Country/entity	Sierra Leone
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF/SL) (Lome Agreement)
Date	7 Jul 1999
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Sierra Leone Civil War (1991 – 2002)

In March 1991, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) launched an armed assault in an attempt to oust the corrupt regime of Joseph Momoh. Grievances were primarily focused on unequal distribution of economic goods. RUF took over large areas by 1992, the poor government response instigating a coup d'état in 1992. After 1993 the RUF gained and lost territory in waves. In 1996, following an intervention on behalf of the government by the private military company, Executive Outcomes, the Abidjan Agreement was signed. Another coup in 1997, however, sparked new fighting and the RUF alongside the new government captured Freetown. Despite declarations that the war had ended, the international community intervened. The Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) recaptured Freetown on behalf of the government. The Lome Peace Accord was signed in 1999, issuing a power-sharing deal, but by 2000 RUF was once again advancing towards Freetown. As the UN mission floundered, the UK government stepped in and by January 2002, the civil war was declared to be over.
Close
Sierra Leone Civil War (1991 – 2002)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Sierra Leone peace process
Parties	Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Corporal Foday Saybana Sankoh, Leader of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone

Third parties	His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Togolese Republic Chairman of ECOWAS; His Excellency Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso; His Excellency Dahkpanah Dr. Charles Ghankey Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia; His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Youssoufou Bamba, Secretary of State at the Foreign Mission in charge of International Cooperation of Cote d'Ivoire; His Excellency Victor Gbeho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ghana; Mr. Roger Laloupo, Representative of the ECOWAS Special Representative; Ms. Adwoa Coleman, Representative Organization of African Unity. Ambassador Francis G. Okelo, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Secretary General Dr. Moses K.Z. Anafu, Representative of the Commonwealth of Nations Page 20, PART SEVEN, MORAL GUARANTORS AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT, ARTICLE XXXIV, MORAL GUARANTORS: The Government of the Togolese Republic, the United Nations, the OAU, ECOWAS and the Commonwealth of Nations shall stand as Moral Guarantors that this Peace Agreement is implemented with integrity and in good faith by both parties.
Description	A comprehensive peace agreement consisting of 8 parts and 5 Annexes. The agreement covers a wide range of issues including the cessation of Hostilities, governance, amnesty, elections, constitutional reform, post-conflict military and security issues, humanitarian, human rights and socio-economic issues, the implementation of the agreement, and international support for the agreemeent.

Agreement document	SL_990707_Lome Peace Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 1, Untitled Preamble: Recognising the imperative that the children of Sierra Leone, especially those affected by armed conflict, in view of their vulnerability, are entitled to special care and the protection of their inherent right to life, survival and development, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child;

PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES
1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement
...Article XXX Child Combatants

PAGE 18, ARTICLE XXX, CHILD COMBATANTS
The Government shall accord particular attention to the issue of child soldiers. It shall, accordingly, mobilize resources, both within the country and from the International Community, and especially through the Office of the UN Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, UNICEF and other agencies, to address the special needs of these children in the existing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive
Page 7, Part 2, Governance, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES, NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
...
6. The proceeds from the transactions of gold and diamonds shall be public monies which shall enter a special Treasury account to be spent exclusively on the development of the people of Sierra Leone, with appropriations for public education, public health, infrastructural development, and compensation for incapacitated war victims as well as post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. Priority spending shall go to rural areas.

Elderly/age

No specific mention.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

No specific mention.

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 8, Part 2, Governance, ARTICLE VIII, COUNCIL OF ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS: 1. The signatories agree to refer any conflicting differences of interpretation of this Article or any other Article of the present Agreement or its protocols, to a Council of Elders and Religious Leaders comprised as follows: (i) Two members appointed by the Inter-Religious Council; (ii) One member each appointed by the Government and the RUF/SL; and (iii) One member appointed by ECOWAS. 2. The Council shall designate its own chairperson from among its members. All of its decision shall be taken by the concurrence of at least four members, and shall be binding and public, provided that an aggrieved party may appeal to the Supreme Court.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES 1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement ...Article XXII Refugees and Displaced Persons Article XXIII Guarantee of the Security of Displaced Persons and Refugees Page 15, Part 5, ARTICLE XXII, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS: The Parties through the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction agree to seek funding from and the involvement of the UN and other agencies, including friendly countries, in order to design and implement a plan for voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced persons, including non-combatants, in conformity with international conventions, norms and practices. Page 15, Part 5, ARTICLE XXIII, GUARANTEE OF THE SECURITY OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES: As a reaffirmation of their commitment to the observation of the conventions and principles of human rights and the status of refugees, the Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to ensure that the right of Sierra Leoneans to asylum is fully respected and that no camps or dwellings of refugees or displaced persons are violated.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 18, Part 5, Humanitarian, Human Rights, and Socio-Economic Issues, ARTICLE XXVIII, POST-WAR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION, 2: Given that women have been particularly victimized during the war, special attention shall be accorded to their needs and potentials in formulating and implementing national rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes, to enable them to play a central role in the moral, social and physical reconstruction of Sierra Leone.
Men and boys	Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording Page 1, Untitled preamble:...Moved by the imperative need to meet the desire of the people of Sierra Leone for a definitive settlement of the fratricidal war in their country and for genuine national unity and reconciliation;
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 1, Untitled preamble:...Moved by the imperative need to meet the desire of the people of Sierra Leone for a definitive settlement of the fratricidal war in their country and for genuine national unity and reconciliation; Page 1 Untitled Preamble:...Reaffirming the conviction that sovereignty belongs to the people, and that Government derives all its powers, authority and legitimacy from the people; Page 4 Part 2, ARTICLE V, ENABLING THE RUF/SL TO JOIN A BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH CABINET APPOINTMENTS: The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every opportunity to the RUF/SL to join a broad-based government of national unity through cabinet appointments.
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 3, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, Untitled Preamble:

The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF/SL, recognizing the right of the people of Sierra Leone to live in peace, and desirous of finding a transitional mechanism to incorporate the RUF/SL into governance within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, agree to the following formulas for structuring the government for the duration of the period before the next elections, as prescribed by the Constitution, managing scarce public resources for the benefit of the development of the people of Sierra Leone and sharing the responsibility of implementing the peace. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in a separate Article of this Part of the present Agreement; and may be further detailed in protocols annexed to it.

Article III Transformation of the RUF/SL Into a Political Party

Article IV Enabling Members of the RUF/SL to Hold Public Office

Article V Enabling the RUF/SL to Join a Broad-Based Government of National Unity Through Cabinet Appointment

Article VI Commission for the Consolidation of Peace

Article VII Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development

Article VIII Council of Elders and Religious Leaders.

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE

1. A Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (hereinafter termed the CCP), shall be established within two weeks of the signing of the present Agreement to implement a post-conflict programme that ensures reconciliation and the welfare of all parties to the conflict, especially the victims of war. The CCP shall have the overall goal and responsibility for supervising and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the present Agreement relative to the promotion of national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace.

2. The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:

(i) the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;

(ii) the Joint Monitoring Commission;

(iii) the Provincial and District Cease-fire Monitoring Committees;

(iv) the Committee for the Release of Prisoners of War and Non-Combatants;

(v) the Committee for Humanitarian Assistance;

(vi) the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration;

(vii) the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction;

(viii) the Human Rights Commission; and

(ix) the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

3. The CCP shall have the right to inspect any activity or site connected with the implementation of the present Agreement.

4. The CCP shall have full powers to organize its work in any manner it deems appropriate and to appoint any group or sub-committee which it deems necessary in the

Elections

page 10, part 3, other political issues, ARTICLE XI, DATE OF NEXT ELECTIONS
The next national elections in Sierra Leone shall beheld in accordance with the present Constitution of Sierra Leone.

Page 10, part 3, other political issues, ARTICLE XII, NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION
1. A new independent National Electoral Commission (hereinafter termed the NEC) shall be set up by the Government, not later than three months after the signing of the present Agreement.
2. In setting up the new NEC the President shall consult all political parties, including the RUF/SL, to determine the membership and terms of reference of the Commission, paying particular attention to the need for a level playing field in the nation's elections.
3. No member of the NEC shall be eligible for appointment to political office by any government formed as a result of an election he or she was mandated to conduct.
4. The NEC shall request the assistance of the International Community, including the UN, the OAU, ECOWAS and the Commonwealth of Nations, in monitoring the next presidential and parliamentary elections in Sierra Leone.

Electoral commission

Page 10, part 3, other political issues, ARTICLE XII, NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION
1. A new independent National Electoral Commission (hereinafter termed the NEC) shall be set up by the Government, not later than three months after the signing of the present Agreement.
2. In setting up the new NEC the President shall consult all political parties, including the RUF/SL, to determine the membership and terms of reference of the Commission, paying particular attention to the need for a level playing field in the nation's elections.
3. No member of the NEC shall be eligible for appointment to political office by any government formed as a result of an election he or she was mandated to conduct.
4. The NEC shall request the assistance of the International Community, including the UN, the OAU, ECOWAS and the Commonwealth of Nations, in monitoring the next presidential and parliamentary elections in Sierra Leone.

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties
Page 3, Part 2, governance, ARTICLE III, TRANSFORMATION OF THE RUF/SL INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every facility to the RUF/SL to transform itself into a political party and enter the mainstream of the democratic process. To that end:
2. Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the RUF/SL shall commence to organize itself to function as a political movement, with the rights, privileges and duties accorded to all political parties in Sierra Leone. These include the freedom to publish, unhindered access to the media, freedom of association, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to mobilize and associate freely.
3. Within a period of thirty days, following the signing of the present Agreement, the necessary legal steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to enable the RUF/SL to register as a political party.
4. The Parties shall approach the International Community with a view to mobilizing resources for the purposes of enabling the RUF/SL to function as a political party. These resources may include but shall not be limited to:
(i) Setting up a trust fund;
(ii) Training for RUF/SL membership in party organization and functions; and
(iii) Providing any other assistance necessary for achieving the goals of this section.

Page 4 Part 2, ARTICLE V, ENABLING THE RUF/SL TO JOIN A BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH CABINET APPOINTMENTS:
The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every opportunity to the RUF/SL to join a broad-based government of national unity through cabinet appointments.

Civil society

Page 3, Part 2, governance, ARTICLE III, TRANSFORMATION OF THE RUF/SL INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every facility to the RUF/SL to transform itself into a political party and enter the mainstream of the democratic process. To that end:
2. Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the RUF/SL shall commence to organize itself to function as a political movement, with the rights, privileges and duties accorded to all political parties in Sierra Leone. These include the freedom to publish, unhindered access to the media, freedom of association, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to mobilize and associate freely.
3. Within a period of thirty days, following the signing of the present Agreement, the necessary legal steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to enable the RUF/SL to register as a political party.
4. The Parties shall approach the International Community with a view to mobilizing resources for the purposes of enabling the RUF/SL to function as a political party. These resources may include but shall not be limited to:
(i) Setting up a trust fund;
(ii) Training for RUF/SL membership in party organization and functions; and
(iii) Providing any other assistance necessary for achieving the goals of this section.

Page 6, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE:
...5 The Commission shall be composed of the following members:
(i) Two representatives of the civil society;
(ii) One representative each named by the Government, the RUF/SL and the Parliament.
6. The CCP shall have its own offices, adequate communication facilities and secretarial support staff.

Page 8, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES, NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 12: The Commission shall be governed by a Board whose Chairmanship shall be offered to the Leader of the RUF/SL, Corporal Foday Sankoh. The Board shall also comprise:
(i) Two representatives of the Government appointed by the President;
(ii) Two representatives of the political party to be formed by the RUF/SL;
(iii) Three representatives of the civil society; and
(iv) Two representatives of other political parties appointed by Parliament.

Page 16, Part five, humanitarian, human rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXV, HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, 4: A consortium of local human rights and civil society groups in Sierra Leone shall be encouraged to help monitor human rights observance.

Page 24, ANNEX 3, STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT OF SIERRA LEONE ON THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND NON-COMBATANTS:
The Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF/SL) have agreed to implement as soon as possible the provision of the Cease-fire Agreement which was signed on 18 May 1999 in Lome, relating to the immediate release of prisoners of war and non-combatants.
Both sides reaffirmed the importance of the implementation of this provision in the interest of the furtherance of the talks.
They therefore decided that an appropriate Committee is established to handle the release of all prisoners of war and non-combatants.
Both the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone decided that such a Committee be established by the UN and chaired by the UN Chief Military Observer in Sierra Leone and comprising representatives of the International

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 8, Part 2, governance, ARTICLE VIII, COUNCIL OF ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS 1. The signatories agree to refer any conflicting differences of interpretation of this Article or any other Article of the present Agreement or its protocols, to a Council of Elders and Religious Leaders comprised as follows: (i) Two members appointed by the Inter-Religious Council; (ii) One member each appointed by the Government and the RUF/SL; and (iii) One member appointed by ECOWAS. 2. The Council shall designate its own chairperson from among its members. All of its decision shall be taken by the concurrence of at least four members, and shall be binding and public, provided that an aggrieved party may appeal to the Supreme Court.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 8, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 14: The Government commits itself to propose and support an amendment to the Constitution to make the exploitation of gold and diamonds the legitimate domain of the people of Sierra Leone, and to determine that the proceeds be used for the development of Sierra Leone, particularly public education, public health, infrastructure development, and compensation of incapacitated war victims as well as post-war reconstruction and development. page 10, part 3, other political issues, ARTICLE X, REVIEW OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION: In order to ensure that the Constitution of Sierra Leone represents the needs and aspirations of the people of Sierra Leone and that no constitutional or any other legal provision prevents the implementation of the present Agreement, the Government of Sierra Leone shall take the necessary steps to establish a Constitutional Review Committee to review the provisions of the present Constitution, and where deemed appropriate, recommend revisions and amendments, in accordance with Part V, Section 108 of the Constitution of 1991.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level
Page 4, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE V, ENABLING THE RUF/SL TO JOIN A BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH CABINET APPOINTMENTS
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every opportunity to the RUF/SL to join a broad-based government of national unity through cabinet appointments. To that end:
2. The Chairmanship of the Board of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development (CMRRD) as provided for in Article VII of the present Agreement shall be offered to the leader of the RUF/SL, Corporal Foday Sankoh. For this purpose he shall enjoy the status of Vice President and shall therefore be answerable only to the President of Sierra Leone.
3. The Government of Sierra Leone shall give ministerial positions to the RUF/SL in a moderately expanded cabinet of 18, bearing in mind that the interests of other political parties and civil society organizations should also be taken into account, as follows:
(i) One of the senior cabinet appointments such as finance, foreign affairs and justice;
(ii) Three other cabinet positions.
4. In addition, the Government of Sierra Leone shall, in the same spirit, make available to the RUF/SL the following senior government positions: Four posts of Deputy Minister.
5. Within a period of fourteen days following the signing of the present Agreement, the necessary steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to remove any legal impediments that may prevent RUF/SL members from holding cabinet and other positions.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality
State level
Page 4, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE IV, ENABLING MEMBERS OF THE RUF/SL TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall take the necessary steps to enable those RUF/SL members nominated by the RUF/SL to hold public office, within the time-frames agreed and contained in the present Agreement for the integration of the various bodies named herein.
2. Accordingly, necessary legal steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone, within a period of fourteen days following the signing of the present Agreement, to amend relevant laws and regulations that may constitute an impediment or bar to RUF/SL and AFRC personnel holding public office.
3. Within seven days of the removal of any such legal impediments, both parties shall meet to discuss and agree on the appointment of RUF/SL members to positions in parastatals, diplomacy and any other public sector.

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 5: The Commission shall be composed of the following members:
(i) Two representatives of the civil society;
(ii) One representative each named by the Government, the RUF/SL and the Parliament.

Page 8, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VIII, COUNCIL OF ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS:
1. The signatories agree to refer any conflicting differences of interpretation of this Article or any other Article of the present Agreement or its protocols, to a Council of Elders and Religious Leaders comprised as follows:
(i) Two members appointed by the Inter-Religious Council;
(ii) One member each appointed by the Government and the RUF/SL; and
(iii) One member appointed by ECOWAS.
2. The Council shall designate its own chairperson from among its members. All of its decision shall be taken by the concurrence of at least four members, and shall be binding and public, provided that an aggrieved party may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 6, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:
1. Given the emergency situation facing the country, the parties agree that the Government shall exercise full control over the exploitation of gold, diamonds and other resources, for the benefit of the people of Sierra Leone. Accordingly, a Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter termed the CMRRD) shall be established and charged with the responsibility of securing and monitoring the legitimate exploitation of Sierra Leoneâ€™s gold and diamonds, and other resources that are determined to be of strategic importance for national security and welfare as well as cater for post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction, as provided for under Article XXVIII of the present Agreement.
2. The Government shall take the necessary legal action within a period not exceeding two weeks from the signing of the present Agreement to the effect that all exploitation, sale, export, or any other transaction of gold and diamonds shall be forbidden except those sanctioned by the CMRRD. All previous concessions shall be null and void.
3. The CMRRD shall authorize licensing of artisanal production of diamonds and gold, in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. All gold and diamonds extracted or otherwise sources from any Sierra Leonean territory shall be sold to the Government.
4. The CMRRD shall ensure, through the appropriate authorities, the security of the areas covered under this Article, and shall take all necessary measures against unauthorized exploitation.
5. For the export or local resale of gold and diamonds by the Government, the CMRRD shall authorize a buying and selling agreement with one or more reputable international and specialized mineral companies. All exports of Sierra Leonean gold and diamonds shall be transacted by the Government, under these agreements.
6. The proceeds from the transactions of gold and diamonds shall be public monies which shall enter a special Treasury account to be spent exclusively on the development of the people of Sierra Leone, with appropriations for public education, public health, infrastructural development, and compensation for incapacitated war victims as well as post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. Priority spending shall go to rural areas.
7. The Government shall, if necessary, seek the assistance and cooperation of other governments and their instruments of law enforcement to detect and facilitate the prosecution of violations of this Article.
8. The management of other natural resources shall be reviewed by the CMRRD to determine if their regulation is a matter of national security and welfare, and recommend appropriate policy to the Government.
9. The functions of the Ministry of Mines shall continued to be carried out by the current authorized ministry. However, in respect of strategic mineral resources, the CMRRD shall be an autonomous body in carrying out its duties concerning the regulation of Sierra Leone's strategic natural resources.
10. All agreements and transactions referred to in this Article shall be subject to full public disclosure and records of all correspondence, negotiations, business transactions and any other matters related to exploitation, management, local or international marketing, and any other matter shall be public documents.
11. The Commission shall issue monthly reports, including the details of all the transactions related to gold and diamonds, and other licenses or concessions of natural resources, and its own administrative costs.
12. The Commission shall be governed by a Board whose Chairmanship shall be offered to the Leader of the RUF/SL, Corporal Foday Sankoh. The Board shall also comprise:
(i) Two representatives of the Government appointed by the President;
(ii) Two representatives of the political party to be formed by the RUF/SL;
(iii) Three representatives of the civil society; and
(iv) Two representatives of other political parties appointed by Parliament.
13. The Government shall take the required administrative actions to implement the

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces
Page 13, PART FOUR, POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XVII, RESTRUCTURING AND TRAINING OF THE SIERRA LEONE ARMED FORCES:
1. The restructuring, composition and training of the new Sierra Leone armed forces will be carried out by the Government with a view to creating truly national armed forces, bearing loyalty solely to the State of Sierra Leone, and able and willing to perform their constitutional role.
2. Those ex-combatants of the RUF/SL, CDF and SLA who wish to be integrated into the new restructured national armed forces may do so provided they meet established criteria.
3. Recruitment into the armed forces shall reflect the geo-political structure of Sierra Leone within the established strength.
Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality
Page 2, CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

ARTICLE II
CEASE-FIRE MONITORING
1. A Cease-fire Monitoring Committee (hereinafter termed the CMC) to be chaired by the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (hereinafter termed UNOMSIL) with representatives of the Government of Sierra Leone, RUF/SL, the Civil Defence Forces (hereinafter termed the CDF) and
ECOMOG shall be established at provincial and district levels with immediate effect to monitor, verify and report all violations
of the cease-fire.
2. A Joint Monitoring Commission (hereinafter termed the JMC) shall be established at the national level to be chaired by UNOMSIL with representatives of the Government of Sierra Leone, RUF/SL, CDF,
and ECOMOG. The JMC shall receive, investigate and take appropriate action on reports of violations of the cease-fire from the CMC. The parties agree to the definition of cease-fire violations as contained in Annex 2 which constitutes an integral part of the present Agreement.

3. The parties shall seek the assistance of the International Community in providing funds and other logistics to enable the JMC to carry out its mandate.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 1, Untitled preamble:... Committed to promoting full respect for human rights and humanitarian law;

Page 1, Untitled preamble:... Guided by the Declaration in the Final Communiqué of the Meeting in Lome of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of ECOWAS of 25 May 1999, in which they stressed the importance of democracy as a factor of regional peace and security, and as essential to the socio-economic development of ECOWAS Member States; and in which they pledged their commitment to the consolidation of democracy and respect of human rights while reaffirming the need for all Member States to consolidate their democratic base, observe the principles of good governance and good economic management in order to ensure the emergence and development of a democratic culture which takes into account the interests of the peoples of West Africa;

PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES, 1: The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement
...Article XXIV Guarantee and Promotion of Human Rights
...Article XXVI Human Rights Violations

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 1, Untitled Preamble: Recognising the imperative that the children of Sierra Leone, especially those affected by armed conflict, in view of their vulnerability, are entitled to special care and the protection of their inherent right to life, survival and development, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Page 15, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXII, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS:
The Parties through the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction agree to seek funding from and the involvement of the UN and other agencies, including friendly countries, in order to design and implement a plan for voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced persons, including non-combatants, in conformity with international conventions, norms and practices.

Page 15, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIII, GUARANTEE OF THE SECURITY OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES:
As a reaffirmation of their commitment to the observation of the conventions and principles of human rights and the status of refugees, the Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to ensure that the right of Sierra Leoneans to asylum is fully respected and that no camps or dwellings of refugees or displaced persons are violated.

Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 1: The basic civil and political liberties recognized by the Sierra Leone legal system and contained in the declarations and principles of Human Rights adopted by the UN and OAU, especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, shall be fully protected and promoted within Sierra Leonean society.

Page 25, ANNEX 4, STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT OF SIERRA LEONE ON THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN SIERRA LEONE:
The parties to the conflict in Sierra Leone meeting in Lome Togo on 3rd June 1999 in the context of the Dialogue between the Government of Sierra Leone (GSL) and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF/SL):
Reaffirm their respect for international convention, principles and norms, which govern the right of people to receive humanitarian assistance and the effective delivery of such assistance.
Reiterate their commitment to the implementation of the Cease-fire Agreement signed by the two parties on 18th May 1999 in Lome.
Aware of the fact that the protracted civil strife in Sierra Leone has created a situation whereby the vast majority of Sierra Leoneans in need of humanitarian assistance cannot be reached.
Hereby agree as follows:
1. That all duly registered humanitarian agencies shall be guaranteed safe and unhindered access to all areas under the control of the respective parties in order that humanitarian assistance can be delivered safely and effectively, in accordance with international conventions, principles and norms governing humanitarian operations.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...Recognising the imperative that the children of Sierra Leone, especially those affected by armed conflict, in view of their vulnerability, are entitled to special care and the protection of their inherent right to life, survival and development, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2: These include the right to life and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of conscience, expression and association, and the right to take part in the governance of one's country.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2: These include the right to life and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of conscience, expression and association, and the right to take part in the governance of one's country.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 1, Untitled preamble: ...Committed to promoting popular participation in the governance of the country and the advancement of democracy in a socio-political framework free of inequality, nepotism and corruption;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2:These include the right to life and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of conscience, expression and association, and the right to take part in the governance of one's country.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association
Page 3, Part 2, governance, article III, Transformation of the RUF/SL into a political party, 2: Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the RUF/SL shall commence to organize itself to function as a political movement, with the rights, privileges and duties accorded to all political parties in Sierra Leone. These include the freedom to publish, unhindered access to the media, freedom of association, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to mobilize and associate freely.

Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2: These include the right to life and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of conscience, expression and association, and the right to take part in the governance of one's country.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Fair trial
Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2: These include the right to life and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of conscience, expression and association, and the right to take part in the governance of one's country.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Vote and take part
Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIV, GUARANTEE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2:These include the right to life and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of conscience, expression and association, and the right to take part in the governance of one's country.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 3, Part 2, governance, article III, Transformation of the RUF/SL into a political party, 2: Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the RUF/SL shall commence to organize itself to function as a political movement, with the rights, privileges and duties accorded to all political parties in Sierra Leone. These include the freedom to publish, unhindered access to the media, freedom of association, freedom of expression,

Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 1, Untitled preamble: ...Committed to promoting popular participation in the governance of the country and the advancement of democracy in a socio-political framework free of inequality, nepotism and corruption; Page 1, Untitled preamble: ...Guided by the Declaration in the Final Communiqué of the Meeting in Lome of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of ECOWAS of 25 May 1999, in which they stressed the importance of democracy as a factor of regional peace and security, and as essential to the socio-economic development of ECOWAS Member States; and in which they pledged their commitment to the consolidation of democracy and respect of human rights while reaffirming the need for all Member States to consolidate their democratic base, observe the principles of good governance and good economic management in order to ensure the emergence and development of a democratic culture which takes into account the interests of the peoples of West Africa;
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 3, Part 2, governance, article III, Transformation of the RUF/SL into a political party, 2: Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the RUF/SL shall commence to organize itself to function as a political movement, with the rights, privileges and duties accorded to all political parties in Sierra Leone. These include the freedom to publish, unhindered access to the media, freedom of association, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to mobilize and associate freely.

Mobility/access

Page 12, PART FOUR POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XV SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR PEACE MONITORS:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF/SL agree to guarantee the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNOMSIL Military Observers throughout Sierra Leone. This guarantee shall be monitored by the Joint Monitoring Commission.
2. The freedom of movement includes complete and unhindered access for UNOMSIL Military Observers in the conduct of their duties throughout Sierra Leone. Before and during the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, officers and escorts to be provided by both Parties shall be required to facilitate this access.
3. Such freedom of movement and security shall also be accorded to non-military UNOMSIL personnel such as Human Rights Officers in the conduct of their duties. These personnel shall, in most cases, be accompanied by UNOMSIL Military Observers.
4. The provision of security to be extended shall include United Nations aircraft, vehicles and other property.

Page 17, PART FIVE HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES, ARTICLE XXVII
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF:...2. The Parties agree to guarantee safe and unhindered access by all humanitarian organizations throughout the country in order to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international conventions, principles and norms which govern humanitarian operations. In this respect, the parties agree to guarantee the security of the presence and movement of humanitarian personnel.
3. The Parties also agree to guarantee the security of all properties and goods transported, stocked or distributed by humanitarian organizations, as well as the security of their projects and beneficiaries.
4. The Government shall set up at various levels throughout the country, the appropriate and effective administrative or security bodies which will monitor and facilitate the implementation of these guarantees of safety for the personnel, goods and areas of operation of the humanitarian organizations.

Page 25, ANNEX 4, STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT OF SIERRA LEONE ON THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN SIERRA LEONE:
The parties to the conflict in Sierra Leone meeting in Lome Togo on 3rd June 1999 in the context of the Dialogue between the Government of Sierra Leone (GSL) and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF/SL):
Reaffirm their respect for international convention, principles and norms, which govern the right of people to receive humanitarian assistance and the effective delivery of such assistance.
Reiterate their commitment to the implementation of the Cease-fire Agreement signed by the two parties on 18th May 1999 in Lome.
Aware of the fact that the protracted civil strife in Sierra Leone has created a situation whereby the vast majority of Sierra Leoneans in need of humanitarian assistance cannot be reached.
Hereby agree as follows:
1. That all duly registered humanitarian agencies shall be guaranteed safe and unhindered access to all areas under the control of the respective parties in order that humanitarian assistance can be delivered safely and effectively, in accordance with international conventions, principles and norms govern humanitarian operations.
2. In this respect the two parties shall:
a. guarantee safe access and facilitate the fielding of independent assessment missions by duly registered humanitarian agencies.
b. identify, in collaboration with the UN Humanitarian Co-ordinator in Sierra Leone and UNOMSIL, mutually agreed routes (road, air and waterways) by which humanitarian goods and personnel shall be transported to the beneficiaries to provide needed

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 1, Untitled Preamble: Recognising the imperative that the children of Sierra Leone, especially those affected by armed conflict, in view of their vulnerability, are entitled to special care and the protection of their inherent right to life, survival and development, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child; Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 11, PART FOUR POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XIII TRANSFORMATION AND NEW MANDATE OF ECOMOG: 1. Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the parties shall request ECOWAS to revise the mandate of ECOMOG in Sierra Leone as follows: ...(ii) Security of the State of Sierra Leone; i. Protection of UNOMSIL. i. Protection of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration personnel. Page 20, part 7, Moral guarantors and international support, ARTICLE XXXV, INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT: Both parties call on the International Community to assist them in implementing the present Agreement with integrity and good faith. The international organisations mentioned in Article XXXIV and the Governments of Benin, Burkina Faso, CÃ´te d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, the United Kingdom and the United States of America are facilitating and supporting the conclusion of this Agreement. These States and organisations believe that this Agreement must protect the paramount interests of the people of Sierra Leone in peace and security.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES 1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement ...Article XXV Human Rights Commission Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXV, HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION: 1. The Parties pledge to strengthen the existing machinery for addressing grievances of the people in respect of alleged violations of their basic human rights by the creation, as a matter of urgency and not later than 90 days after the signing of the present Agreement, of an autonomous quasi-judicial national Human Rights Commission. 2. The Parties further pledge to promote Human Rights education throughout the various sectors of Sierra Leonean society, including the schools, the media, the police, the military and the religious community. 3. In pursuance of the above, technical and material assistance may be sought from the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and other relevant international organisations. 4. A consortium of local human rights and civil society groups in Sierra Leone shall be encouraged to help monitor human rights observance.
Regional or international human rights institutions	Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Monitoring calls Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXV, HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, 3: In pursuance of the above, technical and material assistance may be sought from the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and other relevant international organisations.

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: ...Concerned with the socio-economic well being of all the people of Sierra Leone;

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
(i) the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;
...(v) the Committee for Humanitarian Assistance;
...(vii) the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction;

Page 7, Part 2, Governance, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES, NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 6: The proceeds from the transactions of gold and diamonds shall be public monies which shall enter a special Treasury account to be spent exclusively on the development of the people of Sierra Leone, with appropriations for public education, public health, infrastructural development, and compensation for incapacitated war victims as well as post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. Priority spending shall go to rural areas.

PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES 1: The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement
...Article XXVII Humanitarian Relief
Article XXVIII Post War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
...Article XXXI Education and Health

Page 17, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXVII, HUMANITARIAN RELIEF:
1. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to their Statement on the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance in Sierra Leone of June 3, 1999 which is contained in Annex 4 and constitutes an integral part of the present Agreement. To this end, the Government shall request appropriate international humanitarian assistance for the people of Sierra Leone who are in need all over the country.
2. The Parties agree to guarantee safe and unhindered access by all humanitarian organizations throughout the country in order to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international conventions, principles and norms which govern humanitarian operations. In this respect, the parties agree to guarantee the security of the presence and movement of humanitarian personnel.
3. The Parties also agree to guarantee the security of all properties and goods transported, stocked or distributed by humanitarian organizations, as well as the security of their projects and beneficiaries.
4. The Government shall set up at various levels throughout the country, the appropriate and effective administrative or security bodies which will monitor and facilitate the implementation of these guarantees of safety for the personnel, goods and areas of operation of the humanitarian organizations.

Page 18, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXVIII, POST - WAR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION:

National economic plan	No specific mention.

Natural resources

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
(i) the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;...

Page 6, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:
1. Given the emergency situation facing the country, the parties agree that the Government shall exercise full control over the exploitation of gold, diamonds and other resources, for the benefit of the people of Sierra Leone. Accordingly, a Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter termed the CMRRD) shall be established and charged with the responsibility of securing and monitoring the legitimate exploitation of Sierra Leone's gold and diamonds, and other resources that are determined to be of strategic importance for national security and welfare as well as cater for post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction, as provided for under Article XXVIII of the present Agreement.
2. The Government shall take the necessary legal action within a period not exceeding two weeks from the signing of the present Agreement to the effect that all exploitation, sale, export, or any other transaction of gold and diamonds shall be forbidden except those sanctioned by the CMRRD. All previous concessions shall be null and void.
3. The CMRRD shall authorize licensing of artisanal production of diamonds and gold, in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. All gold and diamonds extracted or otherwise sources from any Sierra Leonean territory shall be sold to the Government.
4. The CMRRD shall ensure, through the appropriate authorities, the security of the areas covered under this Article, and shall take all necessary measures against unauthorized exploitation.
5. For the export or local resale of gold and diamonds by the Government, the CMRRD shall authorize a buying and selling agreement with one or more reputable international and specialized mineral companies. All exports of Sierra Leonean gold and diamonds shall be transacted by the Government, under these agreements.
6. The proceeds from the transactions of gold and diamonds shall be public monies which shall enter a special Treasury account to be spent exclusively on the development of the people of Sierra Leone, with appropriations for public education, public health, infrastructural development, and compensation for incapacitated war victims as well as post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. Priority spending shall go to rural areas.
7. The Government shall, if necessary, seek the assistance and cooperation of other governments and their instruments of law enforcement to detect and facilitate the prosecution of violations of this Article.
8. The management of other natural resources shall be reviewed by the CMRRD to determine if their regulation is a matter of national security and welfare, and recommend appropriate policy to the Government.
9. The functions of the Ministry of Mines shall continued to be carried out by the current authorized ministry. However, in respect of strategic mineral resources, the CMRRD shall be an autonomous body in carrying out its duties concerning the regulation of Sierra Leone's strategic natural resources.
10. All agreements and transactions referred to in this Article shall be subject to full public disclosure and records of all correspondence, negotiations, business transactions and any other matters related to exploitation, management, local or international marketing, and any other matter shall be public documents.
11. The Commission shall issue monthly reports, including the details of all the transactions related to gold and diamonds, and other licenses or concessions of natural resources, and its own administrative costs.

International funds PAGE 2, PART ONE, CESSSATION OF HOSTILITIES, ARTICLE II, CEASE-FIRE MONITORING, 3: The parties shall seek the assistance of the International Community in providing funds and other logistics to enable the JMC to carry out its mandate.

Page 15, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXII, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS: The Parties through the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction agree to seek funding from and the involvement of the UN and other agencies, including friendly countries, in order to design and implement a plan for voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced persons, including non-combatants, in conformity with international conventions, norms and practices.

Page 16, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXV,

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, 3: In pursuance of the above, technical and material assistance may be sought from the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and other relevant international organisations.

Page 17, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXVII, HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, 1: The Parties reaffirm their commitment to their Statement on the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance in Sierra Leone of June 3, 1999 which is contained in Annex 4 and constitutes an integral part of the present Agreement. To this end, the Government shall request appropriate international humanitarian assistance for the people of Sierra Leone who are in need all over the country.

Page 18, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXVIII, POST - WAR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1: The Government, through the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and with the support of the International Community, shall provide appropriate financial and technical resources for post-war rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

Page 18, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIX, SPECIAL FUND FOR WAR VICTIMS:
The Government, with the support of the International Community, shall design and implement a programme for the rehabilitation of war victims. For this purpose, a special fund shall be set up.

Page 18, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXX, CHILD COMBATANTS:
The Government shall accord particular attention to the issue of child soldiers. It shall, accordingly, mobilize resources, both within the country and from the International Community, and especially through the Office of the UN Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, UNICEF and other agencies, to address the special needs of these children in the existing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.

Page 19, Part six, Humanitarian, Implementation of the agreement, ARTICLE XXXIII, REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT: The parties request that the provisions of the present Agreement affecting the United Nations shall enter into force upon the adoption by the UN Security Council of a resolution responding affirmatively to the request made in this Agreement. Likewise, the decision-making bodies of the other international organisations concerned are requested to take similar action, where appropriate.

Business	Page 6, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT... 2. The Government shall take the necessary legal action within a period not exceeding two weeks from the signing of the present Agreement to the effect that all exploitation, sale, export, or any other transaction of gold and diamonds shall be forbidden except those sanctioned by the CMRRD. All previous concessions shall be null and void. 3. The CMRRD shall authorize licensing of artisanal production of diamonds and gold, in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. All gold and diamonds extracted or otherwise sources from any Sierra Leonean territory shall be sold to the Government. 4. The CMRRD shall ensure, through the appropriate authorities, the security of the areas covered under this Article, and shall take all necessary measures against unauthorized exploitation. 5. For the export or local resale of gold and diamonds by the Government, the CMRRD shall authorize a buying and selling agreement with one or more reputable international and specialized mineral companies. All exports of Sierra Leonean gold and diamonds shall be transacted by the Government, under these agreements... ...10. All agreements and transactions referred to in this Article shall be subject to full public disclosure and records of all correspondence, negotiations, business transactions and any other matters related to exploitation, management, local or international marketing, and any other matter shall be public documents...
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

Page 11, PART FOUR POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XIII TRANSFORMATION AND NEW MANDATE OF ECOMOG:
1. Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the parties shall request ECOWAS to revise the mandate of ECOMOG in Sierra Leone as follows:
...(ii) Security of the State of Sierra Leone;
i. Protection of UNOMSIL.
i. Protection of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration personnel.

Page 12, PART FOUR POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XV SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR PEACE MONITORS: 1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF/SL agree to guarantee the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNOMSIL Military Observers throughout Sierra Leone. This guarantee shall be monitored by the Joint Monitoring Commission.
2. The freedom of movement includes complete and unhindered access for UNOMSIL Military Observers in the conduct of their duties throughout Sierra Leone. Before and during the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, officers and escorts to be provided by both Parties shall be required to facilitate this access.
3. Such freedom of movement and security shall also be accorded to non-military UNOMSIL personnel such as Human Rights Officers in the conduct of their duties. These personnel shall, in most cases, be accompanied by UNOMSIL Military Observers.
4. The provision of security to be extended shall include United Nations aircraft, vehicles and other property

Page 14, PART FOUR POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XIX NOTIFICATION TO JOINT MONITORING COMMISSION: Immediately upon the establishment of the JMC provided for in Article II of the present Agreement, each party shall furnish to the JMC information regarding the strength and locations of all combatants as well as the positions and descriptions of all known unexploded bombs (UXBs), explosive ordnance devices (EODs), minefields, booby traps, wire entanglements, and all other physical or military hazards. The JMC shall seek all necessary technical assistance in mine clearance and the disposal or destruction of similar devices and weapons under the operational control of the neutral peacekeeping force. The parties shall keep the JMC updated on changes in this information so that it can notify the public as needed, to prevent injuries.

Page 17, PART FIVE HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES, ARTICLE XXVII
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF:...2. The Parties agree to guarantee safe and unhindered access by all humanitarian organizations throughout the country in order to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international conventions, principles and norms which govern humanitarian operations. In this respect, the parties agree to guarantee the security of the presence and movement of humanitarian personnel.
3. The Parties also agree to guarantee the security of all properties and goods transported, stocked or distributed by humanitarian organizations, as well as the security of their projects and beneficiaries.
4. The Government shall set up at various levels throughout the country, the appropriate and effective administrative or security bodies which will monitor and facilitate the implementation of these guarantees of safety for the personnel, goods and areas of operation of the humanitarian organizations.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
[Summary: Ceasefire commenced on 18/05/1999 (and continued under Lome agreement signed 07/07/1999) is cited as permanent.]

PAGE 2, PART ONE, CESSSATION OF HOSTILITIES, ARTICLE I, CEASE-FIRE The armed conflict between the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF/SL is hereby ended with immediate effect. Accordingly, the two sides shall ensure that a total and permanent cessation of hostilities is observed forthwith.

PAGE 2, PART ONE, CESSSATION OF HOSTILITIES, ARTICLE II, CEASE-FIRE MONITORING
1. A Cease-fire Monitoring Committee (hereinafter termed the CMC) to be chaired by the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (hereinafter termed UNOMSIL) with representatives of the Government of Sierra Leone, RUF/SL, the Civil Defence Forces (hereinafter termed the CDF) and ECOMOG shall be established at provincial and district levels with immediate effect to monitor, verify and report all violations of the cease-fire.
2. A Joint Monitoring Commission (hereinafter termed the JMC) shall be established at the national level to be chaired by UNOMSIL with representatives of the Government of Sierra Leone, RUF/SL, CDF, and ECOMOG. The JMC shall receive, investigate and take appropriate action on reports of violations of the cease-fire from the CMC. The parties agree to the definition of cease-fire violations as contained in Annex 2 which constitutes an integral part of the present Agreement.
3. The parties shall seek the assistance of the International Community in providing funds and other logistics to enable the JMC to carry out its mandate.

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
...(iii) the Provincial and District Cease-fire Monitoring Committees;

Page 14, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XIX, NOTIFICATION TO JOINT MONITORING COMMISSION
Immediately upon the establishment of the JMC provided for in Article II of the present Agreement, each party shall furnish to the JMC information regarding the strength and locations of all combatants as well as the positions and descriptions of all known unexploded bombs (UXBs), explosive ordnance devices (EODs), minefields, booby traps, wire entanglements, and all other physical or military hazards. The JMC shall seek all necessary technical assistance in mine clearance and the disposal or destruction of similar devices and weapons under the operational control of the neutral peacekeeping force. The parties shall keep the JMC updated on changes in this information so that it can notify the public as needed, to prevent injuries.

Page 22, ANNEX 1, AGREEMENT ON CEASEFIRE IN SIERRA LEONE: Annex 1 in its entirety provides for a ceasefire and its modalities.

Page 23, ANNEX 2, DEFINITION OF CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS: Annex 2 in its entirety provides for a ceasefire and its modalities.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 13, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XVI ENCAMPMENT, DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (see DDR coding)

Page 13, PART FOUR, POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XVII, RESTRUCTURING AND TRAINING OF THE SIERRA LEONE ARMED FORCES (see military power sharing)

Page 14, PART FOUR, POST-CONFLICT MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES, ARTICLE XX, NOTIFICATION TO MILITARY COMMANDS: Each party shall ensure that the terms of the present Agreement, and written orders requiring compliance, are immediately communicated to all of its forces.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise: ...(vi) the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; Page 12, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, 2: The freedom of movement includes complete and unhindered access for UNOMSIL Military Observers in the conduct of their duties throughout Sierra Leone. Before and during the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, officers and escorts to be provided by both Parties shall be required to facilitate this access. Page 13, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XVI ENCAMPMENT, DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION: 1. A neutral peace keeping force comprising UNOMSIL and ECOMOG shall disarm all combatants of the RUF/SL, CDF, SLA and paramilitary groups. The encampment, disarmament and demobilization process shall commence within six weeks of the signing of the present Agreement in line with the deployment of the neutral peace keeping force. 2. The present SLA shall be restricted to the barracks and their arms in the armoury and their ammunitions in the magazines and placed under constant surveillance by the neutral peacekeeping force during the process of disarmament and demobilization. 3. UNOMSIL shall be present in all disarmament and demobilization locations to monitor the process and provide security guarantees to all ex-combatants. 4. Upon the signing of the present Agreement, the Government of Sierra Leone shall immediately request the International Community to assist with the provision of the necessary financial and technical resources needed for the adaptation and extension of the existing Encampment, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme in Sierra Leone, including payment of retirement benefits and other emoluments due to former members of the SLA. Page 18, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXX CHILD COMBATANTS: The Government shall accord particular attention to the issue of child soldiers. It shall, accordingly, mobilize resources, both within the country and from the International Community, and especially through the Office of the UN Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, UNICEF and other agencies, to address the special needs of these children in the existing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 3, Part 2, governance, ARTICLE III, TRANSFORMATION OF THE RUF/SL INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every facility to the RUF/SL to transform itself into a political party and enter the mainstream of the democratic process. To that end:
2. Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the RUF/SL shall commence to organize itself to function as a political movement, with the rights, privileges and duties accorded to all political parties in Sierra Leone. These include the freedom to publish, unhindered access to the media, freedom of association, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to mobilize and associate freely.
3. Within a period of thirty days, following the signing of the present Agreement, the necessary legal steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to enable the RUF/SL to register as a political party.
4. The Parties shall approach the International Community with a view to mobilizing resources for the purposes of enabling the RUF/SL to function as a political party. These resources may include but shall not be limited to:
(i) Setting up a trust fund;
(ii) Training for RUF/SL membership in party organization and functions; and
(iii) Providing any other assistance necessary for achieving the goals of this section.

Page 4, Part 2, governance, ARTICLE IV, ENABLING MEMBERS OF THE RUF/SL TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall take the necessary steps to enable those RUF/SL members nominated by the RUF/SL to hold public office, within the time-frames agreed and contained in the present Agreement for the integration of the various bodies named herein.
2. Accordingly, necessary legal steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone, within a period of fourteen days following the signing of the present Agreement, to amend relevant laws and regulations that may constitute an impediment or bar to RUF/SL and AFRC personnel holding public office.
3. Within seven days of the removal of any such legal impediments, both parties shall meet to discuss and agree on the appointment of RUF/SL members to positions in parastatals, diplomacy and any other public sector.

Page 4, Part 2, governance, ARTICLE V, ENABLING THE RUF/SL TO JOIN A BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH CABINET APPOINTMENTS:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone shall accord every opportunity to the RUF/SL to join a broad-based government of national unity through cabinet appointments. To that end:
2. The Chairmanship of the Board of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development (CMRRD) as provided for in Article VII of the present Agreement shall be offered to the leader of the RUF/SL, Corporal Foday Sankoh. For this purpose he shall enjoy the status of Vice President and shall therefore be answerable only to the President of Sierra Leone.
3. The Government of Sierra Leone shall give ministerial positions to the RUF/SL in a moderately expanded cabinet of 18, bearing in mind that the interests of other political parties and civil society organizations should also be taken into account, as follows:
(i) One of the senior cabinet appointments such as finance, foreign affairs and justice;
(ii) Three other cabinet positions.
4. In addition, the Government of Sierra Leone shall, in the same spirit, make available to the RUF/SL the following senior government positions: Four posts of Deputy Minister.
5. Within a period of fourteen days following the signing of the present Agreement, the necessary steps shall be taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to remove any legal impediments that may prevent RUF/SL members from holding cabinet and other positions.

Withdrawal of foreign forces	Page 13, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XVIII, WITHDRAWAL OF MERCENARIES: All mercenaries, in any guise, shall be withdrawn from Sierra Leone immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement. Their withdrawal shall be supervised by the Joint Monitoring Commission. Page 12, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XIII, TRANSFORMATION AND NEW MANDATE OF ECOMOG, 3: The Parties agree to develop a timetable for the phased withdrawal of ECOMOG, including measures for securing all of the territory of Sierra Leone by the restructured armed forces. The phased withdrawal of ECOMOG will be linked to the phased creation and deployment of the restructured armed forces.
Corruption	Page 1, Untitled Preamble: Committed to promoting popular participation in the governance of the country and the advancement of democracy in a socio-political framework free of inequality, nepotism and corruption; Page 8, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT...10. All agreements and transactions referred to in this Article shall be subject to full public disclosure and records of all correspondence, negotiations, business transactions and any other matters related to exploitation, management, local or international marketing, and any other matter shall be public documents. 11. The Commission shall issue monthly reports, including the details of all the transactions related to gold and diamonds, and other licenses or concessions of natural resources, and its own administrative costs.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 9, part 3, other political issues, ARTICLE IX, PARDON AND AMNESTY:
1. In order to bring lasting peace to Sierra Leone, the Government of Sierra Leone shall take appropriate legal steps to grant Corporal Foday Sankoh absolute and free pardon.
2. After the signing of the present Agreement, the Government of Sierra Leone shall also grant absolute and free pardon and reprieve to all combatants and collaborators in respect of anything done by them in pursuit of their objectives, up to the time of the signing of the present Agreement.
3. To consolidate the peace and promote the cause of national reconciliation, the Government of Sierra Leone shall ensure that no official or judicial action is taken against any member of the RUF/SL, ex-AFRC, ex-SLA or CDF in respect of anything done by them in pursuit of their objectives as members of those organisations, since March 1991, up to the time of the signing of the present Agreement. In addition, legislative and other measures necessary to guarantee immunity to former combatants, exiles and other persons, currently outside the country for reasons related to the armed conflict shall be adopted ensuring the full exercise of their civil and political rights, with a view to their reintegration within a framework of full legality.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
...(ix) the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Page 17, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXVI, HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS:
1. A Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall be established to address impunity, break the cycle of violence, provide a forum for both the victims and perpetrators of human rights violations to tell their story, get a clear picture of the past in order to facilitate genuine healing and reconciliation.
2. In the spirit of national reconciliation, the Commission shall deal with the question of human rights violations since the beginning of the Sierra Leonean conflict in 1991.
This Commission shall, among other things, recommend measures to be taken for the rehabilitation of victims of human rights violations.
3. Membership of the Commission shall be drawn from a cross-section of Sierra Leonean society with the participation and some technical support of the International Community. This Commission shall be established within 90 days after the signing of the present Agreement and shall, not later than 12 months after the commencement of its work, submit its report to the Government for immediate implementation of its recommendations.

Prisoner release

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
...(iv) the Committee for the Release of Prisoners of War and Non-Combatants;

Page 15, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXI, RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND ABDUCTEES: All political prisoners of war as well as all non-combatants shall be released immediately and unconditionally by both parties, in accordance with the Statement of June 2, 1999, which is contained in Annex 3 and constitutes an integral part of the present Agreement.

PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES
1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement
Article XXI Release of Prisoners and Abductees

Page 22, ANNEX 1, AGREEMENT ON CEASEFIRE IN SIERRA LEONE, 5: Immediate release of all prisoners of war and non-combatants;

Page 24, ANNEX 3, STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT OF SIERRA LEONE ON THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND NON-COMBATANTS:
The Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF/SL) have agreed to implement as soon as possible the provision of the Cease-fire Agreement which was signed on 18 May 1999 in Lome, relating to the immediate release of prisoners of war and non-combatants.
Both sides reaffirmed the importance of the implementation of this provision in the interest of the furtherance of the talks.
They therefore decided that an appropriate Committee is established to handle the release of all prisoners of war and non-combatants.
Both the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone decided that such a Committee be established by the UN and chaired by the UN Chief Military Observer in Sierra Leone and comprising representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF and other relevant UN Agencies and NGOs. This Committee should begin its work immediately by contacting both parties to the conflict with a view to effecting the immediate release of these prisoners of war and non-combatants.

Vetting

No specific mention.

Victims

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 1: A Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (hereinafter termed the CCP), shall be established within two weeks of the signing of the present Agreement to implement a post-conflict programme that ensures reconciliation and the welfare of all parties to the conflict, especially the victims of war. The CCP shall have the overall goal and responsibility for supervising and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the present Agreement relative to the promotion of national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace.

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 14: The Government commits itself to propose and support an amendment to the Constitution to make the exploitation of gold and diamonds the legitimate domain of the people of Sierra Leone, and to determine that the proceeds be used for the development of Sierra Leone, particularly public education, public health, infrastructure development, and compensation of incapacitated war victims as well as post-war reconstruction and development.

Page 7, Part 2, Governance, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES, NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 6: The proceeds from the transactions of gold and diamonds shall be public monies which shall enter a special Treasury account to be spent exclusively on the development of the people of Sierra Leone, with appropriations for public education, public health, infrastructural development, and compensation for incapacitated war victims as well as post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. Priority spending shall go to rural areas.

PAGE 14, PART 5, HUMANITARIAN, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES
1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF\SL recognizing the importance of upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every Sierra Leonean as well as the enforcement of humanitarian law, agree to the following formulas for the achievement of these laudable objectives. Each of these formulas (not in priority order) is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement
...Article XXIX Special Fund for War Victims

Page 18, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXIX
SPECIAL FUND FOR WAR VICTIMS: The Government, with the support of the International Community, shall design and implement a programme for the rehabilitation of war victims. For this purpose, a special fund shall be set up.

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES,NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 14: The Government commits itself to propose and support an amendment to the Constitution to make the exploitation of gold and diamonds the legitimate domain of the people of Sierra Leone, and to determine that the proceeds be used for the development of Sierra Leone, particularly public education, public health, infrastructure development, and compensation of incapacitated war victims as well as post-war reconstruction and development.

Page 7, Part 2, Governance, ARTICLE VII, COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC RESOURCES, NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, 6: The proceeds from the transactions of gold and diamonds shall be public monies which shall enter a special Treasury account to be spent exclusively on the development of the people of Sierra Leone, with appropriations for public education, public health, infrastructural development, and compensation for incapacitated war victims as well as post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. Priority spending shall go to rural areas.

Reconciliation

Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ...Moved by the imperative need to meet the desire of the people of Sierra Leone for a definitive settlement of the fratricidal war in their country and for genuine national unity and reconciliation;

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 1: A Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (hereinafter termed the CCP), shall be established within two weeks of the signing of the present Agreement to implement a post-conflict programme that ensures reconciliation and the welfare of all parties to the conflict, especially the victims of war. The CCP shall have the overall goal and responsibility for supervising and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the present Agreement relative to the promotion of national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace.

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, 2: The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
...(ix) the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Page 9, part 3, other political issues, ARTICLE IX, PARDON AND AMNESTY, 3: To consolidate the peace and promote the cause of national reconciliation, the Government of Sierra Leone shall ensure that no official or judicial action is taken against any member of the RUF/SL, ex-AFRC, ex-SLA or CDF in respect of anything done by them in pursuit of their objectives as members of those organisations, since March 1991, up to the time of the signing of the present Agreement. In addition, legislative and other measures necessary to guarantee immunity to former combatants, exiles and other persons, currently outside the country for reasons related to the armed conflict shall be adopted ensuring the full exercise of their civil and political rights, with a view to their reintegration within a framework of full legality.

Page 17, Part five, Humanitarian, Human Rights and socio-economic issues, ARTICLE XXVI, HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS (see past provision).

Implementation

UN signatory	Ambassador Francis G. Okelo, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Secretary General
Other international signatory	His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Togolese Republic Chairman of ECOWAS; His Excellency Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso; His Excellency Dahkpanah Dr. Charles Ghankey Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia; His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Youssoufou Bamba, Secretary of State at the Foreign Mission in charge of International Cooperation of Cote d'Ivoire; His Excellency Victor Gbeho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ghana; Mr. Roger Laloupo, Representative of the ECOWAS Special Representative; Ms. Adwoa Coleman, Representative Organization of African Unity; Dr. Moses K.Z. Anafu, Representative of the Commonwealth of Nations.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 11, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XIII, TRANSFORMATION AND NEW MANDATE OF ECOMOG:
1. Immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, the parties shall request ECOWAS to revise the mandate of ECOMOG in Sierra Leone as follows:
(i) Peacekeeping;
(ii) Security of the State of Sierra Leone;
i. Protection of UNOMSIL.
i. Protection of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration personnel.
2. The Government shall, immediately upon the signing of the present Agreement, request ECOWAS for troop contributions from at least two additional countries. The additional contingents shall be deployed not later than 30 days from the date of signature of the present Agreement. The Security Council shall be requested to provide assistance in support of ECOMOG.
3. The Parties agree to develop a timetable for the phased withdrawal of ECOMOG, including measures for securing all of the territory of Sierra Leone by the restructured armed forces. The phased withdrawal of ECOMOG will be linked to the phased creation and deployment of the restructured armed forces.

Page 12, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XIV, NEW MANDATE OF UNOMSIL: The UN Security Council is requested to amend the mandate of UNOMSIL to enable it to undertake the various provisions outlined in the present Agreement.

Page 12, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XV, SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR PEACE MONITORS:
1. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF/SL agree to guarantee the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNOMSIL Military Observers throughout Sierra Leone. This guarantee shall be monitored by the Joint Monitoring Commission.
2. The freedom of movement includes complete and unhindered access for UNOMSIL Military Observers in the conduct of their duties throughout Sierra Leone. Before and during the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, officers and escorts to be provided by both Parties shall be required to facilitate this access.
3. Such freedom of movement and security shall also be accorded to non-military UNOMSIL personnel such as Human Rights Officers in the conduct of their duties. These personnel shall, in most cases, be accompanied by UNOMSIL Military Observers.
4. The provision of security to be extended shall include United Nations aircraft, vehicles and other property.

Page 12, part 4, post-conflict military and security issues, ARTICLE XVI, ENCAMPMENT, DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION:
1. A neutral peace keeping force comprising UNOMSIL and ECOMOG shall disarm all combatants of the RUF/SL, CDF, SLA and paramilitary groups. The encampment, disarmament and demobilization process shall commence within six weeks of the signing of the present Agreement in line with the deployment of the neutral peace keeping force...
...3. UNOMSIL shall be present in all disarmament and demobilization locations to monitor the process and provide security guarantees to all ex-combatants.

Page 19, Part six, Implementation of the agreement, ARTICLE XXXIII, REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT: The parties request that the provisions of the present Agreement affecting the United Nations shall enter into force upon the adoption by the UN Security Council of a resolution responding affirmatively to the request made in this Agreement. Likewise, the decision-making bodies of the other international organisations concerned are requested to take similar action, where appropriate.

Page 20, part 7, Moral guarantors and international support, ARTICLE XXXV,

Enforcement mechanism

Page 5, PART TWO, GOVERNANCE, ARTICLE VI, COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE:
1. A Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (hereinafter termed the CCP), shall be established within two weeks of the signing of the present Agreement to implement a post-conflict programme that ensures reconciliation and the welfare of all parties to the conflict, especially the victims of war. The CCP shall have the overall goal and responsibility for supervising and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the present Agreement relative to the promotion of national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace.
2. The CCP shall ensure that all structures for national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace already in existence and those provided for in the present Agreement are operational and given the necessary resources for realizing their respective mandates. These structures shall comprise:
(i) the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;
(ii) the Joint Monitoring Commission;
(iii) the Provincial and District Cease-fire Monitoring Committees;
(iv) the Committee for the Release of Prisoners of War and Non-Combatants;
(v) the Committee for Humanitarian Assistance;
(vi) the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration;
(vii) the National Commission for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction;
(viii) the Human Rights Commission; and
(ix) the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
3. The CCP shall have the right to inspect any activity or site connected with the implementation of the present Agreement.
4. The CCP shall have full powers to organize its work in any manner it deems appropriate and to appoint any group or sub-committee which it deems necessary in the discharge of its functions.
5. The Commission shall be composed of the following members:
(i) Two representatives of the civil society;
(ii) One representative each named by the Government, the RUF/SL and the Parliament.
6. The CCP shall have its own offices, adequate communication facilities and secretarial support staff.
7. Recommendations for improvements or modifications shall be made to the President of sierra Leone for appropriate action. Likewise, failures of the structures to perform their assigned duties shall also be brought to the attention of the President.
8. Disputes arising out of the preceding paragraph shall be brought to the Council of Elders and Religious Leaders for resolution, as specified in Article VIII of the present Agreement.
9. Should Protocols be needed in furtherance of any provision in the present Agreement, the CCP shall have the responsibility for their preparation.
10. The mandate of the CCP shall terminate at the end of the next general elections.

Page 19, Part six, Implementation of the agreement, ARTICLE XXXII, JOINT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE:
A Joint Implementation Committee consisting of members of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (CCP) and the Committee of Seven on Sierra Leone, as well as the Moral Guarantors, provided for in Article XXXIV of the present Agreement and other international supporters shall be established. Under the chairmanship of ECOWAS, the Joint Implementation Committee shall be responsible for reviewing and assessing the state of implementation of the Agreement, and shall meet at least once every three months. Without prejudice to the functions of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace as provided for in Article VI, the Joint Implementation Committee shall make recommendations deemed necessary to ensure effective implementation of the present Agreement according to the Schedule of Implementation, which appears as Annex 5.