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Country/entity Sierra Leone

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Communiqué issued at Conakry on 23 October 1997 at the conclusion of the meeting

between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States and the delegation representing Major

Johnny Paul Koromah

Date 23 Oct 1997

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

level

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 - partial

Conflict nature Government

Peace process Sierra Leone peace process

Parties For the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Sierra Leone:

(Signed) Tom IKIMI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Nigeria; (Signed) Lamine KAMARA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Guinea

For the delegation representing Major Johnny Paul Koromah Armed Forces

Revolutionary Council (AFRC) regime in Sierra Leone: (Signed) Abdul Karim SESAY, Secretary-General, AFRC;

(Signed) Alimamy Pallo BANGURA, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Third parties Witnesses

For the United Nations:

(Signed) Ibrahima FALL, Assistant Secretary-General

For the Organization of African Unity:

(Signed) Adwoa COLEMAN, OAU Representative

Description

An agreement in which the parties adopt the ECOWAS six-month plan for Sierra Leone, and agree to continue negotiations towards effective and prompt implementation of the peace plan. Areas covered in the agreement include a commitment to continue negotiations, calls for faction leaders to return to Sierra Leone and participate in the peace process, and appeals for international funds.

Agreement document

SL_971023_CommuniqueConakryPeacePlan.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical

persons

Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:...(f). Return of refugees

and displaced persons;

Page 2, 9: The meeting renewed its appeal to the international community to provide appropriate humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and to

facilitate their return.

Page 2, 10: The meeting reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide adequate assistance to the neighbouring countries of Sierra Leone, which have recorded

an increased influx of refugees on their territory.

Social class

No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

gender

No specific mention.

Men and boys

No specific mention.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

(general)

No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum

No specific mention.

State symbols

No specific mention.

Independence/

secession

No specific mention.

Accession/

unification

No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

No specific mention.

provision

Governance

Political Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references

institutions (new or Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:

reformed) (a) The reinstatement of the legitimate Government of President Tejan Kabbah within a

period of six months;

...(h) Modalities for broadening the power base in Sierra Leone.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

No specific mention.

commission

Political parties

No specific mention.

reform

No specific mention.

Traditional/

Civil society

No specific mention.

religious leaders

Public No specific mention.

administ ration

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General

State level

Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:

(a) The reinstatement of the legitimate Government of President Tejan Kabbah within a

period of six months...

...(h) Modalities for broadening the power base in Sierra Leone.

Territorial power

sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power

sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

rights

No specific mention.

Socio-economic

rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

No specific mention.

Democracy

No specific mention.

Detention

No specific mention.

procedures **Media** and

No specific mention.

communication

Mobility/access

No specific mention.

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 No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention.

provisions

courts

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

Prisons and

detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-

socio-economic

economic development

reconstruction Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:

...(e) Provision of humanitarian assistance;

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, 9: The meeting renewed its appeal to the international community to provide appropriate humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and to facilitate their return.

> Page 2, 10: The meeting reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide adequate assistance to the neighbouring countries of Sierra Leone, which have recorded an increased influx of refugees on their territory.

Page 2, 11: The meeting expressed its appreciation to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity for their cooperation with ECOWAS and appealed to them for material, logistic and financial support to ECOMOG to enable it to carry out the mandate given by the Authority of Heads of State and Government and the Security Council.

Business No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire →Ceasefire provision

The agreement provides for an immediate permanent ceasefire (commencing

23/10/1997)

Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:

...(b) The immediate cessation of hostilities;

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:

...(d) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants;

DDR Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for: ...(d) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants;

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, 6: It is recognized that Corporal Fodey Sankoh, as a leader of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), could continue to play an active role and participate in the peace process. In the spirit of the Abidjan Accord and in the context of this agreement, Corporal Sankoh is expected to return to his country to make his contribution to the peace process.

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 No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper

Page 1, 7: The ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone provides for:

...(g) Immunities and guarantees to the leaders of the coup d'état of 25 May 1997;

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory For the United Nations:

(Signed) Ibrahima FALL, Assistant Secretary-General

Other international For the Organization of African Unity:

signatory (Signed) Adwoa COLEMAN, OAU Representative

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 1, 3: The meeting reviewed the situation in Sierra Leone since the breakdown of negotiations between the Committee of Five and the representatives of the junta on 30 July 1997. It recalled the ECOWAS decisions concerning the monitoring of

the ceasefire, the imposition of sanctions and the embargo, as well as the restoration of peace to Sierra Leone by the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG). It also recalled Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 placing an embargo on Sierra

Leone.

Page 1, 5: To that end, the Committee of Five and the representatives of Major Johnny Paul Koromah adopted an ECOWAS peace plan for Sierra Leone and a timetable for its implementation over a six-month period with effect from 23 October 1997.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker (http://peacemaker.un.org) Link to agreement - http://

peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SL_971023_ConakryPeacePlan.pdf