

Country/entity	Cote d'Ivoire
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement
Date	22 Dec 2008
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	<p>Laurent Gbagbo President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire</p> <p>Guillaume Kigbafori Soro Secretary General of the Forces Nouvelles</p> <p>Blaise Compaore President of Burkina Faso Facilitator of the Direct Dialogue</p>

Third parties	-
Description	This agreed deals with the implementation of the Ouagadougou Accord, providing for specific timetables and commitments regarding implementation, in particular of the DDR and elections process.

Agreement document	CI_081222_Fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou.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.

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
...
Determined fully to meet the commitments made under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of 4 March 2007 and the supplementary agreements thereto and to bring about the reunification of the country in order to establish favourable conditions for the elections,

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)

No specific mention.

Elections

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Determined fully to meet the commitments made under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of 4 March 2007 and the supplementary agreements thereto and to bring about the reunification of the country in order to establish favourable conditions for the elections,

Seeking to ensure free, transparent, fair and democratic elections in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire as a sign of true national reconciliation and lasting peace,

Page 1, CHAPTER I. IDENTIFICATION AND THE ELECTORAL PROCESS, Article 1

The two Parties undertake to do their utmost to ensure that the identification exercise is a success and that the presidential and legislative elections are conducted under optimum conditions.

Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 3

In order to create a favourable environment for the successful holding of elections, the two Parties have agreed to reinstate, without delay and under the leadership of the CCI and the supervision of the impartial forces, the disarmament and the stockpiling of weapons of the two former belligerent armies, as well as the demobilization of ex-combatants of the Forces nouvelles. In any event, these operations must be completed no later than two months prior to the date set for the presidential election.

Page 4, CHAPTER III. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, Article 8

Recognizing that the country's failure to achieve reunification and the delay in bringing about institutional and political normalization constitute serious obstacles to the holding of fair, transparent and democratic elections, the two Parties agree that:

...

– In order to facilitate the reopening of the courts in the CNO zone and to ensure security throughout the electoral process, the two Parties agree that the FDS and the FAFN shall make National Police and National Gendarmerie officers, including criminal investigation officers, available to the CCI in accordance with article 5 of the third supplementary agreement of 28 November 2007;

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

Page 4, CHAPTER III. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND
REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY,
Article 8

Recognizing that the country's failure to achieve reunification and the delay in bringing
about institutional and political normalization constitute serious obstacles to the
holding of fair, transparent and democratic elections, the two Parties agree that:

– Civil servants shall be assigned to the Centre-North-West (CNO) zone by their
respective ministries and shall assume their duties no later than 15 January 2009;

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→Merger of forces

Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 3

The Forces nouvelles should also transmit to the Facilitator, for the CCI, the list of the 600 individuals who, under the Pretoria Agreement, will be deployed immediately alongside the National Police and the National Gendarmerie under the command of the CCI. At the end of the crisis recovery process, they shall be incorporated into the National Police and the National Gendarmerie. The State budget shall cover their expenses.

Page 3, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 6

The two Parties have decided to resolve definitively the issue of quotas for the incorporation of FAFN members into the new national army based on the proposals contained in the 5 January 2008 arbitration by the Facilitator:

- The Forces nouvelles shall first identify and prepare a description of their disarmed ex-combatants and shall transmit the final list to the Facilitator;
- The Forces nouvelles shall then submit to the Government a list of 5,000 eligible ex-combatants for incorporation into the new national army;
- The Government shall settle the issue of the 5,000 ex-combatants of the Forces nouvelles and shall take the appropriate decisions regarding their incorporation into the new national army within a maximum of two years;
- Pending their incorporation into the new national army, the FAFN ex-combatants shall be brought together, under the command of the Chief of the Forces nouvelles and supported by the impartial forces, for joint basic training in one military camp in each of the cities of Bouaké, Korhogo, Man and Séguéla. Their expenses shall be paid by the Government.

Page 3, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 7

The two Parties have decided to resolve the issue of the ranks of FAFN soldiers who are former members of the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) as follows:

- The two general officers of the Forces nouvelles shall be assigned the rank of brigadier general by presidential decree as from the date of adoption of the Amnesty Law of 12 April 2007;

...

- Commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel who were members of the FDS and are still considered active staff shall have their career paths restored, based on the principle of rank harmonization with their FDS equivalents; shall receive their pay arrears; and shall be incorporated into the new national army as from the date of adoption of the Amnesty Law of 12 April 2007. Those who wish to retire or to work for other Government institutions in positions equivalent to the ranks to which they have been promoted may do so;
- Non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel who have been promoted to the rank of commissioned officer shall maintain their ranks on an operational basis and shall become eligible for retirement once the crisis recovery process is completed. An ordinance to that effect, attached in the annex hereto, shall be issued by the President of the Republic and shall specify the conditions of that appointment and the modalities for retirement;
- The soldiers recruited under class 2001/1A for training and incorporation into the army who are currently in the FAFN ranks shall be hired by the FDS under the Amnesty Law of 12 April 2007 and incorporated into the new national army.

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures

Page 3, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 7

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- The two general officers of the Forces nouvelles shall be assigned the rank of brigadier general by presidential decree as from the date of adoption of the Amnesty Law of 12 April 2007.

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 Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general
Page 1, CHAPTER I. IDENTIFICATION AND THE ELECTORAL PROCESS, Article 1
The two Parties undertake to do their utmost to ensure that the identification exercise is a success and that the presidential and legislative elections are conducted under optimum conditions.

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 Page 4, CHAPTER III. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, Article 8
Recognizing that the country's failure to achieve reunification and the delay in bringing about institutional and political normalization constitute serious obstacles to the holding of fair, transparent and democratic elections, the two Parties agree that:
...
– Lower court and appeals court judges assigned to the CNO zone shall assume their duties no later than 15 January 2009. Their staff shall be appointed by the supervising ministry and shall begin work no later than 15 January 2009.
– In order to facilitate the reopening of the courts in the CNO zone and to ensure security throughout the electoral process, the two Parties agree that the FDS and the FAFN shall make National Police and National Gendarmerie officers, including criminal investigation officers, available to the CCI in accordance with article 5 of the third supplementary agreement of 28 November 2007;

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 5, CHAPTER IV: FINANCING OF THE CRISIS RECOVERY PROCESS, Article 12
The two Parties have agreed to seek assistance from Côte d'Ivoire's technical and financial partners with a view to the rapid disbursement of the various contributions pledged at the meetings of the evaluation and monitoring committee and at donor coordination meetings.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 4, CHAPTER III. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, Article 9
Redeployment of the tax and customs administration throughout the national territory, and particularly in the CNO zone, shall begin immediately following the signature of this Agreement, under the supervision of the Facilitator's Special Representative.
The impartial forces shall help ensure the security of the administration staff thus deployed.

Page 5, CHAPTER IV: FINANCING OF THE CRISIS RECOVERY PROCESS, Article 10
Aware that financing the crisis recovery process is primarily the responsibility of the Ivorians themselves, the two Parties have decided to implement immediately the redeployment of the tax and customs administration in the CNO zone on the basis of a single exchequer in order to give the Government access to the tax revenue which is not currently being collected and which could finance some elements of the peace process. The single exchequer must be established no later than 15 January 2009.

Page 5, CHAPTER IV: FINANCING OF THE CRISIS RECOVERY PROCESS, Article 11
The Government shall provide the financial resources necessary to implement the activities envisaged in the third supplementary agreement.

Page 5, CHAPTER IV: FINANCING OF THE CRISIS RECOVERY PROCESS, Article 12
The two Parties have agreed to seek assistance from Côte d'Ivoire's technical and financial partners with a view to the rapid disbursement of the various contributions pledged at the meetings of the evaluation and monitoring committee and at donor coordination meetings.

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 Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 3

...

The Forces nouvelles shall immediately transmit to the Facilitator, for the CCI, the list of the 3,400 individuals proposed for assignment to security tasks in order to ensure their deployment, as soon as possible, alongside the National Police and the National Gendarmerie, under the command of the CCI. At the end of the crisis recovery process, they may apply to take the competitive examinations for recruitment to the National Police and National Gendarmerie on the basis of the national recruitment criteria. The State budget shall cover their expenses.

The Forces nouvelles should also transmit to the Facilitator, for the CCI, the list of the 600 individuals who, under the Pretoria Agreement, will be deployed immediately alongside the National Police and the National Gendarmerie under the command of the CCI. At the end of the crisis recovery process, they shall be incorporated into the National Police and the National Gendarmerie. The State budget shall cover their expenses.

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Armed forces

Page 1, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 2

The two Parties agree that the legislation relating to the new national army shall be drafted and signed no later than one month from the date of signature of this supplementary agreement. The new national army shall be established no later than one month from the inauguration of the new President of the Republic.

Pending the establishment of the new national army, the Integrated Command Centre (CCI) shall continue its activities in accordance with paragraphs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 3

In order to create a favourable environment for the successful holding of elections, the two Parties have agreed to reinstate, without delay and under the leadership of the CCI and the supervision of the impartial forces, the disarmament and the stockpiling of weapons of the two former belligerent armies, as well as the demobilization of ex-combatants of the Forces nouvelles. In any event, these operations must be completed no later than two months prior to the date set for the presidential election.

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Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 4

In order to expedite the demobilization of Forces nouvelles ex-combatants, the Parties invite the Government to pay demobilized ex-combatants a bonus or direct demobilization grant of five hundred thousand (500,000) CFA francs as a one-time lump sum. In any event, the demobilization of the ex-combatants of the armed forces of the Forces nouvelles (FAFN) must be completed no later than two months prior to the date set for the presidential election.

Page 3, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 6

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- The Government shall settle the issue of the 5,000 ex-combatants of the Forces nouvelles and shall take the appropriate decisions regarding their incorporation into the new national army within a maximum of two years;
- Pending their incorporation into the new national army, the FAFN ex-combatants shall be brought together, under the command of the Chief of the Forces nouvelles and supported by the impartial forces, for joint basic training in one military camp in each of the cities of Bouaké, Korhogo, Man and Séguéla. Their expenses shall be paid by the Government

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 3

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Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 5

With regard to the disbanding of militias, the two Parties agree to begin their disarmament and demobilization, as well as the stockpiling of their weapons, under the authority of the CCI and under the supervision of the impartial forces, concurrently with the demobilization of FAFN ex-combatants. In any event, the disbanding of militias must be completed no later than two months prior to the date set for the presidential election. The weapons collected shall be stockpiled by the CCI under the supervision of the impartial forces.

In order to expedite the disbanding of militias, the Parties invite the Government to pay demobilized militia members a bonus or direct demobilization grant of five hundred thousand (500,000) CFA francs as a one-time lump sum.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 3

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Page 3, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 6

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- The Government shall settle the issue of the 5,000 ex-combatants of the Forces nouvelles and shall take the appropriate decisions regarding their incorporation into the new national army within a maximum of two years;

- Pending their incorporation into the new national army, the FAFN ex-combatants shall be brought together, under the command of the Chief of the Forces nouvelles and supported by the impartial forces, for joint basic training in one military camp in each of

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 3, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 7
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– Commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and other enlisted personnel who were members of the FDS and are still considered active staff shall have their career paths restored, based on the principle of rank harmonization with their FDS equivalents; shall receive their pay arrears; and shall be incorporated into the new national army as from the date of adoption of the Amnesty Law of 12 April 2007. Those who wish to retire or to work for other Government institutions in positions equivalent to the ranks to which they have been promoted may do so;
...
– The soldiers recruited under class 2001/1A for training and incorporation into the army who are currently in the FAFN ranks shall be hired by the FDS under the Amnesty Law of 12 April 2007 and incorporated into the new national army.

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 Blaise Compaore
President of Burkina Faso Facilitator of the Direct Dialogue

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 5
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Page 4, CHAPTER III. RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY, Article 9
Redeployment of the tax and customs administration throughout the national territory, and particularly in the CNO zone, shall begin immediately following the signature of this Agreement, under the supervision of the Facilitator's Special Representative. The impartial forces shall help ensure the security of the administration staff thus deployed.

Enforcement mechanism Page 2, CHAPTER II. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES, Article 5
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Related cases No specific mention.

Source <http://peacemaker.un.org/>
