

Country/entity	Liberia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Communiqué of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at the informal consultative group meeting in Geneva
Date	7 Apr 1992
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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Liberia peace process

Parties	<p>Done at Geneva this Seventh day of April, 1992 (Signed):</p> <p>...</p> <p>His Excellency Dr. Amos Sawyer, President of the Interim Government of Liberia</p> <p>Mr. Charles Taylor, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)</p>
Third parties	<p>Meeting held of the ECOWAS Committee of Five. Parties are listed as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His Excellency Blaise Compaore, President of Faso, Head of Government, Burkina Faso - His Excellency Félix Houphouet-Boigny, (Chairman) President of Côte d'Ivoire - His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal - Honourable Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Vice-President, representing the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria]
	<p>Page 3, Done at Geneva this Seventh day of April, 1992 (Signed):</p> <p>His Excellency Blaise Compaore, President of Faso, Head of Government, Burkina Faso</p> <p>His Excellency Félix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal</p> <p>Honourable Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Vice-President, Representing the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria</p>
Description	<p>This short agreement reaffirms and further clarifies the Yammoussokro Accord of 30 October 1991 and sets out a programme of implementation for the accord.</p>
Agreement document	<p>LR_920704_ECOWAS Informal Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF</p>
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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** No specific mention.

Governance

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

Elections Page 1, Outcome of Deliberations, Developments since the last Meeting of the Committee of Five, 3: The Consultative Group reviewed developments relating to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accord signed on 30 October 1991. The Group noted such positive developments as the appointment of the members of the Interim Elections Commission and the ad hoc Supreme Court, the completion of reconnaissance visits by ECOMOG to the areas held by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), and the opening of some of the trunk roads in Liberia. However, many other important aspects of the Yamoussoukro Accord had remained unimplemented, particularly those relating to the establishment of a buffer zone along the Sierra Leone-Liberia border, and the encampment and disarmament of all combatants.

Page 1, Outcome of Deliberations, Reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro Accord, 4: The Group's discussion was characterised by a new spirit of constructive dialogue. The Group reaffirmed the validity of the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 as offering the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict, for creating the necessary conditions of peace and security and the proper atmosphere that would conduct free, fair and democratic elections in Liberia. It therefore called on all the parties concerned, in particular the NPFL, to repose trust and confidence in ECOMOG and to co-operate fully with ECOMOG to ensure, without any further delay, the speedy, uninterrupted and effective implementation of the Accord.

Page 3, Annex, ECOMOG, Programme of Implementation, Untitled Preamble: Complementary to the activities already carried out in the "Programme of Implementation" in the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991, the following target dates are set for ECOMOG. A new date for commencement of ECOMOG operations has been set for 30 April 1992, to give time for preparations by all parties to allow for unobstructed encampment and disarmament of the warring factions and all other activities that will provide an atmosphere of peace and security for the conduct of free and fair elections in Liberia.

Electoral commission Page 1, Outcome of Deliberations, Developments since the last Meeting of the Committee of Five, 3: The Consultative Group reviewed developments relating to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accord signed on 30 October 1991. The Group noted such positive developments as the appointment of the members of the Interim Elections Commission and the ad hoc Supreme Court, the completion of reconnaissance visits by ECOMOG to the areas held by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), and the opening of some of the trunk roads in Liberia. However, many other important aspects of the Yamoussoukro Accord had remained unimplemented, particularly those relating to the establishment of a buffer zone along the Sierra Leone-Liberia border, and the encampment and disarmament of all combatants.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

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 1, Outcome of Deliberations, Reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro Accord, 4: The Group's discussion was characterised by a new spirit of constructive dialogue. The Group reaffirmed the validity of the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 as offering the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict, for creating the necessary conditions of peace and security and the proper atmosphere that would conduct free, fair and democratic elections in Liberia. It therefore called on all the parties concerned, in particular the NPFL, to repose trust and confidence in ECOMOG and to co-operate fully with ECOMOG to ensure, without any further delay, the speedy, uninterrupted and effective implementation of the Accord.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access

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Page 2, Outcome of Deliberations, Reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro Accord, 5: The Group requested the parties to refrain from any act or omission that might be prejudicial to the implementation of the Accord; the meeting agreed to make the following clarifications:

...(b) That all entry and exit points into and out of Liberia, in particular the seaports and airports, shall be secured by ECOMOG. NPFL may maintain an unarmed administrative presence at these points through police, customs and immigration in the areas under its control

Page 3, Annex, ECOMOG, Programme of Implementation: Complementary to the activities already carried out in the "Programme of Implementation" in the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991, the following target dates are set for ECOMOG. A new date for commencement of ECOMOG operations has been set for 30 April 1992, to give time for preparations by all parties to allow for unobstructed encampment and disarmament of the warring factions and all other activities that will provide an atmosphere of peace and security for the conduct of free and fair elections in Liberia.

...May 1992

...11 - All seaports including Buchanan, Greenville and Harper to be secured by ECOMOG

14 - ECOMOG secures all airports/airfields

16 - All road blocks maintained by all factions to be dismantled

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 1, Outcome of Deliberations, Developments since the last Meeting of the Committee of Five, 3: The Consultative Group reviewed developments relating to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accord signed on 30 October 1991. The Group noted such positive developments as the appointment of the members of the Interim Elections Commission and the ad hoc Supreme Court, the completion of reconnaissance visits by ECOMOG to the areas held by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), and the opening of some of the trunk roads in Liberia. However, many other important aspects of the Yamoussoukro Accord had remained unimplemented, particularly those relating to the establishment of a buffer zone along the Sierra Leone-Liberia border, and the encampment and disarmament of all combatants.

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 Page 2, Outcome of Deliberations, Reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro Accord, 5: The Group requested the parties to refrain from any act or omission that might be prejudicial to the implementation of the Accord; the meeting agreed to make the following clarifications:
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Security sector

Security Guarantees

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...May 1992

6 - ECOMOG completes the occupation of the buffer zone between Liberia and Sierra Leone

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

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Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

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...(c) That the encampment and disarmament of all combatants shall be carried out by ECOMOG as envisioned in the Yamoussoukro Accord.

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...May 1992

...18 - Encampment and disarmament of all warring factions commences at all selected sites. Documentation of personnel, weapons and ammunition as well as crating and storage of weapons at designated centres run concurrently

...June 1992

...8 - Completion of encampment/disarmament of all factions and crating and documentation of all weapons

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

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(a) That the buffer zone on the Liberia-Sierra Leone border envisioned by the Accord should be established without further delay. ECOMOG alone shall secure the zone. NPFL may send unarmed observers to the zone.

(b) That all entry and exit points into and out of Liberia, in particular the seaports and airports, shall be secured by ECOMOG. NPFL may maintain an unarmed administrative presence at these points through police, customs and immigration in the areas under its control

...(d) That Mr. Charles Taylor may maintain a personal security of company strength equipped only with small arms but without RPGs.

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...June 1992

1 - Only ECOMOG and Mr. Charles Taylor's Security Company shall bear arms after 1 June 1992

**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 at Geneva this Seventh day of April, 1992
(Signed):
His Excellency Blaise Compaore,
President of Faso, Head of Government, Burkina Faso

His Excellency Félix Houphouët-Boigny,
President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

His Excellency Abdou Diouf,
President of the Republic of Senegal

Honourable Admiral Augustus Aikhomu,
Vice-President, Representing the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

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- (b) That all entry and exit points into and out of Liberia, in particular the seaports and airports, shall be secured by ECOMOG. NPFL may maintain an unarmed administrative presence at these points through police, customs and immigration in the areas under its control.
- (c) That the encampment and disarmament of all combatants shall be carried out by ECOMOG as envisioned in the Yamoussoukro Accord.

Page 2, Outcome of Deliberations, Reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro Accord, 6: In the light of the foregoing clarifications, the meeting directed the Field Commander of ECOMOG to implement the Yamoussoukro Accord without any further delay.

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April 1992

30 - ECOMOG operations commence

May 1992

6 - ECOMOG completes the occupation of the buffer zone between Liberia and Sierra Leone

Page 15 of 16

11 - All seaports including Buchanan, Greenville and Harper to be secured by ECOMOG

14 - ECOMOG secures all airports/airfields

**Enforcement
mechanism**

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