

Country/entity	Cote d'Ivoire
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	UN Security Council Resolution 1721
Date	1 Nov 2006
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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	United Nations Security Council
Third parties	-
Description	This UN Security Council Resolution deals with a number of issues relating to the implementation of previous agreements and the extension/renewal of various mandates relating to the international presence in Côte d'Ivoire. Issues covered include DDR, elections, citizenship registration, security sector reform, the establishment of an implementation timetable and monitoring mechanisms.

Agreement document

[CI_061101_UN SC Resolution 1721.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law International law→References to UNSC 1325 itself
Page 4, 18. Encourages the Prime Minister to seek, as appropriate, the Active involvement of civil society in moving the peace process forward, and urges the Ivorian parties, the High Representative for the Elections together with UNOCI to take account of the rights and resources of women and of gender considerations as set out in resolution 1325 (2000) as cross-cutting issues in the implementation of the peace process including through the consultations with local and international women’s groups;

New institutions New institutions→Infrastructure (general)
Page 4, 18. Encourages the Prime Minister to seek, as appropriate, the Active involvement of civil society in moving the peace process forward, and urges the Ivorian parties, the High Representative for the Elections together with UNOCI to take account of the rights and resources of women and of gender considerations as set out in resolution 1325 (2000) as cross-cutting issues in the implementation of the peace process including through the consultations with local and international women’s groups;

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
