

**Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X <https://pax.peaceagreements.org/>**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Country/<br>entity              | Angola  |
| Region                          | Africa (excl MENA)  |
| Agreement<br>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<br>status             | Multiparty signed/agreed  |
| Interim<br>arrangement          | Yes   |
| Agreement/<br>conflict<br>level | Intrastate/intrastate conflict ( Angolan Civil War (1975 - 2002) )  |
| Stage                           | Pre-negotiation/process   |
| Conflict<br>nature              | Government  |
| Peace<br>process                | Angola: UNITA process   |
| Parties                         | For the Government of Angola: Faustino Muteka;<br>For UNITA: Eugenio Manuvakola;  |
| Third<br>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 |

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Agreement  
document

[AO\\_990218\\_Luanda Protocol.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

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

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## Gender

|                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Women,<br>girls and<br>gender | No specific mention. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|

Men and boys No specific mention.

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

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.

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## Power sharing

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Political power sharing   | <p>Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition<br/>State level<br/>Page 1,<br/>... 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;</p> <p>Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature<br/>State level<br/>Page 1,<br/>... 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> |
| 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 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;

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.

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 No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Mobility/<br>access    | Page 1,<br>... The free circulation of people and goods and the reestablishment of the<br>administration of the state over the whole of the national territory, is one of<br>the most important goals in the achievement of a definite peace in Angola; |
| Protection<br>measures | No specific mention.  |
| Other                  | No specific mention.  |

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## **Rights institutions**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| NHRI  | No specific mention. |
| Regional or<br>international<br>human<br>rights<br>institutions | No specific mention. |

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## **Justice sector reform**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Criminal<br>justice and<br>emergency<br>law | No specific mention. |
| State of<br>emergency<br>provisions         | No specific mention. |
| Judiciary<br>and courts                     | No specific mention. |
| Prisons and<br>detention                    | No specific mention. |

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

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## **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.

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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.

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,  
... 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;

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.

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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 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;

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## 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>

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