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ECOWAS DECISIONS ON THE LIBERIAN CRISIS - SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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1. BANJUL, THE GAMBIA, 1990

I DECISION A/DEC. 9/5/90 RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Mindful of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

Recalling the ideals of solidarity, unity, mutual trust and good neighbourliness which guided the founding of the Community;

Convinced that regional security and stability, as well as peace and concord are necessary conditions for effective sub-regional cooperation and integration;

Aware of the disruptive effect that recurrent situations of conflict and dispute among Member States have on the ultimate ECOWAS goal of a harmonious and united West African society;

Recalling the ECOWAS Protocol on Non-Aggression adopted in Dakar on 22 April, 1978;

DECIDES

Article 1

1. There is hereby established a Community Standing Mediation Committee.
2. The Committee shall comprise four members appointed by Authority of Heads of State and Government and shall include the current Chairman of the Authority who shall act as Chairman.
3. Membership of the Committee shall be reviewed every three years.

Article 2

A Member State involved in a dispute or conflict with one or more Member States shall inform the Executive Secretary in writing of its intention to refer the matter to the Standing Mediation Committee for settlement.

Article 3

1. The Executive Secretary shall without delay inform the Chairman of the Authority and the Government of the other Member States of the Standing Mediation Committee of any knowledge of actual or impending dispute or conflict between two or more Member States.
2. The Executive Secretary shall take all necessary measures to facilitate the work of the Committee in the settlement of the dispute or conflict.

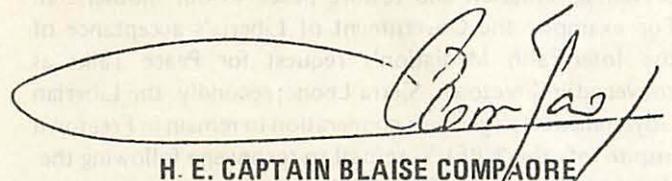
Article 4

Where there is a dispute, the Chairman of the Authority shall convene the other members of the Committee as early as practicable and inform the Member States involved in the dispute or conflict of the preparedness of the Committee to initiate mediation procedures. The Chairman shall report to the Authority at its next session of the nature of the dispute or conflict, the parties involved, the mediation efforts made by the Committee and the outcome of such mediation.

Article 5

This decision shall enter into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BANJU, THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1990



H. E. CAPTAIN BLAISE COMPAORE
CHAIRMAN
FOR THE AUTHORITY

ii. JOINT STATEMENT SIGNED ON 1ST JULY 1990 BY THE ECOWAS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, DR. ABASS BUNDU, AND THE LEADER OF THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA MR CHARLES TAYLOR

The Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) met with the Leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, on 1st July, 1990. At that meeting the Executive Secretary delivered the message of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government of their intention to mediate in the Liberian situation, with a view to bringing about the restoration of peace and harmony to the people of Liberia. The Leader of the Patriotic Front expressed his appreciation of the concern of the political leadership of the Sub-region and equally indicated his interest in restoring peace in Liberia as speedily as possible.

In line with this, the Leader of the Patriotic Front indicated his willingness to send a delegation to the ECOWAS Ministerial Meeting scheduled for Thursday, 5th July, 1990 at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

**iii TEXT OF A LETTER DATED 14TH JULY 1990
ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT SAMUEL K. DOE TO THE
CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MINISTERIAL
MEETING OF THE ECOWAS STANDING MEDIATION
COMMITTEE. (FROM THE EXECUTIVE MANSION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, MONROVIA, LIBERIA)**

Distinguished Lady & Gentlemen:

It is with profound appreciation that I convey to your Excellencies compliments and goodwill of the Government and people of Liberia and my personal felicitations as you continue to pursue the process of peaceful mediation into the prevailing crisis launched against our Government and people by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on December 24, 1989, under the intransigent leadership of Mr. Charles Taylor.

As you may no doubt be aware since the crisis in our Country, I have done everything possible to resolve the prevailing situation and restore peace to our motherland. For example: the Government of Liberia's acceptance of the Inter-Faith Mediation's request for Peace Talks as convened in Freetown, Sierra Leone; secondly, the Liberian Government Delegation's cooperation to remain in Freetown inspite of the NPFL's refusal to reconvene following the decision of the Inter-Faith Mediation Committee to recess; thirdly, our Government's willingness to subscribe to ECOWAS's peaceful intervention when the Mediation efforts by the Inter-Faith Mediation Committee became inconclusive.

I wish to bring to your attention that, our iterative accession to peaceful process have only been rewarded by continuing positions of intransigence and bellicosity on part of Mr. Taylor and the NPFL.

On July 10, 1990, Mr. Taylor was heard on BBC to have said, among other things, that he does not consider ECOWAS as a mediator of our crisis which, to my amazement and shock, contradicts NPFL's previous agreement with the Secretary-General of ECOWAS when that able organization offered to mediate in the crisis. Mr. Taylor was also heard to have said that by the end of this week the President of Liberia will be removed from office, assuring the OAU and ECOWAS in response to a question posed by the BBC Correspondent, that he would attend the Organization's Meetings as President of Liberia.

These pronouncements by Charles Taylor are not only contrary to the prospect of ceasefire and ECOWAS's mediation efforts, but equally so, they continue to create more turmoil and tension in the people of Liberia. Right now in the suburbs of Monrovia thousands have been displaced by the NPFL Forces, homes have been destroyed, hundreds slaughtered. even before their dubious victory is achieved. I am therefore concerned that the fighting could accelerate in Monrovia and thus inflame the suffering of the people of Liberia. Consistent with my oath of office to protect and defend the Government and people of Liberia, I can not countenance Taylor's continued mission to destroy Liberia and its inhabitants only because of his inordinate greed to become President.

The people of Liberia have for the last ten years struggled to establish a Multi-Party Democratic Sytem. Any attempt, no doubt, to subvert the process of democracy by displacing the Constitution through force of arms would lead to an endless succession of armed insurrection, bring more deaths and destruction, as well as disrupt the socio-political and economic tranquility not only of Liberia, but also the sub-region of the ECOWAS as a whole.

It is therefore my sincere hope that in order to avert the wanton destruction of lives and properties and further forestall the reign of terror, I wish to call on your Honourable Body to take note of my personal concerns and the collective wishes of the people of Liberia, and to assist in finding a constitutional and reasonable resolution of the crisis in our Country as early as possible. Particularly, it would seem most expedient at this time to introduce and ECOWAS Peace-Keeping Force into Liberia to forestall increasing terror and tension and to assure a peaceful transitional environment.

While assuring you of my fullest cooperation, I remain.

Faithfully yours

SAMUEL KANYON DOE
President

**iv DECISION A/DEC.1/8/90 ON THE CEASEFIRE AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECOWAS CEASEFIRE
MONITORING GROUP FOR LIBERIA**

THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of 30 May 1990 of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government on the creation of a Community Standing Mediation Committee;

RECALLING the Protocol relating to Mutual Assistance on Defence signed by the Heads of State and Government at Freetown on 29th May 1981;

GRAVELY CONCERNED about the armed conflict existing in Liberia and the wanton destruction of human life and property and the displacement of persons occasioned by the said conflict;

CONSIDERING the massive damage in various forms being caused by the armed conflict to the stability and survival of the entire Liberian nation;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the plight of foreign nationals, particularly citizens of the Community who are seriously affected by the conflict;

CONSIDERING that law and order in Liberia have broken down;

DETERMINED to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict and to put an end to the situation which is seriously disrupting the normal life of innocent citizens in Liberia;

CONVINCED that the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee established by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its Thirteenth Session held from 28 to 30 May 1990 in Banjul provides an appropriate mechanism for resolving the situation.

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1: CEASEFIRE

1. The Standing Mediation Committee acting on behalf of the Authority of Heads of State and Government, hereby calls on all the parties to the conflict to observe an immediate ceasefire as a contribution to the restoration and maintenance of peace and security throughout Liberia.
2. The parties to the conflict shall:
 - a) cease all activities of a military or para-military nature, as well as all acts of violence;
 - b) surrender all arms and ammunition to the custody of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG);
 - c) refrain from importing or acquiring or assisting or encouraging the importation and acquisition of weapons or war materials;
 - d) refrain, pending the establishment of an Interim Government for the governance of Liberia until a new government is set up as a result of democratically conducted elections, from any activity which might prejudice the establishment of such Interim Government or the holding of general and presidential elections;
 - e) release all political prisoners and prisoners of war;

f) respect, unless otherwise suspended to facilitate the administration of the country by the Interim Government, the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia adopted on 6th January 1986;

g) fully cooperate with the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, the ECOWAS Executive Secretary and the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group for the effective maintenance of the ceasefire and the restoration of law and order.

3. The Interim Government shall unban all political parties and facilitate the return of all refugees and political exiles

ARTICLE II: CEASEFIRE MONITORING GROUP

1. In order to arrive at a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute, ECOWAS shall establish, under the authority of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS and under the command of an ECOWAS Member State, a Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to be composed of military contingents drawn from the Member States of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee as well as from Guinea and Sierra Leone.
2. The Ceasefire Monitoring Group shall be under the command of a Force Commander appointed by the Committee. He shall be entrusted with powers to conduct military operations for the purpose of Monitoring the ceasefire, restoring law and order to create the necessary conditions for free and fair elections to be held in Liberia.
3. The Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) shall be assigned the function of assisting the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee in supervising the implementation and in ensuring the strict compliance by the parties with the provisions of the ceasefire throughout the territory of Liberia.
4. The Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) shall remain in Liberia, if necessary, until the successful holding of general elections and the installation of an elected government.
5. The Executive Secretary shall establish rules and regulations for the Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) after consultation with the Chairman of the Authority.
6. The Executive Secretary is hereby authorised to appoint a Special Representative and other supporting staff for the operations in Liberia. The Special Representative shall work in close collaboration with the Forces Commander and assist in carrying out the ECOWAS operations in Liberia.

ARTICLE III: FINANCE OF THE OPERATIONS

All expenses relating to the operations of the Cease-fire Monitoring Group shall be drawn from the Special Emergency Fund created by Decision A/DEC.3/8/90 of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee.

ARTICLE IV: COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS

The operations of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group in Liberia shall commence forthwith.

ARTICLE V: APPEAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The Committee appeals to all members of the International Community not to assist any of the warring parties in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of the cease fire and the holding of general and presidential elections.

ARTICLE VI: FINAL PROVISIONS

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the proper implementation and application of this Decision which shall enter into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BANJUL THIS 7TH DAY OF AUGUST 1990.

H. E. DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA



CHAIRMAN
ECOWAS STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE
FOR THE AUTHORITY

VI. DECISION A/DEC.2/8/90 ON THE CONSTITUTION OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of 30 May 1990 of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the creation of an ECOWAS standing Mediation Committee;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.1/8/90 of 7 August 1990 on the constitution of an ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group for Liberia;

CONSIDERING the need to set up an Interim Government in Liberia to administer the country and organise free and fair elections to usher in a democratically elected government;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

1. The ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee shall facilitate the convening of a conference of all political parties and other interest groups for the purpose of establishing a broad-based Interim Government in Liberia.

2. The Interim Government shall administer the Republic of Liberia and take all necessary action for the preparation and organisation of free and fair elections leading to the establishment in Liberia of a democratically elected government.

ARTICLE 2

The members of the Interim Government shall be Liberian citizens of high integrity and public stature drawn from the Liberian political parties and other interest groups.

ARTICLE 3

None of the leaders of the warring parties to the Liberian conflict shall head the Interim Government.

ARTICLE 4

The head of the Interim Government shall not be eligible to run for the General or Presidential Elections to be held in the Republic of Liberia.

ARTICLE 5

The elections referred to in Article 1 paragraph 2 of this Decision shall be held in the Republic of Liberia within twelve months.

ARTICLE 6

This Decision shall enter into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BANJUL THIS 7TH DAY OF AUGUST 1990



H. E. DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN
ECOWAS STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE
FOR THE AUTHORITY

VI DECISION A/DEC.3/8/90 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND FOR ECOWAS OPERATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government, and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of the Authority of 30 May, 1990 relating to the creation of a Community Standing Mediation Committee;

GRAVELY CONCERNED about the destructive armed conflict going on in Liberia and the profound disruptive effect that civil war is having on normal life in Liberia;

CONVINCED that by establishing an ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia, the Community will be able to play an active and positive role in the process of achieving a cessation of hostilities and the re-establishment of law and order through the formation of a democratically elected government;

RECOGNISING the non-existence of an Community financial provision for the funding of the operations of an ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

- a. There is hereby established a Special Emergency Fund for the ECOWAS operations in Liberia.
- b. The Special Emergency Fund shall be endowed with an initial amount of fifty million United States dollars (US \$50 million).

ARTICLE 2

The resources of the Special Emergency Fund shall be derived from contributions of Member States of the Community and donor governments and institutions outside the subregion.

ARTICLE 3

Contributions from Member States shall be on a voluntary basis. Each Member State is urged to make a special effort to contribute to the resources of the Special Emergency Fund.

ARTICLE 4

The Special Emergency Fund shall be managed in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Manual of Accounting Procedures of the Community.

ARTICLE 5

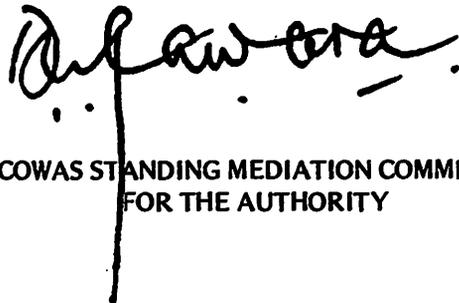
An urgent appeal is made to other African Governments and to donor governments and institutions outside Africa to assist the ECOWAS effort at restoring peace and security in Liberia by making generous contributions to the Special Emergency Fund specifically established for that purpose.

ARTICLE 6

This Decision shall come into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BANJUL THIS 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1990

H. E. DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN



ECOWAS STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE
FOR THE AUTHORITY

vii DECISION A/DEC.4/8/90 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECOWAS OBSERVER GROUP FOR PRESIDENTIAL AND GENERAL ELECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government dated 30 May 1990 relating to the creation of a Community Standing Mediation Committee;

MINDFUL also of the civil war in Liberia and the need for the people of Liberia to establish a democratically elected government as a means of restoring lasting peace and security among the citizens of Liberia;

CONSIDERING the need to constitute an ECOWAS Observer Group for the Liberian Elections to ensure that the presidential and general elections are free and fair;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

1. An ECOWAS Observer Group for the Liberian Elections to observe the presidential and general elections in the Republic of Liberia shall be established at the appropriate time.

2. The ECOWAS Observer Group for the Liberian Elections shall be responsible for monitoring the elections in the Republic of Liberia to ensure that they are free and fair.

ARTICLE 2

The expenses of the ECOWAS Observer Group for the Liberian Elections shall be borne out of the Special Fund for the ECOWAS Operations in Liberia.

ARTICLE 3

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary shall take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the present decision which shall come into effect upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of Each Member State.

DONE AT BANJUL, THIS 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1990.

H. E. DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

ECOWAS STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE
FOR THE AUTHORITY

VIII-AGREEMENT ON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICT

BETWEEN

THE ARMED FORCES OF LIBERIA REPRESENTED BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN HEZEKIAH BOWEN, HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA REPRESENTED BY OF THE SECOND PART

AND

THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA REPRESENTED BY DR. PETER LORKULA NAIGOW, HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE THIRD PART.

AWARE of the armed conflict existing between the parties to the conflict;

RECOGNISING the wanton destruction of human life and property and the displacement of persons occasioned by the said conflict;

CONSIDERING the damage in various forms being caused by the armed conflict to the peace and security of the entire Liberian nation;

DETERMINED to arrive at a peaceful and lasting settlement to the dispute through negotiations and to put an end to the situation which is seriously disrupting the normal life of the peaceful people of Liberia;

CONVINCED that the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee established by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its Thirteenth Session held from 28 to 30 May in Banjul provides an appropriate mechanism for conducting such peace negotiations on behalf of ECOWAS;

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1: CEASEFIRE

- 1. Each Party hereby agrees to take immediately and as a contribution to the restoration and maintenance of peace and security throughout Liberia, the following measures:
 - (a) cease all activities of a military and paramilitary nature, as well as all acts of violence as at 0600 hours on the seventh day from signature of this Agreement.

- (b) refrain from importing or acquiring or assisting or encouraging the importation and acquisition of weapons or war materials;
- (c) refrain from any activity which might prejudice the functioning of the Interim Government or the holding of democratically conducted general and presidential elections for a new government for the governance of Liberia;
- (d) confine its troops to positions to be determined by ECOMOG in consultation with the parties; ECOMOG shall disarm all troops and other armed residents, immediately all the three parties sign this Agreement;
- (e) assist ECOMOG in the drawing up of a buffer zone of at least thirty (30) Km wide to separate the opposing forces, and of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for check point operations;
- (f) agree that ECOMOG may inspect all ships calling at any Liberian port and all vehicles and aircraft entering through the land borders, airfields and other entry points of Liberia to ensure that the provisions of this Ceasefire Agreement are being respected and observed;
- (g) release all hostages, political prisoners and prisoners of war;
- (h) respect, unless otherwise suspended to facilitate the administration of the country by the Interim Government the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia adopted on 6th January 1986;
- (i) fully cooperate with the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, the ECOWAS Executive Secretary and the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) for the effective maintenance of the ceasefire and for the restoration of law and order

2. In order to arrive at a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute, the parties hereby accept the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) established under the authority of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS and under the command of an ECOWAS Member State.

3. ECOMOG shall be as presently constituted and may include military contingents from Member States of ECOWAS able and willing to contribute.

4. ECOMOG shall assist the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee in supervising the implementation and in ensuring the strict compliance by the parties with the provisions of this Ceasefire Agreement throughout the territory of Liberia

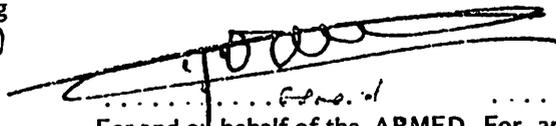
ARTICLE II: COMPLIANCE WITH THIS AGREEMENT

The parties undertake to observe strictly the terms of this Agreement and to abstain from any action likely to impede the mediation process or the return of Liberia to peace and stability.

ARTICLE III: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by the duly mandated representatives of the parties hereto.

DONE AT BANJUL, REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA, THIS DAY OF 24th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1990



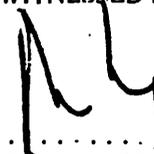
For and on behalf of the ARMED FORCES OF LIBERIA

For and on behalf of the NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA.



For and on behalf of the INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA

WITNESSED BY



CHAIRMAN-MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE ECOWAS STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

IX JOINT STATEMENT OF THE WARRING PARTIES IN LIBERIA

BANJUL, 21 DECEMBER 1990

- 1) The warring parties, in keeping with the final communique of the ECOWAS Authority, hereby agree to form a future interim government. Towards this end the warring parties agree to organise an ALL LIBERIA CONFERENCE in Liberia within the next 60 days.
- 2) Also, the warring parties agree to constitute a Technical Committee to work out security arrangements, under the supervision of ECOWAS, for the hosting of the ALL-LIBERIA CONFERENCE.

- 3) The warring parties agree to seek assistance from ECOWAS and other friendly governments and organisations to help repatriate and resettle Liberians prior to the ALL LIBERIA CONFERENCE.
- 4) Upon formation of the future Interim Government said government shall take appropriate measures, the assistance of ECOWAS to begin dis-arming the warring parties.
- 5) The warring parties agree to continue the ceasefire as is with all parties remaining where they were as of the signing of the ceasefire agreement in Bamako on November 28, 1990, and to continue discussions in Liberia on the modalities of monitoring the Ceasefire under the supervision of ECOWAS. All efforts will be made to conclude the modalities for monitoring the Ceasefire within 30 days.
- 6) The warring parties agree that immediately upon signing this statement all seaports and airports will be considered military free zone towards this end, the warring party controlling the seaport/airport to be utilised will work out the appropriate security measures whenever use of the seaport/airport is desired. For each arrival/departure, two Inspectors of ECOMOG will work along with the warring party controlling the seaport/airport each time it is used

Peter L. Nainjan
P. Nainjan
 FOR INPFD

[Signature]
 FOR NPFL

Juventus T. Wrenwren

J. Hezekiah Bowen
 LTG C/S AFL
 FOR AFL

2. BAMAKO, MALI, NOVEMBER, 1990

1. **DECISION A/DEC.1/11/90 RELATING TO THE APPROVAL OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE TAKEN DURING ITS FIRST SESSION FROM 6 TO 7 AUGUST, 1990 HELD AT BANJUL (REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA)**

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT:

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

RECALLING Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of 30 May 1990 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the creation of the Community Standing Mediation Committee ;

CONSIDERING the recommendation of the Community Standing Mediation Committee made at its second session held at Bamako on 26 and 27 November, 1990 relating to the adoption of its decisions taken during its first session held at Banjul on 6 and 7 August, 1990.

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

The following decisions made by the Community Standing Mediation Committee during its first session held at Banjul from 6 to 7 August, 1990 are hereby approved:

– Decision A/DEC 1/R/90 of 7 August 1990 on the Ceasefire and Establishment of an ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group in Liberia;

– Decision A/DEC.2/8/90 of 7 August, 1990 on the Constitution of an Interim Government in the Republic of Liberia;

– Decision A/DEC 3/8/90 of 7 August, 1990 on the Establishment of a Special Emergency Fund for ECOWAS Operations in the Republic of Liberia;

– Decision A/DEC.4/8/90 of 7 August, 1990 on the Establishment of an ECOWAS Observer Group for Presidential and General Elections in the Republic of Liberia

ARTICLE 2

This decision shall enter into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BAMAKO THIS 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1990.

H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

FOR THE AUTHORITY

II. DECISION A/DEC.2/11/90 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF AN ECOWAS PEACE PLAN FOR LIBERIA AND THE ENTIRE WEST AFRICAN SUB-REGION

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

RECALLING Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of 30 May, 1990 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the creation of the Community Standing Mediation Committee;

CONSIDERING the recommendation of the Community Standing Mediation Committee made at its second session held at Bamako on 26 and 27 November, 1990 relating to the adoption of an ECOWAS Peace Plan for Liberia and the entire West African sub-region;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

In order to ensure the restoration of peace and security to Liberia and the entire sub-region, the following ECOWAS Peace Plan for Liberia is hereby adopted:

- (a) observation of an immediate ceasefire by the warring parties;
- (b) the setting up of an ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to keep the peace, restore law and order and ensure respect for the ceasefire; all Member States able and willing to do so are invited to contribute forces to the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group in order to enlarge its peace-keeping capacity;
- (c) the setting up of a broad-based Interim Government by a National Conference of Liberian political parties, warring parties and other interest groups;

(d) the holding of free and fair elections within six (6) to nine (9) months to establish a democratically-elected government in Liberia;

(e) the observation of the elections by ECOWAS;

(f) the setting up of a Special Emergency Fund for ECOWAS Operations in Liberia. The initial capital of the Fund is put at US\$50 million to be generated through voluntary contributions from ECOWAS Member States and third parties-donor governments and agencies.

(g) the appointment by the Executive Secretary of a Special Representative and other supporting staff for the ECOWAS operations in Liberia. The Special Representative shall work in close collaboration with the Forces Commander and assist in carrying out the ECOWAS operations in Liberia.

ARTICLE 2

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary shall take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of this decision which shall come into effect upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BAMAKO, THIS 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1990.

H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

FOR THE AUTHORITY

III. DECISION A/DEC 3/11/90 RELATING TO THE CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT ON THE STATUS OF THE ECOWAS CEASEFIRE MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG) BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

RECALLING Decision A/DEC 9/5/90 of 30 May, 1990 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government on the establishment of the Community Standing Mediation Committee;

AWARE of Decision A/DEC.1/8/90 of 7 August 1990 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee on the ceasefire and the institution of an ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia;

AWARE also of Decision A/DEC.2/8/90 of 7 August 1990 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee relating to the formation of an Interim Government in the Republic of Liberia;

CONSIDERING the need for ECOWAS to define, in agreement with the Interim Government set up in Liberia, the status of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in order to allow ECOMOG to carry out its operations throughout Liberian territory under the conditions stipulated in Decision A/DEC.1/8/90 of 7 August 1990 quoted above;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary shall take all necessary steps to conclude an Agreement on the status of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) between the Community and the Interim Government of Republic of Liberia.

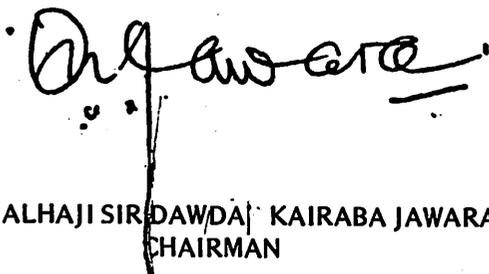
ARTICLE 2

The status of ECOMOG in Liberia shall be defined in accordance with the provisions of Decision A/DEC.1/8/90 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee dated 7 August 1990.

ARTICLE 3

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the implementation of this decision which shall enter into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT BAMAKO THIS 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1990



H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

FOR THE AUTHORITY

IV. JOINT DECLARATION ON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICT

BY

THE ARMED FORCES OF LIBERIA REPRESENTED BY

Col. Wilmot F.R. Diggs AFL
OF THE FIRST PART

AND

THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA

represented by: Charles Ghankay Taylor
of the second part

AND

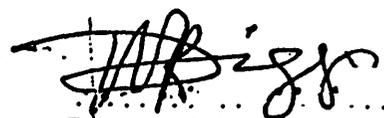
THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT
OF LIBERIA represented by: Hon Noah A. Bordolo SR
of the third part

1 The Parties to the civil war in Liberia hereby agree to a ceasefire effective immediately and further agree that the ceasefire be monitored by the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). The modalities for the implementation of the ceasefire will be worked out later.

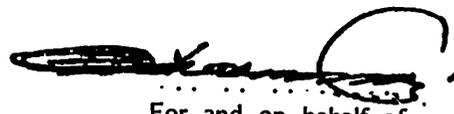
2 The Parties further agree to resolve their differences with regard to an interim government for Liberia as envisaged in the ECOWAS Peace Plan.

3 This Declaration shall come into effect upon signature by the duly mandated representatives of the Parties hereto.

DONE AT BAMAKO, REPUBLIC OF MALI, THIS 28TH
DAY OF NOVEMBER 1990



For and on behalf of the
ARMED FORCES OF
LIBERIA



For and on behalf of
the NATIONAL
PATRIOTIC FRONT
OF LIBERIA

CONSIDERING the need to draw the attention of Member States, as the armed conflict continues in Liberia to their pledge to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or independence of any Member States and to refrain from employing any other means inconsistent with the objectives of the Community.

1. Re-affirms the ECOWAS Protocol on Non-Aggression adopted on 22 April 1978;

2. Calls on all Member States as a matter of urgency, to give special attention in their relations with other Member States to the provisions of the Protocol on Non-Aggression in which they have pledged, inter alia, to refrain from committing, encouraging or condoning acts of subversion, hostility or aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other Member States.

DONE AT BAMAKO, THIS 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1990.

H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

FOR THE AUTHORITY

VI. RESOLUTION A/RES.2/11/90 RELATING TO THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES IN THE ECOWAS CEASEFIRE MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG) AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND FOR ECOWAS OPERATIONS IN LIBERIA.

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

RECALLING the provisions of the ECOWAS Protocol on Non-Aggression adopted on 22 April 1978;

RECALLING Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of 30 May 1990 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the creation of the Community Standing Mediation Committee;

AWARE of Decision A/DEC.1/8/90 of 7 August 1990 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee on the ceasefire and the institution of an ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia;

For and on behalf of the
**INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC
FRONT OF LIBERIA**

WITNESSED BY

H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS
OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES

RESOLUTION A/RES 1/11/90 ON THE REAFFIRMATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ECOWAS PROTOCOL ON NON-AGGRESSION ADOPTED ON 22 APRIL 1978

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

RECALLING the provisions of the ECOWAS Protocol on Non-Aggression adopted on 22 April 1978;

RECALLING further Decision A/DEC.9/5/90 of 30 May, 1990 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the establishment of the Community Standing Mediation Committee;

AWARE also of Decision A/DEC.3/8/90 of 7 August 1990 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee relating to the creation of a Special Emergency Fund for ECOWAS Operations in the Republic of Liberia;

CONSIDERING that under the provisions of Article 2 of Decision A/DEC.3/8/90 of 7 August, 1990 cited above, the resources of the Special Emergency Fund shall be constituted through contributions by Member States as well as by donor governments and institutions outside the sub-region:

1. Urgently invites all Member States willing and able to do so, to contribute forces to the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia in order to enlarge its peace-keeping capacity;
2. Requests all Member States to do everything possible to contribute generously to the Special Emergency Fund for ECOWAS Operations in Liberia.
3. Makes an urgent appeal to all other African countries as well as the international community outside the African continent to contribute generously to the Special Emergency Fund.

DONE AT BAMAKO, THIS 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1990



H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

FOR THE AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION A/RES.3/11/90 RELATING TO THE INTENSIFICATION OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF WORK BEING DONE IN LIBERIA BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND ITS HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

CONSIDERING the need to ensure an adequate supply of food, medicines and goods of all types to Liberia as assistance to the Interim Government in its efforts at reconstructing and rehabilitating the damaged Liberian economy;

CONSIDERING the recommendation of the Community Standing Mediation Committee at its second session held at Bamako on 26 and 27 November, 1990 relating to the intensification of humanitarian relief work in Liberia;

URGENTLY INVITES the international community and its international humanitarian organisations:

1. To intensify the humanitarian relief work being done in Liberia, with emphasis on the provision of food, medical supplies clothing and other goods.
2. To contribute generously to the efforts of the Interim Government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged economy of Liberia.

DONE AT BAMAKO THIS 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1990.



H. E. ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
CHAIRMAN

FOR THE AUTHORITY

3. LOME, TOGO, 1991

I AGREEMENT ON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICT

BETWEEN

THE ARMED FORCES OF LIBERIA represented by

L-General J Hezekiah BOWE

of the first part

AND

THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA

Mr. Charles Ghankay TAYLOR

of the second part

AND

**THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT
OF LIBERIA** represented by

Mr. Prince Yedua JOHNSON

of the third part

AWARE of the armed conflict between the parties to the conflict;

RECOGNISING the loss of human lives and massive destruction of properties and the displacement of persons occasioned by the said conflict;

CONSIDERING the damage in various forms being caused by the armed conflict to the peace and security of the entire Liberian nation;

DETERMINED to arrive at a peaceful and lasting settlement to the dispute through negotiations and to put an end to the situation which is seriously disrupting the normal life of the peaceful people of Liberia; and

CONVINCED that the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee established by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its Thirteenth Session held from 28 to 30 May 1990 in Banjul, The Gambia and the decisions of the First Extraordinary Session of the Authority held in Bamako Mali from the 27th to 28th November 1990, provide an appropriate mechanism for conducting such peace negotiations.

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1: CEASEFIRE

1. Each party hereby agrees to take immediately and as a contribution to the restoration and maintenance of peace and security throughout Liberia the following measures:
 - (a) cease all hostilities of military and paramilitary nature, immediately upon the signature of this Agreement;
 - (b) refrain from importing or acquiring or assisting or encouraging the importation and acquisition of weapons or war materials;
 - (c) confine its troops to positions to be determined by the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in consultation with the parties, and agree that ECOMOG and two representatives of each of the parties may jointly inspect all ships calling at any Liberian port and all vehicles and aircraft entering through the land borders, airfields and other entry points of Liberia to ensure that the provisions of this Ceasefire Agreement are being respected and observed;

- (d) assist ECOMOG in the drawing up of a buffer zone to separate the opposing forces and of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for check point operations;
- (e) release all hostages, political prisoners and prisoners of war;
- (f) co-operate with all humanitarian agencies in their efforts to provide relief and assistance to the people of Liberia; and also agree to respect the Red Cross (Geneva) Conventions;
- (g) fully cooperate with the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat and the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) for the effective maintenance of the ceasefire and the restoration of peace;
- (h) upon that formation of the future Interim Government, the said government shall take appropriate measures, with the assistance of ECOWAS, to bring about the disarming of the warring parties

2. In order to arrive at a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute, the parties hereby accept the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) established under the authority of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS and under the command of an ECOWAS Member State.
3. ECOMOG shall be as presently constituted and may include military contingents from Member States of ECOWAS able and willing to contribute.

ARTICLE II: COMPLIANCE WITH THIS AGREEMENT

The parties undertake to observe strictly the terms of this Agreement and to abstain from any action likely to impede the mediation process or the return of Liberia to peace and stability.

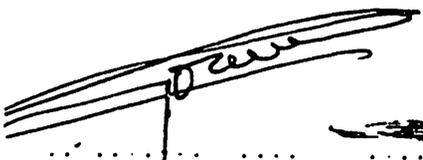
ARTICLE III: ANNEX – MODALITIES FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT BY ECOMOG.

The Annex to this Agreement shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

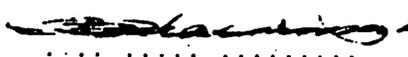
ARTICLE IV: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This agreement is done in four original copies in the English and French languages, each copy being equally authentic. It shall enter into force upon signature by the duly mandated representatives of the parties hereto.

DONE IN LOME TOGOLESE REPUBLIC, THIS THIRTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1991



For and on behalf of the ARMED FORCES OF LIBERIA



For and on behalf of the NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA



For and on behalf of the INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA



WITNESSED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY
ALHAJI SIR DAWDA KAIRABA JAWARA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

ANNEX

MODALITIES FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT BY THE ECOMOG

1. Prerequisite for Effective Ceasefire Monitoring. The success of the implementation of the ceasefire and its monitoring will hinge on the cooperation of every party with ECOMOG. It is therefore essential that every soldier from all the parties involved in the Liberian crisis is thoroughly briefed and educated on the following points:

- a. All aspects of the Ceasefire Agreement
- b. Modalities to be agreed upon for monitoring the ceasefire by ECOMOG.
- c. The expected reaction to violation of any aspect of the Ceasefire Agreement by other parties.
- d. Thorough knowledge of ECOMOG soldiers by the soldiers of the warring parties.

2. Reporting Ceasefire Violation. The violation of any aspects of the Ceasefire Agreement constitute a very serious breach and must be reported promptly to ECOMOG with the following details:

- a. Time of violation
- b. Parties involved
- c. Locations of parties involved
- d. Detailed description of type of violation
- e. If weapon fired, state number of and type of ammunition fired.
- f. Type of weapon used and effect.
- g. Casualty and damage caused.

3. A long book should be kept to record details of all incidences of ceasefire violation, and such reports will be investigated promptly by ECOMOG and resolved.

4. Method and Channel of Communication. The Ceasefire Agreement and its monitoring modality will enable ECOMOG troops to operate detachments in the areas held by the various warring parties. In this case communication shall be by:

- a. Contact through liaison personnel.
- b. Radio through agreed working channel.

5. Disarmament Exercise. In order to eliminate totally incidents of violations of the Ceasefire Agreement and to avoid indiscriminate spread of arms which can be used in crimes, all troops belonging to the parties in the Liberian conflict must be disarmed. While it is desirable to disarm all parties immediately, the exercise will be carried out in a flexible manner according to the security situation as determined by ECOMOG. However the following procedure is envisaged:

a. Concentration of Troops. Designated areas that are easily accessible and within operating distances of troops shall be earmarked in the AO of the 3 parties in the Liberian conflict to assemble their troops. Adequate information shall be mounted to educate troops about the locations of these assembly areas and time of exercise. Visible sign posting to the assembly areas shall be provided. Assembly periods shall be restricted to the hours of daylight only. The following locations are envisaged for the concentration of troops:

- (1) AFL BTC – MONROVIA
Camp Scheiffelin
- (2) INPFL Caldwell Base – MONROVIA
- (3) NPFL Fire Stone (Bong way) Bong.
Naama – Bong County
Salala (Bong County) Ganta –
Nimba Gbarnga – Maj Mil Bong
Ijenta Teedi
Zwedru (4 Bn) Grand Gedeh
Toedi-Mesuradio

b. Disarmament Programme. A time table for the disarmament programme is attached as Annex A. Timetable covers reasonable and realistic periods that will allow the assembly of troops and their total disarmament.

c. Policy on Turning in of Weapons. All weapons and ammunitions of all categories shall be brought to the assembly areas and handed over to ECOMOG personnel by individual troops. Adequate storage facility shall be provided to protect weapons before evacuation.

d. Registration/Classification of Troops and Weapons. ECOMOG reception centres shall be created near each assembly point to carry out documentation exercise. Reception centres should be equipped to provide some form of entertainment to troops and with adequate staff to carry out:

- (1) Registration of troops and surrendered weapons
- (2) Classification of troops i.e. wounded, sick etc.
- (3) Transportation of troops to reception centres and weapons to holding centres.

6. Reception Centres. Reception centres shall be established at convenient places to receive troops. These centres will constitute the first stage of trying to rehabilitate the soldiers and would be largely approached in the following manner:

- a. Initial sorting out exercise to determine those to go back to school and those requiring vocational training.
- b. Humanitarian organisations to provide relief materials, medical services and food.
- c. Provision of adequate transportation to move personnel to their various places of residence.

7. Maintenance of the Ceasefire. The Ceasefire shall be supervised and maintained by ECOMOG forces through the following actions:

- a. Immediate takeover of the Roberts International Airport and the Buchanan port, and progressively to other ports and airfields.
- b. Establishment of road blocks and check points at selected strategic locations and border towns.
- c. Extensive patrolling of the countryside to ensure free flow of traffic.
- d. Provision of security escorts and transport by ECOMOG to move displaced persons into their places of abode.
- e. Provision of security escorts by ECOMOG to humanitarian organisations in the distribution of relief materials.
- f. Occasional air reconnaissance.

8. The provisions of Paragraph 7 above will be implemented as soon as the Interim Government is formed at the National Conference to be held on 15th March 1991.

9. Pending the setting up of the Interim Government, ECOMOG will be responsible for maintaining and monitoring the ceasefire in liaison with the Technical Committee. This monitoring will cover the whole territory including sea ports, airports and all entry points into the country.

10. The Technical Committee is composed of the ECOMOG Field Commander or his representative and a representative of each of the three (3) warring parties.

ANNEX A

SRL	DATE		EVENT	VENUE	REMARKS
	FROM	TO			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
			MEETING OF WARRING PARTIES TO WORK OUT MODALITIES FOR CEASEFIRE	EXECUTIVE PAVILLION	TO WORK OUT THE MODALITIES FOR CEASEFIRE AND AGREE ON PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
2.			CONFINEMENT OF TROOPS	UNITS CONCENTRATION AREAS	UNITS AND FORMATION HEADQUARTERS TO ENFORCE CONFINEMENT
3.			TAKE OVER OF SECURITY AT ROBERTS FIELD AIRPORT, BUCHANAN PORT & OPENING LIBERIAN BORDERS WITH SIERRA LEONE, GUINEA AND COTE D'IVOIRE	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	FACILITATE REPATRIATION OF LIBERIANS AND HUMANITARIAN, ECONOMIC AND IMPROVE THE RETURN TO NORMALCY
4.			MOVE TO RECEPTION CENTRES IN BATCHES FOR DISARMAMENT, REGISTRATION AND ENCAMPMENT, RECOGNITION OF ECOMOG SOLDIERS BY THE SOLDIERS OF WARRING PARTIES. THOROUGH EDUCATION OF TROOPS ON THE CEASEFIRE NEED AND DETAILS. PROVISION OF RELIEF MATERIALS		

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
5.			DOCUMENTATION OF TROOPS TO PLAN RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALANCED FEEDING AS WELL AS DETAILED DOCUMENTATION OF ARMS FOR SAFE KEEPING.	RESPECTIVE CONCENTRATION AREAS	TROOPS TO BE CLASSIFIED INTO FIT, UNFIT, WOUNDED, SICK ETC. WHILE WEAPONS WILL BE CLASSIFIED BY CALIBRES.
6.			VIGOROUS PATROLS BY ECOMOG TROOPS THROUGHOUT LIBERIA INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT OF CHECK POINTS	ALL COUNTRIES	TO ALLOW FOR FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF GOODS SERVICES AND DETER ARMED ROBBERY.

A-2

JOINT DÉCLARATION ON THE LIBERIAN SITUATION

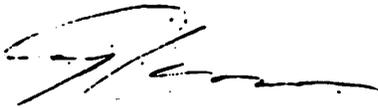
At the invitation of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Togolese Republic, Dr. Amos Sawyer, Mr. Charles Ghankay Taylor and Mr. Prince Yeduo Johnson, met in Lome from 27 February to 1 March 1991.

This meeting provided a unique opportunity for the three leaders to reconcile with one another and to engage in a friendly dialogue amongst themselves with a view to advancing the search for a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Liberian crisis with particular regard to the arrangements for the convening of a National Conference in Monrovia on 15 March, 1991.

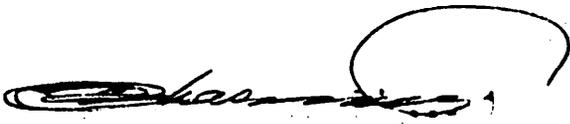
To this end, they agreed to cooperate fully with ECOWAS and to refrain from taking any action that might be prejudicial to the arrangements being made to ensure the successful convening of this conference in Monrovia on 15 March, 1991 and thereafter.

The three leaders expressed their sincere gratitude to His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Togolese Republic for making it possible for them to meet in Lome in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship. They were all the more appreciative of this initiative in that it laid a solid foundation for reconciliation between Liberian leaders.

DONE IN LOME THIS 1ST DAY OF MARCH 1991.



.....
Dr. Amos SAWYER



.....
Mr. Charles Ghankay TAYLOR



.....
Mr. Prince Yeduo JOHNSON

4. **YAMOOUSSOKRO, COTE D'IVOIRE, 1991**
OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS OF THE MEETING
HELD IN YAMOOUSSOKRO ON 29 AND 30 JUNE 1991.

The following Heads of State met in Yamoussokro on Sunday 30 June 1991, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny:

- Ibrahim BABANGIDA, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity;
- Dawda JAWARA, President of the Republic of The Gambia and current Chairman of ECOWAS;
- Gnassingbe EYADEMA, President of the Togolese Republic;
- Blaise COMPAORE, President of Burkina Faso;
- Dr. Amos SAWYER, President of the Interim Government of Liberia;
- Mr. Charles TAYLOR, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

During this meeting, the Heads of State requested President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in his capacity as Doyen, to launch an urgent appeal to Dr. Amos Sawyer and Mr. Charles Taylor to accept a cease-fire, as a preliminary to national reconciliation, and the restoration of peace to Liberia.

The Heads of State also solicited the assistance of the INN (International Negotiation Network) of Jimmy CARTER, former President of the United States in monitoring the electoral process in Liberia.

The INN shall work in collaboration with a five-member committee set up for the purpose, and comprising The Gambia, Togo, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Cote d'Ivoire, to closely monitor the non-violation of the cease-fire. It was agreed that the two parties would undertake to maintain security in each of the zones under their control, until the conclusion of elections.

These different proposals were accepted by the two Liberian brothers, who pledged their reconciliation, in the presence of the five Heads of State, by a long and warm embrace.

The Heads of State and the two Liberian protagonists expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the meeting, and extended their most sincere thanks to His Excellency. Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivorian people, for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded them during their stay in Cote d'Ivoire.

DONE AT YAMOUSSOKRO, THIS 30TH DAY OF JUNE 1991.

H. E. Mr. Felix HOUPOUET-BOIGNY
President of the Republic of
Cote d'Ivoire

H. E. Sir Dawda JAWARA
President of the Republic
of The Gambia,
Current Chairman of ECOWAS

H. E. Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA
President of the Republic of
Togo

H. E. Gen. Ibrahim BABANGIDA
President of the Federal
Republic of Nigeria, Chairman
of the OAU

H. E. Capt. Blaise COMPAORE
President of Burkina Faso

H. E. Dr. Amos SAWYER
President of the Interim
Government of Liberia

H. E. Mr. Charles TAYLOR
Head of the Natinal Patriotic
Front of Liberia

II. FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE ON LIBERIA, YAMOUSSOUKRO, 29 JULY, 1991

The Committttee of Five on Liberia held its First Session in Yamoussoukro, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 29 July, 1991 under the Chairman of His Excellency Felix HOUPOUET-BOIGNY, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.

2. Present at the Session in their capacity as Members of the Committee, were the following Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives:

- His Excellency Felix HOUPOUET-BOIGNY
President of the Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE.
- His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA
President of the Republic of THE GAMBIA.
- His Excellency General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA
President of the Council of State of the Republic of GUINEA-BISSAU.
- His Excellency Abdou DIOUF President of the Republic of SENEGAL.

— Honourable Boutokotipo YAGNINIM, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, representing the President of the TOGOLESE Republic.

3. At the invitation of the Committee, the Session was also attended by:

— His Excellency Dr. Amos SAWYER, President of the Interim Government of Liberia.

— Mr. Charles TAYLOR, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

— The Representative of International Negotiations Network (INN).

4. The Committee reviewed developments on the Liberian crisis since the consultative meeting of Heads of State and Government held on 29 and 30 June 1991 in Yamoussokro. In this regard, and more particularly on the question of peace in Liberia, the Committee welcomed the results of the deliberations on Liberia of the Fourteenth Ordinary Summit of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government held in Abuja from 4 to 6 July 1991.

5. The Committee agreed on the need to reinforce and consolidate the ceasefire in Liberia and congratulated both the Interim Government and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia for maintaining the ceasefire in conformity with their commitments during the last meeting in Yamoussoukro in June 1991.

6. The Committee further recognised the vital importance that the necessary conditions of security on the ground be created so as to reinforce the confidence of the parties and create the necessary atmosphere conducive to the holding of free, fair and democratic elections. To this end, the committee decided to hold appropriate consultations with a view to restoring lasting peace to Liberia in justice and dignity. The Committee thanked President Carter for responding to their invitation and for making his International Negotiations Network available to assist in the organisation of the electoral process in Liberia. The Committee agreed to meet again in Yamoussoukro one month from now.

DONE IN YAMOUSSOUKRO THIS 29TH DAY OF JULY 1991.

III FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECOND MEETING OF FIVE ON THE LIBERIAN CRISIS HELD IN YAMOISSOUKRO, 16-17 SEPTEMBER, 1991

The ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia held its second meeting in Yamoussoukro, COTE D'IVOIRE, from 16 to 17 September, 1991 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Felix HOUPOUET-BOIGNY, President of the Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE. The Committee invited certain Member States of ECOWAS to participate in its deliberations.

2. Present at the Meeting were the following Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives:

- His Excellency Captain Blaise COMPAORE, President of Faso, Head of Government, BURKINA FASO.
 - His Excellency Felix HOUPOUET-BOIGNY, President of the Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE.
 - His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President of the Republic of THE GAMBIA.
 - His Excellency General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA, President of the Council of State of the Republic of GUINEA-BISSAU.
 - His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Amadou Toumani TOURE, Chairman of the People's Redemption Transitional Committee, Head of State of the Republic of MALI.
 - His Excellency Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of SENEGAL.
 - Honourable Kokou Joseph KOFFIGOH, Prime Minister of the TOGOLESE Republic.
 - Honourable Augustus AIKHOMU, Vice-President, representing the President of the Federal Republic of NIGERIA.
 - Honourable Mohamed Ibn CHAMBAS, Deputy PNDC Secretary for Foreign Affairs, representing the Head of State of the Republic of Ghana.
3. Also present at the invitation of the Committee were:
- His Excellency Dr. Amos SAWYER, President of the Interim Government of LIBERIA.
 - Mr. Charles TAYLOR, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)
 - The Representative of the International Negotiations Network (INN).

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 that 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.

ECOMOG

5. The Meeting recognised 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.

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.

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 armouries 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.

ELECTORAL PROCESS

8. The two parties agreed to set up a five-member Elections Commission for the organisation and supervision of the elections to be held in Liberia. The Commission would meet in Monrovia as soon as possible.

9. The two parties agreed to establish a five-member Ad Hoc Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes arising from the electoral process as provided for by the Liberian Constitution.

10. The parties also agreed to cooperate fully with the International Negotiations Network (INN) of the Carter Centre invited by the Committee to assist with the electoral process.

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 Cote 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 cooperation for the successful implementation of the agreement reached and to facilitating the restoration of normalcy in those border area.

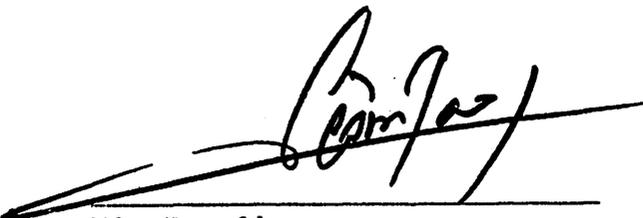
VOTE OF THANKS

12. The Meeting expressed its appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Government and people of Cote d'Ivoire for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to all delegations and for the excellent facilities made available to ensure the success of the Meeting.

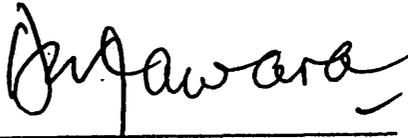
NEXT MEETING

13. The Committee decided to meet again in Yamoussoukro on 29 of October 1991.

DONE IN YAMOUSSOUKRO THIS SEVENTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1991.



His Excellency
Captain Blaise COMPAORE
President of Faso, Head of
Government, BURKINA FASO



His Excellency
Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA
President of the Republic of
THE GAMBIA



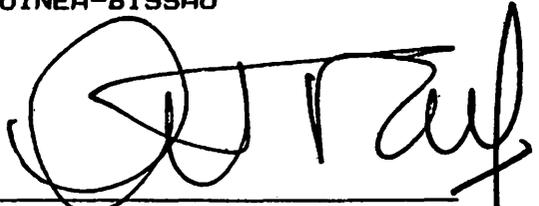
His Excellency
Lt.-Col. Amadou Toumani TOURE
Chairman of the People's
Redemption Transitional
Committee, Head of State of
the Republic of MALI



His Excellency
Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY
President of the Republic
of COTE D'IVOIRE



His Excellency
General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA
President of the Council of
State of the Republic of
GUINEA-BISSAU



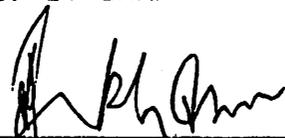
His Excellency Abdou DIOUF
President of the Republic of
SENEGAL



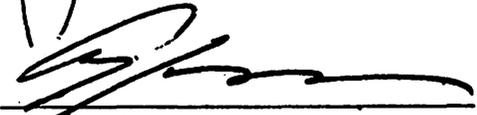
Honourable Kokou Joseph KUFFIGOR
Prime Minister of the TOGOLESE
Republic

To the Chamber

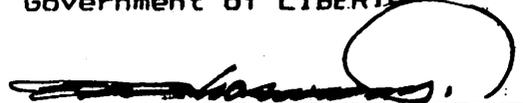
Honourable Mohamed Ibn CHAMBAS
Deputy PNDC Secretary for
Foreign Affairs, representing
the Head of State of the
Republic of GHANA



Honourable Augustus AIKHOMU
Vice-President of the
Federal Republic of NIGERIA



His Excellency
Dr. Amos Sawyer
President of the Interim
Government of LIBERIA



Mr. Charles TAYLOR
Head of the National
Patriotic Front of LIBERIA
(NPFL)

IV FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE THIRD MEETING OF FIVE ON THE LIBERIAN CRISIS HELD IN YAMOUSSOUKRO 29 – 30 OCTOBER, 1991.

The ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia held its third meeting in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire from 29 to 30 October 1991 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire. At the invitation of the Committee, apart from those who are members of the Committee of Five, the other members of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee participated in its deliberations together with Guinea and Sierra Leone.

2. Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives:

- His Excellency Captain Blaise COMPAORE, President of Faso, Head of Government, BURKINA FASO.
 - His Excellency Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, President of the Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE.
 - His Excellency General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA, President of the Council of State of the Republic of GUINEA-BISSAU.
 - His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Amadou Toumani TOURE, Chairman of the People's Redemption Transitional Committee, Head of State of the Republic of MALI.
 - His Excellency Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of SENEGAL.
 - Honourable Kokou Joseph KOFFIGOH, Prime Minister of the TOGOLESE Republic.
 - Honourable Augustus AIKHOMU, Vice-President, representing the President of the Federal Republic of NIGERIA.
- Honourable J.B. DAUDA, Second Vice-President, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, representing the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone
- Honourable Alhaji Omar Sey, Minister of External Affairs, representing the President of the Republic of THE GAMBIA.
 - Honourable Dr. Obed ASAMOAH, PNDC Secretary for Foreign Affairs, representing the Head of State of the Republic of GHANA.
 - Honourable Facine' TOURE, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, representing the Head of State of the Republic of GUINEA

3. Also present at the invitation of the Committee were:

- His Excellency Dr. Amos C. SAWYER President of the Interim Government of Liberia.
- Mr. Charles TAYLOR, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)

- Dr. Salim Ahmed SALIM, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity.
- Mrs. Dayle E. SPENCER, representative of the International Negotiations Network (INN).

OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE COMMITTEE'S LAST MEETING:

4. The Committee reviewed developments relating to the Liberian crisis since its last meeting in Yamoussoukro on 16 and 17 September 1991. The Committee noted with appreciation that since that meeting, the Republic of Senegal, in keeping with its promise to contribute troops to ECOMOG, had started deploying its troops to Liberia to join ECOMOG. It also noted with pleasure the fact that the parties, in consonance with the agreement reached in Yamoussoukro during the last meeting of the Committee of Five, had nominated a five-member ad-hoc Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes that may arise from the electoral process, as provided for by the Liberian Constitution. The Committee urged the parties concerned to take all necessary action to ensure that the Interim Elections Commission begins its work without any further delay.

ECOMOG

5. Recalling its earlier appeal to other ECOWAS Member States to contribute contingents to ECOMOG, the Committee welcomed with appreciation the announcement by Guinea-Bissau of its readiness to contribute troops to ECOMOG in order to enhance its capacity to discharge its peace-keeping role in Liberia.

TIMETABLE FOR ENCAMPMENT AND DISARMAMENT

6. Recalling the earlier Yamoussoukro Agreement of the parties to implement, under ECOMOG supervision, the encampment of their troops in designated locations and their disarmament, and the mandate given to ECOMOG, in liaison with the parties concerned, to work out the practical modalities for the implementation of that accord, the Meeting considered and agreed a Programme of Implementation of these important elements of the cease-fire which is annexed hereto. This Programme envisages the implementation within 60 days of all the modalities for the establishment of the necessary conditions of peace and security on the ground in order to reinforce the confidence of the parties as well as create a proper atmosphere conducive to the holding of free, fair and democratic elections in Liberia not later than six months from the date of this meeting. The Committee therefore renewed its mandate to ECOMOG to ensure that the Programme is smoothly and speedily implemented, in order to make it possible for democratic elections to be held in Liberia within the stipulated period. To this end, it appealed to all the parties concerned to continue to repose trust and confidence in ECOMOG and to cooperate fully with ECOMOG, the Interim Elections Commission, the International Negotiations Network (INN) and all other international observers who may wish to observe and monitor the electoral process.

VISITS TO GUINEA AND SIERRA LEONE

7. The meeting received the report of the delegation of the Foreign Ministers of Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Bissau and Nigeria, headed by Senegal, which was requested to visit Guinea and Sierra Leone after the end of the Committee's last meeting. It welcomed the participation of Guinea and Sierra Leone at the meeting and particularly noted with appreciation, the declaration of these countries to continue to cooperate with the Committee in order to achieve the successful implementation of the ECOWAS peace plan and to facilitate the restoration of normalcy in the border areas of Sierra Leone and Liberia. The Committee agreed on the necessity that all hostile foreign forces be withdrawn immediately from the territory of Sierra Leone and that a buffer zone be created with similar dispatch on the Liberian side of the border, to be monitored by ECOMOG.

VOTE OF THANKS

8. The Committee expressed its appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Government and People of Cote d'Ivoire for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to all delegations and for the excellent facilities made available to ensure the success of the meeting.

DONE AT YAMOUSSOUKRO THIS 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1991.

ANNEX

PROGRAMME OF IMPLEMENTATION

ECOMOG Mission: Cover the whole of Liberia.

- Supervise the encampment and disarmament of all warring factions.

Preliminary Accepted Conditions ECOMOG shall enjoy freedom of movement throughout the territory of Liberia.

- All warring factions will willingly abandon their fighting positions and move into designated camps.
- During the period of encampment and disarmament, eminent persons of the INN will visit Liberia in order to reinforce the confidence of the parties.
- All parties concerned will recognise the absolute neutrality of ECOMOG and demonstrate their trust and confidence in it.
- Some weapons would be inadvertently lost and would therefore need to be located and recovered.

- There would be some obstacles and possible minefields that would need to be neutralised.

- All entry points into Liberia will be monitored by ECOMOG troops.

Tasks

- Eliminate external threat to allow the encampment and disarmament programme to be smoothly and effectively carried out.
- Monitoring of all possible avenues of approach into Liberia by patrols and static guards.
- Search, in conjunction with administrative authorities, to recover hidden or lost weapons.
- Strategic installations will need static guards.
- Security will be provided to all VIPs and where freedom of movement is established such security will not be necessary for local dignitaries.

It is clear that trust and confidence from all the parties to the conflict underpin the operations of ECOMOG which, in the light of the Yamoussoukro meetings, should now take us into the next phase. It is therefore recommended that this next phase commence on 15 November 1991 which shall be known as "D" Day.

It is envisaged that the ECOMOG military programme can be completed within 60 days as follows:

D-Day - Issue Orders

D-Day + 7 - Confirmatory recce completed of all encampment areas and forward patrol bases.

- Border guards in place including buffer zones along Sierra Leone/Liberia border.
- Road blocks and check points removed in collaboration with administrative authorities.
- Reception centres for encampment open.
- ECOMOG patrols commence.
- NPFL encampment + documentation .
- Receiving, crating and storage of weapons at designated points completed.

- Resettlement programme commences.
- Robertstfield International Airport reactivated.
- Consolidation of border areas in collaboration with the administrative authorities.
- Appropriate light Air Detachments deployed in Liberia (including helicopters)
- Routine patrols continue.
- Permanent presence and monitoring of all airports and seaports.
- International flights into Robertstfield commence.
- No movement of heavy weapons belonging to ECOMOG where not necessary.

D-Day + 60 - Assignment completed by 14 January 1992.

The operation itself will be conducted at small unit and sub-unit level but there is an over-riding need to keep border security forces for as long as necessary. Command and control will be exercised at Force Headquarters.

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DONE AT YAMOOUSSOUKRO THIS 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1991.

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His Excellency
Captain Blaise COMPAORE
President of FASO

[Handwritten signature: Houphouet-Boigny]

His Excellency
Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY
President of the Republic
of COTE D'IVOIRE

[Handwritten signature]

His Excellency
General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA
President of the Council of
State of the Republic of
GUINEA-BISSAU

[Handwritten signature]

His Excellency Lt.-Col.
Amadou Toumani TOURE
Chairman of the People's
Redemption Transitional
Committee, Head of State
of the Republic of MALI

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His Excellency Abdou DIOUF
President of the Republic
SENEGAL

[Handwritten signature]

Honourable
Kokou Joseph KOFFIGOH
Prime Minister of the
TOGOLESE Republic

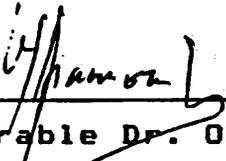
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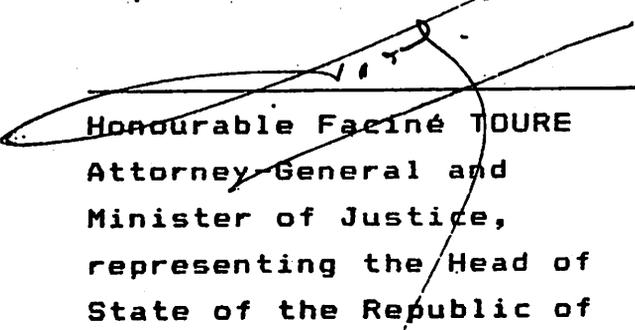
Honourable Augustus AIKHOMU
Vice-President, representing
the Head of State of the
Federal Republic of NIGERIA

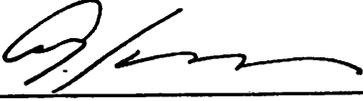
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Honourable J.B. DAUDA
Second Vice-President,
Attorney-General and
Minister of Justice,
representing the President
of the Republic of
Sierra Leone


 Honourable Alhaji Omar SEY
 Minister of External Affairs
 representing the President
 of the Republic of
 THE GAMBIA


 Honourable Dr. Obed ASAMOAH
 PNDC Secretary for Foreign
 Affairs, representing the
 Head of State of the
 Republic of GHANA


 Honourable Faeiné TOURE
 Attorney General and
 Minister of Justice,
 representing the Head of
 State of the Republic of
 Guinea


 His Excellency
 Dr. Amos C. Sawyer
 President of the Interim
 Government of Liberia

5. FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ALL LIBERIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, PATRIOTIC FRONTS, INTEREST GROUPS AND CONCERNED CITIZENS BANJUL, THE GAMBIA, AUGUST 27 – SEPTEMBER 1, 1990.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY OF LIBERIA

1. The National Conference of all Political Parties, the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia and various Liberian Interest Groups was held at the Kairaba Conference Center in Banjul, the Republic of The Gambia, from August 27 – September 1, 1990.

Participants at the Conference were as follows:

- United People's Party
 - Liberia Unification Party
 - National Democratic Party of Liberia
 - Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia
 - Liberian Professional Business Association
 - Press Union of Liberia
 - Bong County Associations in the Americas
 - Union of Liberian Artists & Concerned Women of Liberia
 - Higher Education Association
 - United Nimba Citizens Council
 - Association for Constitutional Democracy in Liberia
 - Concerned Citizens
 - Front for Popular Democracy
 - Inter-Faith Mediation Committee of Liberia.
2. The Conference was also attended by Special Representatives of the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Secretary General of the United Nations (UN) as observers.
 3. The opening session was presided over by His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President of the Republic of The Gambia, current Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority and Chairman of the Community's Standing Mediation Committee. In his address President Jawara welcome the participants to The Gambia and wished them a pleasant stay in the City of Banjul.
 4. The President further recounted the horrors of the Liberian crisis and the wanton killings and carnage being perpetrated against Liberians and foreigners alike, which have shocked not only the people of Liberia, but also the people of the sub-region and the rest of the international community. Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara pointed out that it was against this background that the Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS Standing mediation Committee met early in August and resolved to assume their responsibility as good neighbours in the sub-region to ensure the return of peace and stability to Liberia as, indeed, they believed the situation in that country poses a threat to international peace and security.

President Jawara further pointed out that an ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) has been established and deployed in Liberia for the purpose of keeping the peace and restoring law and order. He emphasized that the role of ECOMOG in Liberia is strictly neutral, favouring no particular side in the conflict. The President therefore assured the Conference that the purpose for hosting the National Conference of Liberian Political Parties, Interest Groups and Warring Parties was to provide a forum and the needed resources to enable Liberians to meet and find their own solutions to the problems now facing their country. Concluding, Sir Dawda Jawara again welcomed participants to the Conference and sincerely wished them successful deliberations.

BACKGROUND

6. The Conference convened against the background that the Republic of Liberia, over the past eight months, has been plunged into a state of civil war resulting in massive destruction of life and property and a breakdown of law and order.
7. All efforts by the Liberian Inter-Faith Mediation Committee and the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee to encourage the warring parties to cease hostilities and seek peaceful solutions have proven futile.
8. Accordingly, there is today no government in Liberia. The country has now effectively been apportioned among the three warring factions which are holding the entire population hostage; thus depriving them of food, shelter, health care and other basic human needs.
9. The pathetic plight of innocent civilians in Liberia as a result of the crisis in the country and the spill-over effect it may have for neighbouring countries in the sub-region has prompted the Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee to convene at a special meeting on Liberian in Banjul, from August 6-7, 1990, at which time they decided to deploy ECOMOG to restore peace and stability in Liberia, to the welcome relief of the Liberian people.
10. Of the warring parties invited to attend the Conference, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, led by Mr. Charles Taylor, failed to appear. Further efforts to encourage Mr. Taylor to attend were made through a special message from the Conference Chairman which proved unsuccessful.

11. The Conference thanked the delegation from Mr. Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia from attending the Conference, in spite of a number of travel difficulties that delegation encountered.
12. The Conference was presided over by the Inter-Faith Mediation Committee of Liberia, represented by Bishop Ronald J. Diggs, Bishop W. Nah Dixon, Archbishop Michael K. Francis and Sheikh F. Kafumba Konneh.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

13. The Conference decided that a government should be organized in conformity with the Constitution of Liberia. The unitary republican form of government was maintained with separate and co-equal branches, viz Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

The Conference took particular note of the total breakdown of law and order, the prevailing state of war, the massive loss of life, the displacement of the citizens, and the collapse of the Government of President Samuel K. Doe.

Against this background the Conference, relying and acting on the inherent sovereign right of the Liberian people to make laws for their governance and alter same when their safety and happiness to require, consistent with the spirit and intent of the Constitution of Liberia, decided to suspend certain portions therein.

Under the aforementioned partial suspension of the Constitution, the Conference decided that:

- (a) An Interim Government of National Unity be established under the Constitution of Liberia.

- (b) The Interim Government shall continue to exist until a government elected by free and fair election has been installed; and
- (c) During the life of the Interim Government, the Constitution of Liberia shall continue to be in effect except for the pertinent suspended portions dealing with the re-organization of the Legislature, Executive and Judicial Branches. Below are the suspended portions:

A. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Chapter V of the Liberian Constitution, captioned "The Legislature" was suspended for the life of the Interim Government of National Unity. During the suspension of Chapter V of the Constitution, the Legislative power of Government shall be vested in an Interim Legislative Assembly (ILA). The Interim Legislative Assembly shall consist of 35 members. Membership in the Interim Legislative Assembly shall be as follows: one from each of the thirteen counties of Liberia; two from each of the six existing political parties; six from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL); and four from the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL).

B. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Chapter VI of the Constitution, captioned "The Executive" is hereby suspended for the life of the Interim Government. During the suspension of Chapter VI of the Constitution the Executive power of Government shall be vested in an Interim President, Interim Vice President and all Ministries, autonomous agencies and public corporations existing at the time of the suspension of Chapter VI of the Constitution; provided that the Interim Government, taking into account existing conditions in the country, shall reactivate only those Ministries, autonomous agencies of Government and public corporation as shall be necessary for the proper discharge of the urgent priorities of the Interim Government.

C. JUDICIAL BRANCH

Chapter VII of the Constitution captioned "The Judiciary" shall continue to be in force and effect during the period of the Interim Government but all persons holding any judicial office under that chapter shall cease to hold such office upon the installing of the Interim Government. The Interim President shall thereupon, and without delay, proceed with the appointment of persons to replace those who have ceased to hold such judicial offices, through their nomination, confirmation by the Interim Legislative Assembly, and subsequent commissioning by the Interim President.

RESULTS OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

14. Executive Branch

President Dr. Amos Sawyer
Vice President Rt. Rev. Ronald J. Diggs

Interim Legislative Assembly

Speaker Reserved for Mr. Charles Taylor of National Patriotic Front of Liberia.
Deputy Speaker Reserved for Mr. Prince Johnson of Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

MANDATE

15. The National Conference decided that the Interim Government shall assume full powers for the governance of the State as provided for in the Constitution of Liberia. In addition, the National Conference mandated the performance of such primary functions as may be required to return the country to normalcy. These functions include, but are not limited to, the following:
- the adoption, with the support of ECOMOG, of measures to demilitarize the combatants and create an apparatus for the maintenance of law and order;
 - the facilitation of the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, displaced and exiled Liberians;
 - the initiation of a process of national reconciliation and unity;
 - the creation of the necessary conditions, including the establishment of an independent and acceptable electoral commission for the organization and supervision of general and presidential elections which should be held no later than the constitutionally prescribed date in 1991;
 - the establishment of a National Commission on Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction with a mandate to facilitate a normal life for the displaced population;
 - the establishment of the requisite bodies, boards and/or commissions that would enable the people of Liberia to effectively participate in the affairs of their Government by deliberating on national issues and closely monitoring the activities of Government to ensure efficiency, economy and accountability.

OTHER DECISIONS

16. Following exhaustive and frank deliberations of the Liberian crisis, in an atmosphere of tolerance and cooperation, the Conference made other far-reaching decisions, among which are the following:

- (a) a unanimous endorsement of the Communiqué of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee of August 7, 1990;
- (b) a call upon the National Patriotic Front of Liberia to lay down their arms immediately and join the Interim Government of National Unity so as to find solutions to Liberia's problems;
- (c) to ensure free and fair elections during the ensuing General Elections, the Interim President and Interim Vice-President shall not be eligible to run for, or contest, any elective positions. Further, the Conference decided that members of the Interim Legislative Assembly wishing to contest for positions in the General Elections should tender their resignation prior to the beginning of the campaign period;
- (d) that the Interim Government enter into a Status of Forces Agreement with ECOWAS to define the relationship between ECOMOG and the Interim Government;
- (e) that the Interim Government, in reasonable time, should open discussions with respect to the establishment of a new armed forces for Liberia.

17. The National Conference extended profound thanks and appreciations to His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of The Gambia and, through him, to the brotherly people of The Gambia for their warm reception and kind courtesies to the participants of the Conference. The Conference also extended special thanks and appreciation to the Government of The Gambia for facilitating the smooth operation of its work. Finally the Conference thanked the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations for their contributions to the success of the Conference.

DONE IN THE CITY OF BANJUI, REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA THIS 29TH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1990.

SIGNED:

1. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf
LIBERIA ACTION PARTY
2. Joseph Saye Guannu
LIBERIA PEOPLE'S PARTY
3. Edward B. Kesselly
UNITY PARTY
4. G. Baceus Matthews
UNITED PEOPLE S. PARTY

5. J. Mamadee Woah-Tee
LIBERIA UNIFICATION PARTY

6. Winston A. Tubman
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF
LIBERIA

7. Noah A. Bordolo
INDEPENDENT NATIONAL PATRIOTIC
FRONT OF LIBERIA

8. Waldron B. Greaves
LIBERIAN PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS
ASSOCIATION

9. Lamini A. Waritay
PRESS UNION OF LIBERIA

10. Jonathan O. Davis
BONG COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS IN THE
AMERICAS

11. Miatta Fahnbulleh
UNION OF LIBERIAN ARTISTS AND
CONCERNED WOMEN OF LIBERIA

12. James T. Tarphe
HIGHER EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

3. Marcus S. G. Dahn
UNITED NIMBA CITIZENS COUNCIL

14. Patrick L.N. Seyon
ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
DEMOCRACY IN LIBERIA

15. Joseph J. W. Koffah
CONCERNED CITIZENS

16. Fodee Kromah
FRONT FOR POPULAR DEMOCRACY

17. B. Austin Biah
UNION OF LIBERIAN ASSOCIATIONS
IN THE AMERICAS

ATTESTED:**INTER-FAITH MEDIATION COMMITTEE OF LIBERIA**

Archbishop Michael K. Francis
Sheikh Kafumba F. Konneh
Bishop Ronald J. Diggs
Bishop W. Nah-Dixon

II. FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE ALL-LIBERIA NATIONAL CONFERENCE, VIRGINIA, LIBERIA

The text of the Final Communiqué issued at the end of the All-Liberia National Conference held at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, Liberia from March 15 to April 18, 1991 is found below:

The All-Liberia National Conference was held in Virginia, Liberia from March 15 to April 20, 1991 under the Triumvirate Chair of Ambassador Herbert R.W. Brewer, Archbishop Michael Kpakala, Francis and Shiekh Kafumba Konneh. The Conference was attended by one hundred and fifty-one (151) delegates of thirty-six (36) delegations from the following Political Parties, warring factions, interest groups and county representatives:

1. Political Parties :

Liberia Action Party (LAP)
Liberia People's Party (LPP)
Liberia Unification Party (LUP)
Unity Party (UP)
United People's Party (UPP)
National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL)

2. Warring Factions

National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)
Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL)

3. Interest Groups

Press Union of Liberia (PUL)
National Bar Association of Liberia (NBA)
National Medical and Dental Association of Liberia (NMDAL)
National Teachers' Association of Liberia
Liberian National Students of Liberia (LINSU)
Liberian Federation of Labour Union (LFLU)
Liberian Marketing Association (LMA)
Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA)
Federation of Liberia Youth (FLY)
Liberian Council of Churches (LCC)
Muslim Council of Liberia (MCL)
Liberian Association of Writers (LAW)
Women Development Association of Liberia (WODAL)
Rubber Planters Association of Liberia (RPAL)

4. County Representatives

While all of the twenty-six (26) county representatives were accredited, only the thirteen representatives from the Monrovia Assembly were actually in attendance at the Conference.

The ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee was represented at the Conference as follows:

- Honourable Major-General (rtd) Ike Nwachukwu
Minister of External Affairs, Nigeria.
- Honourable Mr. Yaoui Adodo
Minister of External Affairs, Togo

- Honourable Dr. Mohammed Ibn Chambas
Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ghana

- Honourable Mr. O. Yaga Bagayogo
Deputizing for the Honourable Minister of
External Affairs, Mali

- Honourable Alhaji Abdul Karim Koroma
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sierra Leone

Other dignitaries present at the Conference included; the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, respectively, and members of the Diplomatic Corps residing in Monrovia. Also in attendance at the Conference were a large number of Liberians, many of whom had returned from abroad, and members of the international press.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT: NEGOTIATIONS

As the purpose of the Conference was to restore peace to Liberia through the formation of an interim government, acceptable to the Liberian People, with the capacity to hold free and fair elections, delegates were engaged in numerous, long, tedious, serious and delicate negotiations, the NPFL Delegation insisted on taking a week's break and walked out of the Conference shortly after presenting the NPFL Proposals on the interim government and outlining the reasons for the walk-out.

The core of the NPFL Proposals are as follows:

1. A Triumvirate Council of co-equals, called the Council of National Unity, should run the Executive arm of Government; in effect, there should be three heads-of state serving as co-equals;
2. The Legislature should be called the Assembly of National Unity with twenty-six (26) members, two of whom coming from each of the thirteen (13) counties, and
3. The present structure of the Judiciary should be in force, with principal emphasis on its independent posture.

In terms of the walk-out, the NPFL Delegation cited as reasons, the lack of adequate consideration of the NPFL Proposals, the continuous presence of Archbishop Michael Kpakala Francis and Shiekh Kafumba Konneh as Conference Co-Chairman, whom they have accused of being biased by the Delegation, and the failure of the Credentials committee to respond to the application for the seating of representatives from NPFL held counties. The Conference responded to the grounds for the NPFL walk-out by (a) accepting, in principle, the concept of a triumvirate ruling council while making an adjustment to have a Chairman and two Co-Chairmen for the Council of National Unity; (b) expressing an overwhelming vote of confidence in the chairing abilities of Archbishop Francis and Shiekh Konneh, and (c) accrediting the county representatives.

Continuous efforts were exerted by the Conference to encourage the NPFL Delegation to return to the Conference hall. These efforts were unsuccessful. As the NPFL Delegation was not in attendance at the Conference immediately prior to elections, the Conference decided to revert to the republican structure of government.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The Executive

The Conference formed an interim government, known as the Government of National Unity. Upon the joint nomination by the Political Parties and interest groups, Dr. Amos Claudius Sawyer was endorsed by the Conference as President of the Interim Government of National Unity, Republic of Liberia. The Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL) nominated the Vice President of the government, in the person of Dr. Peter Naigow, who was endorsed by the Conference.

The Legislature

A unicameral Interim Legislative Assembly is the Legislature for the government. This Assembly is composed of 51 members as follows:

1. Twenty-six (26) members from the thirteen (13) counties of Liberia with thirteen (13) Representatives coming from the Assembly in Gbarnga and thirteen (13) Representatives from the Assembly in Monrovia,
2. Twelve (12) members, two of whom come from each of the six (6) existing Political Parties;
3. Six (6) members from the NPFL and five (5) members from the INPFL; and
4. Two (2) members from the Interest Groups not serving on the Interim Elections Commission.

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be elected by the Interim Legislative Assembly.

The Judiciary

All Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Subordinate Courts shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the National Bar Association.

THE INTERIM ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Composition

An Independent Interim Elections Commission was established by the Conference and composed of Representatives from the following Interest Groups:

The National Bar Association of Liberia

The Press Union of Liberia

The Liberia Medical and Dental Associations

The Women Development Association of Liberia

The Muslim Council of Liberia

The Liberia Council of Churches

The Liberian Business Caucus

Eligibility of Members

Interim Elections Commission shall make the necessary preparations in formulating an Elections Programme for general and presidential elections, scheduled to be held on the date constitutionally provided for, that is the Second Tuesday in October, 1991.

Contesting in the Ensuing Elections

All employees of Government wishing to contest in the ensuing general and presidential elections, shall resign their positions prior to the commencement of the campaign period.

Monitoring of General and Presidential Elections

The activities of the Interim Elections Commission during ensuing general and presidential elections shall be monitored by international agencies such as:

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

The United Nations (UN)

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

The Republican Institute for International Affairs (RIIA) of the United States of America

The National Democratic Institute (NDI) of the United States of America

And, individuals as well as other organisations selected by the Interim Elections Commission.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference made the following resolutions;

- (a) That conditional amnesty be granted to all Liberians who served as combatants in the civil war in Liberia;
- (b) That appropriate tributes be made throughout Liberia to the memory of the people who died as a result of the civil war;
- (c) That the Nation's gratitude goes to Bishop Ronald J. Diggs for his tenure of service as Interim Vice President of Liberia; and
- (d) That the NPFL-backed military incursion into Sierra Leone be denounced and that solidarity be expressed with the government and people of Sierra Leone as they defend their territorial integrity.

INDUCTION

The President-Elect, Dr. Amos Claudius Sawyer and the Vice-President-elect, Dr. Peter Naigow, were inducted into their respective offices by Associate Justice J. Bayogar Junius on April 20, 1991 at the Unity Conference Centre, Virginia, Liberia

SUBMITTED BY: THE ALL-LIBERIA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

6. ECOMOG REGULATIONS FOR THE ECOWAS CEASE FIRE MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG) IN LIBERIA

In accordance with the directives given to the Executive Secretary, under Decision A/DEC.1/8/90 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee signed at Banjul on 7 August, 1990 to determine, after consultation with the Chairman of the Authority, rules and regulations to govern the operations of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia, the following regulations are hereby adopted:

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Issuance of Regulations

The Regulations for the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia (hereinafter referred to as the Group) are issued by the Executive Secretary, following consultation with the Chairman of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government. They shall be deemed to have taken effect on the date of the arrival in Liberia of the first elements of the Group. The Regulations, and supplemental instructions and orders referred to in Regulations 3 and 4, shall be made available to all units of the Group.

2. Amendments

These Regulations may be amended or revised by the Executive Secretary, following consultations with the Chairman of the Authority.

3. Supplemental Instructions

Supplemental instructions consistent with the present Regulations may be issued by the Executive Secretary and by his Special Representative in Liberia as required with respect to matters not delegated to the Commander of the Group (hereinafter referred to as the Commander).

4. Command Orders

The Commander may issue Orders not inconsistent with the Decisions of the Authority relating to the Group, with these Regulations and amendments thereto, and with supplemental instructions referred to in Regulations 3:

- (a) in the discharge of his duties as Commander of the Group; or
- (b) in implementation or explanation of these Regulations.

Command Orders shall be subject to review by the Executive Secretary and by his Special Representative in Liberia.

5. Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to the terms used in the present Regulations:

(a) "Community" means the Economic Community of West African States established by Article 1 of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States,

(b) "Member State" or "Member States" means a Member State or Member States of the Community;

(c) "Authority" means the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Community established by Article 5 of the Treaty;

(d) "Chairman" or "Chairman of the Authority" means the current Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community;

(e) "Executive Secretary" means the Executive Secretary of the Community appointed under Article 8 of the Treaty;

(f) The "Commander of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG)" or the "Commander" is the general officer appointed as "Chief of the ECOWAS Command" by the Chairman of the Authority;

(g) The "ECOWAS Command" is the Commander together with his Headquarters Staff.

(h) The "ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group" or "Group" is the subsidiary organ of the Community described in Regulation 6 below.

(i) A "member of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group" or a "member of the Group" is the Commander and any person, belonging to the military services of a Member State who is serving under the Commander either on the ECOWAS Command or with a national contingent are any civilian placed under the State to which such civilian belongs;

(j) A "Participating State" is a Member State of the Community that contributes military personnel to the Group. A "Participating Government" is a Government of a Participating State.

(k) The "Authorities of a Participating State" are those authorities who are empowered by the law of that Member State to enforce its military or other law with respect to the members of its armed forces.

(l) The "Host State" is the Republic of Liberia. The "Host Government" is the Government of the Host State.

(m) "Special Representative" is the person appointed by the Executive Secretary to exercise, under his authority, such powers as are entrusted to him.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER, UNIFORM, INSIGNIA AND PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

6. International Character

The ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group is a subsidiary organ of the Community consisting of the Commander and all military personnel placed under his Command by Member States. The members of the Group, although remaining in their national service, are, during the period of their assignment to the Group, international personnel under the authority of ECOWAS and subject to the instructions of the Commander through the chain of command. The functions of the Group are exclusively international and members of the Group shall discharge these functions and regulate their conduct with the interest of ECOWAS only in view.

7. Flag

The Group is authorised to fly ECOWAS flag in accordance with rules as the Special Representative shall prescribe. The ECOWAS Command shall display the ECOWAS flag and emblem on its Headquarters, posts, vehicles and otherwise as decided by the Special Representative. Other flags or pennants may be displayed only in exceptional cases and in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Special Representative.

8. Uniform and Insignia

Members of the Group shall wear such uniform and distinctive insignia as the Commander, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, shall prescribe. Civilian dress may be worn at such times and in accordance with such conditions as may be authorised by the Commander.

9. Markings

All means of transportation of the Group, including vehicles, vessels and aircraft, and all other equipment when specifically designated by the Commander, shall bear a distinctive ECOWAS mark and licence.

10. Privileges and Immunities

The Group, as a subsidiary organ of ECOWAS, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities provided in the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of ECOWAS. The entry without duty of equipment and supplies of the Group, and of personal effects of members of the Group upon their first arrival shall be effected in accordance with details to be arranged with the Host State. The provisions of Article 3 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of ECOWAS shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of Participating States used in the Host State in connection with the national contingents serving in the Group.

CHAPTER III

AUTHORITY AND COMMAND IN THE GROUP

11. Command Authority

The Commander has full command authority over the Group. He is operationally responsible to the Chairman of the Authority through the Executive Secretary for the performance of all functions assigned to the Group by ECOWAS, and for the deployment and assignment of troops placed at the disposal of the Group.

12. Chain of Command and Delegation of Authority

The Commander shall designate the chain of command for the Group, making use of the officers of his Headquarters staff and the commanders of the national contingents made available by Participating Governments. He may delegate his authority through the chain of command. Changes in commanders of national contingents made available by Participating Governments shall be made in consultation between the Commander of ECOMOG and the appropriate authorities of the Participating Government; The Commander may make such provisions emergency assignments as may be required.

Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the Commander has full authority with respect to all assignments of members of his Headquarters staff and, through the chain of command of all members of the Group, including the deployment and movement of all contingents in the Group and units thereof. Instructions from principal organs of the Community shall be channelled by the Executive Secretary through the Special Representative, to the Commander and the chain of command designated by him.

13. Good Order and Discipline

The Commander shall have general responsibility for the good order and discipline of the Group. He may make investigations, conduct inquiries and require information, reports, consultations for the purpose of discharging this responsibility. Responsibility for disciplinary action in national contingents provided for the Group rests with the commanders of the national contingents. Reports concerning disciplinary action shall be communicated to the Commander of ECOMOG who may consult with the commander of the national contingent and, if necessary, through the Executive Secretary with the authorities of the Participating State concerned.

14. Investigation of Incidents and Losses

The Commander shall establish and ensure the effective implementation of procedures for the reporting and investigation of incidents, accidents and losses involving the Group or its member or property used by the Group, making use of the military police, as appropriate, in particular in the following cases: (a) any incident involving (i) death or serious injury to a member of the Group, or (ii) death, injury or property damage to a person or persons not belonging to the Group, wherein a member of the Group or property used by the Group is involved; (b) the occurrence or discovery of any loss of, or damage to equipment, stores or other property used by the Group, whether Group-owned or contingent-owned, which exceeds an amount to be determined by the Commander, in consultation with the Special Representative, and cannot be ascribed to normal wear and tear.

15. Military Police

The Commander shall provide for military police for any camps, establishments for other premises which are occupied by the Group in the Host State and for such areas where the Group is deployed in the performance of its functions. Elsewhere military police of the group may be employed, in so far as such employment is necessary to maintain discipline and order among members of the Group or to conduct investigations relating to the Group or its members. For the purpose of this Regulation, the military police of the Group shall have the power of arrest over members of the Group. Nothing in this Regulation is in derogation of the authority of arrest conferred upon members of a national contingent vis-a-vis one another.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

16. Authority of the Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary of the Community shall have authority for all administrative and executive matters affecting the Group and for all financial matters pertaining to the receipt, custody and disbursement of voluntary contribution in cash or in kind for the maintenance and operation of the Group. Within the limits of available voluntary contributions he shall make provisions for the settlement of any claims arising with respect to the Group that are not settled by the Government providing contingents or the Host Government. The Executive Secretary shall establish a Special Account for the Group's operations to which will be credited all voluntary cash contributions for the establishment, operation and maintenance of the Group and against which all payments by ECOWAS for the Group shall be charged. The Community's financial responsibility for the provision of facilities, supplies and auxiliary services for the Group shall be limited to the amount of voluntary contributions received in cash or in kind.

17. Operation of the Group

The Commander shall be responsible for the operation of the Group and for arrangements for the provision of facilities, supplies and auxiliary services. In the exercise of this authority he shall act in consultation with the Executive Secretary.

18. ECOWAS Command Headquarters

The Commander shall establish the Headquarters for the Group and such other operational centres and liaison offices as may be found necessary.

19. Finance and Accounting

Financial administration of the Group shall be limited to the voluntary contributions in cash or in kind made available to the Community and shall be in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Manual of Accounting Procedures of the Community.

20. Personnel

(a) The Commander shall be entitled to diplomatic privileges, immunities and facilities in accordance with the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 of the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Community signed on 22 April 1978. The Commander may appoint to his Headquarters staff, officers made available by the Participating States and such other officers as may be recruited in agreement with the Executive Secretary. Such officers on his Headquarters staff and such other senior field officers as he may designate shall be entitled to the said privileges and immunities of the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Community.

(b) The Commander shall arrange with the Executive Secretary for such detailment of staff from the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat to serve with the Group as may be necessary. Staff members of the Community detailed by the Executive Secretary to serve with the Group shall be responsible to the Commander in the performance of their functions in accordance with the terms of their assignment as specified by the Executive Secretary. They remain subject to the Staff Regulations of the Community and the authority of the Executive Secretary and remain entitled to the applicable privileges and immunities enjoyed by officials of the Community under the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Community.

The Commander may recruit such local personal as he requires. The terms and conditions of employment for the locally recruited personnel shall be prescribed by the Commander and the Special Representative and shall generally to the extent practicable, follow the practice prevailing in the locality. They shall not be subject to or entitled to the benefits of the Staff Regulations of the Community, but shall be entitled to immunity from legal

process in respect of official acts as provided in Article 8 of the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities and shall be exempted from taxes on their salaries and emoluments received from the Group. Disputes concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of locally recruited personnel shall be settled by administrative procedure to be established by the Commander and the Special Representative.

21. Food, Accommodation and Amenities

The Commander shall have charge of the billeting and the provision of food for all personnel attached to the Group for whom their own Government has not made provision, and may negotiate with the Government and private suppliers for the provision of premises and food. The Commander may establish, maintain and operate Headquarters, camps and posts, in accordance with such conditions as he may prescribe, service institutes providing amenities for members of the Group and of the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat detailed by the Executive Secretary to serve with the Group.

22. Transportation

The Commander shall arrange for the transportation of personnel and equipment to and from the area of operations; shall make provision for local transportation within the area; and shall coordinate the use of all transportation facilities.

23. Supplies

The Commander shall be responsible for the procurement, storage and issuance of supplies required by the Group.

24. Equipment

The Commander shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for obtaining equipment required by the Group, other than the standard equipment expected to accompany national contingents.

25. Communications Services

The Commander shall make appropriate arrangement for the inclusion in the Group of such supporting units as may be necessary to provide for the establishment, operation and maintenance of telecommunications and post services within the area of operation and with the Executive Secretary and the Social Representative.

26. Maintenance and other Services

The Commander shall arrange for necessary supporting units to provide maintenance repairs and other services required for the operations of the Group.

27. Medical, Dental and Sanitary Services

The Commander shall arrange for necessary supporting units to provide medical, dental and sanitary services for all personnel and shall make such other arrangements as may be necessary.

28. Contracts

The Executive Secretary shall enter into contracts and make commitments for the purpose of carrying out the functions assigned to this Group under these Regulations.

29. Public Information

Public Information activities of the Group and relations of the Group with the Press and other information media shall be the responsibility of the Special Representative acting in accordance with policy defined by the Executive Secretary.

CHAPTER V

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

30. Respect for Local Law and Conduct Befitting International Status

It is the duty of members of the Group to respect the laws and regulations of the Host State and to refrain from any activity of a political character in the Host State or other action incompatible with the international nature of their duties. They shall conduct themselves at all times in a manner befitting their status as members of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group.

31. ECOWAS Legal Protection

Members of the Group are entitled to the legal protection of ECOWAS and shall be regarded as agents of the Community for the purpose of such protection.

32. Instructions

In the performance of their duties the members of the Group shall receive their instructions only from the Commander and the chain of command designated by him.

33. Discretion and Non-Communication of Information

Members of the Group shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters relating to their duties and functions. They shall not communicate to any person any information known to them by reason of their position with the Group which has not been made public, except in the course of their duties or by authorisation of the Commander who shall act in consultation with the

Executive Secretary in appropriate cases. The obligations of this Regulation do not cease upon termination of their assignment with the Group.

34. Honours and Remuneration from External Sources

No member of the Group may accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration incompatible with the individual's status and function as a member of the Group.

35. Jurisdiction

(a) Members of the Group shall be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of their respective Member States in accordance with the laws and regulations of those Member States. They shall not be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the Host State. Responsibility for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction shall rest with the authorities of the Participating State concerned, including as appropriate the Commanders of the national contingents.

(b) Members of the Group shall not be subject to the civil jurisdiction of the courts of the Host State or to other legal process in any matter relating to their official duties.

(c) Members of the Group shall remain subject to military rules and regulations of their respective national States without derogating from their responsibilities as members of the Group as defined in these Regulations and any rules made pursuant thereto.

(d) Disputes involving the Group or its members shall be settled in accordance with such procedures provided by the Executive Secretary as may be required, including the establishment of a claims commission or commissions. Supplemental instructions defining the jurisdiction of such commissions or other bodies as may be established shall be issued by the Executive Secretary in accordance with Article 3 of these Regulations.

36. Customs Duties and Foreign Exchange Regulations

Members of the Group shall comply with such arrangements regarding customs and foreign exchange regulations as may be made between the Host State and ECOWAS.

37. Identity Cards

The Commander, under the authority of the Executive Secretary, shall provide for the issuance and use of personal identity cards certifying that the bearer is a member of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group. Members of the Group may be required to present, but not to surrender, their identity cards upon demand of such authorities of the Host State as may be mutually agreed between the Commander and the Host Government.

38. Driving

In driving vehicles, members of the Group shall exercise the utmost care at all times. Orders concerning driving of service vehicles and permits or licences for such operation shall be issued by the Commander.

39. Pay

Responsibility for pay of members of the Group shall rest with their respective national State. They shall be paid in the field in accordance with arrangements to be made between the appropriate pay officer of their respective national State and the Commander.

40. Overseas Service Allowance

The Executive Secretary shall fix a scale for a daily overseas service allowance not to exceed three US dollars (\$3 US) a day to be paid by the Community in appropriate currency to those members of the Group determined to be eligible for such allowance. Eligibility and entitlement shall be decided by the Commander in accordance with the conditions prescribed in rules provided by him in accordance with Article 4 of these Regulations.

41. Service-Insured Death, Injury or Illness

In the event of death, injury or illness of a member of the Group attributable to service with the Group, the respective Member State from whose military services the member has come will be responsible for such benefits or compensation awards as may be payable under the laws and regulations applicable to service in the armed forces of that Member State. The Commander shall have responsibility for arrangements concerning the body and personal property and of a deceased member of the Group.

42. Dependents

Members of the Group may not be accompanied to their duty station by members of their families except where expressly authorised and in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Commander.

43. Leave

The Commander shall provide conditions for the granting of passes and leave.

44. Promotion

Promotions in rank for members of the Group remain the responsibility of the Participating Governments.

CHAPTER V

APPLICABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

45. Observance of Conventions

The Group shall observe the principles and spirit of the general international Conventions applicable to the conduct of military personnel.

7 FINAL COMMUNIQUE BANJUL, THE GAMBIA; BAMAKO, MALI; LOME, TOGO; ABUJA, NIGERIA; GENEVA; DAKAR, SENEGAL

(i) ESTABLISHMENT OF A STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE, EXTRACT FROM THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, BANJUL, GAMBIA. 28-30TH MAY, 1990. (Paragraph 24)

24. The Authority expressed concern over the incidence of disputes and conflicts among some Member States which have had a disruptive effect on normal life within the Member States concerned and on the smooth functioning of the Community. Recalling the provisions of the Protocol on Non-Aggression of 22 April, 1978 and with a view to ensuring that peace and harmony reigned within the sub-region, and encouraging the amicable settlement of inter-state disputes, the Authority established a Standing Mediation Committee. The Committee shall be composed of the Member State which is the current Chairman of the Authority and four others. The composition of the committee shall be reviewed every three years. The Authority decided that for the first triennium, the Committee shall be composed of the Chairman of the Authority (The Gambia), Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo.

(ii) FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE BANJUL, THE GAMBIA, 6-7 AUGUST, 1990

The First Session of the ECOWAS Standing Media Committee was held at the KAIRABA Conference Centre, Banjul on 6 and 7 August, 1990. The Session was attended by the following Heads of State and Government and/or their accredited representatives

- His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA
President of the Republic of THE GAMBIA
- His Excellency Flight-Lt. Jerry John RAWLINGS
Head of State of the Republic of GHANA
- His Excellency General Lansana CONTE
President of the Republic of GUINEE
- His Excellency General Ibrahim Badamasi BABANGIDA
President of the Federal Republic of NIGERIA
- His Excellency Dr. Joseph Saidu MOMOH
President of the Republic of SIERRA LEONE
- Honourable Dr. N'golo TRAORE
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Representing the President of the Republic of MALI.
- Honourable Bitokotipou YAGNINIM
Minister of Justice, Representing the President of the Togolese Republic.

2. Also attending the Session in an observer capacity were

- The Secretary General of O.A.U. and
- A member of the Liberian Inter-faith Mediation Committee.

3. The Session was presided over by His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda K. Jawara, current Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority and Chairman of the Community Standing Mediation Committee. The Session was convened to review the current Liberian crisis and plan appropriate Community action with a view to re-establishing peace and security in Liberia.

4. ECOWAS Heads of State and Government have been following with grave concern the civil war presently raging in the sister Republic of Liberia. At their Banjul Summit Meeting on 30 May, 1990, they called on the warring parties to observe an immediate cessation of hostilities, to put an end to the wanton destruction of life and property and to accept the holding of free and fair elections as a means of returning peace and security to Liberia.

5. Subsequent to the Banjul Summit, meaningful consultations were held among the Member States of ECOWAS and with the warring parties and other interested groups of Liberians. These consultations culminated in the convening at Ministerial level of a meeting of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee in Freetown from 5 to 20 July, 1990. Despite the great effort made by that meeting, it did not produce the result desired by the people of Liberia and the entire international community who have been appealing over a considerable period of time for an immediate cease-fire.

6. The failure of the warring parties to cease hostilities has led to the massive destruction of property and the massacre by all the parties of thousands of innocent civilians including foreign nationals, women and children, some of whom had sought sanctuary in churches, hospitals, diplomatic missions and under Red Cross protection, contrary to all recognised standards of civilised behaviour. Worse still, there are corpses lying unburied in the streets of cities and towns, which could lead to a serious outbreak of an epidemic. The civil war has also trapped thousands of foreign nationals, including ECOWAS citizens, without any means of escape or protection.

7. The result of all this is a state of anarchy and the total break-down of law and order in Liberia. Presently, there is a government in Liberia which cannot govern and contending factions which are holding the entire population as hostage, depriving them of food, health facilities and other basic necessities of life.

8. These developments have traumatised the Liberian population and greatly shocked the people of the sub-region and the rest of the international community. They have also led to hundreds of thousands of Liberians being displaced and made refugees in neighbouring countries, and the spilling of hostilities into neighbouring countries.

9. It is against this background that the Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee met in Banjul from 6 to 7 August, 1990 where they decided to assume their responsibility of ensuring that peace and stability is maintained within the sub-region and in the African Continent as a whole, for they believe that the tragic situation in Liberia poses a threat to international peace and security. Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, acting on behalf of the ECOWAS Authority therefore, decided to take the following immediate actions aimed at restoring peace and stability in Liberia.

OBSERVANCE AND MAINTENANCE OF CEASE-FIRE

10. Heads of State and Government called on the warring parties to observe an immediate cease-fire.

11. An ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) shall be established in Liberia for the purpose of keeping the peace, restoring law and order and ensuring that the cease-fire is respected. ECOMOG shall be placed under a Commander provided by the Republic of Ghana to be assisted by a Deputy Commander provided by the Republic of Guinea. National contingents shall be drawn from the members of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee as well as from Guinea and Sierra Leone.

12. Heads of State and Government called upon the entire population of Liberia to cooperate fully with the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group and to provide it with every support and assistance. Heads of State and Government wish to assure the people of Liberia that the sole purpose of the ECOWAS peace-keeping force is to create the necessary conditions for normal life to resume to the benefit of all Liberians.

13. Heads of State and Government also called upon the entire international community, and in particular, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to support this humanitarian and political action by ECOWAS in the interest of the African people as a whole, and for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN LIBERIA

14. The Committee re-affirmed its belief that in the interest of restoring peace and stability in Liberia, an Interim Government should be established to which power should be transferred in a proper manner. To this end, it called for a national conference of all Liberian political

parties and other interest groups to be held as soon as possible. Considering the degree of mistrust, antagonism and division among the population of Liberia that each of the warring parties has created, the Committee urged that the interim government should not be dominated by any one party or faction. It should be a broad-based administration, composed of respected Liberian citizens in order to make it acceptable to the people of Liberia. In this respect, none of the present leaders of the warring parties should head the interim government and whoever heads it should be ineligible to stand for the presidential election.

15. The interim administration shall in the main perform the task of creating the necessary conditions, including the establishment of an independent and acceptable Electoral Commission, for the organisation and supervision of the general and presidential elections which should be held within twelve months. The interim administration should also facilitate the return of all refugees and political exiles to enable them participate in the elections.

16. The Committee also decided to mandate the ECOWAS Executive Secretary to appoint a Special Representative to work in close collaboration with the Commander of ECOMOG and to assist in carrying out the ECOWAS operations in Liberia.

OBSERVATION OF THE GENERAL AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN LIBERIA

17. The Committee proposed that to encourage respect by all political parties for the rules to be established by the Electoral Commission for the conduct of the general and presidential elections in Liberia, these elections should be open to international observation. To this end, the Committee decided that, at the appropriate time, an ECOWAS Observer Group for the Liberian Elections should be constituted to ensure that the proposed elections are free and fair.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND FOR ECOWAS OPERATIONS IN LIBERIA

18. In view of the substantial material and financial resources that would be needed by the Community to make the operations of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and the Elections Observer Group for Liberia possible, the Committee decided to establish a Special Emergency Fund for the ECOWAS operations in Liberia. The resources of the Special Emergency Fund, which the Committee has estimated at US \$50 million initially, is to be generated through voluntary contributions from ECOWAS Member States, from other African countries and the rest of the international donor community. To this end, an urgent appeal is being made to each ECOWAS Member State and all donor governments and institutions to contribute generously to the Special Emergency Fund.

DONE IN BANJUL THIS SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST,
1990

iii. FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE FIRST EXTRA-ORDINARY SESSION OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT BAMAKO, MALI, 27 - 28 NOVEMBER, 1990.

The Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held its first-ever Extra-ordinary Session on 27 and 28 November, 1990 in Bamako, Republic of Mali, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of The Gambia and current Chariman of the Authority. The Session was attended by the following Heads of State and Government or their accredited representatives:

- His Excellency General Mathieu KEREKOU, President of the Republic of BENIN.
- His Excellency Captain Blaise Compaore, Chairman of the Popular Front, Head of State, Head of Government, BURKINA FASO.
- His Excellency Mr. Aristides Maria PEREIRA, President of the Republic of CAPE VERDE.
- His Excellency Mr. Felix Houphouet BOIGNY, President of the Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE
- His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President of the Republic of The GAMBIA
- His Excellency Flight-Lt. Jerry John RAWLINGS, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council Head of State of the Republic of GHANA.
- His Excellency General Joao Bernardo VIEIRA, Secretary-General of the PAIGC, President of the Republic of GUINEA BISSAU.
- His Excellency General Moussa Traore, Secretary-General of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, President of the Republic of MALI
- His Excellency General Ali SAIBOU, Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Orientation, Head of State of the Republic of NIGER.
- His Excellency General Ibrahim Badamasi BABANGIDA, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of NIGERIA
- His Excellency Mr. Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of Senegal

- His Excellency Major-General Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone.
- His Excellency General Gnassingbe EYADEMA, Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, President of the Togolese Republic
- Honourable Commandant Facine TOURE, Minister of Transport and Works, Representing the President of the Republic of Guinea.
- Honourable Hasni OULD DIDI, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Representing the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

2. Present at the Summit as a Special Guest was His Excellency Yoweri MUSEVENI, President of the Republic of Uganda and current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

3. Also attending the Summit in an observer capacity were:

- The Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and
- The Regional Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

REPORT OF STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE

4. The Chairman of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, submitted a report to the Extra-ordinary Summit on the activities of the Committee. The Authority noted the report and expressed its appreciation to the members of the Committee for the initiatives taken in finding a peaceful resolution to the crisis in Liberia. It particularly expressed gratitude for the human, financial and material contributions these Member States had made on behalf of the Community towards the restoration of peace and stability in Liberia.

REVIEW OF THE LIBERIAN SITUATION

5. In reviewing the current situation in Liberia, the Authority noted that the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) had succeeded in establishing calm in Monrovia and its immediate environs. This measure of success had made it possible for both ECOMOG and international relief agencies to carry out humanitarian relief work, and for tens of thousands of foreign nationals, including ECOWAS citizens, who had been trapped in Liberia without any means of escape or protection, to be evacuated. The Authority expressed the hope that permanent peace and harmony would soon be restored throughout the territory of Liberia.

ENDORSEMENT OF ECOWAS PEACE PLAN

6. The Authority endorsed the ECOWAS Peace Plan for Liberia as embodied in the Banjul Communique and Decisions of the Standing Mediation Committee adopted on 7 August, 1990. The ECOWAS Peace Plan, among other things, calls for:

- a complete ceasefire and cessation of destruction of life and property;
- ECOWAS monitoring of the ceasefire;
- the establishment of a broad-based Interim Government acceptable to the people of Liberia;
- the holding of general and presidential elections within twelve months; and
- observation of the elections by ECOWAS and other international bodies to ensure that they are free and fair

7. The Authority noted with satisfaction that the ECOWAS Peace Plan had received the widest acceptance and support from Liberians and the international community

SIGNING OF CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT

8. In giving practical effect to this ECOWAS Peace Plan for Liberia, the Authority stressed the urgent need for a comprehensive ceasefire to be observed by all the warring parties as a necessary condition for the return of peace and normalcy throughout the territory of Liberia. The Authority therefore warmly commended the two warring parties — the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL) — who had agreed to observe a ceasefire and had signed a Ceasefire Agreement in Banjul on 24 October 1990.

9. At the Extra-ordinary Session of the Authority in Bamako, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) — the third party to the conflict in Liberia — expressed its readiness to join in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict. The Authority noted with pleasure the acceptance by the NPFL and the other warring parties not only of the ECOWAS Peace Plan for Liberia as embodied in the Communique and Decisions of 7 August 1990 of the Community Standing Mediation Committee but also their declaration of a ceasefire which shall come into effect immediately. The Authority urged that the details for the implementation of the ceasefire should be worked out as soon as possible. It expressed the sincere hope that this declaration of ceasefire would mark the complete cessation of all hostilities as the necessary foundation for the return of lasting peace, stability and political accommodation and reconciliation to Liberia.

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ECOMOG

10. Acknowledging that the membership of ECOMOG had never been closed even though the burden of the implementation of the ECOWAS Peace Plan has so far fallen entirely on the members of the Standing Mediation Committee, the Authority appealed to all other Members of the Community able and willing to do so, to contribute forces to the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group in order to enlarge its peace-keeping capability. It also appealed to all Member States which have not yet done so to make generous contribution to the Special Emergency Fund for the ECOWAS Operation in Liberia. The Authority further called upon all other African governments and the rest of the international community to contribute to the Special Emergency Fund.

11. The Authority also considered the necessity for an agreement to be concluded between ECOWAS and the future Interim Government of Liberia with respect to the status and operations of the Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia. To this end, the Authority mandated the Executive Secretary to sign an agreement with the future Interim Government of Liberia after approval by the Chairman of the Authority.

AGREEMENT ON INTERIM GOVERNANCE OF LIBERIA

12. The Authority urgently invited the parties to the conflict in Liberia to enter into a dialogue with a view to reaching a political accommodation for the interim governance of Liberia within the framework of the ECOWAS Peace Plan. The Authority requested the Standing Mediation Committee to continue its efforts in encouraging such an accommodation between them.

REAFFIRMATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON NON-AGGRESSION

13. The Authority strongly reiterated the imperative of securing peace and maintaining stability in the ECOWAS sub-region as the necessary underpinnings of economic co-operation and integration for the achievement of progress and prosperity in the Community. The Authority therefore considered it most tragic that while other regions of the world are making every effort to dismantle the apparatus of war and banish tensions and conflicts from their international relations, as evidenced by the widely-acclaimed Treaty of Paris recently-signed by governments at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, ECOWAS Heads of State and Government were compelled to meet in extra-ordinary conference to find ways of bringing to an early end the horrors of a civil war in a Member State of the Community and containing the threat it poses to the peace, security and stability of the sub-region.

14. Recalling that it had itself fully recognised the necessity for maintaining the peace and security of the sub-region early in the life of the Community through the Protocol on Non-Aggression adopted on 22 April 1978, and believing that the Liberian crisis has given that Protocol a fresh validity, the Authority decided to reaffirm the provisions of the Protocol on Non-Aggression and urge all Member States to fully adhere to their obligations under it. In particular, the Authority recalled the commitment by all Member States to refrain from committing, encouraging or condoning acts of subversion, hostility or aggression against any other Member State. It further called on all Member States to refrain from any action which might prejudice or undermine the smooth and speedy implementation of the ECOWAS Peace Plan for Liberia.

APPEAL FOR EARLY RETURN OF REFUGEES

15. The Authority expressed satisfaction at the progress so far made towards the restoration of peace and security in Monrovia. Considering that the declaration of ceasefire by the parties to the conflict enlarges the prospect for the restoration of peace and security throughout Liberia, the Authority called on all Liberian refugees to plan an early return to Liberia, in order to join their compatriots in assisting the Interim Government in the implementation of its programme to return Liberia to democratic rule.

APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA

16. The Authority made an urgent appeal to the international community, particularly its humanitarian relief organisations, to step up without further delay, humanitarian relief work in Liberia with special emphasis on the provision of food, medical supplies and clothing. It also appealed to the international donor community to contribute generously to the efforts of the Interim Government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged economy of Liberia.

VOTE OF THANKS

17. The Authority once more warmly commended and congratulated the Chairman and members of the Community Standing Mediation Committee for the timely initiatives taken on behalf of the entire Community to assist Liberians in their search for a lasting solution to the crisis in Liberia. The Authority expressed its appreciation for the excellent preparations made by the Committee which facilitated the deliberations of the Extra-ordinary Session.

18. The Authority expressed its sincere gratitude to His Excellency General Moussa Traore, Secretary-General of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and President of the Republic of Mali, and the entire Malian Government and People for the very warm and truly African welcome extended to all delegations and for the excellent facilities made available to ensure the success of its meetings.

DONE IN BAMAKO THIS TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1990.

iv FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE THIRD SUMMIT MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE, LOME, 12-13 FEBRUARY, 1991

The ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee held its Third Summit Meeting at the Headquarters of the Togolese People's Rally in Lome on 12-13 February, 1991 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President of the Republic of The Gambia. The Session was attended by the following Heads of State and Government and/or their accredited representatives.

His Excellency Captain Blaise COMPAORE
Chairman of the Popular Front, Head of State,
Head of Government
BURKINA FASO

— His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba
JAWARA
President of the Republic of The GAMBIA

— His Excellency General Moussa TRAORE
Secretary-General of the Democratic Union of
the Malian People, President of the Republic of
MALI

— His Excellency General Gnassingbe EYADEMA
Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's
Rally President of the Togolese Republic

— Honourable Mr. D. F. ANNAN
Vice-Chairman, Provisional National Defence
Council, representing the Head of State of the
Republic of GHANA

— Honourable Admiral Augustus A. AIKHOMU
Vice-President, representing the President of
the Federal Republic of NIGERIA

— Honourable Mr. Alassane OUATTARA
Prime Minister, representing the President of
the Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE

— Honourable Commandant Jean TRAORE
Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the
President of the Republic of GUINEA

— Honourable Dr. Abdulai Osman CONTEH
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice,
representing the President of the Republic of
SIERRA LEONE

2. Present in Lome for consultations with Heads of State and Government were the following.

— For the Interim Government of National Unity
elected by the National Conference of Liberians
which met in Banjul in August/September 1990,
Dr. Amos SAWYER.

- For the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL)
Lt. Gen. J. Hezekiah BOWEN
- For the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL); Mr. Charles Ghankay TAYLOR
- For the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL);
Mr. Prince Yeduo JOHNSON

3. At the invitation of the Committee, the Session was also attended by a representative of the OAU in an observer capacity.

REVIEW OF THE LIBERIAN SITUATION

4. The Summit was preceded by a Ministerial Meeting of the Committee which took place in Lome on 11 February 1991. The Summit had, as a basis of discussion, the report of the Ministerial Meeting which was presented by its Chairman.

5. The Committee reviewed developments relating to the Liberian crisis since the first ECOWAS Extra-ordinary Summit at Bamako in November 1990. It recalled that at the Bamako Extra-ordinary Summit all the three warring factions had signed a Declaration in which they agreed to observe an immediate ceasefire to be monitored by the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). They also agreed to work out the modalities for the implementation of the ceasefire and to resolve their differences with regard to an interim government for Liberia as envisaged in the ECOWAS Peace Plan.

6. The Committee was informed of the efforts that had been made since then to get the warring parties to agree on the practical modalities for the implementation of the ceasefire. In this regard, the Committee noted the Joint Statement signed by the three warring parties at Banjul on 21st December, 1990 in which the factions, among other things, undertook to conclude an agreement on the modalities for the implementation of the ceasefire within thirty days. Similarly, the Committee expressed satisfaction at the commitment made by the warring factions in the Joint Statement to participate in a National Conference the purpose of finding a political accommodation for the interim governance of Liberia.

7. The Committee welcomed the Statement issued on 22 January, 1991 by the United Nations Security Council on the Liberian situation which had endorsed the ECOWAS Peace Plan, and called on the warring factions to respect their Ceasefire Declaration and to cooperate fully with ECOWAS to restore peace and normalcy in Liberia. The Statement had also expressed the support of the Security Council for the ECOWAS appeal to the international community for increased humanitarian assistance to the people of Liberia.

RE-AFFIRMATION OF THE ECOWAS PEACE PLAN

8. The Committee re-affirmed its belief in the principles and objectives set out in the ECOWAS Peace Plan. The Committee, in particular, recalled:

- that the commitment of the entire Community to a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Liberian crisis is irreversible;
- that no leader of a warring faction should head the future interim government; and
- that whoever heads the interim government should not be eligible to contest the ensuing presidential and general elections.

SIGNING OF THE CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT

9. In view of the difficulties that the Technical Sub-Committee had encountered during its second meeting at Monrovia from 18 to 22 January, 1991 with regard to the negotiation of the modalities for implementing the ceasefire, the Heads of State and Government held consultations with the warring factions during the Summit. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the spirit of compromise and accommodation which was shown and which led to the adoption and signature of a formal Ceasefire Agreement by all the three warring factions. The Committee appealed to all the parties concerned to manifest this spirit of reconciliation in the subsequent stages of the peace process.

10. By this Ceasefire Agreement, the parties have agreed to the confinement of their troops to positions to be determined by ECOMOG in consultation with them. With regard to the disarming of the troops, the parties have also agreed that upon the formation of the future interim government, that government would take appropriate measures, with the assistance of ECOWAS to start the disarming of their troops.

11. The Committee directed the Executive Secretary to take all necessary steps to ensure that ECOMOG forces implement effectively and speedily the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Lome on 13 February, 1991 throughout Liberia in accordance with its provisions in order to create appropriate conditions for the convening of a National Conference of Liberians.

ENLARGEMENT OF ECOMOG PEACE-KEEPING CAPABILITY

12. The Committee paid glowing tribute to the Member States which, notwithstanding their difficult economic situation, had contributed human and material resources to ECOMOG whose efforts have substantially enhanced the restoration of peace and normalcy in Liberia. The Committee warmly welcomed the decision of the Government of the Republic of Mali to contribute forces to ECOMOG operations in Liberia. It reiterated its belief in the need for other ECOWAS Member States to respond without further delay to the appeal made by the Extraordinary Session of the Authority in Bamako by contributing troops to strengthen the capacity of ECOMOG, so that it can more effectively discharge its peace-keeping functions and responsibilities in Liberia, and by contributing generously to the Special Emergency Fund for ECOWAS Operations in Liberia.

FORMATION OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

13. The Committee recognised the necessity for the formation of an interim government acceptable to the people of Liberia. The Committee noted with pleasure the agreement of all the parties to participate in the proposed National Conference. The Committee therefore directed the Executive Secretary to make all necessary arrangements to convene this Conference in Monrovia on 15th March, 1991.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOWAS DEFENCE PROTOCOLS

14. The Committee noted with satisfaction the call of the Heads of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Senegal and Togolese Republic during their Tripartite Summit on 28 and 29 January, 1991 at Lome, that ECOWAS should make the necessary arrangements that would ensure the speedy implementation of the provisions of the Protocol on Non-Aggression of 1978 and the Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Defence Matters of 1981. The Committee expresses its complete agreement with the need to put into operation the Community security system as embodied in these protocols in order to guarantee in the sub-region the peace and security essential for the integration and development of ECOWAS Member States. The Committee, therefore requested the Executive Secretary to make proposals for achieving the early implementation of these two Protocols, especially the setting up of the organs established under the Protocols.

VOTE OF THANKS

15. The Committee expressed its sincere gratitude to His Excellency General Gnassingbe EYADEMA, Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally (RPT) and President of the Togolese Republic and the entire Togolese Government and People for the very warm and truly

African welcome extended to all delegations and for the excellent facilities made available to ensure the success of its meeting.

DONE IN LOME THIS THIRTEENTH DAY OF
FEBRUARY, 1991

THE COMMITTEE

V STANDING MEDIATION COMMITTEE EXTRACT FROM THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, ABUJA, NIGERIA, 4-6 JULY, 1991 (Paragraphs 20-39)

(a) Standing Mediation Committee

20. The Authority took note of the report presented by the Chairman of the Standing Mediation Committee and commended the members for their tireless and painstaking efforts to bring peace and normalcy to Liberia, and for the immense sacrifices they were making on behalf of the Community, both in human and material terms. The Authority also commended the men in ECOMOG for their effective peace-keeping role in Liberia in the face of great odds and difficulties.

(b) The Yamoussokro Meeting

21. The Authority received a report on a meeting held in Yamoussokro on 29 and 30 June, 1991 by the Heads of State and Government of Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Nigeria and Togo at the invitation of His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of Cote d'Ivoire. The Authority paid homage to President Houphouet-Boigny for his initiative and expressed the hope that the spirit of reconciliation born out of the Yamoussokro meeting would make it possible for a final solution to be found to the Liberian crisis and for lasting peace to be re-established for the welfare of the peoples of the sub-region in particular and Africa in general.

22. The Authority welcomed the establishment by the Yamoussokro Meeting of a Five-Member Committee comprising the Heads of State of Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Togo under the Chairmanship of His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny as an adjunct to the Standing Mediation Committee. The Authority agreed that this Five-Member Committee would work within the framework of the ECOWAS Peace Plan and in this regard commended to it the established practice of the Standing Mediation Committee in inviting the countries neighbouring Liberia to its meetings.

23. The Five-Member Committee would have as its mandate the monitoring of the non-violation of the cease-fire as well as the electoral process leading to the holding of presidential and general elections in Liberia within six months.

24. To this end, the Authority endorsed the request made by the Yamoussokro Meeting to Mr. Jimmy Carter, former President of the United States, for the assistance of the International Negotiations Network (INN) in monitoring the electoral process. It was also agreed that the Interim Government of Liberia and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia should undertake, to maintain security in the respective zones under their control until the beginning of the electoral process.

25. The Authority stressed the need for the Five-member Committee to ensure that a proper environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections is firmly established in Liberia before the elections are held, such environment includes the effective supervision and control of the armed forces belonging to each of the parties, the facilitation of the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees prior to the elections, and the effective restoration of conditions necessary to guarantee free movement of persons and unfettered campaigning by the political parties. Considering that the elections are envisaged to be held within a period of six months, the Authority requested the Committee of Five to do everything possible to expedite the creation of these necessary conditions. Recalling the fact that the All-Liberian National Conference had agreed on the composition of the Interim Elections Commission the Authority requested the Interim Government of Liberia to expedite the constitution of the Commission to enable it commence its work.

26. The Authority reaffirmed its belief in the need for other ECOWAS Member States to respond without further delay to the appeal made at its Extraordinary Session in Bamako by contributing troops to strengthen the capacity of ECOMOG so that it could more effectively discharge its peace-keeping functions and responsibilities in Liberia.

(c) ECOWAS Observer Group for the Liberian Elections

27. As a contribution of the Community towards guaranteeing democratic free and fair elections in Liberia, the Authority established an ECOWAS Observer Group for the proposed Liberian elections. Each ECOWAS Member State was invited to nominate a representative to the Group and to meet the cost involved.

(d) Establishment of Special Fund for Liberian Elections Commission

28. The Authority took note of the creation of an Interim Electoral Commission by the All-Liberian National Conference held in Monrovia in March, 1991. It was considered necessary that the Electoral Commission should enjoy independence and freedom necessary to assure its integrity and inspire public confidence. The Authority therefore established a Special Emergency Fund for the

Interim Elections Commission for Liberia. The resources of the Fund would be derived from voluntary contributions and would be administered by the Interim Elections Commission of Liberia. The Authority strongly urged Member States and other African countries, to contribute to the Fund. A special appeal was also made to donor institutions and governments outside Africa to make generous contributions to this Fund.

(e) Establishment of an ECOWAS Trust Fund for Liberia

29. The Authority recognised the enormous task of reconstruction that the Republic of Liberia has to undertake as a result of the total collapse of its economic and social infrastructure. In order to assist the people of Liberia in this formidable task of reconstruction the Authority established an ECOWAS Trust Fund for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Liberia. The resources of the Trust Fund would be generated through voluntary contributions. The Authority appealed for generous contributions from all Member States and other African countries as well as from the rest of the international community.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING OF THE ECOWAS COMMITTEE OF FIVE ON LIBERIA, GENEVA, 6-7 APRIL, 1992

An informal Consultative Group meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 6 to 7 April 1992 at the invitation and under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of Côte D'Ivoire. Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives.

- His Excellency Blaise Compaore, President of Faso, Head of Government, Burkina Faso.
 - His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of Cote 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.
2. Also present at the consultations were
- His Excellency Dr. Amos C. Sawyer, President of the Interim Government of Liberia.
 - Mr. Charles Taylor, Head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

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.

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.

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

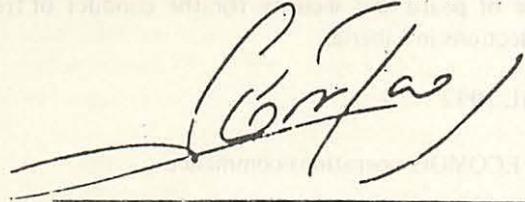
- (a) That the buffer zone on the Liberia—Sierra Leone border envisioned by the Accord should be established without further delay. ECOMOG alone shall secure the zone. NPFL May send unarmed observers to the zone.
- (b) That all entry and exit points into and out of Liberia, in particular the seaports 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.
- (c) That the encampment and disarmament of all combatants shall be carried out by ECOMOG as envisioned in the Yamoussoukro Accord
- (d) That Mr. Charles Taylor may maintain a personal security of company strength equipped only with small arms but without RPGs.

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.

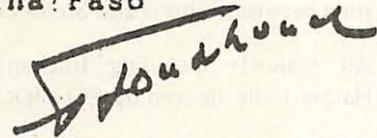
VOTE OF THANKS

7. The meeting expressed its appreciation to His Excellency Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, for the reception and hospitality accorded to all delegations and for the facilities made available for the meeting.

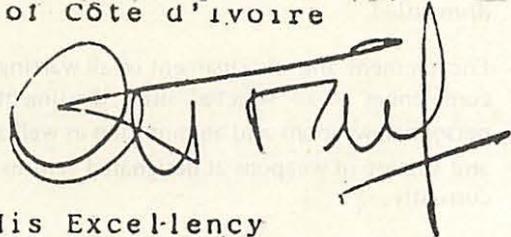
Done at Geneva this seventh day of April, 1992.



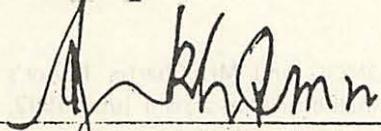
His Excellency
Blaise Compaore
President of Faso
Head of Government
Burkina Faso



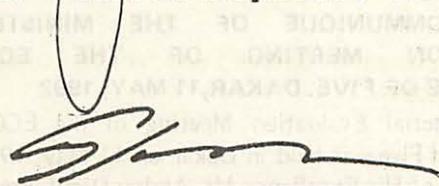
His Excellency
Felix Houphouët-Boigny
President of the Republic
of Côte d'Ivoire



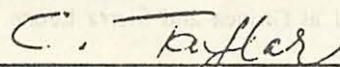
His Excellency
Abdou Diouf
President of the Republic
of Senegal



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



His Excellency
Dr. Amos C. Sawyer
President of the Interim
Government of Liberia



Mr. Charles Taylor
Head of the National Patriotic
Front of Liberia (NPFL)

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.

APRIL 1992

30 – ECOMOG operations commence.

MAY 1992

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

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.

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.

20 – Confirmatory ECOMOG patrols commence.

JUNE 1992

1 – Only ECOMOG and Mr. Charles Taylor's Security company shall bear arms after 1 June, 1992.

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

VII FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTERIAL EVALUATION MEETING OF THE ECOWAS COMMITTEE OF FIVE, DAKAR, 11 MAY, 1992

A Ministerial Evaluation Meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five was held in Dakar on 11 May, 1992 on the initiative of His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of The Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The Member States of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee as well as Guinea and Sierra Leone also took part in the meeting.

The following Ministers for Foreign Affairs attended the meeting.

- Mr. Djibo KA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Senegal.
- Mr. Amara Essy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
- Major General Ike Nwachukwu (Rtd), Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- Mr. Ibrahima Sylla, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Guinea.
- Mr. Julio Semedo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Guinea-Bissau.
- Mr. Gabriel B. Matthews, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Interim Government of Liberia.
- Mr. Ahmed Dumbuya, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Sierra Leone.

The following Representatives also attended the meeting

- Mr. Harouna Kouela, Director of Political Affairs, Republic of Burkina-Faso.
- Mr. Babacar Diagne, Head of Political Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of Gambia.
- Mr. Godwill, Director of Africa-OAU Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Ghana.
- Mr. Sounkalo Sanago, Official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Mali.
- Mr. Mensah Akouete, Charge D'Affaires, Embassy of The Republic of Togo in Senegal.
- Dr. Abbas Bundu, Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, and
Major General Ishaya Bakut, Field Commander, ECOMOG.

OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS**IMPLEMENTATION OF YAMOUSSOUKRO AND GENEVA AGREEMENTS**

1. The Evaluation Meeting reviewed the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Agreements which were clarified in Geneva, particularly the execution of the new programme of action drawn up by the Field Commander of ECOMOG which was expected to take effect on 30 April, 1992.

After hearing General Bakut's statement on the progress of operations on the field, the meeting noted with satisfaction the smooth deployment of the first units of ECOMOG and the establishment of a buffer zone on the Liberian side of the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia in accordance with the established programme.

The meeting was also informed that the deployment of the other troops in the interior of Liberia was being pursued along with the establishment of the buffer zone.

2. The meeting appealed to all the Liberian factions to comply with the agreements of Yamoussoukro, as clarified by the Geneva Summit, and to work together with ECOMOG towards the complete implementation of the programme.

3. While examining the situation in the sub-region, the meeting noted the change of government that had just taken place in Sierra Leone and expressed the wish that the new authorities of that country would give their full support to ensure the success of the ECOMOG mission.

4. The meeting noted with satisfaction the support given by the United Nations Organization to the efforts being made by ECOWAS with a view to restoring peace in Liberia, particularly, the declaration made by the Chairman of the Security Council on 8 May, 1992 in New York.

5. The meeting noted the progress achieved in the area of multi-party democracy in the West African Sub-Region in conformity with the Abuja Declaration of political principles and welcomed the decision taken by the new authorities of Sierra Leone to restore democracy in their country within the shortest possible time.

6. The meeting decided to hold the next Evaluation Meeting in Monrovia on a date to be fixed later.

7. VOTE OF THANKS

The participants in the Evaluation Meeting expressed their gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of The Republic of Senegal, for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegations and for the excellent facilities placed at their disposal.

DONE IN DAKAR ON 11 MAY 1992

FOR THE MEETING

(SIGNED) MR. DJIBO KA,

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL, CHAIRMAN.