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Country/entity	Angola
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement with UNITA-Renovada Updating the Lusaka Protocol Concerning the Appointment of UNITA Cadres to Government Positions (Annex III 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
-	Intrastate/intrastate conflict
level	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	[Note: No individual signatories listed.] For the Government of Angola; For UNITA;
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement made after change in UNITA leadership; Parties commiting to comply with the letter and spirit of the Lusaka Protocol

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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	No specific mention.	
institutions (new or		
reformed)		

Elections

Page 1, Annex III

The presidential elections were held on 29 and 30 September 1992. Since the candidate that obtained the majority of the votes did not attain the percentage stipulated by the raw (50% +1), the two candidates with the highest number of votes would face each other on a second round of elections.

This second round should have taken place within 30 days of the publication of the results of the first round.

The second most voted candidate however, obstructed the process and effectively prevented the holding of the second round within the legally established time frame. Although the electoral law established the principles for the holding of the second round in the presidential election, the Lusaka Protocol, which is the juridical and political element that regulates the Angolan Peace Process, establishes in it, Annex 7, that the elections should take place as soon as military, political, material and security conditions allow it

Page 1, Annex III

... d) The approval of the future constitution of the Republic of Angola e) The amendment of the electoral law

Page 1-2, Annex III

... Given the objective and subjective impassibility of holding the second round of the 1992 Presidential elections, and given the time that has elapsed since then, and the significant changes among the voters that participated in the 1992 elections as well as the new outbreak of war and military instability.

Given that the United Nations has declared that it feels that it cannot continue to supervise the Peace Process, due to the lack of the necessary political and military conditions in view of the re-initiation of warfare, a fact that determines the need for the sovereign organizations of the Republic of Angola to take up the development of the tasks inherent to the conclusion of the Electoral Process, the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola agree to the following: a) Point II.5, Annex 7, of the work agenda of the Lusaka Protocol relative to the conclusion of the electoral process is considered concluded; b) The National Assembly, through its normal legislative process, and under the Initiative of the interested parliamentary groups, shall approve the pertinent amendments that regulate this issue, in the spirit of this agreement

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, Annex III d) The approval of the future constitution of the Republic of Angola e) The amendment of the electoral law

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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	Page 1, Annex III
general	c) The guarantee of the fundamental freedoms of the citizens over all of the national
	territory

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 6, Annex III b) Guarantee of the security and free circulation of people and goods over the whole national territory
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 1, Annex III c) The guarantee of the fundamental freedoms of the citizens over all of the national territory
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 6, Annex III b) Guarantee of the security and free circulation of people and goods over the whole national territory
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 No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. **provisions**

Judiciary andNo specific mention.courts

Prisons andNo specific mention.detention

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/No specific mention.nomadism rights

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian	No specific mention.
rights or access	

crime

Security sector	
Security Guarantees	Page 6, Annex III b) Guarantee of the security and free circulation of people and goods over the whole national territory
	Page 1-2, Annex III Given the objective and subjective impassibility of holding the second round of the 1992 Presidential elections, and given the time that has elapsed since then, and the significant changes among the voters that participated in the 1992 elections as well as the new outbreak of war and military instability, Given that the United Nations has declared that it feels that it cannot continue to supervise the Peace Process, due to the lack of the necessary political and military conditions in view of the re-initiation of warfare, a fact that determines the need for the sovereign organizations of the Republic of Angola to take up the development of the tasks inherent to the conclusion of the Electoral Process, the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola agree to the following:
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	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised	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	No specific mention.
Implementation	

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention. signatory

Referendum forNo specific mention.agreement

International mission/force/ similar	 Page 1-2, Annex III Given that the United Nations has declared that it feels that it cannot continue to supervise the Peace Process, due to the lack of the necessary political and military conditions in view of the re-initiation of warfare, a fact that determines the need for the sovereign organizations of the Republic of Angola to take up the development of the tasks inherent to the conclusion of the Electoral Process, the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola agree to the following: a) Point II.5, Annex 7, of the work agenda of the Lusaka Protocol relative to the conclusion of the electoral process is considered concluded; b) The National Assembly, through its normal legislative process, and under the Initiative of the interested parliamentary groups, shall approve the pertinent amendments that regulate this issue, in the spirit of this agreement
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Accord UN Peacemaker http://peacemaker.un.org/node/157