

ANGOLA ASSESSMENT

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Country Information and Policy Unit

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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 referenced 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. These sources have been checked for currency, and as far as can be ascertained, remained relevant and up to date at the time the document was issued.

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 around 13 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 spite of the end of the civil war in April 2002, and a series of fiscal and monetary measures aimed at restoring some semblance of financial order, the economy remains in a very poor state. In December 1999 a reformed currency was announced under which one million readjusted Kwanza equals one New Kwanza. [1a][2b][2c][10a][14e][33a][33c][36b]

For further information on the Angolan economy, refer to Angola in 'Africa South of the Sahara 2003' (32nd 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 continued a bitter conflict for control of the country. [1a][2c]

For history prior to 1975 refer to Angola in 'Africa South of the Sahara 2003' (32nd 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][2c]

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][2c]

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 UNAVEMs 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. 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 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. 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][3b][24a][31]

4.7 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. Several more extensions to the MONUA mandate followed, however in February 1999 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 September 1999 - February 2002

4.8 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. Throughout late 1999 the Government continued to make considerable advances into rebel territory. In December 1999 the FAA captured UNITA's former headquarters at Jamba and claimed to have destroyed more than 80% of UNITA's fighting capacity. In the south, the Namibian Government permitted the FAA to attack UNITA from Namibian soil. During the first half of 2000, the Government reclaimed territory held by UNITA in the south and east of the country and control of numerous diamond mines. At this time, 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 and by August 2000 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. [13b][13c][16b][16g]

[32a][50]

4.9 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. [16m][16o][23g][39][50]

4.10 Between June and October 2001, UNITA struck hard at land routes in the Government strongholds. 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][50]

4.11 In the last few months of the war, both FAA and UNITA increasingly turned to scorched earth 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 UNITAs 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 UNITAs 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 territorial gains were negligible. [21q][33j][35e][45][16ad][33o]

For further information on the civil war and UNITA, refer to paragraphs 6.

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

4.12 On 22 February 2002 UNITAs leader Jonas Savimbi was killed in a remote part of the eastern province of Moxico. 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 UNITAs decline as a fighting force. 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. UNITAs 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. On 13 March 2002, the FAA announced that it had halted all military operations against UNITA and had entered into

negotiations with the remaining UNITA forces. UNITA finally agreed to a ceasefire on 30 March 2002, and an official agreement was ratified in Luanda on 4 April 2002. The rebel movement formally accepted the terms of the Lusaka Protocol, although considerable changes were made to the ceasefire agreement. [1a][2c][14d][14g][21m][21r][23z][33r][60a]

4.13 According to the terms of the agreement, within nine months 50,000 UNITA fighters and 300,000 family members were to be cantoned in 38 quartering centres; only some 5,000 UNITA fighters were to be integrated into the FAA, all weapons were to be handed over to the FAA. UNITA officials were to take up four ministerial positions allocated under the Lusaka accord. The process was to be supervised by a Joint Military Commission (JMC), and supported by the National Commission for the Productive Social Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers and Displaced People (NCPSRDSDP), with a minor role for the UN, Russia and Portugal. 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. At this time fighting prevailed in the Cabinda enclave only, where the separatist FLEC continued to attack military and civilian targets. [1a][13e][14p][16ap][33w][33x][51j]

4.14 With the conclusion of the work of the JMC in August-September 2002, there emerged a consensus between the MPLA and UNITA that the implementation of the Lusaka protocol had been completed. Those parties, along with other political parties and members of civil society, have since been engaged in identifying the long-term political, social and economic priorities to move the country from a state of armed conflict and demobilisation towards normalcy. [2c][62f]

5. STATE STRUCTURES

Part I	The constitution
	Political system
	Judiciary
Part II	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 Established as part of the Lusaka Protocol, the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN) was inaugurated in April 1997, after UNITA's military tasks under the agreement were officially declared completed on 13 December 1996. 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. 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 remaining terms of the Lusaka Protocol. Following a split within UNITA, those MP's adhering to the newly formed UNITA-R 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][27][31][45c]

5.5 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. 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 Protocol with the Government sponsored UNITA-R. The death of Savimbi in February 2002, and the subsequent peace agreement between the Government and UNITA in April 2002, has enabled the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol to be implemented. [1a][2c][14g][14h][23v][23z][33p][62f]

5.6 On 5 December 2002, President dos Santos appointed the Minister of Interior, Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos "Nando", as the new Prime Minister of the GURN. New cabinet ministers were subsequently appointed for the interior, finance, petroleum and energy and water portfolios; the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Planning and Public Administration were re-appointed. In accordance with an understanding reached between the Government and UNITA, all former UNITA-R Cabinet ministers were re-appointed as representatives of the reunified UNITA. Some opposition parties and members of civil society felt, however, that the new cabinet did not represent sufficient change. Members of civil society also criticised the re-appointment of some senior Government officials who they alleged had embezzled and misappropriated funds. [2c][23a][33k][33l][33m][62f]

Presidential and legislative election plans 2002 - 2004

5.7 The Constitution provides all adult citizens with the right to choose the President of the Republic and deputies in the 220-seat National Assembly by secret ballot in direct multiparty elections; however, in practice citizens have no effective means to change their Government. At the time of the peace agreement on 4 April 2002, the Government had indicated that the next general elections were envisaged to take place in 2004. However, representatives from both the MPLA and UNITA have recently stated that necessary conditions did not yet exist for free and fair elections to take place in the coming year. They proposed that elections were postponed for one or two years further to create a more realistic time frame to revise the Constitution, elaborate a new electoral law, establish an independent electoral commission, register eligible voters and resettle or return internally displaced persons and ex-combatants. However, some representatives from both parties, as well as other parties, felt that elections should be held as soon as possible. At his year end speech on 28 December 2002, President dos Santos promised to work towards a broad national consensus on fixing a date for the next general election. [2c][62f][33n][33p]

Relations with neighbouring countries

5.8 In September 2000 co-operative relations between the Angola Government and its neighbours, DRC and Congo were reported to have reached unprecedented levels as the three countries had signed security accords in accordance with their harmonious relations. Following the assassination of President Kabila in January 2001 the Angolan authorities were quick to confirm that their troops would remain in the DRC. Following discussions held in October 2001, the Government announced that Angolan troops would be withdrawing from the DRC following a review of border security. On 14 November 2001, the Foreign Minister told the UN Security Council that a "substantial number" of Angolan troops had been withdrawn. Individual members of the FAA summarily executed citizens of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). [1a] [2c][16y][16ab][18b][21h][31]

5.9 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. 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. In 2002, unlike in previous years, there were no reports that government soldiers killed civilians in Namibia. [1a][2c][43]

5.10 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. 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. 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. [1a][2c][16n][20c][36e][45e]

For information about the situation regarding Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries (since April 2002), refer to **paragraphs 6.55 - 6.57**

Government amnesties

5.11 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 legislation that grants amnesty to all those who lay down their arms. The law covered 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). [2c][3j][33d][42c]

5.12 In the months prior to the end of the war, thousands of people from UNITA controlled areas turned themselves over to the authorities. The Government press stated 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. Since April 2002, no one was released under the Amnesty Law; however, a general amnesty for all acts committed by Government and UNITA soldiers during the war was included in the April ceasefire. [1a][2c][23y][33d][33e][35f]

JUDICIARY

5.13 The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary; however, the judiciary, where it functioned, was not independent of the President and the MPLA, and political pressure from the presidency affected the outcome of cases. In practice the court system lacked the means, experience, training, and political backing to assert its independence from the President and the ruling MPLA party. The President has strong appointive powers, including the power to appoint Supreme Court justices without confirmation by the National Assembly. The judicial

system largely was destroyed during the civil war and does not function in large areas of the country. During the first half of 2002, the Government rebuilt courts in Cabinda, Benguela, and Kwanza Sul; however, where provincial courts existed there was often only one judge to cover all cases, civil and criminal, in the province. In many cases, police beat and then released detainees rather than make any effort to prepare a formal court case. [2c]

5.14 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. The Supreme Court serves as the appellate division for questions of law and fact. A Constitutional Court provided for in the 1991 Constitution had not been established by year's end; the Constitution provides for judicial review of constitutional issues by the Supreme Court until the Constitutional Court is established. There were long delays for trials at the Supreme Court level. Trials for political and security crimes are supposed to be handled exclusively by the Supreme Court; however, there were no known cases of such trials. The criminal courts, in particular, have a large backlog of cases that caused major delays in scheduling hearings. The legal code and rules of procedure remained outdated, although some steps toward modernisation had begun. [2c]

5.15 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, a system of bail, and recognised the right of the accused to counsel; however, the Government did not always respect these rights in practice. Trials are open to the public; however, each court had the discretion to close proceedings arbitrarily. Defendants do not have the right to confront their accusers. Judges were usually not licensed lawyers. The judge and two lay persons elected by the full court act as the jury. During the year, human rights training was provided to lawyers with support from the Human Rights Division of the UN Mission in Angola (UNMA). The lawyers were trained to work in municipal police stations and intervene to protect the rights of individuals in police custody. [2c]

LEGAL RIGHTS/DETENTION

5.16 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 issue an arrest warrant. Arrest warrants also could be signed by members of the judicial police and confirmed within 5 days by a magistrate; however, arbitrary arrest and detention were serious ongoing problems, and security forces used arbitrary arrest and detention during 2002. Persons were denied due process. With the end of active FAA counterinsurgency operations against UNITA in April 2002, the National Police became the primary source of abuses during the year; however, from September to December 2002 reports of arbitrary detentions increased markedly in Cabinda with the launching of a large Government offensive against FLEC guerrillas. [2c]

5.17 The Constitution provides for the right to 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 of this deadline under extenuating circumstances. The Constitution also provides prisoners with the right to receive visits by family members; however, such rights frequently were ignored in practice. There was a scarcity of personnel and resources and a lack of official determination

to ensure these rights. Although the Ministry of Justice was nominally in charge of the prison system, the Ministry of the Interior continued to arrest and detain persons systematically, arbitrarily, and secretly for all categories of crimes and for indefinite periods, often with no apparent intent to bring the detainees to trial. [2c]

5.18 Under the criminal law, a person may not be held for more than 135 days without trial. The National Security Law provides for a maximum of 180 days of preventive detention; however, in practice, laws regarding preventive detention frequently were ignored. Preventive detention is allowed when an individual is caught in the act of committing a crime punishable by a prison sentence. An insufficient number of judges and poor communications between various authorities led to prolonged detention. More than 60% of inmates were awaiting trial. Inmates who had been awaiting trial for 2 or 3 years were common. In one case, an inmate detained in Uige province was transported to Luanda and held for 2 years waiting to be returned to Uige to stand trial. Local human rights groups cited at least seven cases of inmates who had been detained between 2 and 5 years still awaiting hearings. In many cases, police beat and then released detainees rather than make any effort to prepare a formal court case. Local human rights organisations, such as Maos Livres and Association for Justice, Peace, and Democracy were successful in securing the release of some detainees during 2002. Unlike in 2001, there were no reports that the Government detained opposition supporters or that local police detained UNITA-R supporters. There were reports that UNITA kidnapped and detained persons primarily from rural areas against their will until the end of the war. The number of such affected persons was unknown. [2c]

Death penalty and extra-judicial killings

5.19 The death penalty was abolished in 1992. There have been, however, many allegations of extra-judicial killings by the police and army throughout the civil war, though verification of reports of abuses by the army and rebels forces is difficult, particularly those emanating from remote areas. The Government's offensives between late 1999 and early 2001 included a scorched earth policy, burning villages and killing civilians. 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. After April 2002, reports of killings and human rights violations by the FAA virtually ceased, except in the diamond-mining areas and Cabinda. FLEC-FAC forces tortured and killed civilians in the Cabinda region. Police participated in extortion, robbery, and car-jackings and were cited as the primary human rights abusers by local human rights organisations by the end of 2002 [2c] [10a][12a][27]

INTERNAL SECURITY

5.20 The Ministry of Interior was responsible for internal security, a function that it traditionally exercised through the Angolan National Police (ANP) and other organs of state security. However, as part of an organisational reshuffle in July 2002, the internal intelligence service became directly answerable to the Office of the Presidency. The FAA was responsible for

protecting the country against external threats and has intervened in a number of regional conflicts in recent years. The FAA continued counterinsurgency operations against the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Armed Forces of Cabinda (FLEC-FAC), which increased in intensity with the launching of a major offensive in October 2002 see paragraph 6.23. The Government's security forces remained under civilian leadership; unlike in 2001, there were no reports that the security forces acted independently of the Government in 2002. [2c][10a][31]

PRISONS AND PRISON CONDITIONS

5.21 Prison conditions constitute a serious threat to the health and lives of prisoners. Cells are overcrowded and lack basic sanitary facilities. In March 2003, the prison system, comprising a total of 18 penitentiary units throughout the country, held up to 5 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. Since the end of the civil war, however, the Government has begun to reinvest in the system. In March 2003 rehabilitation works in Viana prison outside Luanda and Benguela, were in progress, with the prospect of similar projects being extended to other provinces. [2c][12c][33q]

5.22 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 foreign diplomatic personnel and local and international human rights observers to visit prisons during 2002. Local human rights monitors were permitted to visit some individual prisoners; however, in July 2002 deputies from the National Assembly Committee on Human Rights attempted to visit prisons in Malange and Lunda Sul provinces to verify conditions but were blocked from entering the institutions by prison officials. [2c]

MILITARY SERVICE

5.23 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]

5.24 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. 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]

5.25 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. Desertion is punishable by a prison sentence of between 2 and 8 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]

5.26 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 2001. The Government stated that the campaign was intended to standardise registration procedures and to eliminate the recruitment of juveniles. In January 2003, following the successful completion of the demobilisation process, the Government launched a campaign to formally register all male citizens of military service age. On 26 February 2003, Chief of Staff Armando da Cruz Neto outlined the long-term priorities of integrating former UNITA rebels, upgrading training facilities, contributing to the national reconstruction programme and continuing to monitor the situation in the Cabinda enclave. [2c][16aa][20e][33s][35b] [38b]

MEDICAL SERVICES

5.27 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. [1a][11] [35c][38a][63a][63b]

5.28 The Ministry of Health's National Health Plan, initiated in 2000, focuses on improving treatment to control epidemic diseases, malnutrition and malaria. Mental health is not a part of the primary healthcare system and actual treatment of severe mental disorders, as well as

community care facilities for patients with mental conditions is lacking. Many, and in some remote regions all, basic health services, particularly in remote areas, are provided by humanitarian agencies such as the International Red Cross, UNICEF, UNDP, Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) and Save the Children Fund (SCF). [1a][7b][11]

5.29 In March 2001 it was announced that a new hospital would be constructed in Luanda with the co-operation of the Chinese Government. 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. The end of the civil war and consolidation of the peace agreement in 2002 has enabled the Government to look at major reconstruction and reinvestment in the health service. However, the country's infrastructure has not yet been restored to a level that would enable any significant improvement in the state provision of healthcare and medical treatment. [24c][33t] [33u][33v] [40a][63d]

HIV/AIDS treatment

5.30 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. [37b]

5.31 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. In January 2003, the Angolan network of AIDS service organisations (ANASO) completed an agreement with 10 national NGOs on the implementation of projects to fight the spread of the disease. In February 2003, UNAIDS commended the progress made by the Government in its National Programme in the Fight Against AIDS. [7a][16z][33f][33y][33aa] [42b][51b][55][63a]

People with disabilities

5.32 The number of persons with physical disabilities included more than 80,000 disabled landmine survivors. While there was no institutional discrimination against persons with disabilities, the Government did little to improve their physical, financial, or social conditions. There is no legislation mandating accessibility for persons with disabilities in public or private facilities, and, in view of the degradation of the country's infrastructure and high unemployment rate, it was difficult for persons with disabilities to find employment or participate in the

education system. However, in March 2003 the Government announced the adoption of multisectoral programmes aimed at the social reintegration of the disabled. [1a][2c][11][33ab]

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

5.33 Although primary and secondary education was free and compulsory until the sixth grade, students often had to pay significant additional expenses. Although primary education was compulsory, there were not enough schools, and many children had to work to support their families. Teachers were chronically unpaid and often demanded unofficial payment or bribes from students. During 2002, teachers engaged in strikes in Benguela, Huila, and Namibe provinces. The enrolment rate of school-age children was 40%; however, while 55% of children 5 to 14 years of age were in school, only 30% of children remained in school after grade 5. There was a significant gender gap in the enrolment rate, favoring boys over girls. More than 1 million children were estimated to be out of school, with no prospect of integrating them into the education system. Most of the educational infrastructure was damaged and lacked basic equipment and teaching materials. Only 42% of the population was literate, and the illiteracy rate for women was almost twice that of men. [1a][2c][3h] [11][38a]

For information on childcare facilities and the level of educational support provided, by province see **paragraph 6.51**

5.34 Since the end of the civil war in April 2002, however, there have been notable developments in terms of pupil and teacher intakes and the provision for new schools and facilities. In February 2003, the Government announced that 661,440 new pupils had been registered for the forthcoming academic year, this included 40,000 in Luanda. In light of the increase in pupil intake, the Government has initiated regional campaigns to enlist more teachers, as well as construction projects to expand the number of schools and classrooms nation-wide. [1a][2c][11][16a][16r][16z][32c] [33ac][33ad][33ae][33af][33ag][33ah]

5.35 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. In November 2002, the Government announced plans to establish provincial universities across the country. Early in 2003, the chancellor of Angola's state-run university announced a range of higher education courses in Benguela province as a pilot to determine the feasibility of establishing a technological college in the region. [2c][3j] [11][14f][33ai]

6. HUMAN RIGHTS

6A. HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

OVERVIEW

6.1 Although war-related violations of human rights have virtually disappeared since the cessation of hostilities, other human rights abuses continue to occur. Violations against war-

affected populations, including harassment, looting, extortion, intimidation, physical abuse, rape and arbitrary detention have continued, particularly in areas where State administration is weak or has been extended only recently and where mechanisms for redress remain inadequate. Many of those violations have affected internally displaced persons and have included forced resettlement and return as well as exclusion from social services and humanitarian assistance. A number of violations have also been reported in UNITA reception areas, where populations have only limited access to the formal judicial system. Of particular concern are incidents affecting women and children. [2c][12c][62f]

6.2 At the same time, there has been considerable improvement in the institutionalisation of human rights at the level of both the Government and civil society, particularly in Luanda. However, police behaviour is still of concern, in particular in some of the poorer neighbourhoods of the capital. Other areas of concern are the rights to education and healthcare, and the participation of women in political and professional arenas. After the April 2002 ceasefire, there were few reports of human rights abuses by the FAA, with the exception of operations in Cabinda and against illegal diamond miners. Between the April ceasefire and the end of 2002, the National Police and prison officials were the principal human rights abusers. Reports of police abuses collected by local human rights organisations detailed specific violations during the year. [2c][12c][14j][16c][33aj][33ak][62f][64b]

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE MEDIA

6.3 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; however, the Government at times restricted this right in practice. The Government continued to intimidate journalists into practising self-censorship. There were reports that the Government paid journalists to publish pro-government stories. In previous years, the Government detained for up to several months or placed under investigation journalists who reported on sensitive issues, including military operations, government corruption, and UNITA, especially Jonas Savimbi. However, during 2002, there was increasing private media attention to corruption, economic mismanagement, and opposition politics, and there were no reports that journalists were placed under investigation for such reporting. Nevertheless, there were reports that the Government limited access by independent journalists to certain events and interviews, and journalists acknowledged that they exercised self-censorship when reporting on highly sensitive matters. Unlike in 2001, there were no reports that the government authorities prevented foreign correspondents from reporting in any area of the country. [2c][9a]

6.4 Defamation against the President or his representatives is a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment or fines. Truth was not a defence to defamation charges; the only allowable defence was to show that the accused did not produce the actual written allegedly defamatory material. Criminal defamation charges were dropped against journalist Gilberto Neto, and he was free to travel outside the country. In July 2002, the National Assembly passed the Law on State Secrecy, which provides the executive branch broad authority to classify public information and impose criminal penalties on individuals who publicise information that the Government views as damaging. The new law gave the Government authority to censor reports from international financial institutions or international press stories that criticised the Government or exposed official corruption. The Government also can

prosecute international oil companies under the law for releasing data on their transactions with the para-statal oil company; however, the new law had not been used by the end of 2002. [2c][9a]

6.5 The majority of the media was state-run and carried very little criticism of the Government; however, the Government tolerated increasing criticism of its policies and actions in the independent media. Specific harassment of independent media diminished during 2002 in most of the country. There were seven private weekly publications with circulation in the low thousands. A committee composed of the Minister of Social Communication, the spokesman of the Presidency, and the directors of state-run media organisations controlled policy and censorship authority. The MPLA's Secretary General also influenced the content and tone of state-run media reporting. The Government used its control of the media to influence local and international public opinion, particularly about UNITA. The state press often criticised independent journalists and opposition leaders, but limited access for these journalists to respond. During 2002, UNITA leadership and opposition party leaders complained they were denied the opportunity to respond to criticism and negative innuendo against them in the official media. In August 2002, the Government announced the formation of a committee consisting of both Government and non-government representatives to revise the media law. The committee appointed by the President was expected to release a draft law for public comment in January 2003. In 2002 the Government suspended the earlier drafting process and withdrew a draft law submitted for public comment after widespread criticism of the text for not allowing expansion of political dialogue and for increasing the criminal penalties for defamation. [2c][12c][33g]

Journalists

6.6 Following the ceasefire and peace agreement in April 2002, there were fewer restrictions on journalists than in previous years, but there were still cases of Government intimidation and harassment. On May 31 2002, Manuel Vieira, a correspondent in Lubango of Rádio Ecclesia, a station owned by the Roman Catholic Church, was summoned by the Office of Criminal Investigation (DNIC) after he reported on high death rates in a demobilisation camp for UNITA soldiers. Vieira had quoted a spokesperson from the Military Joint Commission (CMM), who said that forty-five deaths occurred in the camps in one two-day period. After being interrogated by the DNIC, Vieira was summoned by the police on June 3, and had to hand over his recording of the CMM spokesman's statement. Radio Ecclesia continued to challenge and antagonise the Government in early 2003 [2c][12c][16e] [33a][34b][37a]

6.7 The space for free public debate on human rights and reconciliation issues expanded with the end of the war. In February 2002, the Open Society Institute (OSI) organised a conference-broadcast countrywide by Rádio Ecclesia—on the role of the international community and civil society in the resolution of the Angolan conflict. In March 2002, the debate regarding the role of the churches and civil society in the search for peace was extended to the interior of the country. The Inter-Ecclesiastical Committee for Peace in Angola (COIEPA) organised a forum in the provincial capital of Huambo, in the central plateau region. In September 2002, a conference on "The Agenda of Peace and Reconciliation in Angola" was held in Luanda, under the auspices of OSI and the civil society coalition Reconciliation, Transparency and Citizenship. The conference called for an immediate ceasefire in Cabinda. [2c][12c]

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

6.8 The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, including the separation of church and state, and the Government respects this right in practice. In January 2002, the Government confirmed that religious groups must register with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education and Culture. Colonial-era statutes banned all non-Christian religious groups from the country; while those statutes still exist, they no longer were enforced. Early in 2002, the colonial-era law granting civil registration authority to the churches was reinstated. In October 2002, the provincial government in Cabinda banned 17 religious sects for not being registered, for endangering lives with the unauthorised practice of medicine on sect members, and for illegally setting up churches in residences [2a][2c]

6.9 Members of the clergy regularly used their pulpits to criticise government policies. Church-based organisations, in particular the ecumenical Inter-Church Committee for Peace in Angola (COIEPA), were vocal in calling for peace and dialog between the Government and UNITA until the April ceasefire. Members of the Catholic clergy also were active in trying to facilitate talks between the Government and FLEC-FAC in Cabinda. In January 2003 the Government introduced an uncontroversial measure that prevents worship in inappropriate (public) places. Otherwise, the Government has not, since the ceasefire in April 2002, initiated any measures to limit religious freedom. [2a][2c][33am]

Religious groups

6.10 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. [2a][2c][3h][7a][16d]

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

6.11 The Constitution provides for the right of assembly; however, the Government restricted this right in practice. The law requires a minimum of 3 days' prior notice before public or private assemblies are to be held, and makes participants liable for "offences against the honour and consideration due to persons and to organs of sovereignty". During 2002, applications for pro-government assemblies were granted routinely without delay; however, applications for protest assemblies rarely were granted. [2c]

6.12 In August 2002, local human rights organisations reported the illegal detention of three refugees from the DRC in the municipality of Ingombotas. According to independent media

reports, the three refugees were held illegally for 1 week after they attempted to hold a public demonstration in front of the local UNHCR office to protest their conditions. On 8 October 2002, police forcibly dispersed students who were demonstrating in support of a strike by their professors at Agostino Neto University, and arrested at least five students. On 18 October 2002, the strike was resolved, and no charges were brought against the five arrested students. The government-run daily, *Jornal de Angola*, criticized the police for their handling of the demonstration. On 28 November 2002, police moved 30 Congolese refugees who had maintained a vigil outside the UNHCR's Luanda office for 5 months to a nearby refugee camp. Unlike in 2001, there were no reports that opposition supporters were detained after holding demonstrations. [2c][61a]

6.13 The Constitution provides for the right of association; however, the Government restricted this right in practice. Legislation permits the Government to deny registration to private associations on security grounds. Although the Government approved most applications, including those for political parties, the Ministry of Justice continues to block the registration of the local human rights group Association of Justice, Peace, and Democracy (AJPD) by not taking action on its application originally filed in 2000. At year's end, AJPD was awaiting a Supreme Court decision on its suit against the Ministry of Justice for not processing the registration application. AJPD continued to function during 2002. Independent labor activists reportedly also encountered difficulty with provincial government authorities in registering branch associations; however, vigils and demonstrations did take place. The Government also arbitrarily restricted associations that it considered antigovernment, by refusing to grant licenses for organised activities and through other means, such as police or other official harassment. Opposition parties were permitted to organise and hold meetings during the year.

Political Activism - UNITA

6.14 Between the declaration independence in November 1975, and April 2002, the Uniao Nacional Para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) and the MPLA continued a bitter conflict for control of the country. During the conflict, UNITA comprised of at least two major groups; in addition to which there are also known sympathisers. The main distinction was between the military wing, led by Jonas Savimbi, and those who formed the parliamentary wing UNITA-Renovada (UNITA-R). [1a][15]

6.15 Until its dissolution 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). The Parliamentary faction, 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. [1a][3h][3i][15]

6.16 The death of Jonas Savimbi at the hands of Government forces on 22 February 2002 see paragraph 4.12 left UNITA's military wing in disarray. The armed UNITA forces were responsible for killings, disappearances, torture, rape, and other abuses until the effective cessation of hostilities in February 2002; the two Luanda-based factions of UNITA were not responsible for abuses. In spite of external pressures, UNITA continued to launch attacks on FAA territory into March 2002. UNITA never accounted for the deaths of numerous senior

party officials. A number of high-ranking UNITA officials who had defected revealed the extent of killings in UNITA-held areas. UNITA did not allow the UN to investigate claims of human rights abuses in the limited areas (less than 5% of the country's territory) that it controlled until April 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 Lukumba "Gato" 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 initial demobilisation of ex-rebel fighters was finally completed at the end of July 2002, at which time UNITA's military wing was disbanded. [2c][14d][16ai][16ak][21n][21o][23s][23x][23z][23ae][33s][45k]

Demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants

6.17 The demobilisation, resettlement and reintegration of UNITA ex-combatants since June 2002 have comprised one of the areas of continued and acute concern, and is considered one of the Government's main priorities in order to ensure stability in the country. By the end of January 2003, approximately 90,000 ex-combatants had undergone the registration process, while an estimated 15,000 were still waiting to move to their designated reception areas from the provinces and neighbouring countries. Owing to operational problems, however, the registration process was halted. [12c][33an][34c][62f]

6.18 A number of factors continue to hinder the demobilisation, resettlement and reintegration process itself, including, in some instances, a politicised ex-combatant population which, at times, has been less than co-operative with the authorities. However a lack of adequate facilities, inaccessible roads, mine infestation and inadequately prepared resettlement areas have added to delays. A further difficulty is that payments by the Government to ex-combatants have been irregular and not universal. About 20% of ex-combatants are still waiting to be included on the payroll. Resettlement kits are not being delivered to everyone and sensitisation campaigns do not take place universally, resulting in instances where communities have expelled resettled ex-combatants, forcing some to return to the reception areas. [12c][16f][16g][33ao][33ap][34d][62f]

6.19 On 2 April 2003, the Government announced the closure of a further 28 sheltering camps, in addition to the 4 already closed, leaving only 2 reception centres open nationwide. It should be noted, however, that the closure of a reception area does not mean that its occupants have been fully resettled; in most cases, they are first placed in transit camps in other provinces. The Government therefore estimates that it may take until early 2004 to transfer the remaining ex-combatants and their dependants from their present locations to a total of over 600 areas designated for their resettlement. [12c][33an][34c][62f]

Political developments since April 2002

6.20 In April 2002 UNITA began the process of redefining itself as the main political opposition to the MPLA 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 Lukumba, to run the party until the 2003 Congress. On 9 September 2002, ex-UNITA-R 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][23af][24e][33z][45p] [51m]

6.21 In February 2003, UNITA continued to emphasise its political rehabilitation by highlighting to the public the role it had played in the successful completion of the Lusaka Protocol, pointing out that the international community recognised that role by lifting all sanctions against it. The party took a further step towards national reconciliation when, in early January 2003, several of its representatives publicly apologised for the role of UNITA in the atrocities committed during the protracted conflict. The ninth UNITA party congress is expected to take place in May 2003. [12c][16j][16k][23c][33aq][33ar][41a][62d][62f]

MPLA-UNITA dialogue

6.22 The political commissions of the ruling MPLA and UNITA held high-level talks in Luanda from 2-5 December 2002, to discuss issues of national interest, with particular emphasis on a review of the Constitution. In the course of those talks, the parties agreed on four main issues, namely; that the President should remain head of State and Government, as well as party leader and the President would appoint provincial Governors, upon the recommendation of the majority party in each province. Also, the legislature would be unicameral and a National Council would be established in addition to the legislature, as a consultative body in which "traditional rulers" could participate. Those decisions were not supported universally, however. Some political parties argued that the bilateral agreements between MPLA and UNITA had circumvented the Parliament's Constitution Drafting Committee, in which other parties are represented. Parties such as the FNLA have also started preparing themselves for the next elections and are working to create a more united opposition. [16l][33as][62f]

Political Activism - FLEC

6.23 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 Cabindes as (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][16i]

6.24 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]

Recent FLEC activity

6.25 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. 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. There were also numerous reports in the Government controlled media of rebels from the FLEC-FAC faction surrendering under the provisions of the Government amnesty. 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 did not progress beyond initial contact. [2c][16i][20f][33i][36e]

6.26 Unaffected by the April 2002 peace declaration, 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. Reports of widespread abuses against the civilian population, killings and forced displacement continued until December 2002. [2c][12c][14i][14m][16m][23t][23v][51h][51i][66a]

6.27 In January 2003, there were further reports of clashes between Government forces and FLEC-FAC resulting in Government forces seizing weapons and occupying FLEC-FAC offices. There were also reports from state-run sources that Government forces released several hundred civilians held captive by the rebels. On 7 February 2003, the Government confirmed contact with representatives from FLEC-FAC over the feasibility of exploratory talks aimed at ending the conflict. Toward the end of February 2003, the Government was reportedly working on a joint political programme for peace in conjunction with the separatists. In terms of a lasting solution, there have not, as yet, been any substantial outcomes. On 5 March 2003 the separatists renewed their defiant stance by announcing the establishment of a new sub-unit - the Secret Army for the Liberation of Cabinda (ELSC). At the end of March 2003, the status of the province remains unresolved. [16p][33at][33au][33av][33aw][33ax][34e][34f][34g][38d][45b]

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

6.28 The Constitution provides for the right to form and join trade unions, engage in union activities, and strike; however, the Government did not respect these rights consistently in practice. The Government dominated the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA), which was the labour movement affiliated with the ruling MPLA party; however, there were 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). There continued to be division and legal suits between member unions of CGSILA over accusations of administrative malfeasance. There was no further information regarding members of CGSILA being fired for recruiting members of UNTA to join the union. CGSILA had a membership of approximately 50,000 members, and UNTA claimed to have more than

400,000 members. The law requires that the Government recognise labour unions. Nevertheless, SIMA encountered difficulty with provincial government authorities in registering branch associations and organising dock and rig workers. Restrictions on civil liberties potentially prevent any labour activities not approved by the Government; however, the major impediment to labour's ability to advocate on behalf of workers was the 60% formal sector unemployment rate. [2c]

6.29 Legislation prohibits discrimination against union members and calls for worker complaints to be adjudicated in regular civil courts. Under the law, employers found guilty of antiunion discrimination were required to reinstate workers who have been fired for union activities. In practice the judicial system was not capable of defending or prepared to enforce these rights. Unions have the right to affiliate internationally. CGSILA co-operated with the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) and participated in the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Individual trade unions maintained relations with counterpart unions in other countries. [2c]

6.30 The Constitution provides for the right to organise and for collective bargaining; however, the Government did not respect those rights in practice. The Government did not facilitate a positive environment for constructive labour management negotiations. The Government dominated the economy through state-run enterprises. The Ministry of Public Administration, Employment, and Social Security set wages and benefits on a semi-annual basis. The Constitution provides for the right to strike. Legislation passed in 1991 provides the legal framework for strikes, and strictly regulates them. The law prohibits lockouts and worker occupation of places of employment and provides protection for non-striking workers. It prohibits strikes by armed forces personnel, police, prison workers, and fire fighters. The law does not prohibit effectively employer retribution against strikers. The law permits the Government to force workers back to work for breaches of worker discipline and participation in strikes. Small strikes over wages took place, mainly in the construction and education sectors, during 2002. [2c]

6.31 In December 2002, the minimum wage was set by the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment, and Social Security at the equivalent of \$50 (3,000 Kwanza) per month to be adjusted for inflation every 6 months. This standard existed previously; however, the Government did not enforce it. Many urban workers earned less than \$20 (1,200 Kwanza) per month. Neither the minimum wage nor the average monthly salary, which was estimated at \$40 to \$150 (2400 to 9000 Kwanza) per month, were sufficient to provide a decent standard of living for a worker and family. As a result, most wage earners held second jobs or depended on the informal sector, subsistence agriculture, corruption, or support from abroad to augment their incomes. The Government reformed the national system of setting the minimum wage by pegging it to inflation and adjusted the rate quarterly during the year. Employees receiving less than the legal minimum wage have the right to seek legal recourse; however, it was uncommon for workers to do so. [2c]

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

6.32 The Constitution provides for freedom of movement and residence, and freedom of exit from and entry into the country; however, the Government did not respect these rights in practice. A network of Government security checkpoints throughout the country interfered with

the right to travel, and such checkpoints also served as a principal source of income for many of the country's security service personnel. Police routinely harassed refugees at checkpoints. The Government routinely restricted access to areas of the country that were deemed insecure or beyond the administrative authority of the Government. Lack of security prevented persons from transporting goods until the April 4 ceasefire. Since April 2002, increasing stretches of previously inaccessible areas have been opened to transit. Poor infrastructure and landmines were the principal obstacles to free movement of persons throughout the country **see paragraph 6.58**. Extortion at checkpoints was routine in Luanda and pervasive on major commercial routes. In July 2002 the Bishop of Uige spoke out against ANP officers who systematically extorted residents at checkpoints on roads linking surrounding municipalities with the provincial capital. Police forcibly moved poor residents from central neighbourhoods in Luanda to outlying areas as part of urban revitalisation programmes. Unlike in 2001, there were no reports that the MPLA attempted to restrict the ability of opposition deputies, or that police or army members obstructed the movements of NGOs, in the country. [2c][23n]

Internal relocation

6.33 Since the signing of the peace accord in April 2002, the extension of state administration has been fully concluded in most provinces except Cabinda. The consolidation of the agreement, and the increased access to regions previously isolated by the conflict, has greatly enhanced the viability of internal flight from agents of persecution. [62f]

Emigration and asylum

6.34 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]

6.35 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. In 2002, the Government did not place restrictions on emigration and repatriation. [2c]

6B. HUMAN RIGHTS - SPECIFIC GROUPS

ETHNIC GROUPS

6.36 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]

6.37 The population included 1 to 2% of Khoisan and other linguistically distinct hunter-gatherer tribes scattered through the provinces of Namibe, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango. There was no evidence that they suffer from official discrimination or harassment, but they did not participate actively in the political or economic life of the country, and they had no ability to influence government decisions concerning their interests. There continued to be lack of adequate protections of the property rights of traditional pastoral indigenous communities. In July 2002, the Government published a draft land tenure law for public comment that it claimed would increase protection of indigenous community land ownership. In response to requests from civil society groups for more time to review the legislation, the Government extended the public comment period until November 2002. The legislation was pending at year's end. During the year, as part of a Government project, with assistance from the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, 10 leases of 45-year duration were given to pastoral communities in Bengo and Huila provinces. [2c]

6.38 Years of war and internal dislocation have produced substantial integration of ethnic and linguistic groups, particularly in the coastal areas, where as much as half of the population resided. The largest ethno-linguistic group, approximately 40% of the country's population, is Ovimbundu, whose traditional region includes much of the south-central part of the country. Although the Ovimbundu formed the base for UNITA, there was little evidence of systematic discrimination against them by the Government or other groups. Other important ethno-linguistic groups include the Bakongo in the north; Kimbundu in the north-central area; and Chokwe in the extreme eastern part of the country. The coastal population centred in Luanda and, to a lesser extent, Benguela-Lobito, predominantly speaks Portuguese as a first language. The Portuguese-speaking group included a large minority of "Mestizos" of mixed European and African ancestry and a small, white, predominantly Portuguese-descended population. In addition, approximately 30,000 Portuguese citizens lived in the country, forming the bulk of the non-refugee expatriate community. [2c][28][29][30]

The Bakongo

6.39 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 live in western DRC and Congo. Only 600,000 live in 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]

6.40 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. 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]

6.41 If a Bakongo were a victim of scape-goating, 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

6.42 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. [2c] [64a]

6.43 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. 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][64a]

6.44 Violence against women is widespread. In July 2002, HRW and AJPD accused Government forces of raping women and practising sexual slavery in areas of counterinsurgency operations. The December 2002 report by the Ad-Hoc Commission on Human Rights in Cabinda alleged that Government forces raped several women and girls. UNITA also was accused of rape and abducting women as porters and sexual slaves; however, there were no such reports after the April ceasefire. Sexual harassment was a problem, which was publicised in the official media. There is no specific legal provision regarding sexual harassment; however, such cases could be prosecuted under assault and battery and defamation statutes. [2c][12a][45d][64a]

6.45 The end of the civil war did not improve 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 Pan-African Women's Organisation, meeting in July 2002, raised similar concerns over the role and treatment of women in the post-civil war period. In

late 2002 - early 2003, women's rights organisations, such as the Coalition of Women and Democracy and Women Peace and Development (MPD), have become more active, and arguably, more influential at national level. Nevertheless, in the post-demobilisation era (particularly with delays in the distribution of state aid), the position of women in society remains largely unchanged. [14b][14c][16s][16t][33ay][44a]

CHILDREN

6.46 In 2002, approximately 50% of the population is believed to be under the age of 15; however, the Government continued to give little attention to children's rights and welfare. The Ministry of Education barely functioned due to a lack of resources and corrupt administration. Private religious, community, or corporate groups have been unable to fill this vacuum. The education system is also seriously under-resourced. 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 during in the war, almost 300,000 have lost both, and more than 1 million children have no access to education and health facilities. [2c][11][16q][16r]

6.47 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 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]

6.48 There were approximately 5,000 street children in Luanda in 2002; some were orphans or abandoned, while others ran away from their families or from government facilities that were unable to support them. Living conditions in government youth hostels were so poor that the majority of homeless children preferred to sleep on city streets. Street children shined shoes, washed cars, and carried water, but many resorted to petty crime, begging, and prostitution in order to survive. The Government-sponsored National Institute for Children was established to enforce child protection, but it lacked the capacity to work effectively with international NGOs. The Institute reported that in a sample from Catchiungo, the number of street children assisted by the Institute doubled from 7,890 in 2000 to 14,000 in 2001 and that more than 90% of these children suffered from malnutrition. The Government publicised the problems of street and homeless children during 2002. [2c][11][27]

6.49 At the end of March 2003, the benefits of peace have not significantly affected Angola's children. Adverse humanitarian conditions, inadequate resources in resettlement areas, HIV/AIDS, physical violence and exploitation, sexual and psychological abuse, the lack of education and basic health care and a virtually non-existent juvenile justice system continue to blight the nation's youth. There are no long-term guarantees to prevent the re-recruitment of former under-age combatants and the issue of girls who were abducted during the conflict still must be resolved. Many children are also the victims of landmines but receive virtually no

rehabilitation assistance. [11b][62f]

6.50 With the support of UNICEF and other national and international partners, the Government has started to implement a strategy for the protection of child rights in the reception areas and transit camps, comprising both emergency assistance and projects to reintegrate and rehabilitate children and youth. The Government is also preparing a national campaign against measles and initiating a "back to school" programme. For the first time, the Government expects to submit a report to the May 2003 session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. [8b][11b][33az][33ba] [33bb][62f]

Child care arrangements

6.51 Orphanages are overcrowded and admission to schools difficult because the children often do not have the necessary identification papers. 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 as of 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 a programme of family reunions and foster parent placements. [2c][45o][52]

Province	Number of 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

6.53 The law states that 'Homosexual acts are illegal' and are described as offences against public morality. There have, however, not been recently reported incidents of people being targeted or attacked, either by the Government, the FAA or UNITA, on grounds of their sexuality. [56]

6C. HUMAN RIGHTS - OTHER ISSUES

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

6.54 On 26 July 2002 the UN Special Adviser on Africa, Ibrahim Gambari provided an interim assessment of the humanitarian situation in the months following the completion of the peace accord. It included the following overview:

The end of the war brings real opportunities to reduce poverty and systematically address the humanitarian needs of the Angolan people. However, the peace dividend is still far from visible to millions of people. One in four Angolans is internally displaced as a direct result of the conflict. Hundreds of thousands of people, particularly in interior regions, are in critical condition, and at least 3 million, or 30% of the population, will require some form of emergency assistance in the next 6 months.

The implications of the cessation of hostilities for Angola's humanitarian crisis are noteworthy. On the one hand, the end of the war has markedly improved humanitarian access to vulnerable populations but, on the other hand, the intensification of military activity during the final stages of the war resulted in massive displacements and extreme human suffering. Recent assessments confirm that the majority of people in newly accessible areas are in serious distress, having been deprived of social services for many years and having lost their sources of livelihood during the prolonged war. Furthermore, the Government-led quartering process has meant the concentration of more than 300,000 UNITA combatants and their families, many of whom are also in critical condition and require life-saving assistance to survive. The humanitarian community, including 100 international non-governmental organisations, 340 national organisations and 10 United Nations agencies, has moved rapidly to expand the emergency operation to cover the critical needs of acutely affected populations. [62b]

6.55 The humanitarian situation, in the six months to February 2003, has stabilised, though the need for emergency assistance remains pressing in many regions. Approximately 1.8 million people, including ex-combatants and their family members, currently require food assistance to survive, and between 2.1 and 2.4 million Angolans will be food insecure until the next harvest in April 2003. Mortality rates remain at emergency levels, particularly in remote locations where people do not have regular access to basic health-care services, potable water and appropriate sanitation. [12c][62f]

6.56 The end of hostilities has, nevertheless, enabled a significant proportion of the 4.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) to return to their homes. During 2002, 1.3 million IDPs returned to 500 communities in 17 provinces, and 85,000 refugees spontaneously returned from neighbouring countries. In a major initiative to ensure that displaced populations are resettled in appropriate conditions, the Government of Angola issued regulations outlining the norms for the resettlement of displaced populations on 6 December 2002. The Norms and Regulations provide increased legal protection for returnees by specifying the pre-conditions

and social targets that must be met during the resettlement and return process. [12c][62f]

6.57 According to the Angolan Government, more than 2.8 million people were still displaced at the end of 2002, approximately 290,000 of who continued to live in camps and transit centres. In addition, 400,000 refugees remained in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Namibia, the Republic of the Congo and Zambia and Botswana. In February 2003, the Government of Angola completed repatriation agreements with the DRC and Zambia. It is expected that some 1.2 million internally displaced persons, ex-combatants and refugees will return to their areas of origin during 2003, the majority during the first six months. Organised repatriation for approximately 150,000 Angolan refugees in Zambia and the DRC will begin in May 2003. [12c][16u][17a][17b] [33bc][62f]

LANDMINES

6.58 Angola ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 5 July 2002. There were no reports of new use of antipersonnel mines after the April ceasefire, though much of the country remains heavily mined, the problem being most acute in Kuando Kubango, Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Malange, Huila and Moxico provinces. Areas where population movements following returns and resettlement have resulted in increased incidents. Those mines pose a severe threat to resettlement and to the free movement of people and goods across the country. [12c][33bf] [45f][62f]

6.59 While estimates varied widely and there was a growing consensus that the exact number was lower than previously thought, at least 500,000 landmines were estimated in the country. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) also estimated that there were 2 million unexploded munitions in the country. According to the Angolan National Institute for the Removal of Explosive Obstacles and Devices (INAROE), at least 42 persons were killed and 124 injured by landmines during 2002. [2c]

6.60 Since the end of the civil war, the Government, FAA and NGOs have combined to integrate mine action effectively into emergency assistance, resettlement, socio-economic recovery and development activities, with a view to facilitating both humanitarian assistance operations and long-term development through strategic mine clearance and demarcation. Through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations is assisting the national body, the National Demining Institute (INAD), in its reorganisation and creation of national assets to tackle the mine problem. The United Nations also supports the Inter-Sectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), the national co-ordination authority administering the Government's 2003-4 demining programme. Comprehensive and integrated mine risk education is being conducted throughout the country under the co-ordination of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In early 2003, a UN technical adviser was deployed to Luanda to co-ordinate mine action activities, including capacity-building, training and resource mobilisation efforts for mine action operations. [12c][33bd] [33be][45g][60b][62f]

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING

6.61 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. 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]

6.62 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. In February 2003, the humanitarian/human rights community, including 100 international NGOs, 340 national NGOs and 10 United Nations agencies. [10a][12c][51e][62b][62f][65a] [65b]

UN Office in Luanda

6.63 Since the establishment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I) in 1988, the United Nations, with the support of the international community, has played a critical role in the peace process through a series of peacekeeping operations, accompanied by peace-building efforts and humanitarian assistance. The sanctions imposed on UNITA, which the Security Council lifted in December 2002, also helped to bring about the desired change. The lifting of sanctions not only supplemented national and international efforts to end the war, but also enabled the UN to put in place a robust implementation and follow-up monitoring mechanism. [12c][62f]

6.64 In late 2002 and early 2003, UNMA focused on sensitisation and capacity-building, and on supporting legal and media aid projects related to national reconciliation in Luanda. It also helped national authorities to expand the municipal courts and create a "case tracking" programme in the Prosecutor General's office. The importance of UNMA human rights activities in the consolidation of peace in Angola has been widely acknowledged, including by the Government, the civil society and major international stakeholders. [12c][62b][62f]

6.65 In February 2003, the UN Mission in Angola (UNMA) officially completed its mandated political tasks, as set out in resolution 1433 (2002) of 15 August 2002. The United Nations agencies and programmes provided essential humanitarian and development assistance throughout the period covered by the mandate of the Mission and will continue to work closely with the Government to implement a post-conflict strategy. However, the residual tasks foreseen under resolution 1433 (2002), including in the areas of human rights, mine action, reintegration and resettlement of ex-combatants, humanitarian assistance, economic recovery and electoral assistance, will continue to require attention and support. [12c][33bg][33bh][34h] [62c][62f]

ANNEX A - CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1975, Jan 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 Nov Independence from Portugal

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

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

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

1980, Nov People's assembly inaugurated

1981- 3 South African troops occupy large areas of territory in Angola whilst fighting war with Namibian nationalists.

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

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

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

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

1990, Jun-July MPLA - Pt decide that Angola would move towards a multi-party political system.

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

1991, Mar Political parties legalised

1 May Estoril peace agreement

June Joint military and political committee meets for first time

15 July New amnesty law introduced

1992, May Suffix 'pt' deleted from MPLA's name

Aug Country name changed to Republic of Angola

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

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

5 Oct UNITA withdraw from FAA

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

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

19 May US government officially recognises Angolan Government

26 Sept UN imposes arms and petroleum embargo against UNITA

1994, 20 Nov Lusaka Peace Accord signed

1995, Feb UN III created by UN Security Council

May Dos Santos & Savimbi meet in Lusaka for direct talks.

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

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

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

1997, 11 Apr Government of unity and reconciliation inaugurated.

1 July Establishment of MONUA, successor to UNAVEM III.

July Integrated Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) officially inaugurated.

30 Oct UN imposes additional sanctions against UNITA.

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

Feb Timetable agreed on 9 Jan expires with key areas remaining outstanding

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

Aug Arrival of Issa Diallo, Beye's replacement

Angola, Country Information

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

1 Sept UNITA MP's and ministers suspended from Parliament

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

Dec UN decide to withdraw MONUA, begin evacuation of personnel to Luanda

Dec Two UN aircraft shot down over UNITA-held territory.

1999, Jan Five UNITA MPs arrested and charged with subversion and treason

Feb UN observer mission closed down.

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

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

Sept FAA launch major offensive against UNITA

Oct 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

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

Dec 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.

2000, Jan Government 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.

Mar 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.

Apr Package of measures to aid economic recovery agreed with IMF.

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

July 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.

Aug FAA Chief de Matos suggests Savimbi would not face prosecution.

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

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

Nov Dos Santos submits new amnesty bill to National Assembly.

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

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

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

Mar 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.

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

Aug Dos Santos says he plans to stand down at next election

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

Dec Savimbi re-iterates readiness to discuss peace

2002, Feb 5 senior UNITA Generals killed

22 Feb Jonas Savimbi killed in Moxico province

Mar Savimbi's successor, General Dembo, is reported dead. FAA halt its offensives against UNITA. Peace talks between UNITA committee led by interim leader Paulo Lukamba "Gato", FAA and government officials. Peace deal informally agreed

Apr Peace accord formally signed. Provisions to be supervised by a military committee. UNITA troops to be absorbed into the FAA. 50,000 UNITA troops to be demobilised. UN Special Representative issues an interim assessment of the implementation of the peace accord.

May 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 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 Over 80,000 former UNITA troops quartered.

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

Sept 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

Dec UN Security Council removed all remaining sanctions on UNITA. Dos Santos announces a new Prime Minister and cabinet

2003, Feb UNMA - the UN Mission in Angola is wound up having completed its mandated political tasks. Government begins exploratory talks with FLEC on a potential peace agreement in Cabinda.

Mar Government deadline for the closure of the remaining quartering centres. Government announced repatriation agreements with Zambia, Namibia and DRC.

[1a][16][23][62f]

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.

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.

Frente Nacional de Libertacao de Angola (FNLA)

National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Founded in 1962. President is Lucas Ngonda.

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.
- 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 Leitaó. 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 Commdr 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

Aguinaldo Jaime: Assistant Prime Minister (Finance)

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

De Miranda Joao Bernardo: Foreign Minister

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.

Dos Santos, Fernando da Piedade Dias 'Nando': Prime Minister, December 2002-

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)

Van Dunem Oswaldo Serra: Minister of the Interior, December 2002-

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, Sendé, 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, Nicola, Canachi, Ndungo, Nhengo, Nhemba, and Avico.

6. Nyaneka - Humbe

There are ten main tribes: Muilas, Gambos, Humbes, Donguenas, Hingas, Cuancuas, Handas, Quipungos, Quilengues-Humbes 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

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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.

[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

NCPSRDSDP 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, 5⁰ andar, Luanda;

Horizonte: Rua da Samba 144, 1⁰ 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][16][26]

ANNEX H

REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL

Part I

Part II

ANNEX H - REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL

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