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Angola

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction and methodology used in the preparation of the report	3
II. Development of the normative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights	3
A. International treaties and commitments (recommendations 1–34)	3
B. Normative framework (recommendation 43)	4
C. Institutional framework.....	4
III. Promotion and protection of human rights (follow-up to recommendations made during the second cycle)	5
A. Measures to ensure equality and non-discrimination	5
B. Respect for civil and political rights (recommendations 35, 109–113, 121).....	11
C. Economic, social and cultural rights	17
IV. Technical cooperation (recommendations 5 and 58).....	20
Technical cooperation with United Nations mechanisms	20
V. Challenges and perspectives.....	20

I. Introduction and methodology used in the preparation of the report

1. The promotion and protection of human rights, which are enshrined in the Constitution, constitute one of the pillars of the Republic of Angola.
2. The human rights situation improved between 2014 and 2019, but several challenges remain. Since the beginning of the new political cycle, inaugurated by President João Lourenço in 2017, human rights have taken on a new dimension and received special attention.
3. The human rights situation in Angola was reviewed at the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Human Rights Council by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in October and November 2014 and the outcome of the review was adopted in March 2015. At that session, Angola received 226 recommendations, of which 192 were accepted and 34 taken note of.
4. The present report responds to the recommendations made to Angola by States and reflects the measures taken in accordance with the Government's priorities under the National Development Plan for 2013–2018 and the National Development Plan for 2018–2022.
5. The report was prepared by the Intersectoral Committee for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports, which was established in 2009. The recommendations were examined at various seminars attended by State and non-State actors (examples include a seminar held in November 2016, attended by 70 participants, and a national conference held in June 2018 in collaboration with the Lutheran World Federation, attended by 81 participants) and were disseminated through the website of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the distribution of 2,000 print publications in the country's 18 provinces.
6. Prior public consultations were carried out through the publication of a draft version of the report on the website of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (<http://www.servicos.minjusdh.gov.ao>), where interested parties were invited to make contributions.

II. Development of the normative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights

A. International treaties and commitments (recommendations 1–34)

7. In October 2018, a round table on the ratification of international treaties was organized with the support of the regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
8. In March 2019, the following international instruments were approved by the Council of Ministers, sent to the National Assembly and subsequently adopted, promulgated and ratified in the Official Gazettes of 9 and 16 July:
 - Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
 - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
 - Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), 1977;
 - Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons;
 - Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Angola at the Human Rights Council

9. Angola is a member of the Human Rights Council for the period 2018–2020, the third time it has served in this capacity.

- It has undertaken to carry out several pledges, which are currently being implemented.

B. Normative framework (recommendation 43)

10. During the reporting period, several laws were adopted in the area of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.¹

C. Institutional framework

National human rights strategy (2019–2022)

11. A national human rights strategy for 2019–2022 is currently in the final phase of being approved. The strategy was developed with the full participation of civil society at the national level and its content shared with human rights partners.

12. The strategy is intended to build Angolans' capacity to promote, defend and monitor human rights and to address, report and punish any violations objectively. It was prepared on the basis of an analysis of the evolution of the national human rights situation.

13. Several steps have been taken to foster a culture of human rights, including:

(a) The signing of a human rights cooperation agreement between the Ministry of the Interior, the national police force and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; the agreement has a training component and provides for in-service training programmes for the security forces (a module on human rights has been introduced into the curriculum of the Higher Institute of Police and Criminal Sciences and a human rights manual has been issued for the benefit of the national police force);

(b) The introduction of a course on human rights for judges at the National Institute of Judicial Studies;

(c) The provision of in-service training on human rights for law enforcement officials, with the support of civil society organizations;

(d) The signing of agreements with eight higher education institutions to promote courses and seminars on human rights.

National Human Rights Institution (recommendations 44–53)

14. The Ombudsman Statute Act is currently under review. A working group was set up to coordinate the review, under the leadership of the Minister of State and Chief of Staff of the Office of the President.

15. In accordance with article 192 of the Constitution, the Office of the Ombudsman is an independent public entity whose purpose is to defend the rights, freedoms and safeguards enjoyed by citizens and to ensure through informal means that the actions of the public administration are just and lawful. It has functional independence.

16. The Ombudsman is competent to investigate complaints and claims submitted by citizens in respect of acts carried out by the public authorities and to monitor the conditions of prisoners and detainees in penitentiary establishments. As an example of best practice, the Office provided continuous support throughout case No. 1268/17 pertaining to the death of the 14-year-old minor Rufino Fernandes, who lost his life after having been subjected to excessive use of force by the military. The case culminated in the trial and conviction of the perpetrator and three other officials.

17. The Ombudsman is a member of the African Ombudsman and Mediators Association, which he chaired from 2010 to 2014, and is a member of the Southern African

Development Community Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. The Ombudsman also cooperates with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

18. The Ombudsman has fully functional local offices in five provinces (Cabinda, Bengo, Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Cunene). Where local offices do not have their own premises, they operate out of those of other institutions. In 2018, the Ombudsman received 1,852 complaints from citizens.

III. Promotion and protection of human rights (follow-up to recommendations made during the second cycle)

A. Measures to ensure equality and non-discrimination

19. In January 2019, a new Criminal Code was adopted that reinforces the principle of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in article 23 of the Constitution. Article 214 of the Criminal Code provides for a prison term of up to 2 years for any person who commits discriminatory acts on the grounds of race, colour, ethnicity, place of birth, sex, sexual orientation, illness, physical or mental disability, belief or religion, political or ideological beliefs, social status or origin, or on any other grounds.

20. Examples include an investigation into racial discrimination (case Nos. 838/019 and 892/019) and another case at a hotel in Luanda that was resolved by the Extrajudicial Dispute Settlement Centre.

1. Minors (recommendations 38–39, 55, 66, 87–96 and 118)

21. The age of majority is 18 years. Minors under the age of 14 make up 47 per cent of the population according to data from the 2014 census.

Protection from violence

22. Child protection is provided for under article 80 of the Constitution and Act No. 25/12 of 22 August on the protection and comprehensive development of minors, which is the principal and most comprehensive instrument on the rights of minors, including the right to protection from violence. According to article 7 of the Act, children must not be subjected to any form of negligent, discriminatory, violent or cruel treatment or any form of exploitation or oppression.

23. There are other instruments that set out measures to prevent violence, such as Act No. 25/11 of 14 July on combating domestic violence; National Assembly Resolution No. 28/16 of 25 July, which condemns violence against minors, especially sexual violence; the Plan of Action and Intervention to Combat Violence against Children; and the new Criminal Code, which provides that the ill-treatment of minors, persons lacking legal capacity and family members is punishable by a prison sentence of between 2 and 6 years.

24. An emergency call centre for minors has been established.

25. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the European Union, the National Institute for Children has developed flow charts and guidelines for the care of minor and adolescent victims of violence.

26. In 2018, the National Institute for Children registered 4,771 cases of violence against minors, which can be broken down as follows: 44 homicides, 117 cases of abandonment, 24 cases of attempted sexual abuse, 127 cases of sexual abuse, 250 cases of simple assault, 209 cases of aggravated assault, 13 cases of suspected trafficking, 2,238 cases of abandonment of parental responsibility, 182 cases of missing parents, 490 custody and care disputes, 15 accusations of witchcraft, 652 cases of neglect, 395 cases of child labour, 4 cases of trafficking and 11 abductions. Of these cases, 2,500 have been resolved.

27. In the first half of 2019, 2,106 cases were registered, which can be broken down as follows: 1,108 cases of missing parents, 60 cases of sexual abuse, 121 cases of physical violence, 45 cases of psychological violence, 221 custody disputes, 32 accusations of

witchcraft, 267 cases of negligence, 173 cases of child labour, 64 cases of child abandonment, 7 cases of child trafficking, 5 abductions and 3 homicides.

Measures to protect minors accused of witchcraft

28. The number of cases has fallen as a result of preventive measures, mainly awareness-raising activities.

29. Persons who accuse minors of witchcraft are punished in accordance with the Criminal Code.

30. The churches have joined the Government in combating accusations of witchcraft against children and is reporting perpetrators to the authorities.

31. In 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, the National Institute for Children registered 44 cases of minors accused of witchcraft nationwide.

32. Of those 44 cases, 30 were resolved by the National Institute for Children through counselling for family members and psychosocial support for victims. The remaining 14 cases were referred to other child protection bodies, such as shelters.

Special measures for children with disabilities and children living with HIV

33. According to the 2014 census, the number of minors with disabilities, by age group, is: 50,726 (7.7 per cent) aged under 4, of whom 26,449 are male and 24,338 female; 113,325 (17.3 per cent) aged from 4 to 14, of whom 59,789 are male and 53,536 female; and 108,778 (16.6 per cent) aged 15 to 24, of whom 57,551 are male and 51,227 female.

34. In order to provide better protection, the following legislation has been adopted:

- Presidential Decree No. 207/14 of 15 August on the intervention strategy for the social inclusion of children with disabilities, which is intended to ensure that minors with disabilities receive tailored assistance;
- Executive Decree No. 690/15 of 21 December setting forth regulations on the technical standards for the care of vulnerable minors in social institutions;
- The National Special Education Policy for Inclusive Schooling, adopted pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 187/17 of 16 August, which is intended to facilitate the definition of norms, strategies and measures to ensure that the education system provides access to high-quality education for all, particularly students with disabilities, students on the autism spectrum and gifted students in regular schooling.

35. In 2017, there were around 21,425 minors living with HIV/AIDS. The National Institute for Combating AIDS has taken steps to help ensure that the targets set out in the National Health Policy are reached, with an emphasis on universal access, prevention, diagnosis and the treatment of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Priority has been given to certain measures, namely making services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV an integral part of prenatal care; adding antiretroviral therapy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections to the list of health services offered at the municipal level; developing a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; producing a handbook for nurses on antiretroviral therapy as part of a new approach to the prevention of HIV and the treatment of expecting mothers; and monitoring the development of resistance to antiretroviral drugs.

36. The national campaign “Born Free to Shine” was launched by the First Lady, Ana Dias Lourenço, with the goal of eliminating childhood HIV/AIDS by 2030, a commitment undertaken by African countries to ensure that the children of HIV-positive mothers are born free of the virus.

Legislative and other measures taken to eliminate child labour

37. Under Act No. 7/15 of 15 June, known as the General Labour Act, the legal working age is 14; the express consent of the minor must be given, and the employment of anyone under 14 is unlawful. In addition, the new Criminal Code provides for and penalizes the crimes of slavery, servitude, child pornography and child prostitution. Monitoring bodies

carry out workplace inspections, and penalties are imposed on employers who employ minors.

38. Angola ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), in June 2001.

39. Also worth noting is the adoption of Act No. 3/14 on crimes underlying money-laundering, which prohibits child labour and provides for the establishment of the Labour Inspectorate, and Presidential Decree No. 30/17, which contains a list of 57 hazardous occupations and activities that cannot be performed by minors.

40. A national plan of action for the elimination of child labour in Angola for 2018–2022 is in the process of being adopted. It is intended to establish policy strategies for the prevention of child labour and to map the areas in which child labour is present and in what forms.

41. Currently, 23 per cent of children are involved in child labour, according to the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey 2015–2016.

Juvenile justice system

42. To improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system and the juvenile courts (Act No. 9/96 of 19 April), a diagnostic analysis has been prepared, containing a number of recommendations that are currently being implemented.

43. There are currently three detention centres for minors. They are located in the provinces of Luanda, Cuanza Sul and Huíla.

44. The following points should be noted: the minimum age of criminal responsibility has been increased from 12 to 16 years of age; a diagnostic analysis of the juvenile justice system has been carried out and a project has been prepared by the Tutelary Commission for Minors to implement alternatives to deprivation of liberty for minors in conflict with the law; and training has been provided by the National Institute of Judicial Studies on the jurisdictional protection of children's rights for dozens of judicial and law enforcement officials.

45. Within the framework of the "Justice for Minors" project, which has received funding from the European Union and the UNICEF country office in Angola, several experience-sharing and training activities for law enforcement officials and social workers have been carried out with a view to bringing the juvenile justice model into line with international standards. A project involving the application of alternatives to deprivation of liberty is currently being implemented, in collaboration with the Salesians of Don Bosco, in order to rehabilitate 19 minors by means of personalized follow-up plans.

46. The establishment of two integrated centres for the care of minors and adolescents has been approved. These are facilities staffed by officials from the social, health and judicial sectors who provide specialized services to child victims of violence and children in conflict with the law.

47. Data for the period 2015–2019 on the number of children in conflict with the law are as follows: Benguela, 330; Cuanza Norte, 240; Cuanza Sul, 155; Cunene, 170; Huíla, 492; Bengo, 156; Cuando Cubango, 275; Zaire, 126; Uíge, 718; and Cabinda, 134.

2. Women (recommendations 36–37, 42, 59–60, 67–72, 97–107 and 135–136)

Legislative framework

48. According to the 2014 census, women make up 52 per cent of the population.

49. During the reporting period, several legislative and policy measures were adopted to promote the advancement of women, including:

- Presidential Decree No. 36/15 of 30 January on the legal regime for the recognition of de facto unions by mutual consent and the dissolution of de facto unions;

- Act No. 7/15 of 15 June, the General Labour Act, grants special temporary rights to working women, including equal pay, three months' maternity leave, time for breastfeeding and protection from unemployment;
- Presidential Decree No. 155/16 of 9 August, on the legal and social protection regime for domestic workers;
- Presidential Decree No. 143/17 of 26 June on the establishment of a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.

Gender equality programmes

50. The implementation of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 222/13 of 24 December, reaffirms that the State recognizes its responsibility to adopt and implement policies that promote opportunities for women and men in all areas of the country's political, economic, social and cultural life.

51. The National Development Plan 2018–2022 sets out specific measures for women in order to promote equal opportunities and enhance their role in the family, social, political, economic and business spheres and to ensure the sustainable empowerment of women and girls in rural areas. The main elements of the plan are the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment; the strengthening of family values and skills; the provision of support for victims of gender-based violence; and development of the economic and productive capacity of communities, with a focus on women.

52. As part of the policy to promote gender equality, the Government has taken steps to ensure a significant representation of women in public office: currently, 30.5 per cent of members of parliament are women; in the executive branch, 39 per cent of ministers are women; and women make up 19.5 per cent of deputy governors, 25.6 per cent of municipal administrators, and 40 per cent of diplomats. In the judicial branch and the law enforcement sector, women make up 34.4 per cent of public prosecutors, 38 per cent of judges, 49 per cent of officials of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, 31 per cent of lawyers and 11 per cent of police officials. In the civil service, 58 per cent of officials are men and 42 per cent are women; 35.5 per cent of senior positions are held by women.

53. With regard to women's access to employment, the employment rate among women is 58.7 per cent, compared to 64.8 per cent among men. The overall employment rate is 84.9 per cent.²

Combating domestic violence

54. The Domestic Violence Act (Act No. 25/11 of 14 July) and its regulating decree (Presidential Decree No. 124/13 of 28 August).

55. The Act is currently being implemented through the Executive Plan to Combat Domestic Violence (Presidential Decree No. 26/13 of 8 May).

56. The results of the Executive Plan and other campaigns are as follows:

- There has been an increase in the number of complaints received (16,237 in 2014, 25,414 in 2015 and 42,437 in 2016) as a result of the outreach and awareness-raising work of institutions such as the Ministry for Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women and other ministries.
- In 2018, 4,479 cases of domestic violence were recorded.
- Complaints can be made through 113 and 996796002 helplines run by the national police.
- The national police are conducting the "Peaceful Household" campaign.
- The National Criminal Investigation Service has established a specialized department to handle complaints of domestic violence, and the ninth section of the ordinary offences division of the provincial courts has been established.

- A network of free legal advice centres and victim support units has been set up, procedures for resolving family conflicts and disputes outside the court system have been strengthened, and partnerships with religious bodies and civil society have been established. To date, a total of 805 family counsellors have been trained.
- There are currently 14 family counselling units and 9 shelters, with another currently under construction in the province of Huambo under a new operating model. A multisectoral victim assistance team has been established.
- Public awareness-raising campaigns were carried out with a view to promoting and protecting women's rights and combating and preventing violence. Activities included training courses, radio and television debates, text messaging, and training for family counsellors and police and health-care personnel with a view to improving care for service users.

57. As a means of protecting asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant women from all forms of violence, the Ministry for Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women, together with civil society ("Women's Network"), has offered training courses in eastern and northern Angola for Angolan refugees who have returned from Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the courses are aimed at improving social integration.

Measures to combat stereotypes and harmful practices

58. Efforts to eliminate stereotypes and practices that are harmful to women constitute one of the pillars of the National Plan for Gender Equality and the corresponding strategy for advocating for and mobilizing resources for the implementation and monitoring of the Plan, which was adopted by Presidential Decree No. 222/13 of 24 December. Also fundamental in this regard are the Family Code and the Domestic Violence Act, which prohibits such practices and provides for measures to ensure that perpetrators are held responsible.

59. Although prohibited by law, cases of harmful practices occur in the interior of the country, in accordance with local customs and traditions; those responsible are punished.

60. Few child marriages were officially registered in 2017 and 2018: one was registered in Malange, one in Lunda Sul, five in Benguela and four in Namibe.

61. According to the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey for 2015–2016, around one third (35 per cent) of teenage girls aged 15 to 19 had already started their reproductive lives, that is to say, they already had one child or more or were pregnant for the first time when the survey was conducted.

62. In order to prevent such practices, the nationwide campaign "Together against Pregnancy and Early Marriage in Angola" has been under way since 2015; it is run in collaboration with all relevant social stakeholders.

63. The draft national strategy for preventing and combating early pregnancy and marriage is in the process of being adopted.

64. Although studies have shown that female genital mutilation is not practised by cultural groups in Angola, meaning that there are no recorded instances, the executive branch has nonetheless stepped up preventive measures in that regard, in view of the high flow of migrants. The new Criminal Code criminalizes any degree of female genital mutilation.

65. Article 15 of Act No. 9/17 of 13 March, the Advertising Act, prohibits all forms of pornographic advertising and advertising that associates images of women with stereotyped, discriminatory or humiliating behaviour or offends public morals and decency.

Women, peace and security

66. The National Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security, was adopted by Presidential Decree 143/17 of 26 June, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325, following input from and consultation with civil society organizations. Angola is a part of the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network and was the seventy-third

country to draw up a plan. In recent years, the proportion of women working for bodies attached to the Ministry of the Interior has increased from 5 per cent to 15.1 per cent.

67. A multisectoral commission was established to draft the Plan of Action and a web page on women, peace and security in Angola has been set up.

68. Angola has played a leading role in the preservation of peace and democracy in Africa through permanent dialogue, mutual trust and institutional cooperation, with a view to the consolidation of democracy, economic growth, prosperity and the common good.

Women in rural areas

69. Various policies and programmes for the empowerment of women living in rural areas have been implemented, such as the National Women's Consultation Forum, the National Rural Women's Development Programme 2015–2017, the National Policy on Gender and the Agrarian Reform Programme and the National Strategy for Combating Poverty.

70. With a view to increasing the participation of rural women in the formulation of policies in areas that affect them, such as access to land, agricultural inputs and foodstuffs, various activities are under way that seek to empower women and enable them to develop sustainable agricultural cooperatives.

71. The first steps towards strengthening social services at the local level have been taken under the Social Protection Support Project, beginning with the registration, supervision and monitoring of highly vulnerable populations, including women in rural areas.

72. So far, a total of 1,566 families, numbering 3,757 persons, have been registered.

3. Persons with disabilities (recommendations 178, 181)

73. Persons with disabilities make up 2.5 per cent of the population, which equates to 656,258 persons, of whom 44 per cent are women and 56 per cent are men. Of these, 164,111 (25 per cent) are children under the age of 14. To strengthen policies for the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities, the following pieces of legislation have been adopted: Presidential Decree No. 207/14 of 15 August setting out an intervention strategy for the social inclusion of minors with disabilities; Presidential Decree No. 12/16 of 15 January setting out the regulations applicable to the reservation of jobs for persons with disabilities (4 per cent in the public sector and 2 per cent in the private sector); and Act No. 10/16 of 27 July, the Accessibility Act, which establishes general accessibility rules, conditions and criteria for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility and is intended to eliminate architectural, communicational, instrumental and methodological barriers.

74. At the institutional level, the National Council for Social Action was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 137/16 of 17 June to protect persons with disabilities, minors and members of other vulnerable groups.

4. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (recommendations 182–186)

75. According to census data, in 2014, 2.3 per cent of the Angolan population was of foreign nationality. There are currently some 161,345 foreign nationals with regular status living in Angola, including 65,777 refugees and asylum seekers.

76. In 2017, during the conflict in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, more than 30,000 people, 76 per cent of whom were women or girls, were hosted in the province of Lunda Norte. The Angolan Government, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, has provided protection to the minor children of refugees by registering them so that they can enrol in school and receive medical assistance. It took the lead in responding to the emergency, offering an essential package of reproductive health services with an emphasis on reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and preventing gender-based violence.

77. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are treated with dignity and their rights are respected. In that regard, it is worth highlighting the adoption of Act No. 13/19 of 23 May

on the legal status of foreign nationals and Act No. 10/15 of 15 June, the Refugees and Asylum Seekers Act. A body responsible for recognizing the right to asylum, the National Council for Refugees, was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 200/18 of 27 August. It is an interministerial body that is responsible for assessing the criteria by which that status is allocated in accordance with relevant international and regional instruments. In addition, refugee and asylum applicant intake centres were established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 204/18 of 3 September. The National Migration Policy was adopted pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 318/18 of 31 December. It provides for the establishment of a National Migration Observatory.

78. In collaboration with various international partners, steps have been taken to strengthen training on basic human rights rules for police officers, representatives of law enforcement bodies and members of traditional authorities working in border areas. In May 2016, Angola was visited by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

79. The training of border guards is covered by the cooperation agreement concluded between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

80. No State policy promotes forced displacements, which can occur during humanitarian emergencies brought about by droughts or floods, for example.

81. Immigrants in an irregular situation have always been repatriated in accordance with international rules and standards. Any minor incidents that might have occurred were dealt with as soon as they were reported. For example, the Attorney General's Office has requested some judges to address the situation of migrants in Luanda and the border provinces. It was recently verified that more than 85 per cent of refugees intend to return voluntarily to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

B. Respect for civil and political rights (recommendations 35, 109–113, 121)

1. Access to justice and judicial reform (recommendations 35, 109–113, 121)

82. The process of judicial reform has made significant progress since 2015, with the adoption of Act No. 2/15 of 2 February on the principles and rules governing the organization and functioning of the ordinary courts and the adoption of the new Criminal Code. A new Code of Criminal Procedure is in the process of being adopted by the National Assembly.

83. The new map of judicial districts is based on the establishment of courts of first instance at a local level, called District Courts, which have special competencies. There are currently 38 such courts and there are plans to establish 60 in total. Courts of appeal, or courts of second instance, have also been established.

84. The number of judges, currently 395, and public prosecutors, currently 464, increases every year, as does the number of lawyers, with 5,584 lawyers and trainee lawyers currently registered.

85. The National Directorate for Extrajudicial Dispute Settlement has been established with a view to improving access to justice. It provides support to the Extrajudicial Dispute Settlement Centre and is staffed by lawyers who provide legal information and advice and uphold the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, social status, cultural affiliation and financial status, ensuring that citizens are aware of and can exercise and defend their rights and legitimate interests. Also of note is the adoption of Act No. 12/16 of 12 August, the Dispute Mediation and Conciliation Act, which sets out the rules and procedures governing the exercise of the dispute settlement methods and Joint Executive Decree No. 259/16 of 17 June, which regulates the rates charged by the Extrajudicial Dispute Settlement Centre for mediation, conciliation, arbitration and legal consultation.

86. Between 2015 and 2018, the Extrajudicial Dispute Settlement Centre's Legal Information and Consultation Service provided legal information on 555 occasions and

carried out 1,955 legal consultations. In the first quarter of 2019, 261 persons contacted the Service and 120 cases were referred for mediation.

2. Electoral system and efforts to combat corruption (recommendations 40, 192)

Efforts to strengthen the electoral system

87. The electoral system is governed by an independent administrative body, the National Electoral Commission, whose president is selected by the High Council of the Judiciary through a competitive process from among judges. Electoral disputes are resolved administratively by the National Electoral Commission and by the courts at the request of the Electoral Tribunal of the Constitutional Court.

88. Election results are validated by the Constitutional Court, whose president inaugurates the President of the Republic. In August 2017, general elections were conducted calmly and without incident and were considered free and fair by observers.

Efforts to combat corruption

89. Angola's international standing with regard to combating corruption has improved.

90. Combating corruption and organized crime is one of the priorities of the Government in the current term. Important legislation has been adopted and the State institutions responsible for combating crime have been strengthened:

- The Strategic Plan to Prevent and Combat Corruption 2018–2022 has been launched. Its objectives are to promote integrity, transparency and a culture of accountability, to improve public administration services, to encourage citizens to get involved in preventing and combating corruption, and to step up corruption prevention and promote integrity in the public and private business sectors.
- Angola has ratified the main regional and international conventions on corruption, terrorism, organized crime and money laundering and it has been assessed by the State party review mechanism established under the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- Several laws have been adopted, including: the Act on public probity and the Act on the repatriation of financial resources and the extended confiscation of property; the Act on crimes committed by persons in positions of responsibility, the Act on public assets, and the Set of Rules on Transparency in the Preparation, Management and Monitoring of the National Budget; a review is under way of the Act on the Court of Auditors, the Yearly Rules on the Implementation of the National Budget, the Decree on the declaration of assets by public officials, and the role of the Inspectorate General of State Administration in combating corruption and the Financial Intelligence Unit has been strengthened.
- The Directorate on Crimes of Corruption has been established within the Criminal Investigation Service and the National Directorate for Preventing and Combating Corruption has been established within the Attorney General's Office.
- A number of sectoral campaigns to raise awareness, strengthen ethical standards and combat corruption have been conducted, including a campaign carried out by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and television spots produced by the Government
- Civil society organizations have strengthened their role in combating corruption.

91. The National Directorate for Preventing and Combating Corruption is currently investigating more than 600 cases, most of which involve public officials and politicians suspected of corruption and embezzlement.

92. More than 10 cases have already been brought to trial and more than \$4 billion have been recovered.

3. Birth registration (recommendation 73–81)

93. According to the 2014 census, 53.5 per cent of the population had at that time been registered at birth, which means that there were more than 10 million people who had not been registered. To increase civil registration, registration and the issuance of a person's first identity card have been made free of charge.

94. Between September 2013 and December 2017, a total of 6,599,897 minors and adults were registered, of whom 3,010,058 were male and 3,589,779, or 54.3 per cent, were female. In 2018, 1,519,800 citizens were registered.

95. Under the "Registered at Birth" programme, 60 registration stations have been set up, resulting in the registration of 295,347 minors, 61 per cent of whom were girls. The programme involves the installation of registration stations in all health-care centres with delivery rooms. The aim is to establish mechanisms to ensure immediate birth registration, to simplify and reduce the amount of bureaucracy in registration procedures and to safeguard citizens' fundamental rights.

96. An awareness-raising campaign entitled "I Support Responsible Fatherhood" has been launched to sensitize the public, particularly men, to the importance of ensuring that their children are registered.

97. Following the recent adoption of the Centralized Public Service Platform, citizens will be able to register births with municipal or communal authorities or with urban district authorities, and the data contained on their electoral cards will be harmonized with the data contained in the birth register.

4. Prison system, persons deprived of liberty and torture (recommendations 82–84, 108 and 114–120)

98. Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are prohibited by the Constitution. This is a cross-cutting issue that is addressed in all laws that deal with the treatment of human beings. Building on this principle, the new Criminal Code criminalizes acts of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

99. Police agencies and the prison service are prohibited from committing acts of torture against detainees and other persons deprived of liberty in prisons, in accordance with article 6 (2) (c) of Act No. 8/08 of 29 August, the Prisons Act, and the Police Disciplinary Code. In cases of torture, victims have the constitutional right to undertake civil and criminal proceedings against the perpetrators. The perpetrators' status as agents of the State is an aggravating factor that entails a more severe punishment.

100. The Department of Investigation and Criminal Prosecution and the Department of Investigation and Complaints of the Attorney General's Office deal specifically with cases involving the improper conduct of agents of the national police force and other security and law enforcement agencies who, in the exercise of their duties, overstep the mark and violate the lawful rights of citizens. These departments conduct investigations and pretrial proceedings and bring the perpetrators to court.

101. In addition, the Prisons Act provides for visits to be carried out by judges and public prosecutors, the Ombudsman, the Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship and non-governmental organizations as a means of verifying and monitoring observance of and compliance with rules relating to the fundamental rights of prisoners by prison service directors, officials and agents. During these monitoring visits, any reports of situations of torture or other issues are verified.

102. The national police and the prisons service are governed by the Regulations on the Staff Disciplinary Code, adopted pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 38/14 of 19 February, which establish the disciplinary sanctions applicable to various offences.

103. The national police registered 79 cases in 2017 and 186 in 2018. The disciplinary and criminal sanctions applied to the offending agents included prison sentences, resignation or dismissal, demotion, fines and written warnings.

104. With regard to conditions of detention, the overcrowding rate in the penitentiary system is currently 3 per cent, with the highest rate in Luanda, where nearly 30 per cent of all prisoners, most of them convicted criminals, are held. Women make up 2.65 per cent of the prison population. The prison system has 44 prison facilities in operation, including one prison hospital, one prison psychiatric hospital, one juvenile detention centre and two women's prisons; all prisons have one wing reserved for female prisoners. Eleven new penitentiary facilities, including three juvenile detention centres in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo and Malange, are being completed and fitted out.

105. To avoid overcrowding in prisons, judges apply Act No. 25/15 of 18 September, on preventive measures in criminal proceedings, which provides for non-custodial preventive measures under which accused persons remain free on supervised release and thereby prevents the prison population from increasing.

106. The Government has taken steps to ensure the implementation of medical, social, religious, technical and vocational programmes. Each prison has health posts and health centres, and there are two prison hospitals. Three meals a day are served to prisoners in all penitentiary facilities, and rehabilitation activities are carried out in cooperation with public, religious, philanthropic and non-governmental organizations.

5. Efforts to combat trafficking in human beings (recommendations 85–86)

107. Trafficking in human beings is a crime in Angola, pursuant to article 12 of the Constitution.

108. Combating trafficking is a priority for the Government. The main legislative measures taken in this regard are the adoption of Act. No. 3/14 of 10 February on combating trafficking and the adoption of the new Criminal Code, which contains various provisions criminalizing different forms of trafficking.

109. In order to ensure the protection, assistance, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking, an interministerial commission to combat human trafficking was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 235/14 of 2 December. The Commission is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and composed of representatives of various ministries, the national police and the Attorney General's Office.

110. In accordance with its mandate to prevent trafficking, protect victims, prosecute perpetrators, and cooperate with other bodies, the Commission has strengthened the exchange of information with other States that have made progress in this area; this has helped improve prevention and monitoring measures and surveillance by the authorities, particularly in border regions. An action plan on combating trafficking in human beings, a law on the protection of victims, witnesses and defendants and a law on organ transplantation are in the process of being adopted.

111. Over the past four years, there have been more than 70 cases of suspected trafficking. The victims have been reunited with their families or accommodated in centres. Victims in need of protection are accommodated in shelters and social support centres, where they receive psychological, social, medical and legal support, among other services.

112. Angola recently joined the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Blue Heart Campaign and the Southern African Development Community database.

113. Angola is implementing the regional anti-trafficking plans of the various platforms of which it is a member and is working on projects in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNODC.

6. Freedom of expression, association and demonstration (recommendations 41, 64–65, 123–134 and 137)

114. Freedom of expression is enshrined in articles 40 and 44 of the Constitution. The following laws were adopted as part of a legislative package on the press: Act No. 1/17 of 23 January, the Press Act; Organic Act No. 2/17 on the establishment of the Regulatory Body for Angolan Social Media; Act No. 3/17 on television broadcasting; Act No. 4/17 on

radio broadcasting; Act No. 5/17 on the status of journalists; and Act No. 9/17 of 13 March, the General Act on Advertising.

115. The Regulatory Body for Angolan Social Media is an independent and autonomous body composed mainly of journalists that monitors respect for freedom of expression, information and the press.

116. There is no record of any journalists having been sentenced for press offences or killed in recent years.

117. There are various media outlets in Angola:

- Television broadcasters: Televisão Pública de Angola, more than four private broadcasters and three subscription services;
- Radio: In the public radio domain, Grupo Rádio Nacional de Angola has 5 national channels, 18 stations and 81 repeaters. In the domain of commercial FM radio, there are 33 private stations nationwide. As a sign of the Government's commitment to plurality, Radio Eclésia is broadcast in the 18 provinces;
- News publications: there are 225 newspapers (2 daily newspapers, 428 weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly magazines and 438 newsletters);
- News agencies: there is one news agency, Angop, and various news websites.

118. In Angola there are more than 5,000 media professionals, who are increasingly balanced along gender lines. For example, women hold seats on the boards of directors of the four main public media companies: Rádio Nacional de Angola (2 of the 7 board members are women), Televisão Pública de Angola (2 out of 7), Angop (2 out of 7) and Edições Novembro (1 out of 7). In the private media, the radio stations Luanda Antena Comercial in Luanda and Rádio Mais in Huila are both run by women.

119. With regard to honour crimes, the new Criminal Code allows for the application of either a prison sentence or a fine, meaning that judges can now choose to apply a fine only, where appropriate.

120. The most recent version of the Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index places Angola among those countries where journalists face the least repression, ranking it 109th out of 180 for 2019, up 12 places from 2018. This is not the only report to have mentioned the progress made by Angola in a global context where freedoms are increasingly curtailed.

121. Various rapporteurs have been invited to visit, including the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa, who visited Angola in 2016.

Freedom of assembly and demonstration

122. Freedom of assembly and demonstration are guaranteed in the Constitution. Act No. 16/91 sets out the criteria governing the exercise of this right by all citizens. In Angola, demonstrations and meetings are held by various political and religious groups and civil society organizations and movements. In 2018, for example, there were 43 demonstrations in which 14,828 persons took part. Luanda is the province where most demonstrations take place.

123. Action is taken in response to all reports of excesses during demonstrations and various procedures may be applied depending on the seriousness of the situation, whether the perpetrators are police officers or demonstrators.

Right of association

124. The right to freedom of association is provided for in the Constitution and in Act No. 6/12 of 18 January on private associations, which establishes the ways in which associations may be formed.

125. Significant progress has been made in terms of the registration of associations. Over the past four years, the number of registered associations has increased from 252 national

organizations, 60 international organizations and 15 international foundations to 542 national organizations and 16 foundations.

Dialogue with civil society

126. The Government has established systems for receiving information from and consulting with civil society organizations:

- Representatives of civil society hold seats on the Council of the Republic, a consultative body that works with the Office of the President, and on the Social Participation and Consultation Councils.
- President Lourenço held meetings with civil society organizations and civic associations in November 2018.
- Multilateral forums are held every two years, with the first Civil Society Forum being held in 2016 and the second in 2018, and follow-up is given to the recommendations that issue from these meetings.
- A public consultation was held to gather contributions to the National Human Rights Strategy and other meetings have been held.
- The Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship has visited the headquarters of various organizations and engages in an ongoing dialogue with them.
- At the provincial level, representatives of civil society organizations hold seats on the provincial human rights committees, which are regulated by Presidential Decree No. 137/14 of 13 May.
- The various ministries have different civil society partners and maintain a constant dialogue with them and carry out public consultations on various policies. For example, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform held a public consultation on the legislative package on local authorities.
- Representatives of various civil society organizations have participated in training courses organized by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, including a specialized human rights course and the Oslo Diploma Course.

7. Freedom of religion (recommendation 122)

127. According to the 2014 general population and housing census, Catholicism is the most practised religion, with Catholics making up 41 per cent of the population, followed by Protestants (38 per cent of the population), persons of no religion (12.3 per cent), members of other religions (7.4 per cent), animists (0.6 per cent), persons practising Islam (0.4 per cent) and persons practising Judaism (0.2 per cent).

128. Act No. 12/19 of 14 May on freedom of religion, belief and worship has been adopted. The Government is firmly committed to normalizing the situation of religion in the country, to which end it has taken a series of measures to safeguard the exercise of freedom of religion, belief and worship and to promote the process by which religious faiths can obtain formal recognition, and at the same time to protect citizens from all forms of religious practice that violate human rights and current legislation. There are currently 83 recognized religious denominations, 1,106 denominations without formal recognition and 77 church organizations.

129. The draft Act was developed following extensive public consultations and hearings that began in 2014 and was carried out in 12 provinces; information was also made available through digital platforms, print media and radio broadcasting. Valuable contributions from those consultations were incorporated into the draft law. One such contribution was the idea of reducing the number of signatures required from 100,000 to 60,000. Thus, whether or not a religious confession obtains formal recognition is decided not on the basis of the number of its members, but its practices and its conformity with the law.

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

130. One of the objectives of the National Development Plan 2018–2022 is that 20 per cent of the national budget should be allocated to this area by 2022.

1. Sustainable development and poverty alleviation (recommendations 140, 142–153 and 189–191)

131. Sustainable development and poverty alleviation are both priorities for the Government. Angola is therefore committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

132. The Government has been able to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving extreme poverty, which fell from 69 per cent to 36 per cent.

133. Following the completion of the previous National Development Plan, the National Development Plan for 2018–2022 was adopted. The Integrated Municipal Programme of Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty 2018–2022 was adopted by Presidential Decree 140/18 of 6 June. Its purpose is to reduce poverty and to promote human development and the well-being of Angolans through economic and social inclusion at the local level.

134. The Programme should lift 11.6 per cent of the total population out of poverty by 2022.

135. Food assistance has already been provided to 59,707 persons across the country and 929 persons have been helped into income-generating activities.

136. The Regulations on the Centralized Social Register were adopted by Presidential Decree No. 136/19 of 10 May. The regulations are aimed at harmonizing social programmes and projects that will facilitate the allocation of benefits to individuals and families in situations of vulnerability and poverty.

137. The programme for the provision of social services at the municipal level is being expanded and implementation of the integrated system for the management of social services is ongoing. A total of 37,483 persons, which corresponds to 11,439 families, have already been registered in the system.

138. Other programmes are also being implemented, for example, the Support Programme for Women in Rural and Peripheral Areas, the Microcredit Programme, a programme to support microfinance initiatives, a programme to support family and rural entrepreneurship, retraining programmes for rural villages, a programme to support the economic activities of rural women, and training programmes for traditional birth attendants. National health strategies are currently being prepared in the areas of family planning, comprehensive health for adolescents and young persons, and reproductive health, with a view to widening access to and increasing the availability of sexual and reproductive health services.

139. All these plans, measures and programmes fall within the framework of the “Angola 2050” long-term development strategy.³

140. The “My Land” programme is being implemented with the aim of formally registering rural land for use by local communities. In collaboration with non-governmental organizations, 239 rural communities have been identified, 31 of which have already received deeds recognizing their customary entitlement to the usufruct of a given piece of land.

Right to water

141. In 2017, the proportion of the national budget earmarked for programmes intended to improve access to water was increased by 1.6 per cent:

- Water for All: The “Water for All” programme has set a global target for the water sector, namely to ensure the availability of drinking water for 100 per cent of the

urban population and 80 per cent of the rural population. However, in 2017, average coverage was only 55 per cent.

- Renovation and expansion of urban water and sanitation systems.
- Capacity building.

142. According to data from the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey, between the 2008–2009 and 2015–2016 periods, the proportion of households with access to adequate sources of drinking water increased by 12 percentage points, from 42 per cent to 54 per cent. This increase was mainly felt in urban areas. In rural areas, 32 per cent of households have access to safe drinking water, compared to 67 per cent in urban areas.

143. Under the “Water for All” programme, in 2018, construction work on 32 water points and 63 small water supply systems was completed, benefiting 71,407 persons and bringing the rate of coverage to 68 per cent (an increase of 0.8 per cent on 2017, when 56 water points and 64 small supply systems were built, benefiting 107,290 persons).

2. Right to education (recommendations 138–139, 164, 168–174 and 177)

144. The right to education is enshrined in the Constitution and in Framework Act No. 17/16 of 7 October on the education and teaching system, which ensures universal and free access to basic education.

145. There have been significant increases in school enrolment rates. According to data provided by the Ministry of Education, the number of children enrolled in preschool increased from 740,853 in 2015 to 784,381 in 2018, the number of children enrolled in primary school increased from 5,094,935 in 2015 to 6,170,666 in 2018, and the number of children enrolled in secondary school increased from 1,743,407 in 2015 to 2,017,115 in 2018.

146. The student population increased from 8,309,000 in 2015 to 9,833,459 in 2018. There are 11,067 public schools and 2,593 semi-private and private schools.

147. With regard to the measures taken to prevent girls from being excluded from the education system, the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with parents and education officials, is implementing a strategy to reactivate and strengthen the gender and human rights offices in the provincial education directorates, which will have an impact on provincial schools in terms of ensuring gender balance, providing psychoeducational support to victims of domestic violence, forced labour and early pregnancy and to orphans, eliminating gender-based discrimination, and enhancing girls’ participation in the education system.

148. In 2018, the Ministry of Education introduced sex education into the primary and secondary school curriculums, which will widen access to high-quality information, especially for girls.

Literacy programmes

149. One of the objectives of the education system in Angola was to achieve, through various literacy programmes, a 50 per cent increase in the number of literate adults, especially women, by providing all adults with equitable access to basic and continuing education.

150. The national literacy rate is 66 per cent among the population as a whole, 79 per cent in rural areas and 41 per cent in urban areas, according to data from the 2014 census.

151. As to differences between men and women, 58 per cent of women and 84 per cent of men know how to read, according to data from the Multiple Indicator and Health Survey 2015–2016.

152. There are 570,960 students enrolled in literacy classes for the 2018/19 school year. The National Literacy Plan was adopted in collaboration with the business sector.

3. Right to health (recommendations 155–162)

153. The public health system is free and universal. There is also a comprehensive network of private and semi-private service providers.

154. The public health-care network comprises 3,023 health facilities, including 2,120 health posts, 700 health centres, 145 municipal hospitals, 28 general hospitals, 18 provincial hospitals and 12 central hospitals. There are also 11 physical therapy and rehabilitation centres.

155. Vaccine coverage varies depending on area of residence, province, and the mother's level of education and socioeconomic situation. The coverage rate for all types of vaccine is 40 per cent in urban areas and 17 per cent in rural areas.

156. The National Policy on Pharmaceuticals, which was approved by Presidential Decree No. 189/10 of 18 August, is intended to ensure that safe, effective and high-quality essential medicines are available throughout the country.

157. Presidential Legislative Decree No. 3/18 of 9 May 2018, which approved new customs guidelines, exempts medicines from consumption duties and customs duties.

158. The Government has signed an agreement with the World Bank, which will make it possible to improve the performance of around 300 primary health-care facilities in 21 municipalities throughout the country.

HIV/AIDS

159. In Angola, the estimated national prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS is 2 per cent among persons between the ages of 15 and 49, which is one of the lowest rates in southern Africa. Various measures have been taken to prevent the spread of HIV and to diagnosis and treat persons living with HIV/AIDS.

160. The principal prevention campaign has been conducted through television and radio programmes, training for peer trainers, debates, the distribution of condoms and of information, educational and communication materials, and face-to-face interaction with a range of stakeholders.

161. In the 2016–2018 period, 33,000 girls and young women between the ages of 10 and 24 were involved in HIV prevention activities in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Cunene and Huíla, with the financial support of the Global Fund and the technical support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNDP.

162. Angola also joined in the implementation of the “90-90-90: Treatment for all” programme, with the objective that, by 2020, 90 per cent of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status, 90 per cent of all people diagnosed with HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90 per cent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.

Child mortality

163. Reducing maternal, neonatal, infant and adolescent morbidity and mortality is one of the Government's top priorities.

164. The National Statistics Institute and the Ministry of Health carried out the 2015–2016 Multiple Indicator and Health Survey. The results show progress in this area, with life expectancy having increased from 48 years for both sexes in 2009 to 60 years in 2014. In 2018, life expectancy was 61 years, and Angolan women had higher life expectancy at birth (63 years) than men (59 years).

165. With regard to sexual and reproductive health, the National Campaign to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality was launched in 2010 and the National Commission for the Prevention and Auditing of Maternal, Neonatal and Infant Deaths was established in 2012.

166. More than 700 health facilities have agreed to adhere to protocols for the provision and standardization of sexual and reproductive health services.

167. As part of a collaborative project between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry for Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women and the Ministry of Education, more than 3,450 traditional birth attendants were trained, 3,340 young people received information on gender, early pregnancy and maternal and neonatal deaths, and monitoring visits were made to provincial health committees.

168. The infant mortality rate fell from 116 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008 to 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 and currently stands at 68 deaths per 1,000 live births.

169. The institutional maternal mortality rate was 339 in 2014, 288 in 2015, 277 in 2016, 377 in 2017 and 357 in 2018.

170. The neonatal mortality rates for the period 2014–2018 are as follows: 2014, 33; 2015, 36; 2016, 38; 2017, 37; 2018, 48, owing to increased health service coverage.

4. Right to adequate housing (recommendation 141)

171. Data from the 2014 general population and housing census reveal that 70 per cent of families own their own homes, 19 per cent live in rented accommodation and 10 per cent have other housing arrangements.

172. The National Urban Planning and Housing Programme continues to be implemented across the country, the main aim being the construction of 350,000 houses, or around 200 houses per municipality, and the construction of social housing by the Government, private enterprises and cooperatives.

173. Evictions may only be carried out pursuant to a court order. Presidential Decree No. 117/16 of 30 May regulates resettlement measures, and the Expropriations Act is being brought into line with human rights standards on dignified resettlement, in accordance with a National Assembly decision on evictions.

IV. Technical cooperation (recommendations 5 and 58)

Technical cooperation with United Nations mechanisms

174. Angola cooperates with the United Nations through various mechanisms set up under different specialized agencies, including UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, UNODC, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNFPA, ILO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

175. The Human Rights Strengthening Programme, a joint initiative managed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and UNDP, was launched in 2012 and will run until 2022.

176. Angola also cooperates with the African Union through the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and with other regional bodies and is part of the Southern African Development Community and the community of African countries using Portuguese as an official language.

V. Challenges and prospects

177. The main challenges for Angola in this period are:

- Adopting the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and subsequent strategies
- Complying with its commitments as a State member of the Human Rights Council
- Ratifying conventions to which it is a signatory and preparing related reports
- Preparing to receive visits from human rights rapporteurs
- Improving the human rights situation.

Notes

- ¹ Ver legislación concreta en cada apartado del presente informe.
 - ² Fuente: Instituto Nacional De Estadística, *Indicadores de Empleo e Desempleo, Inquérito sobre Despesas, Receitas e Empleo em Angola*, IDREA 2018-2019.
 - ³ Recientemente la Estrategia de Desarrollo de Largo Plazo 2025 fue ampliada y revista para 2050.
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