

OVERVIEW OF KEY PEACE AGREEMENTS IN AFRICA 1990-2007

Country	Agreement	Agreement Details	Comment/Outcomes
Angola	The Bicesse Accords – 1991	Signed in Lisbon, Portugal, on 31 May 1991, the Bicesse Accords was a comprehensive peace agreement, signed by the government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) rebel movement, and mediated by Portugal. The agreement sought to end the protracted civil war that had been underway since 1975. The agreement accepted as binding a number of other documents, most importantly the Protocol of Estoril, a ceasefire agreement, the Fundamental Principles for the Establishment of Peace in Angola and the Concepts for Resolving the Issues Still Pending Between the Government of the People’s Republic of Angola and UNITA. The first issue in the agreement was the establishment of a ceasefire and a cessation of hostilities between the government and UNITA. Further, the agreement stipulated reforms for the military and security sectors, creating an integrated army and a new police force. Thirdly, the agreement allowed UNITA to become a legal political party, through elections in a multiparty democracy. The implementation of the agreement became the responsibility of a joint political-military commission, comprised of the warring parties and third party actors.	The agreement did not hold, and the country reverted to war immediately after UNITA refused to accept the results of the multiparty election in 1992.
Angola	Lusaka Protocol – 1994	The Lusaka Protocol was a comprehensive peace agreement signed by both warring parties in Lusaka, Zambia, and mediated by the United Nations. The agreement aimed to implement and, to some extent, amend the earlier Bicesse Accords of 1991. The agreement reinstated the ceasefire from 1991, but contained some important amendments, among them the inclusion of a ceasefire and the withdrawal of UNITA forces from specific locations to allow for a UN monitoring and verification presence in these areas, while government forces, in turn, would remain <i>in situ</i> . Further, the agreement had a framework for national	This agreement also did not hold, and the country continued with war until 2002, when UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was killed in a battle and his organisation defeated militarily.

		reconciliation which entailed a power sharing arrangement between the two warring factions. The agreement also provided UNITA with formal amnesty for crimes committed during the conflict, and supplied the UNITA party and political leaders with 'appropriate' housing.	
Burundi	Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement – 2000	The Arusha Agreement, which sought to end Burundi's seven-year civil war, was signed on 28 August 2000 between 19 parties, including the government of Burundi, the Conseil National Pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD), Front de Libération Nationale (FROLINA) and Parti Pour la Liberation du Peuple Hutu (PALIPEHUTU). However, some rebel movements – including Conseil National Pour la Défense de la Démocratie–Forces Pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD-FDD) and the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL) – denounced the peace agreement. The agreement stipulated the cessation of acts of violence against civilians, and an end to hostile propaganda. The ceasefire entailed no concessions of territory, and all troops remained <i>in situ</i> , or were to be encamped in prearranged sites to await demobilisation or integration into the new armed forces. A joint ceasefire commission was created in order to monitor and supervise the ceasefire, and was composed of government delegates, members of the warring parties, the United Nations, the OAU and the Regional Peace Initiative for Burundi. The parties agreed to reform the armed forces on the basis of an ethnic quota, stating that the armed forces would be composed of 50% Hutus and 50% Tutsis. The same modality was provided for the security forces, with an equal proportion of employment vacancies for the ethnic groups within the police force. A demobilisation package was created for those not incorporated. The peace agreement also provided for transition arrangements to be followed by democratic elections. Reconstruction and development and the return of refugees and displaced persons were important issues in the agreement, as well as a commission and a committee charged with the responsibilities of investigating	Though the key articles of this agreement were implemented and the transitional government formed, the continuation of violent conflict by other CNDD-FDD and PALIPEHUTU-FNL members led to further agreements in 2003. CNDD-FDD signed two agreements with the transitional government in October and December 2003 respectively, and the country held multiparty elections in July 2005, which CNDD-FDD won with 58 per cent. PALIPEHUTU-FNL continued with war, and finally signed a ceasefire agreement with the CNDD-FDD government in September 2006.

		genocide crimes.	
Chad	Tripoli II Agreement	The Tripoli II Agreement was signed on 7 January 2002 in Tripoli, and aimed to put an end to the Mouvement Pour la Democratie et la Justice au Tchad (MDJT) insurrection in Chad. An immediate ceasefire was put into place under the agreement, calling an end to direct and indirect military action and all hostile propaganda. MDJT fighters were to be integrated into the national army, in accordance with modalities agreed upon by a military and security subcommittee. Participation in the government and other state institutions by the MDJT was also agreed upon, and the modalities were to be drawn up by a political and legal subcommittee. A general amnesty was proclaimed, and there was to be a release of all prisoners and detainees by both sides. A tripartite military commission comprising of the government, Libya and the MDJT was created to oversee and verify the provisions of the agreement.	This agreement was preceded by eight other ceasefire and substantive agreements between the government of Chad and different rebel movements. It did not, however, stem conflicts in the country, and other rebel movements arose, prompting two more agreements. The latest agreement was signed in August 2007.
Côte d'Ivoire	Linass-Marcoussis Agreement - 2003	The government of President Laurent Gbagbo signed a ceasefire agreement with the Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI), Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO) and Mouvement Pour la Justice et la Paix (MJP) rebels in Lomé, Togo, in 2002. This was followed by peace negotiations in Linass-Marcoussis in France. The Linass-Marcoussis agreement reaffirmed the Lomé ceasefire agreement, which was made possible through the deployment of French and ECOWAS forces. It further stipulated the formation of a government of national reconciliation and the disarmament and demobilisation of all forces. An electoral timetable was also to be prepared to facilitate credible and transparent elections. Regional West African leaders and heads of state ratified the Linass-Marcoussis Peace Accord in January 2003. During 2004, the agreement still remained but was not implemented, resulting in new violence – this time between the New Forces and the government.	The Linass-Marcoussis Peace Agreement did not hold, and the country slid back into war in 2004 and 2005. Similarly, subsequent talks – mediated by South Africa on behalf of the AU – failed to break the stalemate. In March 2007, the New Forces rebels signed another agreement with the government in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Comoros	Famboni II Agreement –	The Famboni II Agreement was a follow-up of Famboni I, which had been signed in 2001 to resolve the conflict and accommodate	The Famboni II Agreement was followed by the 2003 Agreement on

	2001	<p>Anjouan Island, which was seeking secession from the Union to join France as an overseas province. The agreement formally reinstated the Comoros as a federal entity. It stipulated a new constitution clarifying the islands' relationship with a central government. The constitution was to be adopted in a national referendum. The agreement also stipulated that Grande Comoros military ruler, Colonel Azali Assoumani, was to head a transitional administration, which would oversee the formation of an electoral commission, a constitutional commission and a mechanism to collect small arms from the militia. The current regimes in Moheli and Anjouan would remain in place until the June referendum, but members of these regimes intending to run for election would have to resign one week before the results of the vote were published. A new transitional government was then stipulated to be formed to oversee the installation of the new institutions. President and general elections were to be held in December 2001.</p>	<p>Transition, signed on the island of Moroni, with the aim of finally settling the issues that continued to plague the relations between the Comorian islands, despite earlier peace agreements. The latter agreement reaffirmed the 2002 federal constitution and the federal structure of the Comoros. The parties agreed to parliamentary elections within four months, and a joint commission for the implementation of the agreement. Elections were held in 2003 and in 2006, when a new president was sworn in.</p>
Democratic Republic of Congo	Lusaka Agreement – 1999	<p>The Lusaka Accord was signed in 1999 by the government of DRC and rebel movements Mouvement Pour la Liberation (MLC) and Rassemblement Congolais Democratique (RCD). The agreement stipulated a ceasefire, an end to the movement of military forces and hostile propaganda and redeployment to defensive positions. It also stipulated the withdrawal of foreign troops in the DRC within nine months, and a joint military commission – comprised of the warring parties and United Nations/Organisation of the African Unity (OAU) observer groups – to ensure compliance with the ceasefire and disarm identified militia groups. Further, it called for the deployment of UN peacekeepers and the formation of a national army, made up of government and rebel forces. Lastly, it specified an inter-Congolese dialogue, to include the government along with the armed and unarmed political forces, followed by general elections. The peace agreement also provided for amnesty for all rebel groups, apart from those implicated in acts of genocide.</p>	<p>All parties to the conflict violated the terms of agreement and conflict continued in the country, thus delaying the transition process. After the assassination of President Laurent Kabila, his son Joseph Kabila took over and signed four other ceasefire agreements. The subsequent inter-Congolese dialogue ushered in the transition process, which ended in October 2006 when democratic elections were held. President Joseph Kabila was sworn in in December 2006, following his victory in the second round of presidential elections.</p>

Republic of Congo	Accord de Cessez-le-Feu et de Cessation des Hostilités – 1999	Accord de Cessez-le-Feu et de Cessation des Hostilités was signed in December 1999 in Brazzaville. The accord follows a previous agreement, Accord de Cessation des Hostilités en République du Congo, which had been signed in November 1999. Accord de Cessez-le-Feu et de Cessation des Hostilités called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the creation of a ‘comité de suivi mixte et paritaire’ (CDS) to implement the accord. This committee was to oversee the disarmament of the militias, the integration of former fighters into the armed forces and collection of weapons from these groups, free movement of the people and the launching of a national dialogue, followed by a new constitution and elections.	The government of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso had come to power through military victory in the 1997 civil war. But that victory did not guarantee peace, thus the need for these agreements. The agreements held, despite challenges and violations by all the parties, and the country did not revert to massive violence.
Djibouti	Accord de Paix et de la Réconciliation Nationale – 1994	The Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation was signed in December 1994 to end the three-year civil war between the government and Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) rebels. The agreement stipulated an immediate ceasefire, demobilisation and reintegration of FRUD members into the military forces of Djibouti, the participation of FRUD’s leaders in political life, and the recasting of the electoral rolls and devolution of authority and power.	Despite this agreement, hostilities continued, and the government signed two more agreements – in 2000 and 2001 respectively – with breakaway factions of FRUD.
Eritrea-Ethiopia	Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea – 2000	Eritrea and Ethiopia fought a bitter war over disputed areas along the common border. The Algiers Agreement, which was mediated by the OAU chairperson at the time, the president of Algeria, sought to terminate all military hostilities permanently. Further, the peace agreement established a neutral Boundary Commission to mark the 620 mile border, and the parties agreed that the delimitation and demarcation by the commission would be final and binding. The agreement also established a Claims Commission, in addition to the exchange of prisoners and the return of displaced people.	Ethiopia rejected the recommendations of the Boundary Commission. Since then, tensions have remained between the two countries, and military movements along the common border have been claimed several times by both parties.
Guinea Bissau	Abuja Peace Agreement – 1998	This agreement reaffirmed the ceasefire that had been signed to stop the one-year civil war. The civil war had been triggered by an attempted coup against the government of President João Bernardo Vieira by a section of the military, in June 1998. The	The agreement did not resolve the conflict, and more clashes took place in 1999 and 2000. Further talks were held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, and much

		<p>coup attempt led to intervention by Senegal and Guinea Conakry, on the side of the president. The Abuja Agreement called for the withdrawal of Senegalese and Guinean troops and the deployment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) interposition force. Further, it stipulated a government of national unity, comprising both rebels and members of the government, to be followed by elections.</p>	<p>later – amidst continuing hostilities and conflict – direct negotiations between the president and rebels took place in Banjul, Gambia. In the subsequent elections, the opposition Social Renewal Party (PRS) won 38 of 102 seats, making it the largest party represented in the National People's Assembly, and its presidential candidate, Kumba Ialá, won 38.81 per cent and 72 per cent of the vote after run-off.</p>
Liberia	Accra Peace Agreement – 2003	<p>This peace agreement, which was signed at Accra, Ghana, stipulated a transitional power sharing government, the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL). The parties reaffirmed the earlier ceasefire and agreed to a national process of cantonment, disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration of the armed forces. It further stipulated a new national army, a restructuring of the security forces, a National Police Force, an Immigration Force, a Special Security Service, custom security guards and other statutory security units. ECOMOG was to establish a multinational peacekeeping force to preserve the peace. It also called for elections to be held no later than 2005, and had articles on the repatriation of refugees and IDPs, and recommendations for a general amnesty and the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission.</p>	<p>The Accra Agreement was preceded by seven other ceasefire and substantive agreements. All these agreements sought to resolve the civil war, which had been ongoing since 1999. In 2005, the transition process ended with democratic elections, which were won by Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, the first democratically-elected woman president in Africa. The former President, Charles Taylor, who presided in the civil war years, has been indicted by the ICC and is under trial in The Hague.</p>
Mozambique	The Acordo Geral de Paz (AGP) – 1992	<p>The Acordo Geral de Paz (General Peace Agreement) was signed in Rome, Italy, and combined four previous protocols signed by the government and Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) to finalise the peace process. A ceasefire came into place after its ratification by the assembly, followed by the phased cessation of hostilities and integration of the combatants into the new armed units. The agreement stipulated a new army of 30 000 men, with each party contributing 15 000 men. The rest were</p>	<p>The agreement was implemented successfully, and since then the country has held three multiparty elections.</p>

		disarmed and demobilised under UN supervision. This was followed by the transformation of RENAMO into a political party and the holding of free multiparty elections (regulated in Protocol II) under UN supervision, one year after the signing of the General Peace Agreement – provided that it had been fully implemented and the demobilisation process completed.	
Niger	Accord e'tabliissant une Paix Définitive Entre le Gouvernement de la Republique du Niger et l'organisation de la Résistance Armée – 1995	The Niger government signed this comprehensive peace agreement with the Organisation de la Résistance Armée (ORA) in Niamey, Niger. The agreement reaffirmed the ceasefire agreement in 1994, and stipulated a restructuring of the armed forces and integration of ORA fighters into its ranks and security sector reforms. To accommodate the interests of the northern areas of Air and Azawad, it also stipulated and expanded the decentralisation articulated in the 1994 Ouagadougou Accord. The devolved municipal and regional entities were allocated the right to maintain their own assemblies and executive, implementation, social, cultural and economic powers, with special emphasis on the economic, social and cultural development of the Tuareg areas. In addition to a general amnesty and a resettlement programme for those displaced, a peace committee was established to ensure implementation of the agreement.	The 1995 agreement held briefly, but hostilities rose again. At the moment, there is on-off lateral conflict in the country between the government and other rebel movements.
Rwanda	Arusha Accords – 1993	The Arusha Accords were signed on 4 August 1993 between the government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). The implementation of the peace agreement was prepared, but never fulfilled. The Arusha Accords comprised a general agreement and six attached protocols, which were all combined to form a comprehensive agreement. The agreement reaffirmed the N'Sele Ceasefire Agreement, which had instated a Neutral Corridor separating the warring parties from each other, and was being monitored by the Neutral Military Observer Group, led by the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). The agreement also stipulated a new unified national army, comprising 60% of the forces and 40% RPF. It also allocated Disarmament,	The Hutu extremist party, Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), which had broken from the ruling party, Mouvement National Révolutionnaire pour le Développement (MNRD), refused to participate in the process. Finally, the agreement did not hold, and after the death of President Juvenile Habyarimana the country descended into one of the world's worst genocides, in which close to 800 000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed. The war

		Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) packages for those not integrated. Further, the agreement envisioned a power sharing arrangement, with the president and prime minister being chosen through consensus. The transition was to be followed by multiparty general elections after a 22-month period. Lastly, the agreement allowed for the repatriation of all Rwandan refugees, and the return of internally displaced persons to their homes.	ended with the military victory of RPF, and the party has been ruling the country since.
Senegal	Accord General de Paix Entre le Gouvernement de la Republique du Senegal et le Mouvement des Forces Democratique de la Casamance (MFDC) – 2004	This agreement was between the government and Mouvement des Forces Democratique de Casamance (MFDC), which have been fighting for the Casamance region to secede from Senegal. The agreement stipulated the renouncement of the armed struggle, amnesty for the rebels and their integration into the national paramilitary units. It also established a peace management committee, made up of state representatives, the Senegalese army, MFDC fighters and representatives of the political wing of the MFDC, to monitor compliance with the agreement. This was to be followed by economic reconstruction of the region, de-mining and aid to returning refugees, as well as the political future of Casamance.	This agreement was a follow-up to two previous agreements, signed by the government and the MFDC in 1991 and 2001. At the signing of the agreement, it was unclear whether the leader of the MFDC could control factions of the movement that had broken away and refused to sign or respect the accord. Somehow, the accord has held, though tensions continue to simmer in the region.
Sierra Leone	Lomé Peace Agreement – 1999	The Lomé Peace Agreement was signed in Lomé, Togo, between the government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels, in July 1999. The other rebel movement, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), was not included in the talks. The agreement was a follow-up of the 1996 agreement, which had been violated by all parties to the conflict. The Lomé Agreement stipulated a ceasefire and a cessation of hostilities, to be monitored by a committee chaired by the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), and the formation of a new national army drawing from both parties. It also established a DDR programme. Further, it stipulated a power sharing arrangement at all levels of government, with the leader of the RUF, Foday Sankoh, assuming the position of Vice-President. The agreement left room for the inclusion of the AFRC. Other institutions included were the	This agreement did not hold and was followed by two others, the Ceasefire Agreement – signed in Abuja, Nigeria, in 2000 – and the Peace Agreement between the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebel group and the pro-government Civil Defence Forces (CDF), the Kamajor militia in 2001. These agreements still failed to hold, and Foday Sankoh was injured in a battle between his forces and UNAMSIL forces in Freetown. He was arrested and later died in prison. Since then, the country has moved on and

		Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources and the Commission for National Reconstruction and the Commission on Development, to monitor the exploitation of natural resources. Other important political issues were the transformation of the RUF into a political party, the holding of elections as provided for by the constitution, and a general amnesty.	consolidated peace. The last multiparty elections were held in July 2007, and the opposition won.
Somalia	Cairo Declaration – 1997	This declaration was signed in Cairo, Egypt, in December 1997, after 10 days of negotiations. These negotiations were a follow-up to close to 10 other agreements, which had all failed to hold. The declaration established a ceasefire and a cessation of hostilities, followed by an encampment, in prearranged sites, of all forces. The fate of the encamped soldiers was not agreed upon, but a joint security force for the National Reconciliation Conference was established. The National Reconciliation Conference was to convene on 15 February 1998 in Baidoa, Somalia. The composition of delegates was drawn up, and the purpose of the conference was to elect a Presidential Council, a prime minister and to adopt a transitional charter. It also created a Constituent Assembly. Specifications for the Presidential Council and the Constituent Assembly were agreed upon; introducing a formula for representation based on the participation of the different Somali social groups. During the transitional period, a new constitution was to be drafted and approved by a referendum. For the transitional period, the structure of the state would be federal.	The Cairo Declaration collapsed. It was followed by another conference in Djibouti in 2000. The Djibouti conference created the same institutions envisioned in the Cairo Declaration, including a Transitional Federal Government (TFG). Again, this TFG also failed, and another conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya. The Nairobi conference created another TFG, and transitional institutions including a Constituent Assembly and a Cabinet. But the TFG collapsed due to disagreements over the interpretation of the Transition Charter. Since then, several initiatives have been tried, including conferences in Khartoum and Yemen, but they have all failed.
Sudan	Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) – 2005	The CPA concluded the peace process that had been ongoing since July 2002, and was a consolidation of all the previous agreements that had been signed over a long period. Highlights of the CPA were: autonomy for the south for an interim period of six years, followed by a referendum in 2011, with the option of independence from Sudan; the leader of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), to be the first vice-president, and the SPLM/A to be given 28 per cent of the seats in the national government; Sharia law to be applied only in the north and only to Muslims; the oil revenues in the south to be shared	Despite various challenges, the CPA is still on course. Such challenges include the lack of capacity in the south, tension between unionists and secessionists within the SPLM/A, and the ongoing war in the western Darfur region, which has attracted much international attention.

		50-50 between the north and the south; the forces of the national government and the SPLM/A to remain separate, but integrated units of 21 000 troops to be formed; the government was given two-and-a-half years to withdraw 91 000 troops from the south, and SPLA eight months to withdraw its troops from the north; and the north and the south to have separate banking systems and currencies.	
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