Country/entity	Angola
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Luena Memorandum of Understanding (Addendum to the Lusaka Protocol for the Cessation of Hostilities and the Resolution of the Outstanding Military Issues under the Lusaka Protocol)
Date	4 Apr 2002
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Angola: UNITA process
Parties	GENERAL OF THE ARMY, ARMANDO DA CRUZ NETO Commander in Chief, UNITA, GENERAL GERALDO ABREU MUENGO UCUATCHITEMBO "KAMORTEIRO" Commander in Chief, UNITA ARMADAS ANGOLANAS

Third parties	ONU IBRAHIM GAMBARI UNDERSECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UN AND SPECIAL ADVISOR FOR AFRICA FOR THE OBSERVER COUNTRIES TO THE ANGOLAN PEACE PROCESS CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM DELL AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ANGOLA ANDREEV SERGUEI VADIMOVICH AMBASSADOR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN ANGOLA FERNANDO MENDONÇA D'OLIVEIRA NEVES AMBASSADOR OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC IN ANGOLA
Description	Signed after the killing of UNITA leader in February, this agreement provided for the establishment of a ceasefire, DDR of UNITA cadres and integration of UNITA cadres and officers into the Angolan Army, as well as reaffirming the fundamental principles of both parties and underlining the need for national reconciliation.

Agreement document	AO_020404_LuenaAgreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces Page 14, Annex 1, 1. Generalities related to quartering (iii) The quartering of UNITA Military Forces also implies on the one hand, the accommodation of 12 generals and 47 brigadier generals in cities close to the quartering areas. On the other hand, it also requires the organization and the arrangement of locations for the installation of military families near the quartering areas. The number of family members, including men, women and children could reach 300,000.

Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
