Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity Cote d'Ivoire

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Premier accord complémentaire à l'accord politique de Ouagadougou

Date 27 Mar 2007

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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 Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature Government

Peace process Cote D'Ivoire: peace process

Parties No names or signatures only 'En application du chapitre 5 de l'Accord politique de

Ouagadougou du 04 mars 2007, les parties signataires décident...' An assumption can be made the agreement was agreed by the same signatory parties as for the Ouagadougou

Agreement it complements.

Third parties -

Description The agreement is on the concerted designation of a new prime minister (M. Guillaume

Digbafori SORO, general secretary of the new forces) from the Forces Nouvelles, and asks the facilitator in his function as president of the CEDEOA to inform the UNSC through the AU about the designation. The new prime minister will be in office until the next election

and cannot stand after that point.

Agreement CI_070327__Premier Accord Complementaire a l'Accord Politique de

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

Agreement CI_

document (original

language)

CI_070327_First Complementary to OPA.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced No specific mention.

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

No specific mention.

gender

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/
secession

No specific mention.

Accession/

No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

No specific mention.

provision

Governance

Political

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references

institutions (new or Page 1

reformed)

In application of Chapter 5 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of March 4, 2007, the signatory parties agree to appoint a new Prime Minister in the person of Mr Guillaume Kigbafori SORO, General Secretary of the New Forces. He will be appointed to the functions of Prime Minister of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire by decree of the President of the Republic.

•••

The new Prime Minister will remain in office until the next Presidential election, at which he will not be able to stand.

Apart from the traditional powers, a specific remit and powers will be granted to the new Prime Minister, in order to implement the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, in a spirit of permanent dialogue with the President of the Republic, and in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and Article 53 of the Constitution.

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)

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Elections

No specific mention.

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public

No specific mention.

administration

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition

State level

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Territorial power sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

No specific mention.

rights

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy

No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and

No specific mention.

communication

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection

No specific mention.

measures

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 No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws

Page 1,

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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised

No specific mention.

crime

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

 $\label{thm:continuous} \textbf{Other international} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$

signatory

Referendum for

agreement

No specific mention.

International

mission/force/

similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

http://peacemaker.un.org/