

**Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X <https://pax.peaceagreements.org/>**

<b>Country/ entity</b>	Liberia
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Final Communiqué of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at the informal consultative group meeting in Geneva
<b>Date</b>	7 Apr 1992
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/ conflict level</b>	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s) ( Liberian Civil Wars (1989 - 1997) (1999 - 2005) )
<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Liberia peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Done at Geneva this Seventh day of April, 1992 (Signed): ... His Excellency Dr. Amos Sawyer, President of the Interim Government of Liberia  Mr. Charles Taylor, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)
<b>Third parties</b>	Meeting held of the ECOWAS Committee of Five. Parties are listed as: - 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] Page 3, 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 Houphouet-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
<b>Description</b>	This short agreement reaffirms and further clarifies the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 and sets out a programme of implementation for the accord.

## 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.

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## Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## **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.
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## Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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## Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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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.
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Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access 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 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.

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## Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

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## 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.

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## **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.

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## **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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>...May 1992 6 - ECOMOG completes the occupation of the buffer zone between Liberia and Sierra Leone</p>
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	<p>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:</p> <p>...(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</p>
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.

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## **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.

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## 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 Houphouet-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 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.

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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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Enforcement mechanism 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.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Official Journal of the ECOWAS, Vol. 21, Nov. 1991.

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