Information on the United Liberation Movement of Liberia including activities

A publication in April 2006 by the United Kingdom Office outlines the following political organisations:

“United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO)
Formed in 1991, by supporters of the late President Samuel Doe and members of the Liberian army. Split into two factions in 1994: ULIMO-J and ULIMO-K. Both factions of ULIMO would appear to have fully disbanded prior to the election in 1997…”

United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson (ULIMO-J)
A faction of the original ULIMO, led by Roosevelt Johnson. In early 1996, ULIMO-J officials announced Johnson's deposition, resulting in a further split between Johnson's supporters and those loyal to the new leadership...

United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Kromah (ULIMO-K)

This document also notes:

“All Liberian Coalition Party (ALCOP) Founded 1997 from elements of the former armed faction of Alhaji G V Kromah, the United Liberation Movement for Liberia for Democracy: Chair: David Kortie…” (Ibid, p.55)

In July 1999 a paper published by Writenet points out that:

“Taylor’s National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) became the National Patriotic Party (NPP); Kromah’s ULIMO became the All Liberian Coalition Party (ALCOP), while George Boley lined up behind the late President Doe’s (his kinsman) National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).” (Writenet (1 July 1999) Liberia, Can Peace Be Consolidated?, p.17)

This document also states:

“Krahns and Mandingoes, targeted by the NPFL, formed the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO), which later split into two rival factions, ULIMO-Krahn and ULIMO-Mandingo, led by Roosevelt Johnson and Alhaji Kromah respectively.” (Ibid, p.2)

A report by Freedom House in April 2010 states:
“Some groups with links to wartime militia, such as the National Patriotic Party (NPP) of former president Charles Taylor and the All Liberia Coalition Party (ALCOL) of former warlord Alhaji Kromah, are represented in the legislature and therefore continue to exercise considerable authority.” (Freedom House (6 April 2010) Countries at the Crossroads 2010, Liberia)

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This response was prepared after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the Refugee Documentation Centre within time constraints. This response is not and does not purport to be conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. Please read in full all documents referred to.

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