o]

6.71 In August 2001, the Government launched an 18 month campaign to register and identify an estimated 5 million children. The campaign, organised by the Ministry of Justice, was designed to improve children's access to Government services and to offer greater protection against underage recruitment into the armed forces. The government considers its registration programme to be a first step in addressing the number of homeless children. Since April 2002, the Government and aid agencies have been working jointly to build new residences for orphans over 18 years, with a view to reintegrating them into socially useful activities. [2c][45o]

6.72 The legal minimum age for employment is 14 years. Children between the ages of 14 and 18 may not work at night, in dangerous conditions, or in occupations requiring great physical effort; however, these provisions generally are not enforced. The Inspector General of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security is responsible for enforcing labour laws. The Ministry maintains employment centres where prospective employees register, and the centre screens out applicants under the age of 14; however, many younger children work on family farms, as domestic servants, and in the informal sector. Family based child labour in subsistence agriculture is common. Poverty and social upheavals have brought large numbers of orphaned and abandoned children, as well as runaways, into unregulated urban employment in the informal sector. The law prohibits forced or bonded child labour; however, the Government is unable to enforce these provisions. [2c]

6.73 In June 2001 about 2,000 children marched through Luanda demanding an end to abuse and exploitation. The march was organised by the National Institute for Children (INAC) and came after a petition signed by some 70,000 people in three provinces called for an end to abduction, conscription and exploitation of children. [16p]

Childcare arrangements

6.74 The National Institute for Children (INAC) provides information about the network of state-run orphanages and childcare facilities. The following table details the services provided by province. The information therein refers to the level of state provision for children in September 2002. Some larger centres in the more populous regions also offer further academic and vocational training as well as counselling and social integration services. In September 2002, the Government began carrying out a programme of family location and children's integration in foster families. [45o][52]

Province	Number Centres	Total number of children	Age range	Educational level/support
Bengo	1	150	No figures	No information
Benguela	18	1,545	1-17 years	Primary - Under graduate (G12)
Bié	1	98	No figures	No information
Cabinda	3	326	0-17 years	Primary - Secondary (G7)
Cuene	2	No figures	No figures	No information
Huíla	6	No figures	3-17 years	Primary - Secondary (G8)
Huambo	10	440	No figures	No information
Luanda	21	3,484	0-20 years	Primary - High school (G9-10)
Lunda Norte	2	50	No figures	No information
Lunda Sul	2	79	3-15 years	Primary - Secondary (G6)
Malange	8	503	5-17 years	Primary - High school (G9-10)
Moxico	2	239	0-17 years	Primary - Secondary (G5)
Namibe	1	38	0-17 years	Primary - Secondary (G8)
Kuanza Norte	No facilities available			
Kuanza Sul	No facilities available			
Kuando Kubango	1	78	12-17 years	Secondary (G5-6)

Uíge	4	204	0-17 years	Primary to Secondary (G6)
Zaire	1	23	10-16 years	Primary (G1-3)
Total	81	7756	-	-

(G7, 8 etc. refers to the specific school year)

[52]

Homosexuals

6.75 The law states that 'Homosexual acts are illegal' and are described as offences against public morality. There have, however, been no recently reported incidents of people being targeted or attacked, either by the Government, the FAA or UNITA, on grounds of their sexuality. [56]

6.C HUMAN RIGHTS - OTHER ISSUES

Overview

6.76 During over 26 years of conflict, many Angolans have struggled simply to survive. Despite being, in theory, a presidential parliamentary democracy, in fact there is no real tradition of democracy, pluralism or respect for human rights. The combination of war and economic mismanagement has led to much of Angola's infrastructure being destroyed, leaving no effective administration or judicial system in many regions. [3e]

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the humanitarian situation

6.77 During 2001 there was an increase in instances in which internally displaced persons were harassed by police officers and denied humanitarian assistance due to misappropriation and obstruction by the authorities. Internally displaced people were also forcibly conscripted, both in Government and UNITA controlled areas. In March 2000 Amnesty International reported that some of the refugees who crossed into Namibia were forcibly returned to Angola. By December 2001 there was a total of 214,524 Angolan nationals taking refuge in Zambia. [2c] [10d][16hh][36e][51c]

6.78 The signing of the peace accord on 4 April 2002 established the conditions for the return and repatriation of hundreds of thousands of Angolan refugees. On 16 June 2002, the UNHCR announced that it planned to repatriate nearly 500,000 refugees from Zambia, Namibia and DRC in January 2003. The end of the war has also enabled tens of thousands of refugees to voluntarily return home from camps in Zambia and the DRC during the course of July and August 2002. The ceasefire has also meant that hundreds of UNITA soldiers based in Namibia have begun surrendering to authorities and returning to Angola. [14j] [16nn][32c][48b][51f]

6.79 Between December 2001 and February 2002, Kuito, capital of Bie province was reported as particularly serious. 11,000 new IDPs were registered in the first two weeks of January, taking the total number of IDP arrivals there in the preceding five months to 67,000 and the overall number reliant on humanitarian aid to 180,000. Major displacement, due to the war situation and in particular the activities of UNITA also continued throughout 2001, most notably in Huambo, Moxico and Uíge provinces. In spite of the death of UNITA's leader on 22 February 2002, which has fuelled hopes of a ceasefire and peace, the general humanitarian situation has yet to improve in any way in fact it has deteriorated. In February and March 2002, the UN warned of a worsening humanitarian crisis in the central and eastern provinces targeted for the resettlement. [12j][16m][16cc][21i][21k][23o][33q][38a]

6.80 In August 2001 it was estimated that a total of 3 million people had been displaced since the resumption of hostilities in 1998. Overall during 2001, more than 500,000 were displaced, and between November 2001 and January 2002 an average of 48,500 a month were forced from their homes. There are 120 internally displaced person's camps in the country, 35 of these were inaccessible due to their distance from urban centres, and there is a lack of adequate water supply in these areas. Many internally displaced people are former returnees from neighbouring countries who were previously reintegrated into the country between 1994 to 1998. In March 2002, a report by Human Rights Watch indicated that the humanitarian situation in Angola was still critical, with approximately 4.3 million Angolans (31% of the population) internally displaced, and an estimated 435,000 refugees forced to flee to neighbouring countries. [2c][12j][51c][51d]

6.81 By March 2002 OCHA reported that most of the therapeutic food centres (TFC) in the provinces of Bie, Benguela, Kuanda, Kubango and Moxico had exceeded their maximum capacity. It was also reported that hundreds of IDPs have been transferred to the few camps, for example in Kuito, with spare capacity. OCHA nevertheless indicated that the most overcrowded refugee camp in the Camacupa district of Bie province, will be expanded by mid-2002. In February 2002 UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs expressed concerns about the TFC's capacity to cope with an ever-increasing number of IDPs, and the also raised serious doubts over the Government's ability to effectively respond to the impending crisis. On 16 April 2002, the Government and relief agencies announced the start of 36 assessments covering 13 previously inaccessible provinces, so that a more comprehensive analysis of the humanitarian situation could be undertaken. [14mm][16gg][50][51a][51c]

6.82 On 23 April 2002 the UN Special Adviser on Africa, Ibrahim Gambari provided the Security Council with an interim assessment of the progress of the peace accord and the humanitarian situation. Though the accord had been adopted and implemented smoothly, the humanitarian situation remained critical. On 22 May 2002 aid agencies began extending their operations into the overcrowded quartering camps to assist in the demobilisation process. In June 2002, numerous campaigns to increase funding and support were launched by relief organisations on the ground after serious droughts exacerbated the problems endured by aid agencies. NGO officials indicated that up to 500,000 people faced starvation in the various refugee and quartering camps across the country. In response to mounting criticism, the Government unveiled long-term poverty reduction programmes and infrastructure reconstruction schemes in July 2002, however aid agencies noted that poor roads and landmines continued to hamper relief programmes. [16ff][16ss][16tt][16uu][23gg][23hh][51b][60e][62a]

6.83 A further UN report, issued by Ibrahim Gambari on 26 July 2002, re-emphasised the serious humanitarian situation still affecting the country. The position was echoed by the UN's Humanitarian Co-ordinator in Angola Erick de Mul who, on 20 September 2002, stressed that further effective action by the Government was needed in order to ensure that the social and humanitarian reconstruction kept pace with the political and military progress of the accord. By the end of September 2002 aid agencies were beginning to reach new beneficiaries in the south west of the country, though the general situation remains critical. In spite of over half a million IDPs returning to their homes, and the completion of the demobilisation process, aid agencies warned that the impending closure of the quartering camps at the end of September 2002, would worsen rather than improve the humanitarian situation and exacerbate the IDP problem. [16vv][16ww][51k][51l][62b]

For the full text of the latest report (dated 26 July 2002) to the UN Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Angola refer to <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/reports/2002/sgrep02.htm>

Torture & disappearances

6.84 The Constitution and Penal Code expressly forbid mistreatment of suspects, detainees or prisoners. However, the UN and other human rights organisations report that there is widespread and generalised abuse of suspects. Security service personnel regularly employ torture and other forms of cruel and degrading treatment, including rape. Confessions are regularly obtained this way and the perpetrators are rarely if ever punished. During 2001, the UN assigned civil-military liaison officers to FAA combat units to address harassment; as a result, incidents of abuse have declined significantly. [2c]

6.85 Interviews with persons who fled areas formerly held by UNITA revealed that UNITA used cruel and inhuman practices, including public torture and mutilation, to punish dissent and deter further acts of disloyalty. There were repeated credible allegations that UNITA President Jonas Savimbi ordered suspects to be tortured and executed in his presence. There were also reports that UNITA engaged in reprisal attacks on civilians during 2000. UNITA reportedly cut off the ears and hands of civilians in order to extract information and to discourage civilians from providing the Government with information on UNITA or from fleeing to government-controlled areas. Persons taken into police custody are often reported to disappear without a trace, particularly in rural areas. The US State Department's report covering 2001 stated that during the year suspects accused of illegal weapons ownership or collaboration with UNITA disappeared. [2c]

6.86 Civilians abducted by UNITA were either forced to become soldiers or support personnel, or were considered Government collaborators. Those who escaped UNITA custody and were able to return to Government-held areas reported that they were subjected to torture, beatings and sexual abuse. Reports of UNITA kidnappings during 2001 included; in April 2001, UNITA forces attacked Dombe-Grande in Benguela province, killing seven and kidnapping 50 civilians. In May 2001, 61 children were kidnapped from a school in Caxito and used as forced labour, before being released on 25 May 2001 after international pressure. UNITA also briefly held 15 international ADPP volunteers before releasing them. [2c]

Landmines

6.87 In November 2001 UN statistics estimated that between 9 and 15 million landmines were planted

throughout Angola during the 30 years of civil war, mainly in the agricultural provinces. In 1997 Angola signed the Ottawa Convention banning land mines and, prior to the renewal of hostilities in 1998, the Government established de-mining teams. However, by September 1998, these had virtually ceased to operate. Following the resumption of hostilities both FAA forces and UNITA began laying new mines. However, on 25 July 2000 the National Assembly voted overwhelmingly to ratify the International Mine Ban Treaty. It remains to be seen if this will result in the FAA ceasing the use of mines. Since mid-2000 various NGOs participated in landmine clearance operations and the Government implemented a Mine Action Plan to address the problem. [2c][11][16a][16e]

6.88 UNITA used landmines primarily on roads and trails to disrupt transportation, and to control village populations. Government mining generally was confined to strategic positions around towns for defensive purposes. In 2000 UNICEF were reported to have estimated that 90,000 Angolans had either been killed or permanently maimed by landmine accidents since the beginning of the hostilities including 8,000 child amputees. Women from rural areas are at particular risk of becoming victims of landmines, and in 2000 they were reported to constitute a growing percentage of the disabled. There were at least 100 fatalities due to landmine explosions during 2000. Fear of injury and death from landmines effectively imprisoned and impoverished entire communities. [2c][11][16e]

6.89 In July 2002 the Angolan Government joined the 1997 Ottawa Convention banning landmines. Though mines were still preventing hundreds of thousands of displaced people from returning to their areas of origin, the process of deactivating landmines had got underway. The Halo Trust, a British demining company, had already cleared some 60,000 devices in the period up to the end of June 2002. The work of the Halo Trust was in addition to Government-sponsored exercises that utilised the field knowledge of ex-rebel soldiers. [23q][33b][45n]

Security situation in Luanda

6.90 The capital of Angola remained free from fighting during the civil war, but there are corrupt elements of the police and armed forces that perpetrated violent crime. Originally designed by the Portuguese to accommodate 300,000 people, estimates of the city's population in the late 1990's ranged between 3 and 4 million as people sought refuge from other areas of the country. In January 2001 official statistics said that more than 500,000 war-displaced people were living in 20 camps in the Luanda area. As a result of the Government's Amnesty Law several hundred criminals were released from the capitals overcrowded jails in late 2000 and early 2001; this reportedly sent crime rates soaring. [3e][13b][21d][31][33c]

6.91 In September 2001 an attack on an electrical substation on the outskirts of Luanda led to the interruption of power supplies to the city. It was reported that suspected members of UNITA were responsible and that two were killed together with an Angolan armed forces soldier in the exchange of fire, which followed the attack. This is the first time UNITA has struck within the greater Luanda area since 1992. In the latter part of 2001, Luanda has returned to relative calm as UNITA's campaign of high profile guerrilla attacks in the northern and western provinces tailed off. In July 2002, the UN's Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Co-ordination Kenzo Oshima noted that the humanitarian situation in the capital was critical following an marked increase in the number of IDPs migrating there from the provinces. [16dd][16rr][23m]

Human rights monitoring

6.92 The Government does not prohibit independent investigations of its human rights abuses; however, it fails to co-operate and often uses security conditions as pretext to deny access to affected areas. The Angolan Government does not welcome any form of external monitoring, and usually reacts badly to criticism. In 2001 there were reports that members of the FAA and the police harassed and threatened NGO and humanitarian workers in Malange, Bie and Kwanza-Norte provinces. It was also reported that NGO workers were killed during UNITA attacks, though it was unknown whether, in most cases, they were targeted because of their work. The Constitution provides for the creation of an office of the Provider of Justice, or ombudsman, to defend citizens' rights and liberties; however, this office has not yet been filled. The end of the civil war has not fostered a more conciliatory approach by the Government toward NGOs. In May 2002 the Angolan Forum of Non-Governmental Organisations (FONGA) reported that the Government was barring it from visiting the UNITA quartering camps. [2c][3j][14i]

6.93 In 2001 there were over 120 registered NGOs operating in the country, of these approximately 45 were domestic NGOs. Local NGOs actively promoted human rights during the year. In October 2001 a local NGO, Maos Livres, was launched to document and expose prison conditions in Luanda. Maos Livres also provided free legal counsel to detained strikers. Several international organisations also have a permanent presence in the country including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the human rights division of the UN. [2c]

6.94 Another Human Rights Group is the Angola Forum, founded early in 1999 and based in Lisbon, it monitors violations by both sides. In a report delivered to the Portuguese parliament in May 1999, both the Angolan Government and UNITA were accused of serious abuses and corruption. The report included accusations of sales of fuel by the FAA to UNITA, diversion by dos Santos of international funds and

resources to both his own and to the MPLA's accounts, and gratuitous violence by both sides against the civilian population. [41a]

6.95 During the year 2000 Amnesty International issued dedicated reports, their first report was published in March and focused on human rights abuses in the Namibian border region, the second came out in June and addressed issues regarding freedom of expression. Both reports documented a series of alleged human rights abuses committed by the Angolan authorities and, in the case of the former, also UNITA and the Namibian Army see paragraph 5.10. In response to the March 2000 report the Angolan government denied its forces involvement in human rights violations. A further report in December 2001 updated instances of human rights abuses by members of the police. It also noted that some steps had been taken to protect the rights and civil liberties of detainees and prisoners, for example the placing of prosecutors in police stations. However, police and military officers continued to abuse their power, and no steps appeared to have been taken to bring to justice officers responsible for human rights violations. [10a][10b][10d][16c]

6.96 In the post-civil war period, churches and other civil groups have been increasingly active in helping to address the humanitarian crisis and in the task of reconstructing the country's infrastructure. In the course of July 2002, members of Action by Churches Together (ACT) provided critical material aid, human rights and legal training to church groups in towns and provinces. Civil society groups such as the Coalition for Reconciliation, Transparency and Citizenship that represents trade unions, churches and other internal NGOs, have also begun to organise themselves in response to the ongoing peace process. The group had demanded to be included in peace talks in 2001, however the conference held in July 2002 was the first occasion on which it received formal recognition by the Government. [10a][51e][65a][65b]

UN Office in Luanda

6.97 Following the closure of its observer mission in February 1999 the UN confined its operations in Angola to humanitarian agencies and a human rights division. However, in August 1999 the UN announced plans to open a new office in the country to explore measures aimed at restoring peace. On 15 October 1999 the Angolan Government approved the return of a UN mission, but limited its role to humanitarian activities and human rights work. The new UN office was not initially permitted a political role although this request was later agreed. A Security Council resolution passed the same month established the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) with 30 staff members. On 18 October 2001, the UN Security Council extended the mandate for a further six months following the review of a report by the UN Secretary General on the situation in Angola and the UN's role in the country. [1][3][10a][12][13d][16m][23a]

6.98 In July 2002, the UN finalised plans for extending the mandate of the UN office into 2003. On 15 August 2002, the UN Security Council approved the establishment of the UN Mission in Angola (UNMA), as a follow on mission to the UN Office in Angola (UNOA) for a period of six months until February 2003. One of the key tasks will be to chair the joint Commission charged with implementing the Lusaka peace agreement. A total of 16 UN human rights officers and a Child Protection Adviser will work closely with humanitarian workers already on the ground to assist in the promotion and protection of human rights. [16t][48a][62c]

ANNEX A

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1975 January: Meeting between MPLA, UNITA and FNLA in Kenya: Common political programme reached Agreement reached between the three nationalist parties and Portuguese government establishing date of independence and transitional government structure. **July:** fighting breaks out between the MPLA and FNLA. MPLA expels FNLA from capital; UNITA becomes fully involved in fighting. **In October and November** South African troops enter Angola to support UNITA and FNLA. Cuban troops assist MPLA

11 NOVEMBER 1975 Independence from Portugal

FEBRUARY 1976 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) recognises Angola as member state.

DECEMBER 1977 MPLA formulates rigorous Marxist/Leninist programme for party and changes name to MPLA - Pt: Partido de Trabalho.

SEPTEMBER 1979 President Jose Eduardo dos Santos takes over after death of Dr Agostinho Neto.

NOVEMBER 1980 People's assembly inaugurated

1981 - 1983 South African troops occupy large areas of territory in Angola whilst fighting war with Namibian nationalists.

MID 1987 South Africa confirms support for UNITA & engages in direct military action with Cuban & Soviet troops in Angola.

22 DEC 1988 Bilateral agreement signed by Angola & Cuba and tripartite accord by Angola, Cuba & South Africa.

JANUARY 1989 UN Security Council authorise creation of a UN Angola verification mission (UNAVEM) to monitor withdrawal of Cuban troops.

FEBRUARY 1989 The MPLA government offers a 12 month amnesty to members of rebel organisations

JUNE/JULY 1990 MPLA - Pt decide that Angola would move towards a multi-party political system.

OCTOBER 1990 Marxist/Leninist ideology replaced with a commitment to democratic socialism.

MARCH 1991 Political parties legalised

1 MAY 1991 Estoril peace agreement

JUNE 1991 Joint military and political committee meets for first time

15 JULY 1991 New amnesty law introduced

MAY 1992 Suffix 'pt' deleted from MPLA's name

AUGUST 1992 Country name changed to Republic of Angola

27 SEPT 1992 FAPLA and UNITA forces disbanded and new national army, the Forças Armadas de Angola (FAA) established

29/30 SEPT 92 Presidential and legislative elections take place (see Annex D)

5 OCTOBER 1992 UNITA withdraw from FAA

11 OCT 1992 Heavy fighting breaks out in Luanda, Malanje, Huambo and Huila provinces

22 JAN 1993 Bloody Friday: riots against French speaking Angolans and Zairians in Luandan market areas. 69 Bakongo killed.

19 MAY 1993 US government officially recognises Angolan government

26 SEPT 1993 UN imposes arms and petroleum embargo against UNITA

20 NOV 1994 Lusaka Peace Accord signed

FEBRUARY 1995 UN III created by UN Security Council

MAY 1995 Dos Santos & Savimbi meet in Lusaka for direct talks.

8 MAY 1996 National Assembly new amnesty law covering period of 31 May 1991 to 8 May 1996.

AUGUST 1996 UNITA decline appointment of Savimbi to the position of National Vice-President.

NOVEMBER 1996 National Assembly adopt constitutional revision extending its mandate for between two and four years.

11 APRIL 1997 Government of unity and reconciliation inaugurated.

1 JULY 1997 Establishment of MONUA, successor to UNAVEM III.

JULY 1997 Integrated Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) officially inaugurated.

30 OCT 1997 UN imposes additional sanctions against UNITA.

9 JAN 1998 Government and UNITA agree timetable for implementation of remaining tasks under Lusaka protocol

END FEB 1998 Timetable agreed on 9 Jan expires with key areas remaining outstanding

28 JUNE 1998 Death of Martin Beye, UN Secretary General's special representative to Angola in a plane crash in Côte d'Ivoire.

AUGUST 1998 Arrival of Issa Diallo, Beye's replacement

24 AUG 1998 Angolan troops cross the border into DRC to support DRC President Laurent Kabila in the rebellion against him

1 SEP 1998 UNITA MP's and ministers suspended from Parliament

15 SEP 1998 Angolan government announce they will only negotiate with UNITA-R, SADC recognise UNITA-R

DECEMBER 1998 UN decide to withdraw MONUA, begin evacuation of personnel to Luanda

DEC 98/ JAN 99 Two UN aircraft shot down over UNITA-held territory.

JANUARY 1999 Five UNITA MPs arrested and charged with subversion and treason

FEBRUARY 1999 UN observer mission closed down.

MAY 1999 One UNITA MP detained in January 1999 released. Plane carrying aid downed over UNITA territory, crew taken hostage.

JULY 1999 Further plane downed with crew taken hostage. UNITA attack town of Catete, killing 9 and abducting 22.

SEPTEMBER 1999 FAA launch major offensive against UNITA

OCTOBER 1999 Angolan Government approve details for new UN mission with certain restrictions. Announced several of UNITA's central highland strongholds fallen to FAA. Four remaining UNITA MP's detained since January 1999 released on orders of the Supreme Court

NOVEMBER 1999 Government claims 80% of UNITA's conventional war capacity has been destroyed. Senior UNITA Commander General Bandua surrenders

DECEMBER 1999 UNITA forces driven towards Namibia and Zambian borders. Namibia provides support to Angolan government and permits attacks from UNITA soil. UNITA launch attacks into Namibia.

JANUARY 2000 Governments announces it is creating conditions for Presidential and Legislative elections in 2001. Thousands of refugees reported to cross into Zambia as UNITA forced towards border region.

MARCH 2000 Countries involved in sanction busting operations to supply UNITA named in UN report. Journalist Rafael Marques convicted of defamation of dos Santos, bailed pending appeal.

APRIL 2000 Package of measures to aid economic recovery agreed with IMF.

MAY 2000 FAA launch a new offensive in the east of Moxico Province. Activity on Zambian border increases tension between the two countries. Five Russian pilots held hostage for about a year by UNITA set free.

JUNE 2000 Reorganisation by Savimbi of UNITA's military ranks. Government sanctioned peace march and service held in Luanda.

JULY 2000 Angola and Zambia agree to work together to improve the security situation on the border. Angola boycotts OAU summit in Lomé in protest at Togo's alleged involvement in sanction busting.

AUGUST 2000 FAA Chief de Matos suggests Savimbi would not face prosecution.

SEPTEMBER 2000 FAA captures strategic UNITA base of Cazombo. Zambia denies UN reports that some senior UNITA officials have fled there.

OCTOBER 2000 Editor of Angolan State Radio found dead during a visit to Zambia.

NOVEMBER 2000 Dos Santos submits new amnesty bill to Angolan National Assembly.

DECEMBER 2000 Dos Santos announces elections will not now take place until 2002. Government estimate total of 4 million displaced persons.

JANUARY 2001 Angolan courts find in favour of supporters of opposition PADPA arrested for demonstrating outside Presidential Palace. General de Matos - FAA chief of staff sacked, replaced by Armando de Cruz Neto.

FEBRUARY 2001 FAA launch fresh operations in Cabinda against factions of FLEC secessionist movements.

MARCH 2001 New Government offensive reported to have been launched on 12 March 2001, activity in at least 10 of 18 provinces. Human rights allegations against Government forces in Cabinda. Savimbi tells Voice of America Radio he is ready to discuss peace.

APRIL 2001 FAA report that UNITA adopt new guerrilla tactics resulted in successful operations in 6 central/eastern provinces.

AUGUST 2001 Dos Santos says he plans to stand down at next election, but gives no date.

SEPT - NOV 2001 FAA successes increase pushing UNITA further south and east to Moxico and Cuando. FAA attempt to discourage UNITA's use of guerrilla tactics.

DECEMBER 2001 Savimbi re-iterates readiness to discuss peace

FEBRUARY 2002

14-17th - 5 UNITA Generals killed

22nd - Jonas Savimbi killed in Moxico province

MARCH 2002

6th - Savimbi's successor, General Dembo, is reported dead

14th - FAA halt its offensives against UNITA

15th - 30th Peace talks between UNITA committee led by interim leader Paulo Lukamba "Gato", FAA and government officials.

30th - Peace deal informally agreed

APRIL 2002

4th - 5th Peace accord formally signed. Provisions to be supervised by a joint military committee. UNITA troops to be absorbed into the FAA. 50,000 UNITA troops to be demobilised.

23rd - UN Special Representative issues an interim assessment of the implementation of the peace accord.

MAY 2002 Unita's military commander says 85% of his troops have gathered at demobilisation camps. But there are concerns that food shortages and starvation in the camps could threaten the peace process. UN lifts travel ban on UNITA officials.

JUNE 2002 The UN appeals for aid for thousands of refugees who have started returning home after the ceasefire. Medical charity MSF says half a million Angolans are facing starvation, a legacy of the long-running civil war.

JULY 2002 Over 80,000 former UNITA troops quartered.

AUGUST 2002 UNITA officially scraps its armed wing. "The war has ended," proclaims Angola's defence minister.

SEPT 2002 UN report that 570,000 IDPs have returned to their homes, a further 750,000 to be returned by January 2003. Angola becomes non-permanent member of the UN Security Council

[1a][16][23]

ANNEX B

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

A law enacted in May 1991 specifies that political parties "must be national in character and scope". Specifically prohibited are parties that "are local and regional in character, foster tribalism, racism, regionalism or other forms of discrimination against citizens or affect national unity and territorial integrity; use or propose the use of violence to pursue their aims; adopt a uniform for their members or adopt clandestine parallel structures; use military, paramilitary or militarised organisation; or are subordinate to the policy of foreign governments, bodies or parties". The 1991 law also makes provision for registered parties to receive state financial assistance on the basis of their support in the most recent general election and the number of candidates presented.

MAIN PARTIES

Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA)

Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola

Founded in 1956 and backed by USSR. Between 1961 and 1974 conducted guerrilla operations against colonial rule, has been the ruling party since independence achieved from Portugal in 1975. In 1990 replaced Marxist-Leninist ideology with a commitment to democratic socialism. Chair is Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Secretary-General is Joan Manuel Goncalves Lourenco.

Uniao Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA)

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

Founded in 1966 to secure independence from Portugal and later received support from Portugal to oppose the MPLA. Joined forces with FNLA (see later) and conducted guerrilla campaign against the MPLA government with aid from some Western nations. Received intermittent support from South Africa and USA. Signed peace agreement with MPLA - PT in November 1994. Implementation of the terms of the peace agreement remains incomplete. Interim president of the party, since the death of Jonas Malheiro Savimbi on 22 February 2002, is Paulo Lukamba.

UNITA Renovada (UNITA-R)

The UNITA Renewal Committee

Founded 1998; splinter group claiming to be legitimate leadership of UNITA and recognised as such by MPLA, although commanding minority support among UNITA members. Leader is EUGENIO MANUVAKOLA.

Forum Democratico Angolano (FDA)

Angolan Democratic Forum

Registered in 1992 the FDA was allocated one cabinet post in the "unity" government announced in December 1992. Leader is Jorge Rebelo Pinto Chicoti.

Partido Democratico Liberal Angolan (PDLA)

Angolan Democratic Liberal Party

Founded after the move to multi - party democracy in May 1991. Leader is Honorato Lando. Not represented in the National Assembly.

Partido Democratico Angolana (PDA)

Angolan Democratic Party

Founded in 1992 - opposes both the government party MPLA and UNITA. The leader, Antonio Alberto Neto was placed third in the first round of Presidential elections in 1992 but the party failed to gain any representation in the National Assembly.

Partido Nacional Democratico de Angola (PNDA)

Angolan National Democratic Party

Founded during the transition to multi party democracy in May 1991 (formally called the Angolan National Democratic Convention). The leader is Pedro Joao Antonio and the party is represented with one seat in the National Assembly.

Alianca Democratica de Angola (ADA)

Democratic Alliance of Angola

The ADA was created by a number of opposition parties prior to the September 1992 multi - party elections. Taking 0.9% of the popular vote in the Assembly balloting, the party won one seat. Leader is Simba Da Costa.

Partido Democratico Para Progresso-Alianca Nacional Angola (PDP - ANA) *Democratic Party for Progress - Angolan National Alliance*

Right-wing party formed in 1991 advocates capitalism and humanism. Led by Mfulumpinga Lando Victor and has one seat in the National Assembly.

Partido Renovador Democratico (PRD)

Democratic Renewal Party

Founded by surviving dissidents of the MPLA-PT who staged an abortive coup in 1977. Led by Luis da Silva dos Passos, the party has one seat in the National Assembly.

Partido Liberal Democratico (PLD)

Liberal Democratic Party

Founded in 1991, the leader Amalia de Vitoria Pereira came tenth out of eleven candidates in the first round of presidential elections but gained three of the two hundred and twenty seats in the National Assembly.

Partido da Alianca da Juventude, Operarios e Camponeses de Angola (PAJOCA)

Party of the Alliance of Youth, Workers and Peasants of Angola

Founded in May 1991 and led by Miguel Joao Sebastiao, the party has one seat in the National Assembly.

Partido Social Democratico (PSD)

Social Democratic Party

Formed in May 1991, the Presidential candidate, Bengue Pedro Joao was placed seventh in elections whilst the party gained one seat in the National Assembly.

Democratic Civilian Opposition: Founded 1994, opposition alliance that includes:

- Convencao Nacional Democrata de Angola (CNDA). Leader Paulino Pinto Joao.
- Frente Nacional de Libertacao de Angola (FNLA) *National Front for the Liberation of Angola* . Founded in 1962. President is Lucas Ngonda.
- Movimento de Defesa dos Interesses de Angola - Partido Consciencia Nacional Leader: Isidoro Klala.
- National Ecological Party of Angola. Leader: Sukawa Dizizeko Ricardo.
- National Union for Democracy. Leader: Sebastiao Rogerio Suzama.
- Partido Renovado Social (PRS) *Social Renewal Party*

The centrist PRS was formed in May 1991 and subsequently joined other opposition parties in calling for a national conference to agree a new political system. The party took third place in the Assembly balloting winning six seats. President: Eduardo Kwangana.

- Party of Solidarity and the Conscience of Angola. Leader: Fernando Dombassi Quiesse.
- United Independent Union of Democratic Parties (UNIDO) Founded June 2000, a coalition of 5 political parties not represented in the national assembly. Leader: Jose Julia.

Other parties in Angola and Cabinda include:

Partido de Apoio Democratico e Progresso de Angola (PADPA)

Party for the Support of Democracy and Progress in Angola President: Carlos Leitao. This party has organised small anti-government demonstrations in both 2000 and 2001.

Partido Angolano Liberal (PAL)

Angolan Liberal Party Acting leader: Manuel Francisco Lulo.

Partido Social Democratico de Angola (PSDA)

Angolan Social Democratic Party Leader: Andre Milton Kilandamoko.

Frente de Libertacao da Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC)

Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda . Founded in 1963 as a nationalist movement seeking separate independence for Cabinda province. Comprises of several factions.

The significant FLEC factions with a military wing are:

FLEC/FAC - Forces Armadas de Cabinda (FLEC/NOIR or FLEC/NEGRA) Chair: Henrique Tiago N'Zita, Chief of State Commr Estanislau Miguel Bomba.

FLEC-R-FLEC/Renovada (FLEC/Matando BRAZ): President: Antonio Bento Bembe, Secretary-General Arturo Chibasa.

FDC: Frente Democratic de Cabinda: Leader Francisco Xavier Lubota.

[1a][5]

ANNEX C

PROMINENT PEOPLE - PAST AND PRESENT

Aguionaldo Jamie: Governor of Banco Nacional de Angola

Annan Kofi: UN Secretary General

Alves Nito: Former MPLA Minister who staged abortive coup in May 1977

Ben-Ben Gen. Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena: Deputy Chief of Staff, FAA. (Died October 1998)

Beye Alioune Blondin: UN Secretary general's special representative to Angola (died June 1998)

Bock (General) aka Altino Sapalalo: Former UNITA Chief of General Staff - executed on Savimbi's orders in 2000.

Carneiro Higino (General): Deputy head of government delegation at joint commission

Chitunda Jeremias: Vice President of UNITA

Dembo Gen. Antonio Sebastiao: Vice President of UNITA (died 25 February 2002)

Diallo Issa: UN Secretary General's Special Representative to Angola (Maitre Beye's replacement). Arrived August 1998.

van Dunem Fernando Jose Franca - Prime Minister

Fernandes Gen. Tony da Costa: Angolan Ambassador to UK

Gambari Ibrahim: UN Special Representative to Angola

Izata Sebastiao: Vice Foreign Minister

Lavrador Sebastiao Bastos: Governor of Banco Nacional de Angola - appointed 1996

Lukamba Armindo Lucas Paulo 'Gato': Secretary - General of UNITA, and interim leader March 2002 onwards

Manuvakola Eugenio Antonino Ngolo: Former Secretary-General of UNITA - signed Lusaka Protocol on behalf of UNITA

Marques Rafael: Prominent journalist and human rights activist.

De Matos Gen. Joao Baptista: Former Chief of Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) General staff, replaced in January 2001 by Armando da Cruz Neto

Moco Marcolino Jose Carlos: Prime Minister, November 1992 - June 1996

Moura Dr Venancio da Silva: Foreign Minister - signed Lusaka Protocol on behalf of MPLA

Muteka Faustino: Minister for Territorial Administration

de Nascimento Lopo: Former MPLA Secretary General.

De Sousa Bornito: Chairman of the MPLA

Neto Dr Agostinho: President MPLA pre - independence to 1979

Neto Armando da Cruz - Chief of staff of the armed forces from January 2001

Samakuva Isaias: head of UNITA delegation in Joint Commission, fled abroad in September 1998

dos Santos Jose Eduardo: President of the Republic of Angola.

Savimbi Dr Jonas: former president of UNITA (killed in battle 22 February 2002).

Tiago Henrique N'Zita: Leader of FLEC/FAC

Tonha Col - Gen. Pedro Maria: Minister of Defence since 1980 - died in London July 1995

Valentim Jorge Alicerces: Tourism minister, now head of UNITA breakaway faction UNITA-R (UNITA Renovada)

Zabarra Col. Isaac: secretary to UNITA's military council - surrendered to FAA and alleged Savimbi privately rejected peace accord.

ANNEX D

TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

1. Ovimbundu (Singular: Ocimbundu). Language - Umbundu

This is a homogeneous group divided into 22 chiefdoms. The tribe is exclusive to Angola within the Central Plateau region.

2. Mbundu (usually Kimbundu). Language - Kimbundu

There are twenty main tribes: Ambundu, Luanda, Luango, Ntembo, Puna, Dembo, Bangala, Holo, Cari, Chinje, Minuungo, Bambeiro, Quilbala, Haco, Sende, Ngola, (or Jinga), Bondo, Songo, Quissama and Libola. This tribe is exclusive to Angola in the Luanda area fanning outwards to Cuanza Norte and Malange.

3. Bakongo (Singular Kongo). Language - Kikongo

There are eight main tribes: Xikongo, Susso, Zombo, Sorongo, Iacas, Congo, Pombo and Suco. The Bakongo tribes are not exclusive to Angola - they are also found in neighbouring DRC and Congo (Brazzaville).

4. Lunda - Chokwe

There are seven main tribes: Lunda, Lunda-lua-Chindes, Lunda-Ndembo, Mataba, Cacongo, Mai, and Chokwe. The Luanda are not exclusive to Angola, found also in neighbouring DRC (Shaba Province) and Zambia (Western province) but the Chokwe proper are exclusive to Angola, in the Mexico region.

5. Ganguela

There are twenty main tribes: Luimbe, Lovale, Lutchazi, Bunda, Ganguila, Ambuela, Ambuila-Mambumbo, Econjeiro, Ngonoielo, Mbande, Cangale, Iahuma, Gengista, Nicoia, Canachi, Ndungo, Nhengo, Nhemba, and Avico.

6. Nyaneka - Humbe

There are ten main tribes: Muilas, Gambos, Humbles, Donguenas, Hingas, Cuancuas, Handas, Quipungos, Quilengues-Humbles and Quilengues-Musos. The tribe is exclusive to Angola in Huila and Cunene provinces of the South.

7. Ambo (pl. Ovambo). Language - Oshivambo

There are four main tribes inside Angola: Cuanhama, Cuamatui, Evale and Cafima. The Cuanhama (or Cuanyama) is also found in neighbouring Namibia.

Note: there are variations of spelling of all the above tribes. [6][57]

ANNEX E

ELECTION RESULTS

The results of the Presidential and Legislative elections published on 17 October 1992 were as follows:

Presidential

Candidate	Number of votes	% of votes
Jose Eduardo dos Santos (MPLA)	1,953,335	49.57
Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi (UNITA)	1,579,298	40.07
Antonio Alberto Neto (PDA)	85,249	2.16
Holden Roberto (FNLA)	83,135	2.11
Honorato Lando (PDLA)	75,789	1.92
Luis dos Passos (PRD)	59,121	1.47
Bengui Pedro Joao (PSD)	38,243	0.97
Simao Cacete (FPD)	26,385	0.67
Daniel Julio Chipenda (Independent)	20,646	0.52
Analla de Victoria Pereira (PLD)	11,475	0.29
Rui de Victoria Pereira (PRA)	9,208	0.23
Total	3,940,884	100.00

National Assembly

Party	Votes	% of votes	Seats
MPLA	2,124,126	53.74	129
UNITA	1,347,636	34.10	70
FNLA	94,742	2.40	5
PLD	94,269	2.39	3
PRS	89,875	2.27	6
PRD	35,293	0.89	1
AD COALITION	34,166	0.86	1
PSD	33,088	0.84	1
PAJOCA	13,924	0.35	1
FDA	12,038	0.30	1
PDP-ANA	10,620	0.27	1
PNDA	10,281	0.26	1
CNDA	10,237	0.26	-
PSDA	19,217	0.26	-
PAI	9,007	0.23	-
PDLA	8,025	0.20	-
PDA	8,014	0.20	-
PRA	6,719	0.17	-
Total	3,952,277	100.00	220

According to the Constitution the total number of seats in the National Assembly is 223. On the decision of the National Electoral Council, however, elections to fill three seats reserved for Angolans resident abroad were abandoned.

UNITA Representatives in GURN before the suspensions:

Ministries of:

Commerce, Geology & Mines, Health, Hotels & Tourism

Vice Ministers of:

Agriculture, Defence, Finance, Home Affairs, Mass Communication, Public Works, Social Reintegration and Trade

NB All UNITA representatives were suspended on 31.08.1998 but President dos Santos lifted the suspensions on three UNITA ministers (Valentim - Hotels and Tourism, Hossi - Commerce, Sicato - Health) and six vice-ministers in Defence, Interior, Social Re-integration, Finance, Agriculture and Public Works on 23.09.1998 because he had received "the necessary political clarification in relation to the peace process."

[1a][3f]

ANNEX F

GLOSSARY

CIVPOL Civilian Police

CGSILA General Centrale of Independent and Free Labour Unions of Angola

COIEPA Inter-Ecclesial Committee for Peace

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

FAA Angolan Armed Forces

FALA Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola

FLEC Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave

FNLA National front for the liberation of Angola

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GURN Government of Unity and Reconciliation

HRMG Human Rights Monitoring Group

IDP Internally Displaced Person/People

JMC Joint Military Commission

KZR Readjusted Kwanza

MONUA UN Observer Mission in Angola

MPLA Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola

NCPSRSDSP National Commission for the Productive Social Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers and Displaced People

PIR Rapid Intervention Police

SGSR (UN) Secretary General's Special Representative

SJA Angolan Journalists Union

TPA Television Popular Angola

UN United Nations

UNAVEM UN Angola Verification Mission

UNHCR UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNITA National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

UNMA UN Mission in Angola

UNOA UN Office in Angola

UNSG UN Secretary-General

UNTA Union of Angolan Workers

WFP World Food Programme

ANNEX G

THE MEDIA

The press was nationalised in 1976. The following is a list of major newspapers, radio, and television stations in Angola. If known, an indication is given as to whether the publication (or channel) is state run or independent.

DAILIES

Diario da Republica: CP 1306, Luanda - official govt bulletin.

O Jornal De Angola: Rua Rainha Ginga 18-24, CP 1312, Luanda: Director General Luis Fernando. A government publication founded 1923 issued daily: circulation. 41,000. Newspapers are also published in several regional towns.

PERIODICALS

Actual: Rua Pedro Felix Machado, Luanda. (Independent)

Agora: Rua Comandante Valodia, Luanda. (Independent)

Angola Norte: CP 97, Malanje, published weekly.

A Celula: Luanda, political journal of MPLA, published monthly.

Comercio Actualidade: Rua Da Missao 81, Luanda. (Independent)

Comercio Externo: Rua da Missao 85, CP 6375, Luanda;

Correio da Semana: Rua Rainha Ginga 18-24, CP 1213, Luanda, published weekly. Editor-in-Chief: - Manuel Dionisio.

Eme: Rua Ho Chi Minh, Luanda; 1996; MPLA publication.

Fohla 8: Rua Conselheiro Julio de Vilhena 24, 5^o andar, Luanda;

Horizonte: Rua da Samba 144, 1^o andar, Luanda.

Jornal de Benguela: CP 17, Benguela, published twice a week.

Kwacha Review: A UNITA weekly published in English.

Lavra & Oficina: CP 2767-C, Luanda; founded 1975, journal of the Union of Angolan Writers; published monthly, circulation - 5,000.

Militar: Luanda, founded 1993. Editor-in-Chief: Carmo Neto.

Novembro: CP 3947, Luanda - tel. (2) 331660, published monthly. Director: Roberto De Almeida.

O Planalto: CP 96, Huambo. Published a week.

Tempos Novos: Avda Combatentes 244, 2^o andar, CP 16088, Luanda.

A Voz do Povo: Rua Jaoa de Deus 99-103, Vila Alice, Luanda.

A Voz do Trabalhador: Avda 4 de Fevereiro 210, CP 28, Luanda -Journal of Uniao Nacional de Trabalhadores Angolanos (National Union of Angolan Workers) published monthly.

RADIO STATIONS

Luanda Antenna Comercial: Largo Luther King, Luanda. (Independent) *Broadcasts in Luanda Only*

Radio Ecclesia: Rua Comandante Bula 118, Luanda. (Independent/Catholic) *Broadcasts in Luanda only*

Radio Nacional de Angola: Avenida Comandante Gika, Luanda. (State) *Broadcasts countrywide and has regional stations.*

Radio Morena: Benguela based (Independent)

TELEVISION

Televisao Popular de Angola: Avenida Comandante Valodia, Luanda. (State) *Broadcasts nationally.*

WT Mundovideo: Local broadcaster in Luanda

[1b][3h][26]

ANNEX H

REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL

Part I

Part II

ANNEX H

REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL

[1] Europa Publications Ltd

[1a] Africa: South of the Sahara 2002 (42nd edition): Angola, p. 29 - 53

[1b] Europa World Yearbook 2002 (32nd edition): Angola, p. 458 - 475

[2] US Department of State Website at www.state.gov (accessed 5 March 2002)

- [2a] International Religious Freedom Report 7 October 2002 (accessed 8 October 2002)
- [2b] Background Note: Angola Profile December 2001
- [2c] Country Report on Human Rights Practices: March 2002 - covering 2001
- [3] Foreign & Commonwealth Office (UK)
- [3a] Angolan Economy Telex 2 October 1997
- [3b] Angola Country Factsheet, Brief October 1997
- [3c] The Bakongo Brief January 1998
- [3d] Military Service Advice 9 February 1998
- [3e] Home Office country assessment, Advice 2 March 1998
- [3f] Angolan peace process, Advice September 1998
- [3g] UNITA, Advice 14 June 2000
- [3h] Home Office country assessment Advice 14 September 2000
- [3i] UNITA, Advice 12 January 2001
- [3j] UNITA and the FAA, Advice 6 February 2001
- [4] Office of the Chief of General Staff, Angolan Armed Forces: Letter 24 November 1993
- [5] Political Parties of the World: (5th edition, ed. A J Day - Cartermill Publishing 2002) p.10-13
- [6] The Library of Congress (USA) (via Country Studies: Area Handbook Series at www.leweb2.loc.gov, accessed 11 October 2000) Country Study of Angola, 1989
- [7] UNAIDS/World Health Organisation (WHO) Website at www.unaids.org (accessed 11 September 2002)
- [7a] Epidemiological Factsheet: August 2002 Update
- [8] UNICEF (via www.reliefweb.int accessed 12 April 2000) UNICEF Humanitarian Appeal for Children and Women: Jan-Dec 2000' 11 January 2000
- [9] Committee to Project Journalists (CPJ) Website at www.cpj.org
- [9a] Country Report covering 2001 (accessed 6 September 2002)
- [9b] 'CPJ Concerned over latest deterioration in press freedom' 18 July 2001 (accessed 23 July 2001)
- [10] Amnesty International Website at www.web.amnesty.org
- [10a] Annual Report 2002 (Covering 2001, accessed 28 May 2002)
- [10b] Report: Angola: Freedom of Expression on Trial' 18 June 2000 AFR 12/008/2000

(accessed 17 April 2001)

[10c] Report: Angola, extra-judicial executions and torture in Cabinda, April 1998 AFR 12/02/98 (accessed 20 May 1998)

[10d] Report: Angola and Namibia - human rights abuses in border areas, March 2000 AFR 03/01/00 (accessed 6 April 2000)

[11] Save the Children Fund (SCF) (via www.reliefweb.int accessed 14 November 2001) Angola Emergency Update, 5 November 2001

[12] Human Rights Watch (HRW) Website at www.hrw.org

[12a] World Report 2002 (Covering 2001, accessed 23 January 2002)

[12b] 'United Nations: Protect the Displaced in Angola' 5 March 2002 (accessed 6 March 2002)

[13] The UN Observer Mission (MONUA) & Angolan Mission Observer Website at www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/monua.htm

[13a] Report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/959), 4 December 1997

[13b] UN Secretary General's Report, 17 January 1999 (accessed 23 February 1999)

[13c] 'Government Offers Savimbi Pardon' July/August 2000

[13d] 'UN Security Council extends mandate of UN Office in Angola' September/October 2001

[13e] 'UNITA troops disbanded as demobilisation and demilitarisation process concludes' July/August 2002 (accessed 10 October 2002)

[14] Agence France Presse (via Reuters Business Briefings & www.reliefweb.int)

[14a] 'Angolan parliament strips Savimbi of privileged status' 28 October 1998 Agence France Presse

[14b] 'Peace, equality needed to improve African women's lives, group says' 3 July 2002 (accessed 4 July 2002)

[14c] 'Women bearing brunt of Angola's legacy of war: study' 15 August (accessed 19 August 2002)

[14d] 'Angolan army and rebels agree to end hostilities: officials' 15 March 2002 (accessed 16 March 2002)

[14e] 'UNITA captures town in central Angola, two dead' 18 March 2002 (accessed 20 March 2002)

[14f] 'Angolan president says civil war is over, promises elections' 3 April 2002 (accessed 4 April 2002)

[14g] 'Angolan peace deal based on Lusaka Protocol' 4 April 2002 (accessed 5 April 2002)

[14h] 'Angolan government creates off to employ demobilised rebels, soldiers' 11 April

2002 (accessed 12 April 2002)

[14i] 'NGOs says Angolan Government barring visits to rebel camps' 22 May 2002 (accessed 23 May 2002)

[14j] '400,000 Angolan refugees to be repatriated in January 2003' 16 June 2002 (accessed 18 June 2002)

[14k] 'Angola's ruling party plans broad-based peace forum for June' 15 May 2002 (accessed 16 May 2002)

[14l] 'Clashes with Angolan army claim 25 lives: separatists' 21 May 2002 (accessed 23 May 2002)

[14m] 'Angola's army launches major offensive in Cabinda: priest' 20 September 2002 (accessed 21 September 2002)

[14n] '500 dead of hunger in Angolan camps' 18 July 2002 (accessed 22 July 2002)

[14o] 'Angola says camps full of phony UNITA soldiers' 28 May 2002 (accessed 29 May 2002)

[14p] 'Angolan army starts recruiting former rebels' 15 July 2002 (accessed 22 July 2002)

[14q] 'Angola's demilitarised UNITA rebels get new political chief' 21 August 2002 (accessed 22 August 2002)

[15] The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (EIU) Country Reports: 'Government cuts links with Mr Savimbi' 23 November 1998

[16] UN Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) Website at www.irin.org & via Reuters Business Briefing

[16a] Special Report on Angola's landmine crisis 2 June 1999 (accessed 14 April 2000)

[16b] Special Report on the Angolan crisis 20 January 2000 (accessed 11 April 2000)

[16c] 'Rights Violations Denied' 27 March 2000 (accessed 11 April 2000)

[16d] 'IRIN Focus on peace meeting 21 July 2000 (accessed 25 July 2000)

[16e] 'IRIN Focus on Angola's continued use of land mines 14 September 2000 (accessed 11 October 2000)

[16f] 'Sanctions-busting continues 22 September 2000 (accessed 2 October 2000)

[16g] 'Peace makes de-mining more urgent' 29 August 2002 (accessed 30 August 2002)

[16h] 'UNITA Generals seek asylum' 10 June 2000 (accessed 6 October 2000)

[16i] 'Canbindan rebels under pressure' 15 February 2000

[16j] 'Journalist assaulted in Malange province' 5 March 2001 (accessed 19 April 2001)

[16k] 'Deportation of UNITA soldiers to go ahead' 10 April 2001 (accessed 10 April 2001)

[16l] 'Angola prepares to vaccinate over 3 million children against polio' 21 June 2002

(accessed 24 June 2002)

[16m] 'Annan Recommends Extending UN Office to Help Peace Efforts', 18 April 2001 (accessed 18 April 2001)

[16n] 'Security meeting opens in Lusaka' 23 April 2001

[16o] 'Bie commander says UNITA using "new tactics" against Angolan Armed Forces' 24 April 2001

[16p] 'Children demand end to abuse' 4 June 2001

[16q] 'One of the worst places in the world for children' 8 May 2002 (accessed 9 May 2002)

[16r] 'Children of war' 15 June 2001

[16s] 'Open Society decries media harassment' 10 July 2001

[16t] 'Security Council approves UN mission' 19 August 2002 (accessed 19 August 2002)

[16u] 'Church appeals for peace amid increasing insecurity' 1 August 2001

[16v] 'Military concerned at lack of security in Kuanza Sul' 2 October 2001

[16w] 'Oxfam voices concerns about IDPs' 26 July 2001

[16x] 'Journalists allege state "terror"' 17 July 2001 (accessed 23 July 2001)

[16y] 'Luanda preparing to withdraw from DRC' 3 October 2001 (accessed 4 October 2001)

[16z] 'Angolan basic indicators among the worst in the world' 6 November 2001 (accessed 18 March 2001)

[16aa] 'Angola announces "substantial" troop withdrawal' 14 November 2001 (accessed 19 March 2001)

[16bb] 'Fear over military call-up' 23 November 2001 (accessed 26 November 2001)

[16cc] 'Humanitarian impact of government offensive' 12 December 2001 (accessed 13 December 2001)

[16dd] 'IRIN review of 2001' 18 December 2001 (accessed 19 December 2001)

[16ee] 'UN initiates contact with UNITA' 4 January 2002 (accessed 14 January 2002)

[16ff] 'Focus on quartering areas' 22 May 2002 (accessed 22 May 2002)

[16gg] 'Humanitarian situation shocking' 14 February 2002 (accessed 21 February 2002)

[16hh] 'Aid workers want end to "obstruction"' 27 February 2002 (accessed 27 February 2002)

[16ii] 'Calls for peace, but fighting continues' 1 March 2002

[16jj] 'UNITA want sanctions eased' 1 March 2002

[16kk] 'Weakened UNITA may agree to "cease hostilities"' 6 March 2002 (accessed 7 March 2002)

[16ll] 'IRIN interview with Eugenio Manuvakola' 14 March 2002 (accessed 15 March 2002)

[16mm] 'Assessments in former 'no-go' zones' 16 April 2002 (accessed 17 April 2002)

[16nn] 'Hungry UNITA soldiers surrendering in Namibia' 25 July 2002 (accessed 29 July 2002)

[16oo] 'UNITA welcomes suspension of travel sanctions' 22 May 2002 (accessed 22 May 2002)

[16pp] 'Focus on progress in demobilisation process' 2 July 2002 (accessed 2 July 2002)

[16qq] 'Focus on demobilisation delays' 29 July 2002 (accessed 29 July 2002)

[16rr] 'Situation in Luanda is dire - Oshima' 15 July 2002 (accessed 15 July 2002)

[16ss] 'Reconstruction of infrastructure to begin' 24 July 2002 (accessed 25 July 2002)

[16tt] 'Humanitarian effort hampered by lack of access' 20 August 2002 (accessed 21 August 2002)

[16uu] 'Poor roads and landmines hampers aid delivery' 13 September 2002 (accessed 14 September 2002)

[16vv] 'Agency reaching new beneficiaries in south west' 20 September 2002 (accessed 21 September 2002)

[16ww] 'Over half a million IDP returns in five months' 27 September 2002 (accessed 28 September 2002)

[17] Reference omitted

[18] RTP Internacional TV (Lisbon)

[18a] 'Military dismantles "important" UNITA base in central highlands' 24 November 2000

[18b] 'Angola keeping its troops in DR Congo' 19 January 2001

[19] War Resisters' International: 'Refusing to Bear Arms' 1998, p.25-26

[20] African Research Bulletin

[20a] 'National security' June 2000

[20b] 'Parties and policies' July 2000

[20c] 'Ambivalent reaction to UK visit' August 2000

[20d] 'Amnesty offer - UNITA leader offered amnesty. Pardon rejected' September 2000

[20e] 'Army Recruitment' October 2001

[20f] 'Cabinda contacts' December 2001

[21] Reuters News Service (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[21a] 'UN Council extends Angola mandate three months' 27 January 1998

[21b] 'UN Report suggests confiscating UNITA diamonds' 7 June 1999

[21c] Feature - Polio latest scourge for hapless Angolans' 23 July 1999

[21d] 'Angolan amnesty programme hikes crime in Luanda' 15 January 2001

[21e] 'Portugal seeks French help on Cabinda hostages' 23 March 2001

[21f] 'Angola's Savimbi calls for peace talks - Radio 23 March 2001

[21g] 'Angola rebels plan 2003 Congress - leader' 18 June 2002

[21h] 'Angola poised to withdraw troops from Congo' 2 October 2001

[21i] 'Most children in Angola suffer malnutrition' 11 January 2002

[21j] 'Angolan journalist ordered to pay fine to president' 23 January 2002

[21k] 'UN warns of humanitarian crisis in Angola' 12 February 2002

[21l] Reference omitted

[21m] 'Angolan government spokesman says UNITA's Savimbi killed' 22 February 2002

[21n] 'UNITA rebels must change to survive Savimbi death' 26 February 2002

[21o] 'Dembo said to have died of diabetes' 7 March 2002

[21p] 'In war-torn Angola, women suffer the most' 16 November 2001

[21q] 'Angolan army says 216 rebels killed' 29 October 2001

[21r] 'UNITA attack reportedly kills 9, wounds 15' 26 February 2002

[22] CNN News (US) Website at www.cnn.com

[22a] '20,000 protesters call for peace in Angola' 11 June 2000

[23] British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Website at www.bbc.co.uk

[23a] 'Cautious 'yes' for UN Angola mission' 3 November 1999 (accessed 17 April 2000)

[23b] 'Angola reforms currency' 13 December 1999

[23c] 'Sanctions: Seven years of failure' 15 March 2000

- [23d] 'Unita military shake up' 6 June 2000 (accessed 7 June 2000)
- [23e] 'Namibia detains Unita suspects' 14 September 2000 (accessed 3 October 2000)
- [23f] 'Angola sets up election fund' 9 May 2001
- [23g] 'Unita "made children carry loot"' 10 May 2001
- [23h] 'Portuguese hostages released in Angola' 26 June 2001
- [23i] 'Analysis: Unita's changing tactics' 3 July 2001
- [23j] 'Angola's president to stand down' 23 August 2001
- [23k] 'Many feared dead in Angolan bush' 27 August 2001
- [23l] 'Angola ambush leaves many dead' 3 September 2001
- [23m] 'Unita hits Luanda power supply' 25 September 2001
- [23n] 'Journalist stopped from leaving Angola' 19 August 2001 (accessed 20 August 2001)
- [23o] 'Humanitarian crisis looms over Angola' 1 February 2002 (accessed 4 February 2002)
- [23p] 'Savimbi death announcement' 23 February 2002 (accessed 25 February 2002)
- [23q] 'Angola to ban landmines' 9 July 2002 (accessed 10 July 2002)
- [23r] 'Analysis: UNITA's chance to unite' 26 February 2002 (accessed 5 March 2002)
- [23s] 'UNITA leader reported dead' 5 March 2002
- [23t] 'Cabinda separatists attack Angola' 20 April 2002 (accessed 23 July 2002)
- [23u] 'Angolan rebels welcome truce' 14 March 2002
- [23v] 'Angolan offensive in Cabinda' 20 September 2002 (accessed 21 September 2002)
- [23w] 'Angolan rebels soldiers "starving"' 16 May 2002 (accessed 16 May 2002)
- [23x] 'UNITA casts doubts on peace talks' 17 March 2002 (accessed 18 March 2002)
- [23y] 'Angola rebels granted amnesty' 2 April 2002 (accessed 3 April 2002)
- [23z] 'Angola to end civil war' 4 April 2002
- [23aa] 'Angolans celebrate peace deal' 5 April 2002 (accessed 8 April 2002)
- [23bb] Angola Timeline 3 August 2002 (accessed 19 August 2002)
- [23cc] Angola Country Profile 20 June 2002 (accessed 1 October 2002)
- [23dd] 'Angola's ex-rebels still armed' 22 July 2002 (accessed 23 July 2002)

- [23ee] 'Angola's war "is over"' 2 August 2002 (accessed 19 August 2002)
- [23ff] 'UNITA cleans up its act' 21 August 2002 (accessed 21 August 2002)
- [23gg] 'Half a million face starvation in Angola' 12 June 2002 (accessed 12 June 2002)
- [23hh] 'Angola gripped by mass starvation' 9 July 2002 (accessed 9 July 2002)
- [24] RDP Africa Website (Lisbon) (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [24a] 'Angolan Armed Forces' Chief "could" stand for 2001 elections' 6 October 2000
- [24b] '60,000 civil servants to be retrenched under 2001 IMF Accord' 11 December 2000
- [24c] 'China to assist Angola in construction of new hospital in Luanda' 29 March 2001
- [24d] 'Cabinda separatists hand over peace proposal to UN, US Portugal and others' 21 September 2002
- [24e] 'Ex-UNITA chief whip Chivukuvuku willing to contest party's presidency' 9 September 2002
- [25] The Media Institute of South Africa: (via www.africanews.org (accessed 11 April 2000))
- [25a] 'Journalists Sentenced, Another Acquitted' 3 April 2000
- [26] CIREA: Dutch Delegation Report on Angola (10407/98), 20 July 1998
- [27] Encyclopaedia of the Peoples of the World: A Gonen (Henry Holt & Co., New York), extract.
- [28] Tribal Resources and Ethnic Groups: 'Bakongo of Angola' (Anne Pitsch) 6 July 1995
- [29] Alliance for the Self-Determination of the Kongo: Constitution of 'Democratic Kimvuka'
- [30] Yala Nkuwu ABAR Newsletter: Volume 1, No.1 1997
- [31] Jane's Intelligence Review (via Reuters Business Briefing) 'Winds of war set to blow across Angola' 1 October 1998
- [32] Panafrican News Agency (PANA) (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [32a] 'Angolan Army Readies for UNITA Guerrillas' 25 March 2000
- [32b] 'Angola, IMF Sign Agreement' 4 April 2000
- [32c] 'Over 13,000 Angolan refugees to return from Congo' 4 August 2002
- [33] Angop News Agency (Luanda) (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [33a] 'Former UNITA soldier says Generals killed on Savimbi's orders' 5 October 2000
- [33b] 'Demining company clears minefields, destroys 60,000 explosive devices' 21 June 2002

- [33c] 'Over 500,000 war-displaced people living in Luanda' 3 January 2001
- [33d] 'Criminal cases under review following amnesty approval' 9 January 2001
- [33e] 'Thousands from UNITA-controlled areas reported accepting amnesty offer' 7 February 2001
- [33f] 'Angolan Health Minister says AIDS more serious than figures indicate' 16 February 2001
- [33g] 'Angolan official sanctions new media law, says it will be democratic' 18 September 2002
- [33h] 'Military situation in Cabinda region "relatively calm"' 26 July 2001
- [33i] 'Angolan Interior Minister appeals to Cabinda separatists to start dialogue' 19 August 2001
- [33j] 'President says recent UNITA tactics illustrate desperation' 6 October 2001
- [33k] 'Savimbi's bodyguards defect, describe UNITA's situation' 22 January 2002
- [33l] 'Over 5,000 UNITA supporters surrender in west' 25 January 2002
- [33m] 'UNITA-R appeals to Jonas Savimbi to join internal, fraternal dialogue' 30 January 2002
- [33n] 'Angolan Government, UNITA agree to complete Lusaka peace deal in 45 days' 26 August 2002
- [33o] 'Army announces death of UNITA generals, capture of brigadiers' 18 February 2002
- [33p] 'UNITA leader's "body" shown to media in eastern province of Moxico' 23 February 2002
- [33q] 'UN official comments on worsening humanitarian situation in Angola' 2 March 2002
- [33r] 'Seven people killed in rebel attack' 6 March 2002
- [33s] 'Angolan Interior Minister on "possibility" of truce with UNITA' 6 March 2002
- [33t] 'Rebel soldiers, supporters surrender to Government forces' 6 March 2002
- [33u] 'UN welcomes Angolan government peace plan' 15 March 2002
- [33v] 'First joint Commission meeting under UN representative' 17 September 2002
- [33w] 'Joint military commission begins demobilisation process' 1 June 2002
- [33x] 'President creates body to reintegrate demobilised soldiers' 15 June 2002
- [33y] 'Some 850 UNITA's assorted weapons handed to authorities' 29 June 2002
- [33z] 'Commission to promote UNIT activities locally, abroad created' 16 April 2002

[34] Radio Ecclesia (Luanda) (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[34a] 'UNITA reportedly kidnaps tribal chiefs' 20 August 1999

[34b] 'Most parties say more time is needed to prepare for 2001 elections' 2 February 2000

[35] Radio Nacional de Angola (Luanda) (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[35a] 'New rules for deferment certificates from military service' 9 June 1999

[35b] 'UNITA dissident leader urges Savimbi's followers to desert' 20 November 1999

[35c] 'Health ministry reports over a million cases of malaria' 8 December 2000

[35d] 'Angolan interior minister: "There will be no negotiations with Dr Savimbi"' 23 March 2001

[35e] 'Defections from UNITA's military ranks announced' 9 November 2001

[35f] 'UNITA member returns from exile following government amnesty' 7 January 2002

[35g] 'Parliament say provincial governors should be appointed, not elected' 8 March 2002

[36] Televisao Publica de Angola (Luanda) (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[36a] 'Government approves military census for young men' 20 November 1998

[36b] 'Government agrees to World Bank conditions on economic reform' 11 May 1999

[36c] 'Visiting Zambian army chief reaffirms opposition to UNITA' 19 September 2000

[36d] 'Two opposition parties form alliance for forthcoming elections' 21 September 2000

[36e] 'Three FLEC-FAC rebels reported surrendering to authorities' 14 January 2001

[36f] 'Zambian envoy says Angolan refugees will be repatriated when security permits' 15 January 2001

[37] Noticias de Angola Website (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[37a] 'Dissension within UNITA faction reported' 15 May 1999

[37b] 'Official says 30,000 died of AIDS, 160,000 HIV positive' 6 July 1999

[37c] 'Police, Army reportedly press-gang Luanda youths' 12 July 1999

[38] Jornal de Angola Website (Luanda) (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[38a] 'Minister reports 3 per cent population growth rate' 7 December 2000

[38b] 'UNITA splinter group "pleased" with creation of peace reconciliation fund' 9 January 2001

- [38c] 'Four separatist rebels said to surrender to Cabinda authorities' 19 March 2001
- [39] Focus on Angola Website (via Reuters Business Briefing)'UNITA military wing reports major government offensive' 22 March 2001
- [40] Dario de Noticias Website (Lisbon) (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [40a] 'Angolan president promises elections in 2002 - Portuguese report' 30 December 2000
- [40b] 'FLEC appeals to Nelson Mandela to mediate in Cabinda crisis' 22 March 2001
- [41] Lusa News Agency Website (Macau) (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [41a] 'Senior Army Officials accused of human rights violations and corruption' 28 May 1999
- [42] Africa News Service (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [42a] 'US backs tougher sanctions against UNITA' 11 June 1999
- [42b] 'Science and Health bulletin - Angola HIV nearly half of Angolan TB patients are HIV-positive' 12 May 1999
- [42c] 'Parliament passes amnesty bill' 23 January 2001
- [43] The Namibian (Windhoek): Website at www.namibian.com.na (accessed 24 April 2001) 'Ministry releases statistics on army actions against UNITA' 23 October 2000
- [44] Global Information Network (IPS Newsfeed) (via Reuters Business Briefing) 'UN considers enforcing sanctions against UNITA' 7 June 1999
- [45] Xinhua News Agency (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [45a] 'Angola criticises France for sheltering UNITA members' 10 May 1999
- [45b] 'UK tightens sanctions on UNITA' 27 May 1999
- [45c] 'Angolan government in favour of validity of Lusaka protocol' 27 August 1999
- [45d] 'Angola vows to curb prostitution' 16 September 1999
- [45e] 'Angola does not bomb Zambia - Minister' 10 January 2001
- [45f] 'Angolan FM excludes rebel leader from peace process' 30 March 2001
- [45g] 'Some 2,500 Angolan rebels accept government's amnesty' 2 April 2001
- [45h] 'Angola mourns 252 passengers killed in rebel attack' 16 August 2001
- [45i] 'Angolan president stresses need for drafting electoral law' 23 August 2001
- [45j] 'Angolan government making efforts to discourage terrorist actions by rebels' 6 November 2001
- [45k] 'UNITA vice president takes on leadership' 27 February 2002

- [45l] 'Angolan rebel group reiterates readiness for peace' 7 March 2002
- [45m] 'Envoy says Portugal applying all possible sanctions on UNITA members' 20 February 2002
- [45n] 'Demobilised Angolan rebel forces to clear landmines - official' 15 April 2002
- [45o] 'More than 100,000 orphans recorded in Angola' 19 September 2002
- [45p] 'UNITA leader optimistic about unification' 26 May 2002
- [45q] 'UNITA renewed faction seeks party reunification' 3 September 2002
- [46] The Economist (London) (via Reuters Business Briefing 'An Angolan court has backed an opposition group that dared to criticise the President' 3 February 2001
- [47] Forecast International (USA) (via Reuters Business Briefing) Sanctions slowing, but not stopping UNITA deals' 4 April 2001
- [48] UN News Service (via Reliefweb at www.reliefweb.int)
- [48a] 'UN finalises plans for future role in Angola; current office extended till mid-August' 19 July 2002 (accessed 22 July 2002)
- [48b] 'UN refugee agency announces plans to repatriate nearly 500,000 Angolans next year' 17 June 2002 (accessed 18 June 2002)
- [49] Financial Times Website (via Reuters Business Briefing)
- [49a] 'Angola Army chief leaves office' 26 January 2001
- [49b] 'Angola halts attacks on UNITA' 14 March 2002
- [50] United Nations: Map of Angola, October 1997 (via www.reliefweb.int)
- [51] UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): (via www.reliefweb.int)
- [51a] 'Assessments underway in newly accessible areas' 19 April 2002 (accessed 22 April 2002)
- [51b] 'More aid needed to make peace process work' (accessed 20 June 2002)
- [51c] 'Humanitarian Situation in Angola Special Report' 7 March 2002
- [51d] 'Anxious wait for government peace plan' 11 March 2002
- [51e] 'Civil society demands a say in peace process' 25 September 2002 (accessed 27 September 2002)
- [51f] 'Zambia: Angolan refugees begin the trek home' 18 July 2002 (accessed 22 June 2002)
- [51g] 'US extends UNITA sanctions for one more year' 25 September 2002 (accessed 27 September 2002)
- [51h] 'Cabinda separatists call for an end to hostilities' 21 August 2002 (accessed 22

August 2002)

[51i] 'Peace incomplete until solution found for Cabinda' 24 September 2002 (accessed 27 September 2002)

[51j] 'Demobilisation moves into final stage' 16 July 2002 (accessed 17 July 2002)

[51k] 'Humanitarian situation in Angola' 20 September 2002 (accessed 21 September 2002)

[51l] 'Closure of camps will complicate humanitarian operation' 23 September 2002 (accessed 27 September 2002)

[51m] 'UNITA reunification boost for peace process' 10 October 2002 (accessed 14 October 2002)

[52] National Institute for Children in Angola (INAC): Child care facilities in Angola - number of Centres for sheltering within the country 2002 (via the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) 23 September 2002

[53] SAPA Domestic Newswire (via Reuters Business Briefing) 'No conditions for elections - conclusion of US assessment team' 20 August 2001

[54] UNITA News & Review (Lisbon) (via www.allafrica.com accessed 17 December 2001) 'How to Apply the Lusaka Protocol' 11 December 2001

[55] Angolan Ministry for Health: Strategic Plan for the National Programme in the fight against AIDS, 1999 - 2002

[56] The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) World Legal Survey April 1999 - Angola. Website at www.ilga.org (accessed 5 April 2002)

[57] Ethnologue - Languages of the World: Ethnologue Report for Angola (14th edition, January 2002). Website at www.ethnologue.com (accessed 29 January 2002)

[58] EFE News Service (online) (via Reuters Business Briefing) 'Government confirms death of Angolan rebel leader Savimbi' 23 February 2002

[59] Channel News Asia (online) (via Reuters Business Briefing) 'Slain UNITA rebel leader Savimbi buried' 24 February 2002

[60] Government of Angola (GoA) Website www.angola.org (accessed 16 March 2002)

[60a] 'Government instructs the Angolan Armed Forces to Cease All Offensive Movements' 16 March 2002

[60b] 'Ruling MPLA regards peace process as positive' 12 May 2002 (accessed 15 May 2002)

[60c] 'President acknowledges speediness of Lusaka compromises' 8 September 2002 (accessed 10 September 2002)

[60d] 'President says combating hunger is the Government's top priority' 12 September 2002 (accessed 13 September 2002)

[60e] 'Poverty reduction programs unveiled' 12 July 2002 (accessed 15 July 2002)

[61] M2 Presswire (UN) (via Reuters Business Briefing) 'Security Council sees need to

improve effectiveness of sanctions against rebel group in Angola' 16 November 2001

[62] UN Security Council (via Reliefweb at www.reliefweb.int)

[62a] Secretary-General's special adviser briefs Security Council on Angola; says recent agreement creates brighter prospects for lasting peace (SC7372) 23 April 2002

[62b] Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Angola (S/2002/834) 26 July 2002

[62c] Security Council authorises establishment of UN Mission in Angola: Resolution 1433 (2002) 15 August 2002 (accessed 19 August 2002)

[62d] Security Council decides on 90-day suspension of travel restrictions on senior UNITA officials; adopts resolution 1412 (2002) 17 May 2002 (accessed 17 May 2002)

[62e] Council extends suspension of travel restrictions on UNITA officials for 90 days: Resolution 1432 (2002) 15 August 2002 (accessed 19 August 2002)

[63] International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) Website at www.ifrc.org (accessed 23 September 2002)

[63a] National Health Profile, 2000

[63b] Profile of the Angola Red Cross, 2000-2001

[63c] ICRC activities in Angola - January to June 2002 (accessed 8 July 2002)

[64] Africa Online (News Database) Gender profile: Angola, 2000. Website at www.afrol.com (accessed 13 September 2002)

[65] Action by Churches Together (ACT) (via Reliefweb at www.reliefweb.int)

[65a] 'Making peace work: Churches confront post-war Angola's humanitarian crisis' 10 July 2002 (accessed 11 July 2002)

[65b] 'Churches help make peace a reality in post-war Angola' 26 July 2002 (accessed 29 July 2002)

[66] Radio France Internationale (Paris) (via Reuters Business Briefing)

[66a] 'Cabinda faction views dialogue with Government as premature' 13 September 2002

[67] Constitution of Angola (via Chan Robles Virtual Law Library) Article 19: Citizenship (Website at www.chanrobles.com accessed 13 September 2002)

