



<b>Country/entity</b>	Angola
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	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))
<b>Date</b>	18 Feb 1999
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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)

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Angola: UNITA process
<b>Parties</b>	Individual signatories not listed.

Provided that is agreed 'For the Government of Angola; For UNITA;'

<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">AO_990218_Luanda_Protocol_II.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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## Groups

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

<b>Women, girls and gender</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Men and boys</b>	No specific mention.
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**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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**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.

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## Governance

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, Annex II, Preamble.</p> <p>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>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.</p>
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	<p>Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 1, Annex II, Preamble.</p> <p>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>
<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	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.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.



<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<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>
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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<sup>a</sup> 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.

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	UN Peacemaker <a href="http://peacemaker.un.org/node/157">http://peacemaker.un.org/node/157</a>

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