



<b>Country/entity</b>	Cote d'Ivoire
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration on the Implementation of the Pretoria Agreement on the Peace Process in the Côte d'Ivoire ('Pretoria II')
<b>Date</b>	29 Jun 2005
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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)

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Cote D'Ivoire: peace process
<b>Parties</b>	His Excellency Laurent GBAGBO President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire Mr Henri Konan BEDIE for the PDCI Mr Alassane Dramane OUATTARA for the RDR Mr Guillaume SORO for the New Forces His Excellency Seydou Elimane DIARRA Prime Minister of the Government of National Reconciliation

**Third parties** His Excellency Thabo Mbeki  
President of the Republic of South Africa Mediator of the African Union

**Description** Parties recommit to Pretoria 1 and discussed further implementation of the agmt, incl. the end of the war, DDR, ensuring security, re-tabling laws agreed to in the Pretoria agmt, eligibility to the Presidency of the Republic, role of the mediation, and sanctions against those who block implementation.

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**Agreement document** [CI\\_050629\\_Declaration on the Implementation of the Pretoria Agreement \(Pretoria II\).pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### 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.

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### Gender

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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**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.

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**Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)**

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

Page 3, 8. RE-TABLING OF LAWS

The meeting expressed concern that the laws have not been adopted as agreed to in the Pretoria agreement.

The parties made an appeal to the representatives of the people of Cote d'Ivoire in the National Assembly to contribute to the peace process by assisting in the implementation of this agreement.

In that regard, the National Assembly should adopt, by 15 July 2005, all the amendments to the seven laws proposed by the Mediation, failing which the Mediator is authorised to make a determination about exceptional measures, inter alia, ordinances and decrees, to be taken by the President to ensure the passage of the amendments.

The said laws relate to the IEC, Financing of Political Parties, Nationality, Identification, the Human Rights Commission, the Print Media and the Audio-Visual Communication.

The law on the financing of political parties would be amended to provide that parties outside the National Assembly would be funded provided that they have representatives at the local government level. Such funding will commence on 15 July 2005.

## **Elections**

### Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

...

The Ivorian leaders stressed that the holding of elections is central to the process of returning Cote d'Ivoire to normality. Accordingly, they reaffirmed the importance of moving speedily with the removal of all obstacles to the holding of Presidential elections in October 2005.

### Page 2, 3. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

Recognising that it would be impossible to hold elections while this matter is outstanding, the meeting expressed great concern with the lack of progress with regard to the DDR process...

### Page 3, 6. INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION AND ORGANISATION OF ELECTIONS

The legislation on the IEC should be adopted by July 15, 2005 and the IEC should become operational immediately thereafter and not later than July 31, 2005. The leaders reaffirmed that the IEC is the sole institution in charge of the electoral process and the National Institute of Statistics should report to the IEC on matters relating to the elections. The leaders recognised the positive role played by the United Nations Security Council in support of the electoral process and expressed appreciation for the urgent manner in which the UN has acted on their request.

The UN Secretary General is urged to speedily appoint the high level representative who will oversee the electoral process.

### Page 4, 8. RE-TABLING OF LAWS

...

The said laws relate to the IEC, Financing of Political Parties, Nationality, Identification, the Human Rights Commission, the Print Media and the Audio-Visual Communication.

### Page 4, 9. ELIGIBILITY TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

The parties recalled that the issue of the amendment of Article 35 of the Constitution had been a major obstacle in the advancement of the peace process. They acknowledged that the announcement by the President of the Republic on 26 April 2005 marked a significant milestone in the creation of a favourable environment towards the holding of elections. The parties committed themselves to build on this achievement. ...

### Page 4, 10. ROLE OF THE MEDIATION

The parties, recognising the important contribution made by the mediation and driven by their genuine interest to remove all obstacles to the holding of elections on 30 October 2005, call upon the mediation to play a greater role in the implementation of the agreement.

**Electoral  
commission**

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The UN Secretary General is urged to speedily appoint the high level representative who will oversee the electoral process.

**Political parties  
reform**

Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform  
Page 3, 8. RE-TABLING OF LAWS  
The meeting expressed concern that the laws have not been adopted as agreed to in the Pretoria agreement.  
The parties made an appeal to the representatives of the people of Cote d'Ivoire in the National Assembly to contribute to the peace process by assisting in the implementation of this agreement.  
In that regard, the National Assembly should adopt, by 15 July 2005, all the amendments to the seven laws proposed by the Mediation, failing which the Mediator is authorised to make a determination about exceptional measures, inter alia, ordinances and decrees, to be taken by the President to ensure the passage of the amendments.  
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The law on the financing of political parties would be amended to provide that parties outside the National Assembly would be funded provided that they have representatives at the local government level. Such funding will commence on 15 July 2005.

**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** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality  
Page 2, 4. ENSURING SECURITY IN THE AREA UNDER FORCES NOUVELLES CONTROL  
The meeting took note of the efforts to train 600 members of FN and urged all the role players to speed up the process. Persons who are going to train members of the FN who will be responsible for normal policing after the regrouping of FN combatants have finalised their training. The process of identifying 600 individuals to be trained is proceeding. The need for additional police support will be considered by ONUCI and the Mediation.

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## **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.

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## Rights related issues

<b>Citizenship</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen delimitation Page 2, 3, DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR) ... Accordingly, it was agreed that the intake of combatants should start as from the end of July 2005, recognising the linkage with the decision to amend the Nationality and Identity laws as set out in item 8 below. In the meantime all other agreed programmes on DDR, such as sensitisation and rehabilitation of other sites would continue.</p> <p>Page 4, 8. RE-TABLING OF LAWS ... The said laws relate to the IEC, Financing of Political Parties, Nationality, Identification, the Human Rights Commission, the Print Media and the Audio-Visual Communication.</p>
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics Page 3, 7. IVORIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION (RTI) The agreement reached in Pretoria that President Gbagbo issue a decree to restore the status and management of the RTI has been implemented. The government is working on extending the infrastructure of the RTI to the rest of the country. The leaders implored the management of the RTI to ensure that all parties are given fair access to state media and to improve the quality of the programmes.</p> <p>Page 4, 8. RE-TABLING OF LAWS ... The said laws relate to the IEC, Financing of Political Parties, Nationality, Identification, the Human Rights Commission, the Print Media and the Audio-Visual Communication.</p>
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Pages 2-3, 5. Security of the members of Government from the FN and other Presidential candidates The Mediation has completed the training of security personnel who would be responsible for securing FN Ministers. These trained close protectors have returned to Cote d'Ivoire for deployment. The necessary security arrangements are now in place to allow the FN Ministers to fully resume their government duties. The Secretary General of the FN indicated that they are all ready to resume their government activities.</p>
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

### **NHRI**

Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI  
Page 4, 8. RE-TABLING OF LAWS

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The said laws relate to the IEC, Financing of Political Parties, Nationality, Identification, the Human Rights Commission, the Print Media and the Audio-Visual Communication.

### **Regional or international human rights institutions**

No specific mention.

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## **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** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

### **Security Guarantees**

Page 2, 5. SECURITY OF THE MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT FROM THE FN AND OTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

The Mediation has completed the training of security personnel who would be responsible for securing FN Ministers. These trained close protectors have returned to Cote d'Ivoire for deployment. The necessary security arrangements are now in place to allow the FN Ministers to fully resume their government duties. The Secretary General of the FN indicated that they are all ready to resume their government activities. The global security plan for all FN Ministers will be finalised and adopted by the Chiefs of Staff at their meeting on 7 July 2005.

ONUCI and the Mediation will give priority to developing a protection plan and necessary security arrangements for Minister of State Guillaume Soro and Presidential candidates Henri Konan Bedie and Alassane Ouattara. They will also undertake a review of the necessary security plans for the elections, in particular access to voting places.

Page 4, 11. SANCTIONS

The parties, as a further demonstration of their commitment to the implementation of the Pretoria Agreements, agree that the AU should impose appropriate sanctions against those parties who fail to implement the Pretoria agreements and block the peace process.

Similarly the parties agree that, on such failure, the Mediation would proceed to recommend imposition of the UN sanctions as set out in Resolution 1572 of Nov 15, 2004 and other relevant Security Council resolutions.

### **Ceasefire**

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1, 1. JOINT DECLARATION OF THE END OF THE WAR

The statement declaring the end of the war was made on 6 April 2005 in Pretoria. The parties agreed that they would consider further measures to reinforce this message of the end of hostilities.

### **Police**

Page 2, 4. ENSURING SECURITY IN THE AREA UNDER FORCES NOUVELLES CONTROL

The meeting took note of the efforts to train 600 members of FN and urged all the role players to speed up the process. Persons who are going to train members of the FN who will be responsible for normal policing after the regrouping of FN combatants have finalised their training. The process of identifying 600 individuals to be trained is proceeding. The need for additional police support will be considered by ONUCI and the Mediation.

### **Armed forces**

No specific mention.

**DDR**

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1, 2. DISARMAMENT AND DISMANTLING OF THE MILITIA

The Prime Minister reported on preparatory work done by the government for the disarmament and dismantling of the militia. The meeting noted that the actual disarmament and dismantling of the militia has not yet commenced. In this regard, it was agreed that this process will commence immediately and end by 20 August 2005. It was also agreed that the Troika, comprising the Prime Minister, the Mediator and ONUCI, will evaluate what additional support may be necessary to expedite this process, with a view also to shorten the time within which this task would be finalised.

Page 2, 3. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

Recognising that it would be impossible to hold elections while this matter is outstanding, the meeting expressed great concern with the lack of progress with regard to the DDR process.

The meeting took note of the common will of the Chiefs of Staff of both forces to be part of the DDR process. They resumed military dialogue and withdrew heavy weapons from the frontline. They finalised a PNDDR/RC for the country and a timetable for the re-organisation and restoration of the defence and security forces.

The meeting strongly encouraged them to accomplish further progress in the DDR process. To this end, the Chiefs of Staff of FANCI and the FAFN will meet with the CNDDR on Thursday, July 7, 2005, to finalise the adoption of a DDR timetable.

The meeting was informed that the government has started to rehabilitate DDR sites in the North of the country. The Chairperson of the CNDDR assured the meeting that three sites in the North would be ready for the intake of combatants within three weeks. Sites in the South are ready.

Accordingly, it was agreed that the intake of combatants should start as from the end of July 2005, recognising the linkage with the decision to amend the Nationality and Identity laws as set out in item 8 below. In the meantime all other agreed programmes on DDR, such as sensitisation and rehabilitation of other sites would continue.

**Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces**

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**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.

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**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.

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## Implementation

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** His Excellency Thabo Mbeki  
President of the Republic of South Africa Mediator of the African Union

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** Page 1, 2. DISARMAMENT AND DISMANTLING OF THE MILITIA  
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Page 4, 10. ROLE OF THE MEDIATION

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