

Country/entity	Liberia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Communiqué of the Second Meeting of Five on the Liberian Crises , Yamoussoukro (Yamoussoukro III Accord)
Date	17 Sep 1991
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

Liberian Civil Wars (1989 - 1997) (1999 - 2005)

In 1989, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) attacked border posts as part of a campaign to oust the dictatorship of Samuel Doe. This triggered a violent civil war that by 1995 had killed around 150,000 and displaced an estimated 850,000 people. The outbreak of war is attributed to the domestic socio-economic and political environment in the country of the 1980s, such as poverty, discrimination and repression. However, its sustenance is also related to past discrimination against indigenous Liberians by ‘Americo-Liberians’, and deep ethnic divisions that resulted.

Peace negotiations began in 1992 and completed by 1997. However, the peace lasted only a short period and in 1999 there was renewed fighting against the elected president, Charles Taylor. The Guinea-backed organisation, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), together with the armed Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) controlled two thirds of the country by 2003 and besieged the capital Monrovia, forcing Charles Taylor into exile in Nigeria. In August that same year, the conflict parties signed the Accra Comprehensive Peace Agreement and in 2005 new general elections were held.

Close
Liberian Civil Wars (1989 - 1997) (1999 - 2005)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Liberia peace process
Parties	His Excellency Dr. Amos SAWYER President of the Interim Government of LIBERIA Mr. Charles TAYLOR Head of the National Patriotic Front of LIBERIA (NPFL)

Third parties

DONE IN YAMO USSOUKRO
THIS SEVENTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1991
.....
Captain Blaise COMPAORÉ President of Faso Head of Government, BURKINA FASO
.....
His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA
President of the Republic of THE GAMBIA
.....
His Excellency Lt. Col. Arnadou Toumani TOURÉ
Chairman of the People's Redemption Transitional Committee,
Heed of State of the Republic of MALI
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His Excellency Félix HOUPHOUËT -BOIGNY
President of the Republic of CÔTE D'IVOIRE
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His Excellency General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA
President of the Council of State of the Republic of GUINEA-BISSAU
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His Excellency Abdou DIOUF
President of the Republic of SENEGAL
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Honorable Kokou Joseph KOFFIGOH
Prime Minister of the TOGOLESE Republic
.....
Honourable Mohamed Ibn CHAMBAS, Deputy PNDC Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Representing the Head of State of the Republic of Ghana
.....
Honourable Augustus AIKHOMU Vice-President of the Federal Republic of NIGERIA

Description -

Agreement document [LR_910917_Yamassoukro III.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
persons** No specific mention.

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 provision Page 1, OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS CONSULTATIONS, 4: The Committee reviewed developments relating to the Liberian crisis since its last meeting in Yamoussoukro on July 29, 1991. The Committee noted that since the meeting, consultations were undertaken between Member States of ECOWAS and with some friendly states outside the sub-region on a number of matters aimed at restoring lasting peace and security to Liberia in justice and dignity.

Page 3, MISSIONS TO GUINEA AND SIERRA LEONE, 11: Concerned about the deterioration of the security situation in the border areas between Liberia and Sierra Leone on the one hand, and Liberia and Guinea on the other, the Meeting requested Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria under the Chairmanship of Senegal to visit Guinea and Sierra Leone. The objective of the mission, among other things, would be to convey the outcome of this Meeting to the Heads of State of those countries with a view to enlisting their co-operation for the successful implementation of the agreement reached and to facilitating the restoration of normalcy in those border areas.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections Page 2, ECOMOG, 5: The Meeting recognized the vital importance that the necessary conditions of peace and security on the ground should be created in order to reinforce the confidence of the parties concerned as well as create the necessary atmosphere conducive to the holding of free, fair and democratic elections in Liberia. To this end, the Meeting agreed on the need to remodel and reinforce ECOMOG and reiterated earlier appeals to other Member States of ECOWAS willing and able to contribute troops to do so without any further delay. It therefore welcomed with appreciation the announcement by Senegal of its readiness to contribute troops to ECOMOG.

Page 2, ELECTORAL PROCESS, 8: The two parties agreed to set up a five-member Elections Commission for the organization and supervision of the elections to be held in Liberia. The Commission would meet in Monrovia as soon as possible.

Page 2, ELECTORAL PROCESS, 9: The two parties agreed to establish a five-member Ad Hoc Supreme Court to adjudicated disputes arising from the electoral process as provided for by the Liberian Constitution.

Page 2, ELECTORAL PROCESS, 10: The parties also agreed to co-operate fully with the International Negotiations network (INN) of the Carter Centre invited by the Committee to assist with the electoral process.

Electoral commission Page 2, ELECTORAL PROCESS, 8: The two parties agreed to set up a five-member Elections Commission for the organization and supervision of the elections to be held in Liberia. The Commission would meet in Monrovia as soon as possible.

Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 2, ELECTORAL PROCESS, 9: The two parties agreed to establish a five-member Ad Hoc Supreme Court to adjudicated disputes arising from the electoral process as provided for by the Liberian Constitution.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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 general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 2, ECOMOG, 5: The Meeting recognized the vital importance that the necessary conditions of peace and security on the ground should be created in order to reinforce the confidence of the parties concerned as well as create the necessary atmosphere conducive to the holding of free, fair and democratic elections in Liberia. To this end, the Meeting agreed on the need to remodel and reinforce ECOMOG and reiterated earlier appeals to other Member States of ECOWAS willing and able to contribute troops to do so without any further delay. It therefore welcomed with appreciation the announcement by Senegal of its readiness to contribute troops to ECOMOG.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
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 emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 2, ELECTORAL PROCESS, 9: The two parties agreed to establish a five-member Ad Hoc Supreme Court to adjudicated disputes arising from the electoral process as provided for by the Liberian Constitution.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

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

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Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2, MAINTENANCE OF CEASEFIRE 6: The Meeting noted with satisfaction that both the Interim Government and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia had adhered to their commitments to continue to observe and consolidate the ceasefire in Liberia.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 2, MAINTENANCE OF CEASEFIRE, 6: The Meeting noted with satisfaction that both the Interim Government and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia had adhered to their commitments to continue to observe and consolidate the ceasefire in Liberia.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 2, ENCAMPMENT AND DISARMAMENT, 7: The Meeting welcomed the agreement of the parties to implement, under ECOMOG supervision, the encampment of their troops in designated locations and their disarmament, and the arms and ammunition would be deposited in appropriate armories also under the supervision of ECOMOG. The Meeting mandated ECOMOG, in liaison with the parties concerned, to work out the practical modalities for the implementation of this agreement.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

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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 No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Other international signatory DONE IN YAMOUSSOUKRO
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Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

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Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.
