Country/entity	Solomon Islands
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Townsville Peace Agreement
Date	15 Oct 2000
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Solomon Island Ethnic Conflict (1999 - 2004)

The ethnic conflict in the Solomon Islands has roots in the migration of Malaitan Islanders to Guadalcanal during the Second World War. Many Malaitans stayed in the area and settled in what would become the capital Honiara. Over-population and worse soil conditions on Malaita encouraged migration further and heightening tensions between Malaitans and the local Gwale population. The Isatabu Freedom Movement (IFM) began a terror campaign against rural Malaitans and set up checkpoints around Honiara, forcing Malaitans to flee. Meanwhile, the Malaita Eagle Force (MEF) was set up to defend Malaitan interests. Police fractured on ethnic grounds, and the government did little to resolve the political tension. Much of the arms were leftover armaments from the Second World War.

The Honiara Peace Accord was agreed to in June 1999, but broke-down in the face of resistance and a fear of prosecution by militants. In July 2003 the Governor of the Solomon Islands, asked for an international force (RAMSI) to intervene and by August 2003, the MEF adhered to a ceasefire. Since then, the international force has acted as an interim police force, maintaining law and order. A string of arrests of former-militants, led to the assassination of an Australian peace-keeper. 2003 marked the disbandment of the militias, but tensions continue with the presence of RAMSI officers, as well as other ethnic communities such as the racial riots against Chinese residents in Honiara in 2006. In 2009, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission was set up and in 2013, RAMSI withdrew from Guadalcanal.
Close
Solomon Island Ethnic Conflict (1999 - 2004)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Solomon Islands peace process

Parties

MALAITA EAGLE FORCE
…….
ANDREW G.H. NORI
Spokesman & Chief Negotiator
Joint Operation
……
LESLIE KWAIGA JEREMY RUA
Deputy Chief Negotiator Supreme Commander
Joint Operation Malaita Eagle Force
……. ……..
MALCOLM LAKE JIMMY (RASTA) LUSIBAEA
Commander, Operations Field Commander
Malaita Eagle Force Malaita Eagle Force
…….. ……..
MANASEH MAELANGA LESLIE OFU
Senior Commander Commander, Operations
Paramilitary Paramilitary
……. …….
JAMES KILI JEFFERY PASIO
Field Commander
Paramilitary Commander, Paramilitary
……..
ALEX BARTLETT
Secretary General
Joint Operation
SIGNED on behalf of the
ISATABU FREEDOM MOVEMENT
……
TARCISIUS TARA KABUTAULAKA
Chief Negotiator/Chief Spokesman
…….
FRANCIS ORODANI JOSEPH SANGU
Assistant Spokesman Supreme Commander
Isatabu Freedom Movement
(Western Region)
……. ……
ANDREW TEE GEORGE GRAY
Supreme Commander Commander
Isatabu Freedom Movement Isatabu Freedom Movement
(Eastern Region) (Western Region)
……. ……..
CHARLES VANGERE FRANCIS KENNEDY
Supreme Commander Commander
Isatabu Freedom Movement Isatabu Freedom Movement
(Western Region) (Western Region)
……. …….
SELWYN SAKI PATRICK TUNA
Supreme Commander Commander
Isatabu Freedom Movement Isatabu Freedom Movement
(Eastern Region) (Eastern Region)
……..
JOHN GEREA
Isatabu Freedom Movement
(Eastern Region)
SIGNED on behalf of the

Third parties -

Description AN AGREEMENT for the cessation of hostilities between the Malaita Eagle Force and the Isatabu Freedom Movement

---

Agreement document SB_001015_Townsville Peace Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 2, Preamble
WHEREAS since late April 1998, armed groups of Guadalcanal youths, angry about perceived government inaction in addressing their people's grievances (which dated back to 1988 through peaceful demonstration) engaged in activities which resulted in the forceful eviction from Guadalcanal of settlers from other islands, especially Malaita settlers, and the displacement of approximately 20,000 Malaitans;

Page 3, Preamble, ...
AND WHEREAS following the continued activities of the Guadalcanal Youths, which by then came to be publicly known as the Isatabu Freedom Movement ('IFM') and the inability or delay on the part of the then Government to resolve the outstanding grievances and demands of the displaced Malaitans, the Malaita Eagle Force (hereinafter referred to as the 'MEF') took up arms in January 2000, after raiding the Auki Police Station Armoury.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Page 2, Preamble
WHEREAS since late April 1998, armed groups of Guadalcanal youths, angry about perceived government inaction in addressing their people's grievances (which dated back to 1988 through peaceful demonstration) engaged in activities which resulted in the forceful eviction from Guadalcanal of settlers from other islands, especially Malaita settlers, and the displacement of approximately 20,000 Malaitans;

Page 4, Preamble,
... AND WHEREAS Marau people of Malaitan origin also subsequently became victims of the ethnic unrest on Guadalcanal desire that the issues facing the people of Marau be also addressed together with the issues to be discussed and negotiated in the search for lasting peace:

Page 21, PART NINE: MISCELLANEOUS: SAVINGS AND OTHER PROVISIONS
... · 3. Marau Conflict
All issues relating to the ethnic and social conflict in the Marau area of Guadalcanal shall be discussed and negotiated by the Marau Eagle Force, the IFM, GPG and the SIG at a venue and on a date to be fixed by those parties within fourteen days after the execution of this Agreement.
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination
Page 21, PART EIGHT: DECLARATION FOR PEACE AND HARMONY
... · (c) Prevention of discrimination in employment based on ethnic or provincial origin.
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
... •(2) General Amnesty
Members, leaders and other civilian advisors associated with the MEF, IFM, and any Police, Prison Service or RRU or PFF officers who participated in military operations during the course of the ethnic crisis up until the date of execution of this Agreement shall, subject to such conditions as shall be contained in an Act of Parliament, be granted amnesty or immunity in respect of criminal acts done –
• (a) in connection or in association with the forceful eviction from the Province of Guadalcanal of certain persons in furtherance of the demands of the indigenous people of Guadalcanal;
• (b) by Malaitans, including members of the MEF, in retaliation against the forceful evictions of Malaitans from Guadalcanal;

Page 20-21, PART EIGHT: DECLARATION FOR PEACE AND HARMONY
[1] Declaration
The Parties to this Agreement HEREBY DECLARE that they RENOUNCE, DEPLORE AND DO SOLEMNLY GIVE UP violence and the use of armed force AND UNDERTAKE to settle their differences through consultation and peaceful negotiation and CONFIRM their respect for human rights and the rule of law and shall, and as a demonstration of the same: -
· (a) take all steps within their means and capacities to prevent, remove and eliminate any case of ethnically rooted uprising, complaints, demands and organizations from their province or communities;
· (b) take active steps to encourage and promote harmonious ethnic relations amongst their people through -
(i) allowing the free and unhindered exercise of the right to freedom of movement, subject only to the limitations stipulated under existing law;
(ii) inter-Provincial trade and investments;
(iii) acquisition of property of whatever nature;

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 3, Preamble, ...
AND WHEREAS following the continued activities of the Guadalcanal Youths, which by then came to be publicly known as the Isatabu Freedom Movement ('IFM') and the inability or delay on the part of the then Government to resolve the outstanding grievances and demands of the displaced Malaitans, the Malaita Eagle Force (hereinafter referred to as the 'MEF') took up arms in January 2000, after raiding the Auki Police Station Armoury.

Page 4, Preamble,
... AND WHEREAS Marau people of Malaitan origin also subsequently became victims of the ethnic unrest on Guadalcanal desire that the issues facing the people of Marau be also addressed together with the issues to be discussed and negotiated in the search for lasting peace:
Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Part 4. Political and Socio-economic Issues. [3] Land and Property Claims. SIG to appoint Commission of Inquiry to inquire into acquisition of land on Guadalcanal by non-Guadalcanal persons with a view to making findings and recommendations on the validity of land transactions prior to Oct 1998. Until the Commission reports, land previously acquired and occupied by non-Guadalcanal persons shall not be occupied, developed, sold or disposed of. Matters of land occupation and title may come within the jurisdiction of the province or state in which land is situated. Upon establishing jurisdiction over land by Guadalcanal provincial or state govt, a fair and just process will be established to assess the legality of claims over land. Until this legislative power is approved by Parl, a moratorium on all transactions concerning Guadalcanal land shall be in place to maintain the peace.

Page 6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
... •(2) General Amnesty
Members, leaders and other civilian advisors associated with the MEF, IFM, and any Police, Prison Service or RRU or PFF officers who participated in military operations during the course of the ethnic crisis up until the date of execution of this Agreement shall, subject to such conditions as shall be contained in an Act of Parliament, be granted amnesty or immunity in respect of criminal acts done –
• (a) in connection or in association with the forceful eviction from the Province of Guadalcanal of certain persons in furtherance of the demands of the indigenous people of Guadalcanal;
• (b) by Malaitans, including members of the MEF, in retaliation against the forceful evictions of Malaitans from Guadalcanal;

Page 15, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES
... [5] Infrastructure Projects
... · (c) All other political and socio-economic issues presently facing all provinces as a result of the displacement of Malaitans from Guadalcanal shall be addressed by the National Government within a time frame to be agreed by the SIG and the MPG.

Social class

No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS • (d) Within three months after repatriation of soldiers the SIG shall take measures to- ... • (ii) provide, through accredited Non-Government Organizations, counseling services for returning soldiers as well as for their families and close associates. Page 17, PART FIVE: RECONCILIATION [1] Face-Face Dialogue · (a) In order for reconciliation to be meaningful various parties to the conflict shall be allowed to involve themselves in face-to-face dialogue – at community, village, family, individual and organizational levels.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Part 4. Political and Socio-economic Issues. (a) Malaita and Guadalcanal Provinces shall be given more autonomy by devolution or by constitutional amendment to effect self-governing status in order to allow the people of Malaita and Guadalcanal to look after their own affairs. (b) the SIG to establish a Constitutional Council to rewrite the Constitution which will provide for more autonomy to provinces, taking into account such recommendations as may be made by the committees currently reviewing the provincial govt system and also noting the exclusive powers of Parl to leglislate on such matters.
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)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society	Page 10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS • (d) Within three months after repatriation of soldiers the SIG shall take measures to- ... • (ii) provide, through accredited Non-Government Organizations, counseling services for returning soldiers as well as for their families and close associates. Page 21, PART NINE: MISCELLANEOUS: SAVINGS AND OTHER PROVISIONS ... · 5. Community Involvement The Parties to this Agreement shall explain the terms of this Agreement to the people in their respective provinces as widely as possible with the view of allowing community support for the peace process.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 13, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES [1] Political Issues ... · (b) Within twenty eight days from the date of execution of this Agreement or at a latter date as may be agreed to amongst the parties hereto, the SIG shall establish a Constitutional Council to rewrite the Constitution which will provide for more autonomy to provinces, taking into account such recommendations as may be made by the committees currently reviewing the provincial government system and also noting the exclusive powers of Parliament to legislate on such matters.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Autonomous regions Page 13, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES [1] Political Issues · (a) Malaita and Guadalcanal Provinces shall be given more autonomy by devolution or by constitutional amendment to effect self-governing status in order to allow the people of Malaita and Guadalcanal to look after their own affairs and to provide for the needs of their growing population. · (b) Within twenty eight days from the date of execution of this Agreement or at a latter date as may be agreed to amongst the parties hereto, the SIG shall establish a Constitutional Council to rewrite the Constitution which will provide for more autonomy to provinces, taking into account such recommendations as may be made by the committees currently reviewing the provincial government system and also noting the exclusive powers of Parliament to legislate on such matters. · (c) The Prime Minister shall appoint members of the Constitutional Council after consultation with all provincial governments.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 21, PART EIGHT: DECLARATION FOR PEACE AND HARMONY o (i) allowing the free and unhindered exercise of the right to freedom of movement, subject only to the limitations stipulated under existing law;
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS; [6] Free Movement of People and Services Upon the execution of this agreement the parties hereto shall ensure that there is free movement and flow of people, food, fuel and other services throughout Solomon Islands, including Guadalcanal.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

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

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 13, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES [2] Financial and Economic Assistance · (a) Within twelve months, the SIG shall enter into negotiations with the MPG for the purpose of providing appropriate development assistance to the MPG in recognition of the forced influx into the Province of more than 20,000 people Page 15, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES ... [4] Social Services The SIG shall immediately take steps to improve the capacity of health and educational services in Malaita and Guadalcanal provinces. Page 15, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES ... [5] Infrastructure Projects · (a) The following five projects shall be included in the Memorandum of Understanding referred to in Paragraph 2 (d) of Part Four o (i) the Suava Bay Fisheries Centre; o (ii) the Wairokai Industrial Sea Port; o (iii) an International Airport o (iv) the South Road Construction; and Page 16, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES ... [5] Infrastructure Projects ... · (d) The bona-fide demands of the people of Guadalcanal agreed to and the positions reached at the meeting held on 18/2/2000 shall be given effect to within a time frame to be agreed by the SIG and the GPG. The GPG may negotiate an infrastructure development program with the SIG through a Memorandum of Understanding covering:- o (i) Aola – Marau road o (ii) Marau - Kuma road o (iii) Guadalcanal cross-island road o (iv) Lambi – Tangarare road o (v) Wharves at Marau, Tetere, Variana and Aola o (e) Any MOU entered into in pursuance of this Agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Agreement.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.

Business	Page 12, PART THREE: LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY [2] Claims for lost and damaged property The SIG shall make all efforts to secure assistance from its development partners to assist persons who suffered loss or damage to property on Guadalcanal including those who lost- · (a) employment as the direct result of the crisis on Guadalcanal; · (b) businesses or investments; and Page 16, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES ... [5] Infrastructure Projects ·(a) The following five projects shall be included in the Memorandum of Understanding referred to in Paragraph 2 (d) of Part Four ... o (v) the Leili Island Tourism Site Development and Marketing. .. · (b) As part of the preliminary phase of the implementation of the projects herein the MPG shall organize a trade and investment mission from Malaita in conjunction with the SIG to tour selected Asian economies in order to market the island as a potential investment destination. Page 21, PART EIGHT: DECLARATION FOR PEACE AND HARMONY ... o (ii) inter-Provincial trade and investments; o (iii) acquisition of property of whatever nature; and
Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax Page 14, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES [2] Financial and Economic Assistance ... · (b) The National Provident Fund (“NPF”) shall be decentralized to allow for superannuation contributions of Malaitans made in pursuance of the National Provident Fund Act to be paid to a new Malaita Provident Fund. · (c) Amendment to the NPF Act shall be made within six months from the date of execution of this Agreement to allow for the restructure of the NPF. · (d) The SIG, GPG and MPG shall negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding in respect of development incentives for the two provinces including SIG loans and grants.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management Page 14, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES ... [3] Land and Property Claims · (a) The SIG undertakes to appoint a commission of inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act after consulting MPG and GPG to inquire into acquisition of land on Guadalcanal by non-Guadalcanal persons with a view to making findings and recommendations on the validity of land transactions prior to 1st October 1998. · (b) Until the Commission of Inquiry submits its findings and recommendations, land previously acquired and occupied by non-Guadalcanal persons shall not be occupied, developed, sold or disposed of. Page 15, PART FOUR: POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES ... [3] Land and Property Claims ... · (c) The terms of reference for the Commission of Inquiry shall be drawn up by the Minister responsible in consultation with the Guadalcanal and Malaita Provincial Governments; · (d) Without prejudice to the above, matters of land occupation and title may come within the jurisdiction of the province or state in which the land is situated. Upon establishing jurisdiction over land by Guadalcanal provincial or state government, a fair and just process will be established to assess the legality of claims over land. Until this legislative power is approved by Parliament, a moratorium on all transactions concerning Guadalcanal land shall be in place to maintain the peace. Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 12, PART THREE: LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY [2] Claims for lost and damaged property The SIG shall make all efforts to secure assistance from its development partners to assist persons who suffered loss or damage to property on Guadalcanal including those who lost- ... · (c) personal property
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 3, Preamble, ...
AND WHEREAS in terms of the Cease-fire Agreement it is stipulated that peace negotiations should commence within seven days from the date of execution of the said Agreement and be concluded wherein ninety days thereafter.

Page 19, PART SIX: PEACE MONITORING
[5] Where in pursuance of the provisions above, a peace monitoring team is present in Solomon Islands, such members shall without hindrance from any of the Parties to this Agreement be permitted to discharge or assist the Peace Monitoring Council in the execution of its duties.

Page 21, PART NINE: MISCELLANEOUS: SAVINGS AND OTHER PROVISIONS
· 1. Cease-fire Agreement Superseded
Subject to clause 2 of this Part, the Cease-fire Agreement entered into amongst the MEF, IFM and the SIG on the 2nd day of August, 2000 is superseded by this Agreement and the Areas of Influence ("AOI") established thereunder shall cease to exist.
· 2. Savings
Nothing done or being done in pursuance of the terms of the superseded Cease-fire Agreement shall be invalidated by the coming into effect of this Agreement.
Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, the CMC shall continue for the purpose of performing the functions of the PMC until its members are appointed.

Page 26, Annexure I: Terms of Reference of the Peace Monitoring Council The duties and responsibilities of the PMC shall be as follows:
· (a) to ensure that the AOI's and the bunkers, road blocks, arms, serving personnel are removed within the period specified in this Agreement,
· (b) to observe the conduct of IFM and MEF soldiers and to report on any acts of breaches to the parties hereto.
· (c) to advise, counsel and remind IFM and MEF soldiers of the need to observe and abide by the terms of this Agreement.
· (d) to liase on a regular basis between IFM, MEF and SIG on any matter that may hinder the enforcement of this Agreement and to remove that matter.
· (e) to request assistance from local or foreign persons as it considers necessary/ appropriate for the effective enforcement of this Agreement, provided that where such assistance is sought, the parties hereto shall agree to such person.
· (f) to ensure that breaches of the terms of this Agreement are reported to the parties hereto and that remedial action is taken immediately to address such breaches.
· (g) to observe and advise ex-combatants of IFM and MEF and the public at large not to wear military uniforms or any clothes of similar kind within Honiara, Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces.
· (h) where ex-combatants of IFM and MEF do not comply with the requirement of paragraph (g), the clothes and materials involved therein shall be confiscated.
· (i) Paragraph (g) and (h) do not apply to police personnel, and such other officers as prescribed by law.
· (j) To report to the parties and to the public regularly on the conduct and activities of the Council

Page 27, Annexure II: International Peace Monitoring Team, Solomon Islands
Mandate and Terms of Reference for International Peace Monitors
... Conduct of Peace Negotiations
1. The parties hereby agree that they renounce violence and intimidation and will henceforth address their differences through negotiations and develop co-operative processes to fulfill the needs of their communities

Police

Page 5, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
... [2] Restructure of the Police Force
The SIG undertakes to continue the process of restructuring the Police Force as proposed by the recent Police Strategic review, taking into account the need for fair or equal provincial representation in the National Police Force.

Page 6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
• (2) General Amnesty
Members, leaders and other civilian advisors associated with the MEF, IFM, and any Police, Prison Service or RRU or PFF officers who participated in military operations during the course of the ethnic crisis up until the date of execution of this Agreement shall, subject to such conditions as shall be contained in an Act of Parliament, be granted amnesty or immunity in respect of criminal acts done –
• (a) in connection or in association with the forceful eviction from the Province of Guadalcanal of certain persons in furtherance of the demands of the indigenous people of Guadalcanal;
• (b) by Malaitans, including members of the MEF, in retaliation against the forceful evictions of Malaitans from Guadalcanal;
• (c) in the execution or purported execution of the para-military operation conducted on the 5th day of June 2000, and the joint/para-military security operations carried on thereafter until the date of the coming into operation of this Agreement;

Page 8-10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
...• (7) Surrender of Weapons and Property
... ◦ (h) all property appropriated by members of the MEF, IFM or Officers prior to the date of execution of this Agreement shall be surrendered within thirty days to locations to be identified by the SIG.

Armed forces

Page 10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
... • (d) Within three months after repatriation of soldiers the SIG shall take measures to-
• (i) launch public works programs to engage the services of MEF and IFM soldiers in their respective Provinces; and
• (ii) provide, through accredited Non-Government Organizations, counseling services for returning soldiers as well as for their families and close associates.

Page 11, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
[7] De-militarization
· (a) Within 30 days after the execution of this Agreement the parties shall demilitarize Guadalcanal and other Provinces by ensuring that –
o (i) all roadblocks, bunkers and military camps are dismantled or removed;
... o Provided that subparagraphs (iii) and (iv) herein shall not apply to acquisition by the SIG of arms for use for the purpose of national defence or national security;

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 5-6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS

... [3] Amnesty

• (1) Weapons Amnesty

Members of the MEF and IFM who are currently in possession of weapons shall surrender the same in accordance with paragraph [4] of this Part and in consideration of handing over any such weapon the person so doing shall be granted immunity from prosecution in respect of the stealing or possession of that weapon (or any of a similar kind) at any date after the 1st January, 1998 up to the date of this Agreement and the SIG undertakes to do all things necessary, including passing legislation to give full legal effect to this provision.

Page 8-10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS

...• (7) Surrender of Weapons and Property

◦ (a) Subject to this clause, there shall be surrender of arms and ammunitions ("weapons") in return for granting of amnesty.

◦ (b) Within thirty days after the execution of this Agreement all weapons in the hands of the MEF, IFM and the Officers shall be handed over to their selected commanders who will then place the weapons under the control of the International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT) at such places as it may determine in consultation with the SIG, MPG and the GPG.

◦ (c) All surrendered weapons shall –

■ (i) In respect of the MEF weapons to be stored in Auki, Malaita Province and;

■ (ii) In respect of the IFM weapons to be stored at not more than four locations on Guadalcanal; and

■ (iii) be inspected by a neutral weapons inspection team to be appointed by the SIG.

◦ (d) The IPMT shall carry out an inventory of all surrendered weapons which shall be stored in tamper-evident containers.

◦ (e) Inspections of surrendered weapons shall be carried out by the IPMT at such intervals as it may decide.

◦ (f) Surrendered weapons shall remain under the control and supervision of the IPMT for twenty-four months

◦ (g) Before the expiration of twenty-four months following the execution of this Agreement a review shall be carried out by a committee consisting of persons appointed by the SIG, after consultations with provincial governments, on the security situation throughout Solomon Islands. Upon being satisfied that there is improved state of ethnic co-existence in Solomon Islands all surrendered weapons shall be armoury or be disposed of in such manner as may be determined by the SIG.

◦ (h) all property appropriated by members of the MEF, IFM or Officers prior to the date of execution of this Agreement shall be surrendered within thirty days to locations to be identified by the SIG.

[5] Rehabilitation of Militants

• (a) Within thirty days from the date of execution of this Agreement all MEF and IFM soldiers shall be repatriated to their home villages at cost to the Government.

• (b) For members of the MEF home villages shall be their villages in Malaita Province; and

• (c) For the IFM home villages shall be their villages on Guadalcanal.

• (d) Within three months after repatriation of soldiers the SIG shall take measures to-

• (i) launch public works programs to engage the services of MEF and IFM soldiers in their respective Provinces; and

• (ii) provide, through accredited Non-Government Organizations, counseling services for returning soldiers as well as for their families and close associates.

Page 11, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 5, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS [1] Engagement of Disciplined Force Members in Militant Groups • (a) Members of the disciplined force ("Officers") who assisted both the MEF and the IFM may, subject to the powers of appointment vested in the Police and Prison Services Commission, continue to serve in the Royal Solomon Islands Police Constabulary or the Paramilitary Force. • (b) The Officers shall assist the SIG and the people of Solomon Islands in improving and promoting law and order throughout the country in particular in the area of community policing and, subject to existing legal and administrative requirements, to be posted to their respective provinces.... Page 6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS • (2) General Amnesty Members, leaders and other civilian advisors associated with the MEF, IFM, and any Police, Prison Service or RRU or PFF officers who participated in military operations during the course of the ethnic crisis up until the date of execution of this Agreement shall, subject to such conditions as shall be contained in an Act of Parliament, be granted amnesty or immunity in respect of criminal acts done – [See Amnesty] Page 10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS [5] Rehabilitation of Militants • (a) Within thirty days from the date of execution of this Agreement all MEF and IFM soldiers shall be repatriated to their home villages at cost to the Government. • (b) For members of the MEF home villages shall be their villages in Malaita Province; and • (c) For the IFM home villages shall be their villages on Guadalcanal. Page 7, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS ... • (3) Civil Liabilities Members of the MEF, IFM, the Officers and their associates and advisers shall be granted immunity and amnesty against civil liabilities and disciplinary actions arising in connection with the armed conflict on Guadalcanal. Page 8-10, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS ...• (7) Surrender of Weapons and Property ... ◦ (h) all property appropriated by members of the MEF, IFM or Officers prior to the date of execution of this Agreement shall be surrendered within thirty days to locations to be identified by the SIG. Page 26, Annexure I: Terms of Reference of the Peace Monitoring Council The duties and responsibilities of the PMC shall be as follows: [Summary] Rebel forces mentioned in regards to the ceasefire agreement.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon

Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 5-6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
... [3] Amnesty
• (1) Weapons Amnesty
Members of the MEF and IFM who are currently in possession of weapons shall surrender the same in accordance with paragraph [4] of this Part and in consideration of handing over any such weapon the person so doing shall be granted immunity from prosecution in respect of the stealing or possession of that weapon (or any of a similar kind) at any date after the 1st January, 1998 up to the date of this Agreement and the SIG undertakes to do all things necessary, including passing legislation to give full legal effect to this provision.

Page 6, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
... • (2) General Amnesty
Members, leaders and other civilian advisors associated with the MEF, IFM, and any Police, Prison Service or RRU or PFF officers who participated in military operations during the course of the ethnic crisis up until the date of execution of this Agreement shall, subject to such conditions as shall be contained in an Act of Parliament, be granted amnesty or immunity in respect of criminal acts done –
• (a) in connection or in association with the forceful eviction from the Province of Guadalcanal of certain persons in furtherance of the demands of the indigenous people of Guadalcanal;
• (b) by Malaitans, including members of the MEF, in retaliation against the forceful evictions of Malaitans from Guadalcanal;
• (c) in the execution or purported execution of the para-military operation conducted on the 5th day of June 2000, and the joint/para-military security operations carried on thereafter until the date of the coming into operation of this Agreement;
Page 7, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
• (2) General Amnesty
Members, leaders and other civilian advisors associated with the MEF, IFM, and any Police, Prison Service or RRU or PFF officers who participated in military operations during the course of the ethnic crisis up until the date of execution of this Agreement shall, subject to such conditions as shall be contained in an Act of Parliament, be granted amnesty or immunity in respect of criminal acts done –
...• (d) The amnesty or immunity referred to in this clause, shall inter-alia be on condition that:-
◦ (i) all weapons and ammunition presently in possession of the two groups be surrendered; and
◦ (ii) In this clause “criminal acts” means unlawful acts which are directly connected with matters specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) and in particular –
■ (a) offences relating to arms and ammunition;
■ (b) killing in combat conditions or in connection with the armed conflict on Guadalcanal;
■ (c) damage done to properties during or in connection with the military operations; and
■ (d) traffic offences committed during or in connection with security operations.

Page 8, PART TWO: NATIONAL SECURITY AND WAR CLAIMS
...• (4) Remaining in Unlawful Possession
For avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that any person who unlawfully possesses, uses, controls or in whose custody is found, any firearms and ammunition or identifiable stolen property and who after the period described in Part Two, clause [3] (b) refuses or fails to surrender the same in accordance with the terms of this Agreement shall not be granted amnesty or immunity for any offence whatsoever.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 12, PART THREE: LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY [2] Claims for lost and damaged property The SIG shall make all efforts to secure assistance from its development partners to assist persons who suffered loss or damage to property on Guadalcanal including those who lost- · (a) employment as the direct result of the crisis on Guadalcanal; · (b) businesses or investments; and
Missing persons	Page 12, PART THREE: LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY [1] Identification of Remains of Missing persons · (a) Within ninety days from the date of execution of this Agreement both the IFM and MEF shall locate, identify and allow remains of any persons known to be killed during the course of the crisis to be retrieved by their relatives. · (b) Custom means of reconciliation and compensation may be agreed to between concerned persons and communities in connection with killing of persons during the course of the crisis.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 12, PART THREE: LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY
[1] Identification of Remains of Missing persons
... · (b) Custom means of reconciliation and compensation may be agreed to between concerned persons and communities in connection with killing of persons during the course of the crisis.

Page 17, PART FIVE: RECONCILIATION
[1] Face-Face Dialogue
· (a) In order for reconciliation to be meaningful various parties to the conflict shall be allowed to involve themselves in face-to-face dialogue – at community, village, family, individual and organizational levels.
· (b) Following reconciliation ceremonies there shall be public display of forgiveness and confession to be organized by the SIG.
[2] Peace and Reconciliation Committee
· (a) A Peace and Reconciliation Committee (PRC) with terms of reference and membership to be determined by the relevant Minister shall be established after consultation with the Parties to programme and coordinate efforts to achieve full community-based reconciliation and forgiveness throughout Solomon Islands.
· (b) The PRC shall be constituted within sixty days from the date of execution of this Agreement.

Page 18, PART SIX: PEACE MONITORING
[1] Peace Monitoring Council
· (a) Subject to this clause there is hereby established a Peace Monitoring Council to monitor, report on and enforce the terms of this Agreement.
· (b) Members of the PMC shall be appointed by the Minister after consultation with Parties to this Agreement and may include representatives of States participating in the peace monitoring.
· (c) The PMC shall be constituted within 14 days from the date of execution of this Agreement. Its terms of reference are set out in Annexure II
[2] Chairmanship
The Chairman of the PMC shall be appointed by the Minister and shall have an office and a secretariat.
[3] PMC Expenses
All expenses of the PMC incurred in the discharge of its functions, shall be paid by the SIG.
[4] As soon as practicable an International Peace Monitoring Team shall be engaged to assist the Peace Monitoring Council in the discharge of its functions. In consultation with the parties, the SIG will facilitate their deployment. The Mandate and Terms of Reference of the International Peace Monitoring Teams are contained in Annexure 1.

Implementation

UN signatory	UN Secretary-General signed as witness.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	Page 27, Annexure II: International Peace Monitoring Team, Solomon Islands Mandate and Terms of Reference for International Peace Monitors ... International Peace Monitors 2. It is hereby agreed by the parties that there be established a neutral and impartial International Peace Monitoring Team stationed and performing its tasks within Honiara, Guadalcanal and Malaita and that the Team may be composed of unarmed military personnel and civilian police experienced in peace monitoring assisted by such civilians as might be necessary or expedient to assist in the discharge of their functions. 3. The terms of reference for the International Peace Monitoring Team are to:- · (a) Monitor, observe and report on acts that constitute crimes and breaches of human rights. · (b) Identify and report on resources required by the parties in order to liaise, prepare for and participate in peace negotiations. · (c) Assess the needs to re-establish the rule of law. · (d) conduct police training and advice on related organisation and human resource matters. · (e) Maintain safe custody and inventory of arms howsoever surrendered or returned to the government from the date hereof [until Parliament or all the parties hereto otherwise direct.] The places of custody, terms of access and security arrangements shall be at the sole discretion of the commanding officer or chairman of the International Peace Monitoring Team. · (f) Report objectively to all the parties hereto, to the Peace Monitoring Council, to participating or sponsoring States and to the public at least every 14 days on the incidents, progress and developments in policing, law and order, restoration of justice and resolving ethnic tension. 4. The International Peace Monitoring Team is hereby authorised to carry out its tasks as soon as practical after the signing of this agreement and shall continue that function for no less than two years unless all the parties hereto otherwise agree. The parties hereby request the government of the Solomon Islands forthwith to advise Australia, New Zealand and the United Nations of these presents and to encourage regional nations to participate and assist in the implementation of this peace agreement.
Enforcement mechanism	Part Six. Peace Monitoring. [1] establishes Peace Monitoring Council, to monitor, report on and enforce terms of this agmt; members to be appointed after consultation with parties and may include reps of states participating in peace monitoring. [4] ASAP Intl Peace Monitoring Team to be engaged in be engaged to assist PMC. Part Seven. Implementation and Costs. [2] Consultations, provides for parties to notify each other if difficulty in implementing agmt, and provision for renegotiation through Peace Monitoring Council. Annex 1. Terms of Reference of Peace Monitoring Council. Annex 2. Intl Peace Monitoring Team- mandate and terms of reference. To monitor, observe and report on acts that constitute crimes and breaches of HR, conduct police training and advise on related organization and human resource matters, to report objectively to all parties hereto, to the Peace Monitoring Council, to participating sponsoring states and to the public. Parties hereby request the SIG to advise Australia, New Zealand, and the UN to encourage regional nations to participate and assist in implementation of this agmt.