

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 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 Gbagbo 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, Gbagbo 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 document [CI_070327__Premier Accord Complementaire a l'Accord Politique de Ouagadougou_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement 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 persons No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.



Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The new Prime Minister will remain in office until the next Presidential election, at which he will not be able to stand.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) Page 1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The new Prime Minister will remain in office until the next Presidential election, at which he will not be able to stand.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 1 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. ... 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.
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 general	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 1,
... 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.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

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 crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.
