



ANGOLA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SUBMISSION FOR THE UN UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW 20TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2014

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

During its first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in February 2010, Angola supported 158 recommendations and rejected eight,¹ four of which related to extending a standing invitation to UN Special Procedures.² Amnesty International regrets that Angola rejected these important recommendations.

Angola agreed to consider ratifying outstanding human rights treaties, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,³ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention against Torture) and its Optional Protocol,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁵ and the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.⁶ Amnesty International welcomes the signing of these treaties by Angola on 24 September 2014.

Angola further agreed to consider ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance⁷ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.⁸ That Angola has not signed these conventions is particularly concerning in the light of reports of the enforced disappearance in May 2012 - revealed to be kidnappings and unlawful killings in November 2013 – of two organisers of demonstrations,⁹ as well as forcible expulsion of non-nationals.¹⁰

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

Since Angola's first UPR a new Constitution has been enacted which strengthens the human rights and freedoms in the country.¹¹ However, this Constitution only recognises “the right to live in a healthy environment”¹² and the “right to health care”¹³ rather than the right to “the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”, as recognised in the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights to which Angola is a party.¹⁴ The Constitution also does not contain a prohibition against the collective expulsion of non-nationals, as envisaged in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Although Angola has not yet ratified the latter treaty, it is a party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights¹⁵ which contains a similar provision on the prohibition of collective expulsion.¹⁶

In many cases legislation is lacking to give effect to human rights contained in treaties Angola has ratified and in the Constitution. For example, the Constitution contains a prohibition against torture and ill-treatment;¹⁷ however, this prohibition has not yet been enacted into national law.¹⁸ In addition, provisions in national law which could encourage ill-treatment and torture¹⁹ have still not been revoked.

The Constitution now enshrines the right to housing for every citizen.²⁰ However, Angola has still not adopted legislative measures strictly defining the circumstances and safeguards related to eviction as it undertook to do during the last UPR.²¹

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Angola has not fulfilled its commitment to investigate and end arbitrary arrests, detentions and torture.²² Police and security forces continue to violate human rights with the same apparent impunity that marked the last review period. Forced evictions continue to occur despite Angola's acceptance of recommendations to "adopt legislative measures strictly defining the circumstances and safeguards related to eviction, and to stop all forced evictions until such measures are in place."²³ Furthermore, the authorities have intensified the suppression of freedom of association and assembly, as well as freedom of expression and freedom of the press despite agreeing to "ensure respect throughout the country for freedom of expression" and to allow groups and individuals to "participate freely in the political process, without fear of retribution" at its previous review.²⁴

Human rights violations by police and security forces

Police and security forces continue to carry out arbitrary arrests and detentions as well as acts of torture and ill-treatment against individuals in detention.²⁵ Many of the cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and ill-treatment have been against demonstrators, but police have also been implicated in the beating of other individuals who were not involved in the demonstrations, including prisoners. In January and August 2013, two leaked video footages showed prison guards, police and, on one occasion, fire brigade officials, brutally beating prisoners in the Viana and Luanda Central Prisons. A number of officials were dismissed, suspended or faced disciplinary proceedings following these leaks. However, no information was made publicly available on whether criminal proceedings had been instituted. In March 2014, Amnesty International delegates were informed during a meeting with Angolan authorities that the relevant agents would face criminal charges.

On 22 November 2012, nine men of Congolese descent were arrested, held incommunicado and reportedly ill-treated. Although no longer held incommunicado they reportedly remain in detention without trial, apparently on suspicion of attempting to de-stabilize the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo.²⁶ During a mission to Angola in March 2014, Amnesty International delegates were informed that the trial of these men had been set for 24 March and that they were being charged with inciting war.²⁷

Police and other security forces have also used excessive force against and ill-treated street vendors in Luanda, peaceful demonstrators,²⁸ and non-nationals in the course of forcibly expelling them from the country.²⁹ In addition, Amnesty International has received reports of at least 19 individuals killed at the hands of the police between 2010 and December 2013 in circumstance which appear to be unlawful.³⁰

As far as Amnesty International is aware, no police officer or security agent has been brought to justice for these killings, the excessive use of force, ill-treatment, or arbitrary arrests and detentions. When questioned by Amnesty International delegates about investigations into alleged cases of torture and ill-treatment by police, authorities indicated that, although investigations should be instituted without an official complaint from the victim, such a complaint from the victim was necessary to provide sufficient information for the initiation of an investigation.³¹

Forced evictions

Forced evictions continue with the most recent, at the time of writing, having taken place on 3 January 2014 in Bairro A Resistencia, Cabinda Province, affecting 22 families. In addition, there have been large-scale evictions since Angola's last review, including of 700 families in Luanda in February 2013,³² and of 3,000 families in Huíla province in March 2010.³³

The risk of forced evictions remains, including for those who have previously been evicted. In October 2011, at least 25 families who had been forcibly evicted in Lubango in March 2010 were once again forcibly evicted from their homes.³⁴

Those forcibly evicted are left without shelter, access to drinking water or sanitation. To date, the authorities have done little to assist those left destitute by forced evictions. In June 2011, the government announced that over

450 families in Luanda whose homes had been demolished between 2004 and 2006 were to be rehoused as of September 2011.³⁵ However, none of them have as yet been rehoused.

Suppression of freedom of association and assembly

Although by law demonstrations do not require authorisation,³⁶ the authorities often refuse to allow them to take place. Since 7 March 2011, youths, mainly in Luanda, regularly attempt to hold peaceful demonstrations to call for the resignation of President José Eduardo dos Santos, and to raise human rights and social justice concerns. During these demonstrations police carry out arbitrary arrests and detentions, punch and kick, and use dogs, truncheons, batons, metal rods and butts of firearm against peaceful demonstrators.

The majority of those arrested are later released without charge, while others are charged before being conditionally released. Many of them still have criminal charges pending against them.³⁷ In one instance some of those tried were acquitted³⁸ while others had their convictions overturned by the Supreme Court.³⁹

Individuals known colloquially as “Kaenches”, believed to be members of the State Information and Security Services, regularly carry out acts of vandalism and violence against demonstrators, and with impunity. The organisers of demonstrations face intimidation and harassment, including beatings and death threats directed at themselves and their relatives.⁴⁰ In May 2012, several organisers were attacked by the “Kaenches” while meeting in a private home.⁴¹ Also in May 2012, “Kaenches” kidnapped two of the organisers of a demonstration, Silva Alves Kamulingue and Isaías Sebastião Cassule.⁴² In November 2013, the Public Prosecution Service publicly confirmed that four state agents had been arrested for their kidnapping and murder.⁴³ In March 2014, Amnesty International delegates were told by the Attorney General, during a mission to Angola, that nine agents had actually been charged in connection with this case, including the former head of the State Intelligence and Security Service.

The authorities have also refused to allow other demonstrations to take place, including against forced evictions,⁴⁴ and police use excessive force during such demonstrations.⁴⁵

Suppression of freedom of expression and freedom of the press

The authorities continue to arbitrarily arrest and detain individuals in Cabinda for peacefully expressing their view that Cabinda should not be part of Angola. Amnesty International delegates have spoken to a number of Angolan authorities who are of the opinion that the peaceful expression of the view that a certain part of the country should be independent is a violation of Article 5(6) of the Constitution.⁴⁶

Similar arrests have been carried out in the Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provinces against members of the Commission of the Legal Sociological Manifesto of the Lunda-Tchokwe Protectorate (*Comissão do Manifesto Jurídico Sociológico do Protectorado da Lunda-Tchókwé* – CMJSP-Lunda). Since April 2009, 38 members of the Commission have been arrested, detained, charged with, and in some cases convicted of state security crimes. All but five were released before 2012. In February 2012, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention asked the authorities to release and ensure reparations to the remaining five members of the Commission imprisoned in circumstances which it considered arbitrary. Despite this, and the undertaking by the Angolan authorities in the context of the previous UPR,⁴⁷ it was not until 13 November 2013 the authorities finally released the last five members of the Commission.

The authorities also continue to place restrictions on press freedom. Journalists face harassment, arbitrary detention, beatings, as well as confiscation or destruction of their properties while covering news stories. This has been particularly evident in the context of demonstrations. On 11 November 2011, a journalist from *Rádio Ecclesia* was dragged away by police as he tried to cover a demonstration. On 3 December 2011, two other journalists, Rafael Marques and a journalist from *Novo Jornal* were arrested while covering a demonstration. On 30 March 2013, police threatened journalists and told them to leave the area of a planned demonstration. And following demonstrations on 19 September 2013, journalists Rafael Marques, Coque Mukuta and Alexandre Solombe were arrested while interviewing demonstrators who had just been released. All three of them were detained, beaten and stamped on by police before being released four hours later.

The government also uses criminal defamation laws to restrict the right to freedom of expression. Journalists have been sentenced to imprisonment for defamation of public officials. For example, on 7 February 2013, radio journalist Queirós Anastácio Chiluvia was convicted of defamation, offending the police and working illegally as a journalist for broadcasting the shouts of detainees calling for help for a detainee who was apparently very ill. He was given a six-month sentence suspended for two years.⁴⁸

In October 2011, William Tonet, director and owner of the newspaper *Folha 8*, was convicted of defamation against three army generals back in 2007. He was reportedly sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for two years and a fine of 10 million kwanzas (over US\$100,000). William Tonet has lodged an appeal but to date no decision has been made. Also in March 2011, *Voice of America* correspondent Armando Chicoca was convicted of defamation and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The charges against him related to two articles he had written about alleged sexual harassment and corruption by the President of the Namibe Provincial Court. Armando Chicoca was conditionally released on bail in April 2011 pending an appeal. To date no decision has been made on his case.

Charges of criminal defamation have not been restricted to journalists. On 12 September 2013, police arrested and detained 17-year-old Manuel Nito Alves for commissioning T-shirts printed with words insulting to President José Eduardo dos Santos. He was held in detention on suspicion of crimes against the security of the state, but was not charged or tried for almost two months before being conditionally released on 8 November 2013.⁴⁹ He still faces criminal defamation charges in relation to the T-shirts. On 17 March 2014, Amnesty International delegates were informed by the Attorney General that his trial had been set for 15 April 2014. However, his lawyers were unaware of this and had not received any notification of the trial date by 19 March 2014.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Angola:

The national human rights framework

- To incorporate into domestic law the provisions of international human rights standards, including right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the prohibition against the collective expulsion of non-nationals, as accepted in the previous review;
- To ensure the process of ratification of human rights treaties signed by Angola in 2014 is completed in accordance with Angola's undertaking in its 2010 UPR.

Human rights violations by the police and security forces

- To ensure that prompt, impartial and thorough investigations are carried out into all allegations of human rights violations by security forces and that the perpetrators are brought to justice, as accepted in the previous review;
- To ensure reparation, including fair and adequate compensation, for victims of human rights violations by the security forces or to their families where the victim has died.

Forced evictions

- To stop all forced evictions and place a moratorium on mass evictions until a comprehensive human rights-based housing policy and a legal framework providing effective remedies are in place, as accepted in the previous review;
- To extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context;
- To provide immediate assistance, including adequate housing, to those who have been forcibly evicted and remain homeless, and to adequately compensate all victims, as accepted in the previous review.

Suppression of freedom of association and assembly

- To ensure police comply with the minimum international standards on the use of force and do not use excessive force or commit other human rights violations against peaceful demonstrators, and that they protect demonstrators from violence by third parties;
- To ensure authorities respect, protect and promote the right to freedom of association and assembly, including by not prohibiting peaceful assemblies and demonstrations.

Suppression of freedom of expression and the press

- To respect, protect and promote freedom of expression of journalists, in particular with regard to the well-established international human rights principle that public officials should tolerate more, rather than less, criticism than private individuals;
- To repeal criminal defamation laws, particularly those providing special punishment for alleged defamation of the head of state or other public officials.

ENDNOTES

¹ Report of the Human Rights Council on its fourteenth session, 18 June 2010, A/HRC/14/L.10. Other recommendations rejected included two related to resuming cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Angola made by Netherlands and the Republic of North Korea and two related to the decriminalisation of homosexuality made by France and the Czech Republic

² Report of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review of Angola, 24 March 2010 (A/HRC/14/11), paragraph 36 recommendation by Brazil; paragraph 87 recommendation 37, 38 and 39 (Czech Republic, Spain and Slovakia)

³ Ibid, paragraph, 87, recommendations 1, 6, 13 and 19 (Brazil, Belgium, Portugal and the Philippines)

⁴ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 1,3, 6, 8, 9, 11,14, 15, 16,19,20, 21, 73, 75 (Brazil, Hungary, Belgium, Czech Republic, Azerbaijan, USA, Mexico, Germany, UK, Philippines, South Korea and Cote d'Ivoire, Sweden, Italy)

⁵ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 1,3, 9, 14, 19, 20, 21 and 22 (Brazil, Hungary, Azerbaijan, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Côte d'Ivoire and Pakistan)

⁶ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 12 and 17 (Portugal and Spain)

⁷ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 5, 14 and 17 (France, Mexico, Spain)

⁸ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 14 and 19 (Mexico and Philippines)

⁹ Silva Alves Kamulingue and Isaías Sebastião Cassule disappeared on 27 and 29 May respectively. They were involved in the organization of a demonstration planned for 27 May by war veterans and former presidential guards to demand payment for pensions and salaries owed to them. Police initially denied any knowledge of the case, despite it being widely publicised in the country. In November 2013, the Public Prosecution Service publicly confirmed that four state agents had been arrested and detained for their kidnapping and murder.

¹⁰ Despite an agreement in 2009 to stop expulsions between Angola and the DRC, the Angolan authorities have continued to expel Congolese nationals with recourse to human rights violations, including sexual violence. Amnesty International Report 2012, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2012) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2012>; and Amnesty International Report 2011, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2011) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2011>

¹¹ The Constitution of the Republic of Angola of 2010

¹² Article 39

¹³ Article 21, 35(6) and 77

¹⁴ Acceded to on 10/01/92

¹⁵ Adopted 27 June 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), entered into force 21 October 1986

¹⁶ Article 12(5)

¹⁷ Article 36

¹⁸ The Penal Code is currently under revision and the most recent version of the draft Penal Code which Amnesty International has had access to criminalises torture, but it is not clear when this law will be passed.

¹⁹ Disciplinary Regulations of the National Police, Article 5 includes provisions requiring complete obedience of police to orders and paragraph 48 of the same Article permits ill-treatment, insults or violence against detainees in the case of resistance, flight or attempted flight (“...*abster-se de maltratar ou fazer qualquer insulto ou violência ...salvo se houver resistência, fuga ou tentativa de fuga.*”)

²⁰ Article 85

²¹ Report of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review of Angola, 24 March 2010 (A/HRC/14/11), paragraph 87 recommendation 131 (Netherlands)

²² Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 71 and 72 (Azerbaijan and Sweden)

²³ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 131-137 (The Netherlands, Malaysia, Spain and Uruguay)

²⁴ Ibid, paragraph 87, recommendations 101-104 (Czech Republic, Norway, USA, UK) 107-110 (France, Norway, Canada, UK)

²⁵ For further information see: Angola must not send detainees to Democratic Republic of Congo, 14 February 2013, <http://www.amnestyusa.org/news/news-item/angola-must-not-send-detainees-to-democratic-republic-of-congo>, Angola: ‘Shocking’ footage appears to show appalling abuse of prisoners, 23 August 2013, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/angola-shocking-footage-appears-show-appalling-abuse-prisoners-2013-08-28> , ANGOLA: Angolan authorities must not suppress upcoming demonstrations, AFR 12/007/2013, 17 September 2013, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR12/007/2013/en/6e17262a-53c6-4fb0-9268-64f848793dc0/afr120072013en.html>; Angola: Protect free speech as youth activists attacked, 24 May 2012, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/angola-protect-free-speech-youth-activists-attacked-2012-05-24>; Amnesty International Report 2013, State of the World’s Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2013) <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/POL10/001/2013/en/b093912e-8d30-4480-9ad1-acbb82be7f29/pol100012013en.pdf>; Amnesty International Report 2012, State of the World’s Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2012) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2012>; and Amnesty International Report 2011, State of the World’s Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2011) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2011>

²⁶ Angola must not send detainees to Democratic Republic of Congo, 14 February 2013, <http://www.amnestyusa.org/news/news-item/angola-must-not-send-detainees-to-democratic-republic-of-congo>

²⁷ “Provocação a guerra” in contravention of article 5 of the Law against the Security of the State. The information was provided by the Attorney General during a meeting on 17 March 2014.

²⁸ For example, police used force during anti-government demonstrations on 3 and 9 September, 11 November and 3 December 2011; on 10 March and 22 December 2012; as well as 30 March, 27 May and 19 September 2013

²⁹ For further information see Amnesty International 2012 and 2011 report at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2012> and <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2011>

³⁰ Cases include Abel Valentino allegedly killed by a police officer in Huambo on 29 April 2010; Mário Joveta Ramos reportedly killed by police officers in Rocha Pinto, Luanda on 9 March 2010; Dominginha Ramos reportedly killed by police officers in Luanda on 9 March 2010; William Marques Luís “Líro Boy” and Hamilton Pedro Luís “Kadú” believed to have been killed by police officers in May 2010; two protestors shot by police in Bie Province in September 2011; Francisco dos Santos killed by a police officer in Luanda on 12 November 2011; Olívia Chaves killed by a police officer in Lubango in 2012; Manuel “Laranjinha” Francisco reportedly killed by police in custody on 3 October 2012; an unnamed motorcyclist shot by police in Kuando Kubango on 27 December 2012; Alfredo Mbango killed in Moxico in January 2013; André Tchinguãlulu Sawimbo shot by a police officer in Huambo on 20 April 2013 apparently resulting in his death in hospital; and six unidentified youth allegedly killed by police in Huíla in 2013.

³¹ Statements by the Attorney General, Minister of Justice and Human Rights, as well as the Vice Justice Ombudsman during a mission to Angola between 17 and 21 March 2014.

³² In February 2013 over 700 families were forcibly evicted from their homes in Maiombe, Luanda by members of the military, Rapid Intervention Police and private security. Those evicted were moved to Kaope-Funda neighbourhood in Cacuaco, Luanda, but left without shelter, drinking water or sanitation. Among them was a woman and her less-than-week-old baby. Information from local housing NGO, SOS-Habitat received 8 February 2013; Aparato de Guerra Usado nas Demolições em Cacuaco, Maka Angola 5 February 2013 <http://makaangola.org/2013/02/05/aparato-de-guerra-usado-nas-demolicoes-em-cacuaco/>;

<http://www.lusomonitor.net/?p=291>; and Demolições ilegais em Luanda fizeram dez mortos diz SOS Habitat, <http://www.dw.de/demoli%C3%A7%C3%B5es-ilegais-em-luanda-fizeram-dez-mortos-diz-sos-habitat/a-16974427>

³³ Despite an official apology from the Huíla provincial government in April 2010 for the forcible eviction of 3 000 families a month earlier, there were reports of further forced evictions in Lubango in August and September 2010. Angola to forcibly evict hundreds of families, 22 August 2011, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/angola-forcibly-evict-hundreds-families-2011-08-22>

³⁴ Amnesty International Report 2012, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2012) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2012>

³⁵ Luanda concorda em alojar vítimas das demolições de 2004, Voice of America, 7 June 2011, <http://www.voaportugues.com/content/article-06-07-2011-luandaagreement-voanews-123370798/1260426.html>

³⁶ Article 47 of the Constitution

³⁷ Some examples include (1) Hugo Kalumbo, Jesse Lufendo and a youth known only as David detained in Benguela during demonstrations on 10 March 2012, sentenced to a year imprisonment and a fine on 16 March 2012 are on conditional release pending decision of an appeal. (2) Hugo Kalumbo, Gabriel Chakussanga, Mateus Chiwale, Salomão "Alemão" Franciso, Baltazar Alberto and António João Ferreira Broas were arrested during a demonstration on 22 December 2012 and conditionally released on 28 December 2012, apparently due to the lack of sufficient evidence to hold in pre-trial detention. The charges against them remain. (3) Following a demonstration on 19 September 2013 Adolfo António, Adolfo Campos, Amândio Canhanga, Quintuango "Roussef" Mabilia, Pedro "Pedrowski" Teca, Roberto "Pastor" Gambá, Joel Francisco and Antonio Feriera "Belenguete" were brought before a court on 20 September on charges of contempt of authorities, apparently because they had disobeyed the instructions of the police not to demonstrate. They were conditionally release pending trial on 23 September 2012, but re-arrested moments after their release. On 23 September they were taken back to court on the charges of contempt of authorities and new charges of causing a disturbance. They were conditionally released on 200 000 Kwanza (US\$2 000) bail each pending trial after further investigations by the police. The charges against them remain.

³⁸ Following demonstrations on 3 September 2011, a total of 21 demonstrators were charged with corporal offences (ofensas corporais). They were tried on 12 September and three were acquitted for lack of evidence.

³⁹ The remaining 18 tried on 12 September 2011 had their convictions overturned by the Supreme Court on 14 October and were released.

⁴⁰ Organisers have told Amnesty International that they have faced detention on suspicion of what appear to be trumped up charges prior to demonstrations and then released after the demonstrations. They have also reported receiving harassing and intimidating phone calls. The website, www.centralangola7311.net, which was established to document information relevant to the demonstrations, has recordings reportedly evidencing some of these threatening calls.

⁴¹ Angola: Protect free speech as youth activists attacked, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/angola-protect-free-speech-youth-activists-attacked-2012-05-24>

⁴² Amnesty International Report 2013, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2013) <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/POL10/001/2013/en/b093912e-8d30-4480-9ad1-acbb82be7f29/pol100012013en.pdf>; Angolan War Veterans Abducted, UA: 250/12 Index: AFR 12/003/2012, 24 August 2012, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR12/003/2012/en/9595f802-ba6c-4b9a-a69a-2e357ca5a98d/afr120032012en.pdf>; Human Rights Indaba: Stand up for dignity and justice, AFR 03/001/2013, 2 July 2013, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR03/001/2013/en/5f7e2f99-013c-481f-ad76-92b461e87e87/afr030012013en.pdf>; Five things you should know about disappearances, 30 August 2013, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/day-disappeared-2013-2013-08-30>

⁴³ Angola detains four for kidnap, possible murder, of two protesters, Reuters, 13 November 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/13/us-angola-protesters-idUSBRE9AC12J20131113>

⁴⁴ Examples include demonstrations in Benguela planned for 25 March 2010 in solidarity for the over 3 000 families evicted in Huíla (see Angola: Benguela Provincial Authorities Must Not Unreasonably Prevent Peaceful Demonstration, AFR 12/006/2010, 8 April 2010 <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/AFR12/006/2010>); demonstrations to commemorate Habitat Day on 5 October 2013 and demonstrations by teachers' union

⁴⁵ For example during a demonstration against the poor state of streets in Cazenga district, Luanda (http://club-k.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7585%3Aautoridades-prendem-organizadores-de-manifestacao-no-cazenga&catid=2%3Aassociedade&Itemid=88&device=chtml); demonstrations by war veterans in Luanda; demonstration in protest to the lack of response of the authorities to cases of the killing and genital mutilation of women in Cafunfo, Lunda Norte in June 2013; also see Amnesty International Report 2013, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the

Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2013)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/POL10/001/2013/en/b093912e-8d30-4480-9ad1-acbb82be7f29/pol100012013en.pdf>;

Amnesty International Report 2012, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2012) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2012>; and Amnesty International Report 2011, State of the World's Human Rights, Human Rights in the Republic of Mozambique (AI Index POL 10/001/2011) <http://amnesty.org/en/region/angola/report-2011>

⁴⁶ The Article states, "Angolan territory shall be indivisible, inviolable and inalienable, and any action involving the breaking up or separation of its component parts shall be energetically resisted. No part of national territory or the rights of sovereignty which the state exerts over it may be transferred.

⁴⁷ Report of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review of Angola, 24 March 2010 (A/HRC/14/11), paragraph 87 recommendation 11 (USA)

⁴⁸ Angola reporter convicted for questioning screams at police station, 7 February 2014,

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/07/us-angola-media-idUSBREA161L720140207>

⁴⁹ Angola: Free Nito Alves : Case Sheet, AFR 12/005/2013, 29 October 2013,

<http://amnesty.org/en/library/info/AFR12/005/2013/en>; ANGOLA: Angolan authorities must not suppress upcoming demonstrations, AFR 12/007/2013, 17 September 2013,

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR12/007/2013/en/6e17262a-53c6-4fb0-9268-64f848793dc0/afr120072013en.html>