Country/entity	Cote d'Ivoire
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Ouagadougou Political Agreement
Date	4 Mar 2007
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Ivorian Civil War (2002 - 2011)

The Ivorian civil war broke out in 2002 over the disqualification of Alassane Ouattara from the predominantly Muslim north for the presidential elections due to his missing “Ivoirity”. This concept, politically enforced by nationalist forces around President Laurent Ggagbo in the South of the country and in the capital Abidjan, demanded that both parents of a presidential candidate had to be born in Cote D’Ivoire. Despite several agreements and French military involvement the fighting continued until 2005, when a South African mediation attempt – and the qualification of the national football squad for the World Cup in 2006 – helped to end the fighting. The situation remained unstable even with a UN peacekeeping force in place. Renewed fighting broke out after the presidential elections in 2010 where Ouattara was allowed to run, but he lost the elections under unclear circumstances and perceptions of fraud. Finally, Ggagbo was arrested in April 2011 by French-backed forces supporting Ouattara.
Close
Ivorian Civil War (2002 - 2011)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Cote D'Ivoire: peace process
Parties	Laurent Gbagbo President of the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire Guillaume Kigbafori Soro Secretary-General of Forces Nouvelles of the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire
Third parties	facilitator and signatory: Blaise Compaoré: President of Burkina Faso / Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States
Description	Agreement deals at length with provision for general identification of the population as Ivorian or foreign, providing for mobile courts to determine and issuance of substitute birth certs, with a view to compiling definitive electoral roll for free and fair elections. Parties agree to merge forces to create united army, and establish Integrated Command Centre to that end. Parties agree to disarm their respective forces as soon as possible.

Agreement document	CI_070304_OuagadougouPoliticalAgreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.3 Civic Service 3.3.1. The two Parties agree that the Civic Service, which was established for the purpose of providing guidance and job training to all young people in Côte d'Ivoire, shall also accept all young people who have been trained in the use of weapons of war with a view to providing them with guidance and training for future civilian or military jobs.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 8, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.5 Programme of assistance for the return of persons displaced by the war With a view to promoting national reconciliation and political and institutional normalization, the Parties to the direct dialogue agree to establish as early as possible a programme to provide assistance for the return of persons displaced by the war. This programme is intended to facilitate the social reintegration of individuals and families who abandoned their homes or their property on account of the war. The two Parties undertake to provide the relevant technical ministry with the resources necessary for the implementation of this programme.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

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

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Participants stressed the urgent need to restore peace and stability, to combat the growing insecurity, unemployment and poverty, to re-establish the authority of the State throughout the national territory, and to guarantee freedom of movement of people and goods throughout the national territory. ... After identifying the problems encountered in the implementation of the Linas Marcoussis, Accra and Pretoria Agreements and the United Nations resolutions on Côte d'Ivoire and before taking any decisions, the Parties reaffirmed the following: - Their commitment to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire; Page 6, IV. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND THE REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, 4.1. Resolutely determined to bring about political and institutional normalization in Côte d'Ivoire, the Parties to this Agreement pledge to restore the authority of the State and to redeploy the administration and all public services throughout the national territory. 4.2. The redeployment of the administration and of public services shall be done by all ministries concerned, under the authority of the Prime Minister, as soon as the zone of confidence is dismantled and observation posts established. The redeployment of the administration shall involve all public services, including the basic social services in such sectors as education, health, water and sanitation.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.

Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 7, V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION ... 5.2. The Government of Transition shall work in a spirit of permanent consultation, complementarity and openness to the other political forces in Côte d'Ivoire to bring about national reunification, disarmament and the organization of open, transparent and democratic elections, as provided for in the various agreements and resolutions for overcoming the crisis.
Elections	After identifying the problems encountered in the implementation of the Linas Marcoussis, Accra and Pretoria Agreements and the United Nations resolutions on Côte d'Ivoire and before taking any decisions, the Parties reaffirmed the following: ... – Their determination to create conditions conducive to free, open, transparent and democratic elections Page 3, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION, 1.3.2 Identification on the basis of the new electoral roll 1.3.2.1. In order to expedite the process of identification and given the current situation of the administration in Côte d'Ivoire and the consequent need to end the crisis, the Parties agree to accredit identification based on the electoral roll. 1.3.2.2. At the conclusion of the mobile court hearings and based on the 2000 electoral roll, the Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) shall conduct an electoral census during which biometrical data shall be collected throughout the national territory. Ivorians at least 18 years of age who are holders of a birth certificate or a substitute birth certificate shall be entitled to register on the electoral roll. 1.3.2.3. All citizens registered on the electoral roll shall be issued with a receipt bearing their personal identification number. This receipt must be presented when uplifting voter registration cards and the new national identity cards. 1.3.2.4. Upon completion of the procedure for validation of the electoral roll by the Independent Electoral Commission, the Council of Ministers shall adopt a decree authorizing the issuance of the new national identity card to all persons whose names appear on the final electoral roll, which will serve as a common database for the issuance of the new national identity card and voter registration card. Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre ... 3.1.3. The core missions of the Integrated Command Centre shall be to: ... – Provide security for the mobile courts, for identification operations and for the electoral process; Page 7, V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION ... 5.2. The Government of Transition shall work in a spirit of permanent consultation, complementarity and openness to the other political forces in Côte d'Ivoire to bring about national reunification, disarmament and the organization of open, transparent and democratic elections, as provided for in the various agreements and resolutions for overcoming the crisis.

Electoral commission	Page 3, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION, 1.3.2 Identification on the basis of the new electoral roll 1.3.2.1. In order to expedite the process of identification and given the current situation of the administration in Côte d'Ivoire and the consequent need to end the crisis, the Parties agree to accredit identification based on the electoral roll. 1.3.2.2. At the conclusion of the mobile court hearings and based on the 2000 electoral roll, the Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) shall conduct an electoral census during which biometrical data shall be collected throughout the national territor
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 2, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION, The Parties signatories to this Agreement recognize that the identification of the Ivorian and foreign populations living in Côte d'Ivoire is a major concern. The absence of a clear and standard identity document and of individual administrative documents attesting to the identity and nationality of persons is a source of conflict. They have therefore decided to put an end to this situation by adopting the following measures: ... 1.1.3. The redeployment of the mobile courts shall be accompanied by a public awareness, information and mobilization campaign involving political stakeholders, the military high command and civil society, during which affected individuals will be invited to go before the mobile courts corresponding to their place of birth so that they could be issued with a substitute birth certificate. Page 9, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.6 Code of Conduct In view of the urgent need to restore calm and integrity to public life, to create a new political environment in Côte d'Ivoire and to eschew any partisan and demagogic interpretation of the present Agreement, the Parties pledge to observe a code of conduct. ... 6.6.5. The Parties pledge to refrain from any use of civil society and trade union organizations that is abusive and contrary to the spirit of the present Agreement.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.3 Civil Service 3.3.1. The two Parties agree that the Civil Service, which was established for the purpose of providing guidance and job training to all young people in Côte d'Ivoire, shall also accept all young people who have been trained in the use of weapons of war with a view to providing them with guidance and training for future civilian or military jobs. 3.3.2. The modalities of the organization and functioning of the Civil Service shall be defined by decree of the Council of Ministers. Page 6, IV. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND THE REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, 4.1. Resolutely determined to bring about political and institutional normalization in Côte d'Ivoire, the Parties to this Agreement pledge to restore the authority of the State and to redeploy the administration and all public services throughout the national territory. 4.2. The redeployment of the administration and of public services shall be done by all ministries concerned, under the authority of the Prime Minister, as soon as the zone of confidence is dismantled and observation posts established. The redeployment of the administration shall involve all public services, including the basic social services in such sectors as education, health, water and sanitation.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal After identifying the problems encountered in the implementation of the Linas Marcoussis, Accra and Pretoria Agreements and the United Nations resolutions on Côte d'Ivoire and before taking any decisions, the Parties reaffirmed the following: ... - Their respect for the Constitution;

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE The Parties to this Agreement, recognizing that the national army must be the symbol of the unity and cohesion of the nation and the guarantor of the stability of the institutions of the Republic, have undertaken to restructure and reorganize their two armed forces with a view to the creation of new defence and security forces that are committed to the values of integrity and republican morality. A special mechanism for the restructuring and reorganization of the army shall be created by law to establish the general framework for the organization, composition and operation of the new defence and security forces. The two Parties have therefore decided to merge their two forces by creating an integrated operational structure. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre 3.1.1. In keeping with the spirit of joint handling of issues related to defence and security, the two former belligerent Parties agree to create an Integrated Command Centre for the purpose of integrating the two fighting forces and implementing measures for the restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) of Côte d'Ivoire. Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality Page 6, IV RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY ... 4.4. The National Police and Gendarmerie Forces, including the 600 members integrated pursuant to the Pretoria Agreement, shall be responsible for providing security for the entire prefectural corps and technical services deployed. Page 7, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.2 Zone of Confidence ... 6.2.3. Joint units comprised of equal numbers of FAFN and FDS members and with responsibility for conducting police and security missions shall be deployed in the zone of confidence. These units shall be abolished when the process of reform and restructuring of the army is complete.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 8, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.6 Code of Conduct In view of the urgent need to restore calm and integrity to public life, to create a new political environment in Côte d'Ivoire and to eschew any partisan and demagogic interpretation of the present Agreement, the Parties pledge to observe a code of conduct. ... 6.6.4. The Parties agree to combine their efforts aimed at promoting Republican ethics and morality within their respective forces, with respect for human dignity and fundamental rights. The Parties pledge to encourage their respective forces to work together with mutual understanding
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen delimitation
[Summary: Chapter 1 concerns the identification of the population and citizenship. It includes provisions relating to the deployment of mobile courts to judge on identification cases; the issuing of national identity cards; the administration of the birth registers and their reconstruction when lost; the establishment of a technical agency to undertake the identification operation. For provisions on identification on the basis of the electoral roll, see Elections. For provisions on the mobile courts, see Judiciary and Courts.]

Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre
...
3.1.3. The core missions of the Integrated Command Centre shall be to:
...
– Provide security for the mobile courts, for identification operations and for the electoral process;

Democracy

After identifying the problems encountered in the implementation of the Linas Marcoussis, Accra and Pretoria Agreements and the United Nations resolutions on Côte d'Ivoire and before taking any decisions, the Parties reaffirmed the following:
...
– Their determination to create conditions conducive to free, open, transparent and democratic elections

Page 7, V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION
...
5.2. The Government of Transition shall work in a spirit of permanent consultation, complementarity and openness to the other political forces in Côte d'Ivoire to bring about national reunification, disarmament and the organization of open, transparent and democratic elections, as provided for in the various agreements and resolutions for overcoming the crisis.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION, The Parties signatories to this Agreement recognize that the identification of the Ivorian and foreign populations living in Côte d'Ivoire is a major concern. The absence of a clear and standard identity document and of individual administrative documents attesting to the identity and nationality of persons is a source of conflict. They have therefore decided to put an end to this situation by adopting the following measures: ... 1.1.3. The redeployment of the mobile courts shall be accompanied by a public awareness, information and mobilization campaign involving political stakeholders, the military high command and civil society, during which affected individuals will be invited to go before the mobile courts corresponding to their place of birth so that they could be issued with a substitute birth certificate. Page 8, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.6 Code of Conduct In view of the urgent need to restore calm and integrity to public life, to create a new political environment in Côte d'Ivoire and to eschew any partisan and demagogic interpretation of the present Agreement, the Parties pledge to observe a code of conduct. 6.6.1. The Parties undertake to organize a vast information and public awareness campaign targeted to the population of Côte d'Ivoire to seek their full support for the peace and national reconciliation process. 6.6.2. The Parties pledge to refrain from any propaganda, particularly in the media, that is likely to undermine the spirit of national cohesion and unity. They appeal to the national and international press for their constructive support in promoting peace and a spirit of tolerance.
Mobility/access	Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Participants stressed the urgent need to restore peace and stability, to combat the growing insecurity, unemployment and poverty, to re-establish the authority of the State throughout the national territory, and to guarantee freedom of movement of people and goods throughout the national territory. Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre ... 3.1.3. The core missions of the Integrated Command Centre shall be to: ... – Coordinate measures designed to ensure the protection and free movement of people and goods throughout the national territory.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 7, 3.1. Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre (CCI) – Coordinate measures designed to ensure the protection and free movement of people and goods throughout the national territory.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	Page 2, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION, The Parties signatories to this Agreement recognize that the identification of the Ivorian and foreign populations living in Côte d'Ivoire is a major concern. The absence of a clear and standard identity document and of individual administrative documents attesting to the identity and nationality of persons is a source of conflict. They have therefore decided to put an end to this situation by adopting the following measures: 1.1. Redeployment of mobile courts (audiences foraines) for the issuance of substitute birth certificates (jugements supplétifs) 1.1.1. Mobile courts shall be redeployed throughout the national territory as soon as the new Government is formed pursuant to the present Agreement. In order to expedite the issuance of substitute birth certificates, the judges in charge of the new jurisdictions created specifically for the mobile courts shall be appointed by presidential decree and provided with the necessary resources for the discharge of their mandate. 1.1.2. These exceptional mobile court hearings, which shall take place over a period of three months, shall issue substitute birth certificates only to individuals born in Côte d'Ivoire who have never been registered in a registry office. 1.1.3. The redeployment of the mobile courts shall be accompanied by a public awareness, information and mobilization campaign involving political stakeholders, the military high command and civil society, during which affected individuals will be invited to go before the mobile courts corresponding to their place of birth so that they could be issued with a substitute birth certificate. 1.1.4. The Parties pledge to guarantee the security of the mobile court hearings throughout the national territory. Page 3, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION, 1.3.2 Identification on the basis of the new electoral roll ... 1.3.2.2. At the conclusion of the mobile court hearings and based on the 2000 electoral roll, the Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) shall conduct an electoral census during which biometrical data shall be collected throughout the national territory. Ivorians at least 18 years of age who are holders of a birth certificate or a substitute birth certificate shall be entitled to register on the electoral roll. . . . Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre ... 3.1.3. The core missions of the Integrated Command Centre shall be to: ... – Provide security for the mobile courts, for identification operations and for the electoral process;
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.3 Civic Service 3.3.1. The two Parties agree that the Civic Service, which was established for the purpose of providing guidance and job training to all young people in Côte d'Ivoire, shall also accept all young people who have been trained in the use of weapons of war with a view to providing them with guidance and training for future civilian or military jobs. Page 6, IV. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, ... 4.2. The redeployment of the administration and of public services shall be done by all ministries concerned, under the authority of the Prime Minister, as soon as the zone of confidence is dismantled and observation posts established. The redeployment of the administration shall involve all public services, including the basic social services in such sectors as education, health, water and sanitation.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, PREAMBLE
...
Participants stressed the urgent need to restore peace and stability, to combat the growing insecurity, unemployment and poverty, to re-establish the authority of the State throughout the national territory, and to guarantee freedom of movement of people and goods throughout the national territory.

Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre
...
3.1.3. The core missions of the Integrated Command Centre shall be to:
...
– Operationalize the military and security tasks associated with the peace process;
– Provide security for the mobile courts, for identification operations and for the electoral process;

Page 6, IV RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY
...
4.4. The National Police and Gendarmerie Forces, including the 600 members integrated pursuant to the Pretoria Agreement, shall be responsible for providing security for the entire prefectural corps and technical services deployed.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

Page 6, IV RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY
...
4.4. The National Police and Gendarmerie Forces, including the 600 members integrated pursuant to the Pretoria Agreement, shall be responsible for providing security for the entire prefectural corps and technical services deployed.

Page 7, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.2 Zone of Confidence
...
6.2.3. Joint units comprised of equal numbers of FAFN and FDS members and with responsibility for conducting police and security missions shall be deployed in the zone of confidence. These units shall be abolished when the process of reform and restructuring of the army is complete.

Armed forces

Page 2, I. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION,
The Parties signatories to this Agreement recognize that the identification of the Ivorian and foreign populations living in Côte d'Ivoire is a major concern. The absence of a clear and standard identity document and of individual administrative documents attesting to the identity and nationality of persons is a source of conflict. They have therefore decided to put an end to this situation by adopting the following measures:
...
1.1.3. The redeployment of the mobile courts shall be accompanied by a public awareness, information and mobilization campaign involving political stakeholders, the military high command and civil society, during which affected individuals will be invited to go before the mobile courts corresponding to their place of birth so that they could be issued with a substitute birth certificate.

[Summary: Chapter III concerns the defence and security forces of Cote d'Ivoire and includes provisions relating to the integration of the forces; the establishment of an integrated command centre for integrating the forces; the national DDR programme; the civic service. For provisions related to DDR, see DDR. For provisions related to civic service, see Public Administration]

Page 6, IV RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY
...
4.4. The National Police and Gendarmerie Forces, including the 600 members integrated pursuant to the Pretoria Agreement, shall be responsible for providing security for the entire prefectural corps and technical services deployed.

Page 7, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.2 Zone of Confidence
...
6.2.3. Joint units comprised of equal numbers of FAFN and FDS members and with responsibility for conducting police and security missions shall be deployed in the zone of confidence. These units shall be abolished when the process of reform and restructuring of the army is complete.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.1 Establishment of an Integrated Command Centre ... 3.1.3. The core missions of the Integrated Command Centre shall be to: ... – Implement the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Programme under the supervision of the impartial forces Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE, 3.2 National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme 3.2.1. The Parties to this Agreement undertake to disarm their respective forces as soon as possible, in accordance with the recommendations of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and the modalities laid down in the following military agreements: – The Joint Plan for DDR Operations (PCO) signed on 9 January 2004 and updated at the seminar on disarmament held from 2 to 6 May 2005 in Yamoussoukro under the auspices of the South African mediation; – The National DDR Programme and its accompanying timetable adopted on 9 July 2005 in Yamassoukro; – The conclusions of the working meeting held in Yamoussoukro on Saturday 14 May 2005 between the Chiefs of Staff of FANCI and FAFN. 3.2.2. The Parties agree to accelerate the disbanding and disarmament of militias. 3.2.3. The Parties agree to accelerate the process of assembly of the combatants on the 17 previously identified sites and to abide by the updated DDR timetable. Page 7, V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION ... 5.2. The Government of Transition shall work in a spirit of permanent consultation, complementarity and openness to the other political forces in Côte d'Ivoire to bring about national reunification, disarmament and the organization of open, transparent and democratic elections, as provided for in the various agreements and resolutions for overcoming the crisis.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 5, III. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES OF COTE D'IVOIRE The Parties to this Agreement, recognizing that the national army must be the symbol of the unity and cohesion of the nation and the guarantor of the stability of the institutions of the Republic, have undertaken to restructure and reorganize their two armed forces with a view to the creation of new defence and security forces that are committed to the values of integrity and republican morality. A special mechanism for the restructuring and reorganization of the army shall be created by law to establish the general framework for the organization, composition and operation of the new defence and security forces. The two Parties have therefore decided to merge their two forces by creating an integrated operational structure. Page 7, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.2 Zone of Confidence ... 6.2.3. Joint units comprised of equal numbers of FAFN and FDS members and with responsibility for conducting police and security missions shall be deployed in the zone of confidence. These units shall be abolished when the process of reform and restructuring of the army is complete. Page 9, VII. FOLLOW-UP AND CONSULTATION MECHANISMS In order to ensure follow-up to this Agreement and continuation of the direct dialogue, the Parties agree to establish a permanent consultation mechanism (CPC) and an evaluation and monitoring committee (CEA). 7.1. Permanent consultation mechanism (CPC) The permanent consultation mechanism is an organ for monitoring and permanent dialogue aimed at strengthening national unity. Its membership is as follows: – Mr. Laurent GBAGBO, President of the Republic – Mr. Guillaume K. SORO, Secretary-General of Forces nouvelles – Mr. Alassane Dramane OUATTARA, leader of RDR – Mr. Henri Konan BEDIE, leader of PDCI – Mr. Blaise COMPAORE, current Chairman of ECOWAS, in his capacity as Facilitator. Except for President Laurent GBAGBO and the current Chairman of ECOWAS, the other members of CPC are all heads of institutions. CPC is competent to consider any issue related to this Agreement.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 8, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.3 Amnesty Law In order to promote forgiveness and national reconciliation and to restore social cohesion and solidarity among Ivorians, the two Parties to the direct dialogue agree to extend the scope of the amnesty law passed in 2003. To this end, they have decided to adopt, by ordinance, a new amnesty law covering crimes and offences related to national security and arising from the conflict that shook Côte d'Ivoire and which were committed between 17 September 2000 and the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, with the exception of economic crimes, war crimes and crimes against humanity.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 1, PREAMBLE
...
Because of their special responsibility in the peace process, the two Parties to the armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire have agreed on the urgent need for them to work together to restore peace, promote genuine national reconciliation and achieve political and institutional normalization in the country through permanent dialogue and mutual trust.

. . .
Page 7, V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION
5.1. The two Parties to the direct dialogue, exercising effective administrative and military control on both sides of the zone of confidence, conscious of their heavy responsibilities for the functioning of the State and determined to bring about political and institutional normalization based on the joint exercise of political power and on national reconciliation, have decided to establish a new institutional framework for implementation.
5.2. The Government of Transition shall work in a spirit of permanent consultation, complementarity and openness to the other political forces in Côte d'Ivoire to bring about national reunification, disarmament and the organization of open, transparent and democratic elections, as provided for in the various agreements and resolutions for overcoming the crisis.

[Summary: Chapter VI concerns measures to promote national reconciliation, peace, security and the free movement of people and goods including provisions relating to the dismantling of the zone of confidence; the embargo on the importation of arms; amnesty law; sanctions; assisting the return of displaced people; code of conduct. For zone of confidence see International Mission/force/similar. For the return of displaced people, see Refugees/Displaced People. For the amnesty law, see Amnesty. For code of conduct see Media/Communication.]

Implementation

UN signatory direct talks were held within the framework of resolution 1721 (2006), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 1 November 2006. 7.2. In fulfilment of its mandate, CEA (evaluation and monitoring committee) shall report to CPC (permanent consultation mechanism) on the implementation
of the Agreement and shall so advise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 8.4. The present Agreement shall enter into force upon its signing by the Parties.
The Parties agree to request the Facilitator, in his capacity as current Chairman of ECOWAS, to refer the present Agreement to the United Nations Security Council through the African Union for the purpose of ratification.

Other international signatory facilitator and signatory: Blaise Compaoré: President of
Burkina Faso / Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 7, VI. MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, PEACE, SECURITY AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS, 6.2 Zone of Confidence

6.2.1. In order to allow the free movement of people and goods, the two Parties to the direct dialogue agree to request the impartial forces of Licorne and UNOCI to dismantle the zone of confidence, in accordance with paragraph A.4 of the document on "Management of the zone of confidence", referred to as Code 14.

6.2.2. On a transitional basis, an imaginary line to be referred to as the green line, going from east to west along the median line of the zone of confidence, shall be established and punctuated by observation posts situated on the main infiltration routes. The observation posts shall be occupied by the impartial forces and their number shall be reduced by half every two months until all of them are removed.

6.2.3. Joint units comprised of equal numbers of FAFN and FDS members and with responsibility for conducting police and security missions shall be deployed in the zone of confidence. These units shall be abolished when the process of reform and restructuring of the army is complete.

Page 10, VIII. MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL PROVISIONS

...

8.2. The Parties agree to request additional African troops to participate in the peacekeeping mission of the impartial forces in Côte d'Ivoire.

...

8.4. The present Agreement shall enter into force upon its signing by the Parties. The Parties agree to request the Facilitator, in his capacity as current Chairman of ECOWAS, to refer the present Agreement to the United Nations Security Council through the African Union for the purpose of ratification.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 7, V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION
5.1. The two Parties to the direct dialogue, exercising effective administrative and military control on both sides of the zone of confidence, conscious of their heavy responsibilities for the functioning of the State and determined to bring about political and institutional normalization based on the joint exercise of political power and on national reconciliation, have decided to establish a new institutional framework for implementation.
5.2. The Government of Transition shall work in a spirit of permanent consultation, complementarity and openness to the other political forces in Côte d'Ivoire to bring about national reunification, disarmament and the organization of open, transparent and democratic elections, as provided for in the various agreements and resolutions for overcoming the crisis.

Page 9, VII. FOLLOW-UP AND CONSULTATION MECHANISMS
In order to ensure follow-up to this Agreement and continuation of the direct dialogue, the Parties agree to establish a permanent consultation mechanism (CPC) and an evaluation and monitoring committee (CEA).
7.1. Permanent consultation mechanism (CPC)
The permanent consultation mechanism is an organ for monitoring and permanent dialogue aimed at strengthening national unity.
Its membership is as follows:
– Mr. Laurent GBAGBO, President of the Republic
– Mr. Guillaume K. SORO, Secretary-General of Forces nouvelles
– Mr. Alassane Dramane OUATTARA, leader of RDR
– Mr. Henri Konan BEDIE, leader of PDCI
– Mr. Blaise COMPAORE, current Chairman of ECOWAS, in his capacity as Facilitator.
Except for President Laurent GBAGBO and the current Chairman of ECOWAS, the other members of CPC are all heads of institutions.
CPC is competent to consider any issue related to this Agreement.
7.2. Evaluation and monitoring committee (CEA)
The evaluation and monitoring committee is responsible for the periodic evaluation of the implementation of the measures provided for in this Agreement. The committee may also make any practical and necessary suggestions for the effective implementation of this Agreement.
Its membership is as follows:
– Chairman: the Facilitator or his representative
– Members: three representatives for each of the two Parties signatories to this Agreement.
The two Parties shall jointly agree on the enlargement of the committee to include other members of the Ivorian political class.
The Facilitator may also call upon any other observer representing a country or an international or inter-African organization, should he deem it necessary.
CEA shall be chaired by the Facilitator or his representative. It shall meet at least once a month in ordinary session and, where necessary, in extraordinary session convened by the Chairman.
In fulfilment of its mandate, CEA shall report to CPC on the implementation of the Agreement and shall so advise the Special Representative of the Secretary- General of the United Nations.

Page 10, VIII. MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL PROVISIONS
8.1. The Parties agree to refer to arbitration by the Facilitator any dispute that may arise from the interpretation or implementation of the present Agreement.
8.2. The Parties agree to request additional African troops to participate in the peacekeeping mission of the impartial forces in Côte d'Ivoire.
8.3. The timetable attached to the present Agreement is an integral part hereof. The