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Chapter 1 : Sierra Leone Web - Lome Peace Accord, 7 July

ANNEX 1. AGREEMENT ON CEASEFIRE IN SIERRA LEONE. President Ahmed Tejan KABBAH and Rev. Jesse Jackson met on 18 May with Corporal Foday Saybana SANKOH, under the auspices of President Gnassingbe EYADEMA.

They involved an army of 5, the army under the AFRC was at least twice as large and rigorous screening of members of the old armed forces before they could be allowed to join. At one point, it considered the Costa Rica model – no army, but a well-trained and equipped police force. This option was not popular, in view of the security threat posed to Sierra Leone by the Liberian conflict and the then volatile Guinean security situation in the Mano River sub-region. Though the greatest slice of these funds was devoted to the military training and assistance programmes, there was also a specific effort to implement legal and structural reforms. Brian Thomson, "Sierra Leone: Conflict and Governance Reform. Unlike in the past, civilians now occupy senior positions in the military administration. The Director General is also the Principal Accounting Officer responsible to the Minister of Defence for the overall organization, management and staffing of the department. While he would remain the leader of the AFRC, his faction would be dissolved with the impending reinstatement of ex-Sierra Leone Army elements into the current armed forces. The United Kingdom Military trained approximately 3, Sierra Leonean Army personnel, with 1, more expected to undergo training in late December. As of September, there were British trainers, which was expected to drop to once the government expanded its control of the country. The size of RUF and CDF combatants to be integrated was said to be fairly modest, but the actual numbers are unavailable. Mark Malan, Security and Military Reform, The composition of the reintegration is not available. The restructuring process was expected to result in the reduction of the size of the armed forces from the current strength of approximately 14, to 10, The goal was expected to be met by Nevertheless, plans to downsize the armed forces were on track. There have been some public protests among military personnel against the expected downsizing. The International Military Advisory and Training Team has proposed, however, a further reduction in strength, to 8,, which is currently under consideration by the Government. Recognizing the potential difficulty of reducing troop numbers to 8,, the Government also enacted compulsory retirement plan should the goal not be met. 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.

Chapter 2 : Legislation Sierra Leone (Lexadin)

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For a more detailed account, see Timeline: Since the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in and the fall of Communism in the in early s, Yugoslavia became increasingly unstable politically and socially. The resulting ten-year conflict cost an estimated , lives and was declared the first official genocide since World War II. Since the break-up of the former Yugoslavia, six successor states have been formed: The Yugoslav conflict was a series of successive wars that involved intra-state civil fighting and outside NATO intervention. In June , Slovenia and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia. After a brief day war, Slovenia succeeded in becoming independent. Croatia had a more difficult road to independence. The resulting war lasted from to In January , Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia likewise declared independence. The resulting war in Bosnia was one of the deadliest periods of the conflict. Serb forces lead campaigns of ethnic cleansing against Moslem Bosniaks, with the worst massacre occurring in July in Srebrenica. The next area of conflict centered on Kosovo, an area historically integrated into Serbia. The Albanian minority in Kosovo sought autonomy or independence. In , there were smaller-scale conflicts in Macedonia and in southern Serbia. All sides in the Yugoslav conflict were responsible for numerous crimes, including genocide, ethnic cleansing, and mass rape. The ICTY is authorized to prosecute persons responsible for grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, violations of the laws of war, genocide, and crimes against humanity. The ICTY can only hear cases concerning crimes committed on the territory of the former Yugoslavia since Three permanent judges and a maximum of six ad litem judges are members of each Trial Chamber. Seven permanent judges are members of the Appeals Chamber. All documents for individual parties are gathered in one place: This is the best source for up-to-date case law information. Kluwer Law International, This includes indictments, orders, decisions and judgements. This set runs approximately five years behindâ€”consult the ICTY website for the most current case law. Global Law Association, This commercial source includes trial transcripts, selected full-text judgments, and other materials. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, See the United Nations peacekeeping operations website for past U. For a more thorough treatment see Leave None to Tell the Story: Genocide in Rwanda Human Rights Watch. Once a Belgian colony, Rwanda has suffered from ethnic unrest for much of the past century. In the early s, the Hutus controlled much of the governmental power. Two years of fighting ensued. Following a cease-fire and protracted negotiations, the Arusha Accords were signed in an attempt to bring peace to the country. Ethnic tensions escalated in the following months. Hutu militia began stockpiling weapons and using radio broadcasts to incite Hutus to violence against Tutsis and moderate Hutus. On April 6, , an airplane carrying the Rwandan President Habyarimana and the Burundian President Ntaryamira crashed and both presidents were killed. These events triggered widespread violence. The Rwandan Genocide lasted days from April until July Approximately one million Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed by bands of militias known as the Interahamwe. In one of the worst massacres, about 3, Tutsis sought protection in a local church; the Interahamwe used bulldozers to knock down the church and killed those who fled with machetes. Dallaire, was limited by its mandate and the small size of its force to evacuating foreign nationals from Rwanda. The ICTR has the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of Rwanda between January 1, and December 31, The ICTR can also prosecute Rwandan citizens who committed such serious crimes in neighboring countries during that same time period. The ICTR has the power to prosecute persons who committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and serious violations of the Geneva Conventions. These broad categories of crimes encompass such acts as conspiracy to commit genocide, incitement to genocide, murder, torture, rape, the taking of hostages and acts of terrorism. Three permanent judges and a maximum of four ad litem judges comprise each of the Trial Chambers. Seven permanent judges serve as members of the Appeals Chamber. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Most up-to-date posting of indictments, decisions, judgements, case minutes, and status

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of detainees. This volume is one print source for ICTR case law. Wood, A Woman Scorned for the? Dallaire, Shake Hands with the Devil: Assistance Mission for Rwanda. Special Court for Sierra Leone SCSL Overview of the Conflict The conflict in Sierra Leone in the s is complicated, and in this section I only attempt to outline the major political events of the time and introduce the major cast of characters. For a more thorough treatment of this conflict, see Sierra Leone: The RUF launched their attacks from neighboring Liberia. All sides were responsible for countless crimes against the civilian population, including executions, torture, rape, mutilation and the inscription of child-soldiers. Fighting erupted once again and additional cease-fire agreements were negotiated. With the assistance of UN peacekeeping forces, disarmament and a reduction of hostilities followed. In , the government of Sierra Leone approached the United Nations and requested assistance in forming a criminal court to try the worst of the perpetrators. The SCSL is authorized to prosecute persons responsible for the most serious crimes committed on the territory of Sierra Leone since November 30, The SCSL has the power to prosecute persons who committed the following three categories of crimes: The Special Court is made up of at least eight and no more than eleven judges who are organized into a Trial Chamber and an Appeals Chamber. The working language of the court is English. The Prosecutor has issued indictments against four other individuals, including former Liberian President Charles Taylor, who is still at large. There is no official print publication of the SCSL basic documents. Because of this, scholarship focusing directly on the Special Court can be found primarily in journal articles. Macaluso, Absolute and Free Pardon: Kahn and Richard May eds. Jones, International Criminal Practice: A Comparative Study Ardsley: Knoops, Surrendering to International Criminal Courts: Contemporary Practice and Procedures Ardsley: Resources for Teaching and Research. The site includes syllabi for courses on genocide, and links on the Balkans, Bosnia, and Rwanda. Overview of the Conflict? Facts on File, c Genocide in Rwanda Human Rights Watch -[http:](http://) Armed Conflicts Report Project Ploughshares - [http:](http://) Yugoslavia Infoplease - [http:](http://)

Chapter 3 : Lomé Peace Agreement | Peace Accords Matrix

On the same day, Parliament also passed the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and development Act, (No. 5 of), as provided for under Article XXVIII of the Lomé Peace Agreement.2 This Act allowed the RUF to participate in the transitional government.

Accordingly, the two sides shall ensure that a total and permanent cessation of hostilities is observed forthwith. 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. 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. 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. 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. These resources may include but shall not be limited to: For this purpose he shall enjoy the status of Vice President and shall therefore be answerable only to the President of Sierra Leone. Four posts of Deputy Minister. 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. 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: The CCP shall have the right to inspect any activity or site connected with the implementation of the present Agreement. 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. The Commission shall be composed of the following members: The CCP shall have its own offices, adequate communication facilities and secretarial support staff. 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. Should Protocols be needed in furtherance of any provision in the present Agreement, the CCP shall have the responsibility for their preparation. The mandate of the CCP shall terminate at the end of the next general elections. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. The functions of the Ministry of Mines shall continued to be carried out by the current authorized ministry. 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. 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. The Board shall also comprise: The Government shall take the required administrative actions to implement the commitments made in the present Agreement; and in the case of enabling legislation, it shall draft and submit to Parliament within thirty days of the signature of the present Agreement, the relevant bills for their enactment into law. 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. 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: 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Each of these formulas not in priority order is contained in separate Articles of this Part of the present Agreement and may be further detailed in protocols annexed to the Agreement. Protection of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration personnel. 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 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. This guarantee shall be monitored by the Joint Monitoring Commission. 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. The provision of security to be extended shall include United Nations aircraft, vehicles and other property. 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. 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. UNOMSIL shall be present in all disarmament and demobilization locations to monitor the process and provide security guarantees to all ex-combatants. 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. 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. Recruitment into the armed forces shall reflect the geo-political structure of Sierra Leone within the established strength. Their withdrawal shall be supervised by the Joint Monitoring Commission. 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. 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. 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. 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. A consortium of local human rights and civil society groups in Sierra Leone shall be encouraged to help monitor human rights observance. 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. 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 This Commission shall, among other things, recommend measures to be taken for the rehabilitation of victims of human rights violations. 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. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to their Statement on the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance in Sierra Leone of June 3, 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. 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. 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. 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. The Government, through the National Commission for Resettlement,

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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. 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. For this purpose, a special fund shall be set up. 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. The Government shall also endeavour to provide affordable primary health care throughout the country.

Chapter 4 : Parliament of Sierra Leone > Parliamentary Business > Acts

The agreement itself did not require ratification, though the Sierra Leone Parliament ratified the agreement on July 18, (No. 3 of). On July 23, , Parliament passed the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (Participation in Political and Democratic Process) Act, (No. 4 of).

Security council establishes un mission for sierra leone to aid with implementation of lome peace agreement Stephanie Tremblay T As it unanimously adopted resolution , the Council mandated the new mission to: The Council also decided that the military component of UNAMSIL shall comprise a maximum of 6, military personnel, including military observers, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. According to the operative paragraph resolution, the Council underlined the importance of including in UNAMSIL personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination. The Council also emphasized that the plight of children is among the most pressing challenges facing Sierra Leone and welcomed the continued commitment of the Government to work with United Nations and other international agencies for the long-term rehabilitation of child combatants there. The Council called on all the parties to fulfil their commitments under the Lom peace agreement. It noted the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the situation under close review and to revert to the Council with additional proposals, if required. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 45 days. The meeting, which began at The force would be large and capable and should operate on the basis of robust rules of engagement. The Council, when it authorized the provisional expansion of UNOMSIL resolution , also requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. The main purpose of the United Nations force, he says, would be to assist the Government to disarm and demobilize all former combatants and to create conditions of confidence and stability. The force would not be mandated to ensure the security of Freetown and the international airport at Lungi or to provide protection for the Government. The United Nations force, which would deploy throughout Sierra Leone, would be led by the Secretary-General s Special Representative, assisted by a Force Commander with the rank of major-general. It would require assurances of freedom of movement and cooperation from all parties. The Secretary-General recommends the following mandate for such a force: The United Nations force should comprise six infantry battalions, and specialized support units, including logistics, communications, engineering and air and other transportation. The force should be provided with helicopters and armoured personnel carriers and the existing medical support unit should be increased in size. A helicopter-borne rapid reaction element would also form part of the force structure. It would be necessary to expand the number of military observers from the currently authorized to The total number of military personnel will be some 6, Units provided by Member States outside the region should be inducted as soon as possible. As the overall security situation in the country improves, the Secretary-General would recommend a reduction of the force level. Throughout the process, the Secretary-General declares, the question of security must remain paramount. If Nigerian troops withdraw, a reassessment of the security conditions will be required. In that case, the Secretary-General might make further proposals to strengthen the United Nations presence. The international community will not be able to maintain a major military presence in Sierra Leone indefinitely, the Secretary-General warns. He urges the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the establishment and training of its national police and armed forces, without which it will not be possible to achieve long-term stability, national reconciliation and the reconstruction of the country. More immediately, however, Sierra Leone is in urgent need of security, the Secretary-General continues. The report which also reviews political developments, the military and security situation, human rights, humanitarian aspects, disarmament and

demobilization, discusses cooperation between ECOMOG and the United Nations. The Government of Nigeria has indicated that the withdrawals will resume in October. Even as it draws down its forces in Sierra Leone, however, ECOMOG intends to continue to provide security for the areas where it is currently located, in particular around Freetown and Lungi, and to proceed with at least the early stages of disarmament and demobilization. Calls upon the parties to fulfil all their commitments under the Peace Agreement to facilitate the restoration of peace, stability, national reconciliation and development in Sierra Leone; 3. Takes note of the preparations made for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers, by the Government of Sierra Leone through the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, and urges all concerned to make every effort to ensure that all designated centres begin to function as soon as possible; 4. Welcomes the return to Freetown of the leaders of the RUF and AFRC, and calls upon them to engage fully and responsibly in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to direct the participation of all rebel groups in the disarmament and demobilization process without delay; 6. Deplores the recent taking of hostages, including UNOMSIL and ECOMOG personnel, by rebel groups and calls upon those responsible to put an end to such practices immediately and to address their concerns about the terms of the Peace Agreement peacefully through dialogue with the parties concerned; 7. Decides also that the military component of UNAMSIL shall comprise a maximum of 6, military personnel, including military observers, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and takes note of paragraph 43 of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 September ; Commends the readiness of ECOMOG to continue to provide security for the areas where it is currently located, in particular around Freetown and Lungi, to provide protection for the Government of Sierra Leone, to conduct other operations in accordance with their mandate to ensure the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and to initiate and proceed with disarmament and demobilization in conjunction and full coordination with UNAMSIL; Stresses the need for close cooperation and coordination between ECOMOG and UNAMSIL in carrying out their respective tasks, and welcomes the intended establishment of joint operations centres at headquarters and, if necessary, also at subordinate levels in the field; Reiterates the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel; Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that in the discharge of its mandate UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG; Underlines the importance of including in UNAMSIL personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination; Stresses the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, underlines in this context the key role of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace established under the Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure the prompt establishment and effective functioning of these bodies with the full participation of all parties and drawing on the relevant experience and support of Member States, specialized bodies, other multilateral organizations and civil society; Urges all parties concerned to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are protected and are enabled to return voluntarily and in safety to their homes, and encourages States and international organizations to provide urgent assistance to that end; Stresses the urgent need for substantial additional resources to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and calls upon all States, international and other organizations to contribute generously to the multidonor trust fund established by the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for this purpose; Stresses also the continued need for urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority; Calls upon all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, to guarantee the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian and human rights law; Urges the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the formation of professional and accountable national police and armed forces, including through their restructuring and training, without which it will not be possible to achieve long-term stability, national reconciliation and the reconstruction of the country, and underlines the importance of support and assistance from the international community in this regard; Welcomes the continued work by the United Nations on the development of the Strategic Framework for Sierra Leone aimed at enhancing effective collaboration and coordination within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its national and international partners in Sierra Leone; Notes the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to revert to the Council with additional proposals if required; Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 45 days to provide updates on the status of the peace process, on security conditions on the ground and on the continued level of deployment of ECOMOG personnel, so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed can be evaluated as outlined in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 September ; Decides to remain actively seized of the matter. That meant, above all, the disarming of combatants. The children of Sierra Leone had suffered beyond belief. Many had been deliberately maimed, with their limbs brutally cut off. An estimated 60 per cent of abducted children were girls, the vast majority of whom were reported to have been sexually abused. Thousands of children had been serving as soldiers in the three main fighting groups. It included a National Commission for Children of Sierra Leone to ensure that their protection and welfare would be a central concern in the aftermath of the war. A lot of support from the international community would be required. A senior child protection advocate should always be attached to each United Nations peace operation. He said a special programme was needed for the rehabilitation of child amputees in Sierra Leone and for the special needs of sexually abused children. Other important items on the Agenda for the children of Sierra Leone were access to and the release of abducted children, the demobilization of child combatants; displaced children; and the rehabilitation of basic educational and medical services. There was an urgent need for the establishment of the special fund for war victims agreed on under the Lom Peace Agreement. He appealed to the political leaders to demonstrate their commitment to peace by taking bold and concrete measures to implement the Agreement. KAMARA Sierra Leone said the adoption of the draft resolution would erase the perception that the Council had relegated concern for the situation in Sierra Leone to the bottom of its agenda. The draft resolution provided an additional and more durable security blanket for all Sierra Leoneans. The fact that under its mandate, UNAMSIL might take measures to protect United Nations personnel and civilians was an insurance policy for both international peacekeepers and innocent civilians. It sent a clear message to any potential gross human rights violator that the international community would not turn a blind eye when innocent civilians were under threat of physical violence. He said the draft also underscored the efficacy of practical cooperation between the United Nations and African Regional or sub-regional organizations in the peacekeeping activities. He appealed to the Council to do everything in its power to ensure that ECOMOG remained in Sierra Leone He said the people of Sierra Leone were grateful for the Council decision to provide a more durable security blanket for them but the question now was how soon? Would it take as long as the deployment of the observers approved by the Council several months ago? Two days ago the government had launched the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programme with the hope that the United Nations would act quickly and deploy the new peacekeeping force. No more time should be wasted in the disarmament process. For the United Nations, it was an opportunity to fulfil its

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primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It also represented a concrete attempt to assist the West African subregion in resolving a local conflict. The ECOWAS could today breathe a sigh of relief knowing that the United Nations had finally taken concrete steps to assume its responsibility to maintain peace and security in the subregion. For Nigeria, the creation of UNAMSIL vindicated its conviction that the crisis in Sierra Leone was a threat to international peace and security, and also relieved it of a disproportionate burden in human and material resources. The people of Sierra Leone were the biggest beneficiaries of the Council's decision "after years of destruction and deprivation, they could now aspire to a normal life of peace and stability, necessary for socio-economic development. The process leading to today's decision had been long and tortuous, he said. The ECOWAS monitoring group had taken on the Sierra Leone assignment at a time when the initiative attracted very little international attention and had been able to contain the crisis. Nigeria's commitment to international peace and security was clean. In the subregion, it had deployed enormous human and material resources to the search for enduring solutions to conflicts. Its efforts in Liberia and in Sierra Leone bore testimony to its devotion to the principle of international responsibility, and its conviction that meaningful development could not take place without peace and stability. Nigeria supported and commended that development, and hoped the United Nations would employ a similar approach with other regional and subregional organizations in the pursuit of international peace and security. He urged the United Nations and the entire international community to commit to the faithful implementation of today's text for the people of Sierra Leone. Nigeria hoped that the successful implementation of the resolution would lead to post-conflict peace-building, ensuring lasting peace, stability and socio-economic development, for Sierra Leone and the entire subregion. The international community must move quickly to support the continuing implementation of the peace agreement. Without the support of the international community, the agreement would fail, with devastating consequences for the people of Sierra Leone. The current situation in Sierra Leone would be seen by many as a litmus test of the commitment of the international community to resolving conflict. Establishing UNAMSIL provided a clear opportunity for the Council to demonstrate that its commitment to conflict resolution applied as much to Africa, as to other trouble spots around the world. It was vital that the decisions taken today were implemented quickly, he continued. The force had a crucial role to play in implementation of the Lomé agreement. Its early deployment would create the necessary climate of confidence and renew momentum in the peace process. It would facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to areas in dire need. All parties must ensure the safety and free movement of humanitarian convoys. Political will by the parties was needed to get the programme fully under way. But practical and financial support was also urgently needed. He called on all States to make urgent contributions to the World Bank Trust Fund to help sustain that programme.

Chapter 5 : Lomé Peace Accord - Wikipedia

Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF (Lomé Peace Agreement) Summary: This comprehensive agreement reaffirms the cessation of hostilities of 18 May and provides for power-sharing arrangements between the elected government and the RUF.

Chapter 6 : Constitutional Reform: Lomé Peace Agreement | Peace Accords Matrix

On the 7th of July the government of Sierra Leone, in a dire need for peace in Sierra Leone, signed a peace treaty with the RUF at Lomé in Togo. A peace agreement that would bring a halt to the bloodletting war that had eaten into the political, social and economic fabric of the society of Sierra Leone.