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

Country/entity Cote d'Ivoire

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Joint Declaration of the Defence and Security Forces of Côte D'Ivoire and the armed

Forces of the Forces Nouvelles

Date 4 Jul 2003

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 For the Defence and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire

Major-General Mathias Doue Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces

(Signed) By order, Colonel Kadio Miezou Head of COIA

For the Armed Forces of the Forces Nouvelles

(Signed) Colonel Bakayoko Soumaila Chief of Staff a.i. of the Armed 3

Forces of the Forces Nouvelles

Third parties Declaration made in presence of Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Description The parties declare the war to have ended, undertake to support the Linas-marcoussis

and Accra agreements, affirm that they are subordinate to the Government of National Reconciliation, reaffirm commitment to DDR programme, invite the government to adopt

an amnesty law, commit to developing a 'truly republican' army.

Agreement document

CI_030704_JointDeclarationDefenceandSecurityForcesandNationalArmy.pdf (opens in

new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of No specific mention.

women

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against Women→Other

women Page 3,

 $... \\ Furthermore, the duty to remember requires us to think of the thousands of men,$

women and children who have died or been permanently scarred by this war.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.