

Country/entity	Angola
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement with UNITA-Renovada Updating the Lusaka Protocol Concerning the Reinstatement of Government Administration over the National Territory (Luanda Protocol)
Date	18 Feb 1999
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Angolan Civil War (1975 - 2002)

The conflict has involved political divisions, and agreements emanate from two dyads. Unita-dyad. Immediately following Angola's independence in 1975, a civil war broke out between the two main armed independence movements, the (then government) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The UN-mediated Lusaka Protocol in November 1994 did not end fighting and another attempt in 1998 failed due to continuous ceasefire violations. After internal splits and the killing of their founder Jonas Savimbi, UNITA was defeated by MPLA forces in 2002.

Cabinda dyad. Additionally, in the Cabinda enclave, the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) fought a low intensity guerrilla warfare against the MPLA government since independence, but by the early 2000s, FLEC had lost significant operational power and in 2006 the group eventually declared a ceasefire.

Close

Angolan Civil War (1975 - 2002)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Angola: UNITA process
Parties	For the Government of Angola: Faustino Muteka; For UNITA: Eugenio Manuvakola;

Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement with two annexes between the Government of Angola and Eugenio Manuvakola; the leader of a faction of UNITA. The Agreement states that the Eugenio Manuvakola faction is now seen by the Government as entailing the new UNITA leadership and therefore the only valid interlocutor for the Lusaka Protocol. Annex II confirms the validity of the Lusaka political power sharing between the government and the NEW UNITA and the removal of Jonas Savimbi, from the party leadership and declares the areas that are not under the government control as not being under UNITA but in the hands of organized armed groups under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi and outside the framework of the Lusaka Protocol. Annex III provides a short agreement in which the parties commit to comply with the letter and spirit of the Lusaka Protocol

Agreement document	AO_990218_Luanda Protocol.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 1, AGREE: 3. The obligations derived from the above, should be undertaken with full respect to the constitution of the Republic of Angola and for Human Rights.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 1, ... The government with the cooperation of UNITA, assumed the responsibility of reestablishing the administration of the state over the whole of the national territory. This objective has not yet been attained due to the constant non-compliance by the then Chairman of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, who once again has chose the use of force, in total violation of the agreed principles. As a result of this behavior he was unseated from the leadership of the party, during UNITA's IX Congress held from 11 to 15 January 1999 in Luanda; Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature State level Page 1, ... In that sense, the creation of the GURN and the incorporation of the members of UNITA into their parliamentary seats, were important steps towards national reconciliation. These steps were taken by the signatories of the Lusaka Protocol, with due respect for the Constitution and the laws, the Peace Agreements and its respective Protocol as well as all other international principles relative to the consolidation of the Peace Process;
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	<p>Page 1, ... In that sense, the creation of the GURN and the incorporation of the members of UNITA into their parliamentary seats, were important steps towards national reconciliation. These steps were taken by the signatories of the Lusaka Protocol, with due respect for the Constitution and the laws, the Peace Agreements and its respective Protocol as well as all other international principles relative to the consolidation of the Peace Process;</p> <p>Page 1, AGREE: 3. The obligations derived from the above, should be undertaken with full respect to the constitution of the Republic of Angola and for Human Rights.</p>
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Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 1,
... The free circulation of people and goods and the reestablishment of the administration of the state over the whole of the national territory, is one of the most important goals in the achievement of a definite peace in Angola;

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 1,

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Page 1,

... The government with the cooperation of UNITA, assumed the responsibility of reestablishing the administration of the state over the whole of the national territory. This objective has not yet been attained due to the constant non-compliance by the then Chairman of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, who once again has chose the use of force, in total violation of the agreed principles. As a result of this behavior he was unseated from the leadership of the party, during UNITA's IX Congress held from 11 to 15 January 1999 in Luanda;

Page 1,

... The new UNITA leadership is thereby considered the only valid interlocutor for the continuation of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, which it accepts and pledges to respect.

Page 1, AGREE:

1. To consider the areas that are not under Government control as not being under UNITA, but in the hands of organized armed groups under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi and outside the framework of the Lusaka Protocol.
2. Consider concluded the normalization of the administration of the state over the whole of the national territory under the terms of the Lusaka Protocol.

Page 1, Annex II

... The Government, with the cooperation of UNITA, assumed the responsibility of re-establishing the administration of the state over the whole of the national territory. This objective has not yet been attained due to the constant non-compliance by the then Chairman of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, who once again has chosen the use of force, in total violation of the agreed principles. As a result of this behavior, he was unseated from the leadership of the party, during UNITA's IX Congress held from 11 to 15 January 1999 in Luanda.

The new UNITA leadership is thereby considered the only valid interlocutor for the continuation of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, which it accepts and pledges to support. Thus, given the need for both the Government and UNITA to comply with its terms in what has to do with the normalization of the administration of the state over the whole of the national territory, with due respect to the constitution and the principles enshrined in the Lusaka Protocol.

Page 1, AGREE:

1. To consider the areas that are not under Government control as not being under UNITA, but in the hands of organized armed groups under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi and outside the framework of the Lusaka Protocol.

**Withdrawal of
foreign forces**

No specific mention.

Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 2, 4. The organs of the state, in the exercise of their sovereign powers must assist the populations held captive by the groups organized under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 1, In that sense, the creation of the GURN and the incorporation of the members of UNITA into their parliamentary seats, were important steps towards national reconciliation. Page 1, The Protocol of Lusaka, signed by the Government and UNITA, aims at fostering true reconciliation among the Angolan people, to be translated into unity, democracy and reconstruction and development for the country;

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Accord
<http://www.c-r.org/accord/angola>
