

Country/entity	Angola
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement signed by the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA Renovada on 18 February 1999(Annex II to Agreement signed by the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA Renovada (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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Angola: UNITA process
Parties	Individual signatories not listed. Provided that is agreed 'For the Government of Angola; For UNITA;'

Third parties

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Description

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.

Agreement document

[AO_990218_Luanda_Protocol_II.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, Annex II, Preamble.

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.

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 behaviour, he was unseated from the leadership of the party, during UNITA's IX Congress held from 11 to 15 January 1999 in Luanda.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 1, Annex II, Preamble.

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Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level
Page 1,

Preamble, 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 Page 2, Annex II, AGREE:
3. The obligation derived from the above, should be undertaken with full respect to the constitution of the Republic of Angola and for Human Rights.

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 Page 1, Annex II, Untitled Preamble
The Lusaka Protocol, 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 of the country.

Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 1, Annex II, Untitled Preamble ... The free circulation of people and goods and the re-establishment 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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1 Untitled Preamble
The Lusaka Protocol, 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 of the country.

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	<p>Page 1, Annex II</p> <p>... 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Page 1, AGREE:</p> <p>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.</p>
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 No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 1, Untitled Preamble
The Lusaka Protocol, 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 of the country.

Page 4, Untitled Preamble
... In that sense the creation of the GURN and the Incorporation of the members of UNITA into their parliamentary seats^a 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.

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

UN Peacemaker <http://peacemaker.un.org/node/157>
