Côte d’Ivoire
Country Focus

Country of Origin Information Report

June 2019

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- France, Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA), Division de l'Information, de la Documentation et des Recherches (DIDR)
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- The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service, Office for Country of Origin Information and Language Analysis (OCILA)

Dr Marie Miran-Guyon, Lecturer at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), researcher, and author of numerous publications on the country reviewed this report.

It must be noted that the review carried out by the mentioned departments, experts or organisations contributes to the overall quality of the report, but does not necessarily imply their formal endorsement of the final report, which is the full responsibility of EASO.
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Disclaimer

This report was written according to the EASO COI Report Methodology (2012). The report is based on carefully selected sources of information. All sources used are referenced.

The information contained in this report has been researched, evaluated and analysed with utmost care. However, this document does not claim to be exhaustive. If a particular event, person or organisation is not mentioned in the report, this does not mean that the event has not taken place or that the person or organisation does not exist.

Furthermore, this report is not conclusive as to the determination or merit of any particular application for international protection. Terminology used should not be regarded as indicative of a particular legal position.

‘Refugee’, ‘risk’ and similar terminology are used as generic terminology and not in the legal sense as applied in the EU Asylum Acquis, the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

Neither EASO nor any person acting on its behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained in this report.

The drafting of this report was finalised on 24 May 2019. Any event taking place after this date is not included in this report. More information on the reference period for this report can be found in the methodology section of the Introduction.

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1 The EASO methodology is largely based on the Common EU Guidelines for processing Country of Origin Information (COI), 2008, and can be downloaded from the EASO website: [url](#).
Glossary and Abbreviations

ACDEG  African Charter for Democracy, Election and Governance
AFD  *Alliance des force démocratiques* (Alliance of Democratic Forces)
AFFDO-CI  *Association des Femmes et Familles des Détenus d’Opinion de Côte d’Ivoire* (Political Prisoners’ Wives and Families Association)
AIDF  *Association ivoirienne pour la défense des droits de la femme* (Ivorian Association for the Defense of Women)
Allochthones  Ivorian citizens belonging to a community which is not autochthon in the place they live. For example Baoulé (originating from the centre of Côte d’Ivoire) are considered allochthones in western Côte d’Ivoire.
AU  African Union
Autochthones  people belonging to a social group considered to be the first occupants of the place they live in
CDVR  Commission dialogue, vérité et réconciliation (Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation)
CEDAW  Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEI  *Commission Electorale Indépendante de Côte d’Ivoire* (Independent Electoral Commission of Côte d’Ivoire)
CNDHCI  *Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme de Côte d’Ivoire* (National Committee for Human Rights in Côte d’Ivoire)
CNE  *Commission nationale d’enquête* (National Commission of Inquiry)
CNP  *Conseil National de la Presse* (National Council for the Print Media)
COJEP  *Congrès panafricain pour la justice et l’égalité des peuples* (Pan-African Congress for Justice and People’s Equality)
Comzones  Zone Commanders of the FAFN
CONARIV  *Commission Nationale pour la Reconciliation et l’Indémnisation des Victimes* (National Commission for the Reconciliation and Indemnification of Victims)
CPI  Corruption Perceptions Index (of Transparency International)
CPIA  Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSEI  *Cellule spéciale d’enquête et d’instruction* (Special Investigation Unit)
DDH  *Division des droits de l’homme* (Division of Human Rights) (of the ONUCI)
Dozos  Traditional hunters
ECOWAS  Economic Community of West Africa
EDS  *Ensemble pour la démocratie et la souveraineté* (Together for democracy and sovereignty)
FACI  Forces armées de Côte d’Ivoire (Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire)
FCFA  CFA Franc
CÔTE D'IVOIRE: COUNTRY FOCUS - EASO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION REPORT

FESCI  
Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire (Students’ Union of Côte d’Ivoire)

FIDH  
Fédération internationale des droits de l’Homme (International Federation for Human Rights)

Foreigners (allogènes)  
Non-Ivorian citizens, for example Burkinabé. Some of them have been living in Côte d’Ivoire for several generations but are still considered allogènes.

FPI  
Front populaire ivoirien (Ivorian Popular Front)

FRCI  
Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire) (since 2016 became FACI)

GOR  
Gbagbo ou rien (Gbagbo or nothing)

HABG  
Haute Autorité pour la Bonne Gouvernance (High Authority for Good Governance)

HACA  
Haute Autorité de la Communication Audiovisuelle (High Audiovisual Communications Authority)

HCDH/ OHCHR  

HRW  
Human Rights Watch

ICC  
International Criminal Court

ICCPR  
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICTJ  
International Center for Transitional Justice

IFES  
International Foundation for Electoral Systems

ISS  
Institute for Security Studies

JFPI  
Jeunesse du Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI Youth league)

JPDCI  
Jeunesse du PDCI (PDCI Youth league)

JUDPCI  
Jeunnesse de UDPCI (UPDCI Youth league)

LIDER  
Liberté et Democratie pour la République (Liberty and Democracy for the Republic)

LIDHO  
Ligue Ivoirienne des droits de l’homme (Côte d’Ivoire Human Rights League)

MACA  
Maison d’arrêt et de correction d’Abidjan (House of Arrest and Correction of Abidjan)

MFA  
Movement des forces d’avenir (Movement of the Future Forces)

MINUCI  
UN Mission in Côte d’Ivoire

NGO  
Non-governmental organisation

PDCI  
Parti démocratique Côte d’Ivoire (Democratic Party of Côte d’Ivoire)

PIT  
Parti ivoirien des travailleurs (Ivorian Workers Party)

PNDU/ UNDP  
Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (United Nations Development Programme)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name and Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>POECI</td>
<td>Plateforme des Organization de la Societe Civile pour l’Observation des Elections en Côte d’Ivoire (Platform of Civil Society Organisations for the Observation of Elections in Côte d’Ivoire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACI</td>
<td>Rassemblement pour la Cote d’Ivoire (Rally for Cote d’Ivoire)</td>
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<td>RDR</td>
<td>Front populaire ivoirien (Ivorian Popular Front)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RER</td>
<td>Rassemblement des Enseignants Republicains (Rally of Republican Teachers)</td>
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<td>RFR</td>
<td>Rassemblement des Femmes Republicaines (Rally of Republican Women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHDP</td>
<td>Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la Démocratie et la Paix (Rally of Houphouëtist for Democracy and Peace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RJR</td>
<td>Rassemblement des Jeunes Republicains (Rally of Young Republicans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSF/ RWB</td>
<td>Reporters Sans Frontieres (Reporters Without Borders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDPCI</td>
<td>Union pour la démocratie et la paix en Côte d’Ivoire (Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d’Ivoire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UE-UDPCI</td>
<td>Union des Enseignants de l’UDPCI (Union of teachers of UDPCI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UF- UPDCI</td>
<td>Union des Femmes de l’UDPCI (Union of the women of UPDCI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UFDCI</td>
<td>Union des Femmes du PDCI (Union of Women of PDCI)</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA/FNUP</td>
<td>Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (United Nations Population Fund)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOCI/ONUCI</td>
<td>Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d’Ivoire (United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPCI</td>
<td>Union pour la Côte d’Ivoire (Union for Côte d’Ivoire)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WANEP</td>
<td>West Africa Network for Peacebulding</td>
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Introduction

This report was written in the framework of the 2018 EASO Operating Plan to Italy, Measure IT 3.0: Support to the National Asylum Commission and Territorial Commissions. The co-drafters of this report are mentioned in the Acknowledgements section.

Methodology

Defining the terms of reference

In a country focus report, EASO aims to provide information focusing on selected topics of particular relevance for international protection status determination (refugee status and subsidiary protection), in this case for Ivorian applicants. It is not meant to be a general description of the human rights situation in the country, nor a comprehensive overview of all topics at stake in international protection status determination.

The terms of reference (ToR) were based on a list of information needs provided by Italian asylum authorities, a systematic review of queries from Italian territorial commissions and courts processing applications for international protection from Ivorian applicants in 2017, as well as input from the Swiss SEM and EASO COI specialist network on West Africa. ToR were finalised during a meeting held in July 2018 with the drafters, and can be found in annex to this report under Terms of Reference.

Collecting information

The information is mostly the result of desk research of public, specialised paper-based and electronic sources and was supplemented with information collected from field work in Côte d’Ivoire conducted by SEM’s COI specialist. The reference period for describing events was from September 2016 until September 2018.

The information has largely been retrieved from open sources, namely international and Ivorian NGOs, think tanks, media and academic research, both during the deployment of the IT researchers to SEM, and during several rounds of peer and external reviews that further contributed to the information collection process (see Quality Control). All cited sources are listed in the bibliography.

Quality control

In order to ensure that the authors respected the EASO COI Report Methodology, a review was carried out by COI specialists from the countries listed as reviewers in the Acknowledgements section, and by EASO. In addition, a review of the report was carried out by researcher/academic Marie Miran-Guyon. EASO performed the final quality review and editing of the text.

The quality control process led to further research and the inclusion of some additional information up to 24 May 2019, in response to feedback received during the respective reviews. All comments made by the reviewers were taken into consideration and most of them were implemented in the final draft of this report.

Structure of the report

This report is divided into five main chapters:
The first chapter presents an overview of the main Ivorian ethnic groups, their geographic distribution, as well as the conflicts some ethnic groups are involved in.

The second chapter provides some historical background information on the country’s political environment from the death of its first president, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, as well as context information on the two periods of civil unrest (2002-2007; 2010-2011).

In chapter three, readers can find an overview of the political scene in Côte d’Ivoire, including political parties, the March 2018 Senate elections, and a look into the reconciliation process and the situation of Laurent Gbagbo’s supporters.

The fourth chapter focuses on aspects of the security situation, in particular on the west part of the country, inter-ethnic conflicts related to land disputes and the role and current activities of the Com-zones; this section also looks into social unrest and criminality, specifically the *microbes* phenomenon.

The last chapter is dedicated to some specific human rights issues in the country, namely the situation of LGBTI persons, women (including domestic and sexual violence, FGM/C, and forced and early marriage) and trafficking in human beings.
Map

Map 1 Côte d’Ivoire, December 2011, ©United Nations

3 United Nations, Map no. 4312 Rev. 3, December 2011, url. For a map that reflects the latest administrative changes, see Côte d’Ivoire, Carte de Côte d’Ivoire Administrative, 2012, url
1. Ethnic groups

1.1 Overview

This section gives a brief overview of the main aspects of ethnic groups, such as demography, languages and religions. In addition, it discusses several ethnically related conflicts.

The population of Côte d’Ivoire is multi-ethnic; there are over sixty ethnic groups with different linguistic and cultural identities and complex interrelationships.4

The main ethnic groups in Côte d’Ivoire (with many subgroups) are the Akan (38.1 %), the Voltaïque or Gur (21.2 %), Northern Mandé (19 %), Southern Mandé (9.1 %) and Krou (11.3 %).5

Twenty-four per cent of the population of the country are non-Ivorians6 coming from neighbouring countries, such as Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, Liberia, Senegal, Mauritania, Lebanon7, Cameroon, Togo, Niger, and migrants from Europe.8

Marriages between men and women having different religious beliefs and/or belonging to different ethnic groups exist9, more so in urban areas, especially Abidjan, than in rural areas. Marriages, friendship and coalitions across ethnic and religious lines are more frequent within the political elite than among other social groups.10

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Ivorian politicians have used the regional, ethnic, and religious divisions in Côte d’Ivoire to gather political support.11 During the years of political turmoil, members of the Bambara, Malinké, and Northern Manding (Mandé or Dioula) groups originating from the northern and central areas of the country were generally considered to be pro-Ouattara, while groups in the western and central-western areas, including Krou, and some southern subgroups of the Akan, were thought to be mostly pro-Gbagbo. Akan subgroups in the central part of the country were considered more pro-former President Bedié, whose party allied with the Ouattara coalition.12

1.1.1 Constitutional framework

Article 4 of the 2016 Constitution of Côte d’Ivoire states that all Ivorian people are free and equal in rights. No one may be privileged or discriminated against by reasons of their race, ethnicity, clan, tribe, skin colour, sex, region, social origin, religion or belief, opinion, fortune, culture or language, social situation or physical or mental state.13

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5 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url]
6 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url]
8 Norway, LandInfo, Côte d’Ivoire: Ethnicity, Ivoirité and Conflict, 2 November 2006, [url]
10 Norway, LandInfo, Côte d’Ivoire: Ethnicity, Ivoirité and Conflict, 2 November 2006, [url]
11 Thierno Mouctar Bah, Addressing Côte d’Ivoire’s Deeper Crisis, 31 March 2012, [url]. Cf. Chapters 2 and 3 of this report for the concept of Ivoirité and its consequences.
12 UNHCR, Interim Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Asylum-Seekers from Côte d’Ivoire, 15 June 2012, [url]
13 Côte d’Ivoire, Loi n° 2016-886 du 8 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d’Ivoire, [url]
Article 23 provides that anyone persecuted because of their political, religious or philosophical opinions or because of their ethnicity, may benefit of the right of asylum on the territory of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire under the condition that they conform to the Law of the Republic.\(^\text{14}\)

Article 25 provides that political parties and groups organised along regional, religious, tribal, ethnic or racial lines are prohibited.\(^\text{15}\)

### 1.1.2 Languages

The estimated sixty languages in the country can be divided into four distinct linguistic groups: the Gur languages of the north-east (Senofo, Kolango, Lobiri), the Kru languages of the south-west (Bete, Dida, Wè), the Kwa languages of the south-east (Baule, Agni) and finally the Mandé languages of the north-west (malinké) and the south Mandé languages in the west of the country (Yacuba, Gagu, Goro).

French is the only official language, and the only language used in public life and education. The Mandé language Dioula has become an important vehicular language, and is used all over the national territory as a lingua franca. Even though Dioula is propagated all over the territory, it is associated with the northern areas of the country and, consequently, with Islam.\(^\text{16}\)

Due to the fact that Côte d’Ivoire is an economic centre of gravity in West Africa, several languages from neighbouring states are also present in the country, for example Mandé languages from Mali and Guinea, Moore from Burkina Faso, and Hausa from Niger and Nigeria.\(^\text{17}\) Other non-Ivorian African languages which can be heard are Mossi, Gourounsi, Fanti, Ewe, Fon, and Wolof.\(^\text{18}\)

### 1.1.3 Religions

According to the 2014 census, Ivorian inhabitants, including both Ivorian and non-Ivorian nationals, are mainly Muslims and Christians, namely 42.9 % of the population is Muslim and 33.9 % Christian. The latter include 17.2 % Catholic, 11.8 % Evangelical, 1.7 % Methodist, 0.5 % Harrist, 0.4 % Celestial, and 2.2 % other Christian denominations. Animists are 3.6 %, while followers of other religions constitute 0.5 %. The census reports that population without any religion is 19.1 %\(^\text{19}\), while 20 % did not respond to the census.\(^\text{20}\)

Traditionally, the south of the country is associated with Christianity and the north with Islam, but devotees of both religions live all over the country.\(^\text{21}\) However, the researcher Miran-Guyon states that Muslims also mainly live in the south, considering the fact that the large majority of the Ivorian population is located in the south.\(^\text{22}\)

\(^{14}\) Côte d’Ivoire, Loi n° 2016-886 du 8 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d’Ivoire, url

\(^{15}\) Côte d’Ivoire, Loi n° 2016-886 du 8 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d’Ivoire, url


\(^{18}\) Alvin E., Ivory Coast History on Politics, Art, Culture, Ethnic groups and Migration: Inside Ivory Coast (Côte d’Ivoire), 7 November 2016, p. 73

\(^{19}\) INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, url. The category ‘without religion’ is explained in another source as ‘deism, agnosticism, atheism’. Atlasocio.com, Côte d’Ivoire: Les résultats du recensement de 2014, 9 August 2015, url


\(^{22}\) Miran-Guyon M., Société musulmane et régime Ouattara en Côte d’Ivoire. Des affinités électives en demi-teinte, 2017 url
Many individuals combine Christian and Islamic beliefs with traditional ones. Practitioners of various religions live peacefully together. Conversions are frequent and tolerated, according to Miran-Guyon.

### 1.2 Geographical location of ethnic groups

The main cultural clusters are divided into 5 groups:

- The dominant Akan speakers, mainly located in the centre, east and south-east. According to the 2014 official census, 6,540,553 persons belong to this cluster.
- The Baoulé are the largest Akan subgroup and constitute 15-20 % of the population. Other Akan subgroups are the Abbey, Abidji, Abouré, Adioukrou (or Adjoukrou), Agni, Ahizi, Akyé (or Attié), Alladian (or Alladjan), Avikam, Bron (or Abron), Ebrié, Ega, Ehotilé.

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26 This is not an exhaustive list, due to the high number of ethnic groups and alternative names existing in the country. Minority Rights Group International, Côte d’Ivoire, updated January 2018, [url]; INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url]
27 Minority Rights Group International, Côte d’Ivoire, updated January 2018, [url]
28 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url]
29 Minority Rights Group International, Côte d’Ivoire, updated January 2018, [url]
30 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url]
31 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url]
32 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url]
33 Joshua Project, Attie in Côte d’Ivoire, n.d., [url]
34 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url]
35 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url]
36 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url]
37 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url]
38 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url]
(or Éotilé39), Elomouin, Essouma, Gwa40 (or Mbato41) N’zima42 (or Nzema, or Appolo43, or Appollo44), Yowré.45

- The Northern Manding (Mandé), living mainly in the north-west.46 According to the 2014 official census, 3 276 186 persons belong to this cluster.47 This group is mainly composed of the Malinké group, which, in turn, is divided into the Western Malinké, composed of the Mandinka, the Koyaka, the Mahouka, and the Bambara, and the Eastern Malinké.48 Northern Manding also include Kamara, Djimini49, Gbin, Koyaka, Nigbi, Siaka.50

- The Southern Manding (Mandé) in the west. In 2014, the Southern Manding cluster amounted to 1 570 438 persons.51 The Dan (or Yacouba) are considered a peripheral Mandé ethnic group, living in the extreme west of the country.52 Other ethnicities in this group include Bërê, Gagou, Gouin, Gouro, Mahou, Moua, N’Gain, Ouan, Toonie, Toura, Yaouré.53

- The Voltaic (or Gur), mainly located in the north, include Birifor, Bërê, Dégha, Samogho, Siti, Sénoufo, Tagbana, Djimini, Lobi, Lohron, Komona, Koulang and Nafana.54 In 2014, the group amounted to 3 656 517 persons.55

- The Kru, living in the south-western and western region, include Bakwé, Bété, Dida, Gnaoua, Godié, Gouja, Gouja, Krou, Kouya, Kouzié, Kroumen, Néyo, Nianbwa, Nébiboua, Nigbi, Oubi, Wané56, Wè (Guéré and Wobé).57 In 2014, the group amounted to 1 197 505 persons.58

### 1.2.1 Dioula

The descendants of Muslim merchants on the southern shores of the Sahara, who settled in the region, today speak a vernacular language close to the Malian Bambara or Guinean Malinké: the dioula. This language community has become, over time, a social designation that is often assumed or ascribed, and is sometimes confused with ethnicity or religion. Yet, those who are designated as ‘dioula’ in Burkina Faso and especially in Côte d’Ivoire are not a homogeneous group reducible to this identity of merchant or marabout native of the north.59

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39 Perrot, C.H., Les Éotilé à livre ouvert, [url](#)
40 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url](#)
41 Joshua Project, Ngirwa, Mbato in Côte d’Ivoire, n.d., [url](#)
42 Côte d’Ivoire Tourisme, Groupes ethniques, n.d., [url](#)
43 Joshua Project, Nzema, Appolo in Côte d’Ivoire, n.d., [url](#)
44 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url](#)
46 Minority Rights Group International, Côte d’Ivoire, updated January 2018, [url](#)
47 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url](#)
48 ASSN, Les Malinké en Côte d’Ivoire, February 2017, [url](#)
49 The source places the Djimini both in the Northern Manding and Gur groups, though most of the sources include them only in the Gur group.
50 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url](#)
51 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url](#)
52 Minority Rights Group International, Côte d’Ivoire, updated January 2018, [url](#)
53 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url](#)
54 OHCHR, Intégration et autonomie des minorités en Côte d’Ivoire, 5 January 2004, [url](#)
55 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url](#)
57 Canada, IRB, Current situation of members of the Wè ethnic group, including where they live, their characteristics, and how they are treated by government authorities (2002-Aug. 2003), 25 August 2003, [url](#)
58 INS, Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat 2014, [url](#)
The researchers Launay and Marie-Guyon note that the ethnicisation of Ivorian politics in recent years has greatly favoured the ethnic conception of the Dioula identity and has sometimes given rise to self-identification as ‘dioula’, but this identity assignment is strongly politically connoted.

1.3 Conflicts involving specific ethnic groups

Interethnic alliances are ancient and cultural non-aggression pacts were signed between the ancestors of different ethnic groups of Côte d’Ivoire. These alliances have the function to maintain peace and provide mutual assistance to the groups involved, enhancing social cohesion.

The conflicts between ethnic and religious elements of the population are not due to ancestral hatred among them, but rather to inter-communal factors, such as land disputes in the cocoa-producing western areas. The perceived sense of economic inequality between indigenous people and migrants is a reason of resentment between and within the communities. On the other hand, resentments between ethnic groups whose identities are associated with political spheres, where autochthones consider the migrants linked to Ouattara as the invaders, flare up in violence whenever conflicts arise. Western areas have for decades seen disputes over land ownership between native groups and migrants, both from other countries and other regions of Côte d’Ivoire. Tensions over land contributed to serious violence during both Ivorian civil wars in 2002-2003 and 2011. Since the disputed presidential election in 2010, sporadic clashes over land have taken place almost every year. For more information on the land dispute issue, see Section 4.2.1.

Although the west is the region where ethnic conflicts are more numerous, clashes have recently broken out also in north-eastern and southern areas of the country.

Violent farmer-herder conflicts are a common issue in west and central African countries. The Sahel and northern region is becoming drier and desertification, which reduces land availability, is expanding because of the climate change. This, along with increasing land-exploiting commercial activities and the competition for the use of resources as forests, grazing lands and water, has led to a higher frequency of clashes.

After 2011, in the north-eastern region of Côte d’Ivoire, in the town of Bouna and its hinterland, tensions between Fulani herders, Lobi farmers and autochthonous Koulango have increased, due to conflicts over access to and control over land and political rivalry between the Koulango and Lobi. In March 2016, a conflict broke out in the town of Bouna between farmers of the Lobi ethnic group and Fulani (Peul) herders. The Lobi accused the Fulani of destroying their crops by grazing their cattle. 33 people died, 50 were injured and around 2 000 were displaced. In April 2016, President Ouattara
went to Bouna to call for appeasement in order to continue working on reconciliation and to ensure that these kinds of events would not happen anymore. In 2017, hostilities between the groups were still ongoing. In 2019, a dialogue has started to solve the dispute. Supported by the German NGO GTZ, farmers and cattle breeders are involved in a pilot project to designate cattle routes to protect the Comoé national park and the agricultural land. In turn, water points and grazing land are provided to the cattle herds.

Following those clashes, on 21 and 22 April 2016, the Government of Côte d’Ivoire had organised an interdepartmental seminar with the aim of analysing and finding solutions to the problem of communal conflicts.

Sources report that in June 2017, in Gonaté, about 20 kilometres from the city of Daloa in the central western region, a conflict arose between youths of Gouro and Malinké ethnic groups after a group of Malinké students stabbed to death a student of the Gouro ethnicity. The conflict caused injuries to people and damages to properties. This kind of crisis repeatedly happens in Gonaté, usually at the end of the school year. The Ministry of Solidarity, Women and Child protection, with the financial support of UNFPA, organised a workshop after this event in Gonaté with the aim to strengthen the process of reconciliation between the two ethnic groups. In October 2017, a conflict broke out between the Dan (Yacouba) ethnic group and the Burkinabé (originally inhabitants from Burkina Faso) in the village of Daleu, in the mountainous western Tonkpi Department. Tensions developed over the Burkinabé exploitation of timber for commercial use without the permission of the indigenous people. The Ministry of Solidarity, Women and Child protection, in cooperation with the financial support of UNFPA, organised meetings to bring together the community and religious leaders, officials, women and youths, and thus enhance the intercommunity dialogue and social cohesion.

From mid-September to early November 2017 in the Guiglo area in the western region of Cavally, conflicts were ongoing between Wè members of the so-called Wè youth Alliance (l’Alliance des jeunes Wè), the Baoulé and the Burkinabé. The Wè created the alliance in April 2017 in order to regain land from the illegal cocoa plantations in the Goin-Debé forest occupied by the ‘outsiders’ Baoulé and Burkinabé. The Goin-Debé forest reserve suffers from degradation by 80%. According to the official report of local authorities, the conflict left 11 dead, while according to actors of the civil society 16 people died. After an unsuccessful attempt at mediation by the prefect of the region and the Minister of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development, police, gendarmes and soldiers were deployed to ensure the security of the area. The government decided to identify and expel the occupants of the Goin-Debé forest. In January 2018, the Minister of Water and Forests announced the project of a census (mapping) of all occupations of the Goin-Debé forest for the implementation of an effective

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72 RFI Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: Alassane Ouattara lance un message d’apaisement à Bouna, 30 April 2016, url
74 DW, After deadly clashes, Ivorian farmers and herdsmen try dialogue, 17 February 2019, url
75 Portail Officiel du Gouvernement de Côte d’Ivoire, Conflicts communautaires : un séminaire interministériel organise a grand-bassam en vue de trouver des solutions durables pour maintenir la paix, la stabilité et la cohésion sociale, 21 April 2016, url
76 Koaci.com, Côte d’Ivoire: Gonaté, conflit ethnique causé par le décès de l’élève Ouattara, les communautés appelées à la réconciliation, 30 August 2017, url
77 Koaci.com, Côte d’Ivoire: Gonaté, conflit ethnique causé par le décès de l’élève Ouattara, les communautés appelées à la réconciliation, 30 August 2017, url; AIP, Côte d’Ivoire/ Un dialogue intercommunautaire pour retrouver la cohésion sociale à Gonaté, 30 August 2017, url
78 Koaci.com, Côte d’Ivoire: Après les affrontements inter-ethniques à Guiglo, un autre conflit foncier frappe encore l’ouest du pays, 19 October 2017, url
79 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url; Reuters, Ethnic land dispute forces thousands to flee in Ivory Coast cocoa belt, 9 October 2017, url
80 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url
strategy for the sustainable management of agricultural parcels. By the end of 2018, the census project, including sensitization and involvement of the population, was half-way.

Other tensions erupted in May 2018 between the indigenous Toura and the Burkinabé in Gandié, in the western region of Biankouma, due to the occupation of the sacred forest by the Burkinabé. The Toura attacked in order to regain the area; clashes resulted in the death of a Burkinabé person. In revenge, the Burkinabé led a punitive offensive against the inhabitants of Gandié, who fled to surrounding villages. The gendarmerie intervened to curb the tensions. In general, land ownership has always been the main reason for conflicts between the Guéré and Burkinabé inhabitants, but now even a small dispute can trigger a fight without restraint, as one source notes.

In June 2018, a clash between the Wè and Burkinabé broke out in the town of Bangolo, in the western region of Guémon, following the homicide of a Guéré/Wè woman reportedly committed by her lover, a young Burkinabé. During clashes, one person was injured. The suspected murderer was arrested.

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82 IDH, SODEFOR half-way the full census of the Goin-Debé forest reserve, 7 December 2018, [url](#)
83 Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire: Nouvel affrontement Guéré- Burkinabé à Bangolo, 25 June 2018, [url](#); Akody.com, Côte d’Ivoire : Affrontements meurtriers entre Toura et burkinabé dans le département de Biankouma, 14 May 2018, [url](#)
84 Akody.com, Côte d’Ivoire : Affrontements meurtriers entre Toura et Burkinabé dans le département de Biankouma, 14 May 2018, [url](#)
2. Recent History

2.1 Houphouët-Boigny’s presidency (1960 – 1993)

Côte d’Ivoire gained independence from France on 7 August 1960. Its first president, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, held power until his death in 1993. Although the 1960 Constitution foresaw multipartism, Houphouët-Boigny’s party, the Parti démocratique de Côte d’Ivoire – Rassemblement démocratique africain [Democratic Party of Côte d’Ivoire - Democratic African Rally] (PDCI-RDA) was the only party until 1990, when the first contested presidential election took place and the incumbent president, challenged by Laurent Gbagbo from the Front populaire ivoirien [Ivorian Popular Front] (FPI), was re-elected for a seventh term.87

The first two decades of Houphouët-Boigny’s presidency is still often referred to as the period of the ‘economic miracle’. Indeed, approximately from 1960 to 1980, Côte d’Ivoire experienced a booming economy thanks to cocoa and coffee farming.88 In this context, the President urged foreign planters and labourers to settle in Côte d’Ivoire and Ivorian farmers to move to other zones to grow cocoa.89 His principle was: ‘Land belongs to those who cultivate it.’90 This politic benefitted particularly the Baoulé, Houphouët-Boigny’s own ethnic group.91 There were massive migration movements towards the western and southern forest areas.92 In the 1980s, the economic situation deteriorated and had become a crisis by 1990. The decline of cocoa prices challenged the model of rent redistribution set up by then President Houphouët-Boigny. This situation triggered discussions on the Ivorian identity (‘Ivoirité’, see Section 2.2).93

2.2 Bédié’s presidency and the birth of Ivoirité (1993 – 1999)

After Houphouët-Boigny’s death on 7 December 1993, a power struggle developed between the President of the National Assembly Henri Konan Bédié, who was the constitutional successor, and Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara, who had replaced Houphouët-Boigny several times during the latter’s absences for medical reasons. Bédié swiftly proclaimed himself president and acted as such until the next presidential elections, which were scheduled for 1995. Alassane Ouattara resigned from his office and left the country some months later to assume his new function of Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.94

The Bédié presidency marks the creation of the concept of ‘Ivoirité’ (‘Ivorianess’ or ‘Ivorians First’), a kind of state-induced ethno-nationalism.95 President Bédié entrusted a group of academics called Cellule universitaire de recherche et de diffusion des idées et des actions politiques du président Henri Konan Bédié [Academic cell for research and dissemination of the ideas and political actions of President Henri Konan Bédié](CURDIPHE) to elaborate this concept. They stated that a person claiming

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87 Marie Gibert, Côte d’Ivoire: Recent History, 2018, p. 357
89 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, Le Monde, 7 December 2017, url; See also: International Crisis Group, Côte d’Ivoire’s Great West: Key to Reconciliation, Africa Report 212, 28 January 2014, url
90 Jean-Pierre Chauveau, Question foncière et construction nationale en Côte d’Ivoire – Les enjeux silencieux d’un coup d’Etat, 2002, url
92 Koffi Justin Kouassi, Les Conflits fonciers ruraux en Côte d’Ivoire, March 2017, url
93 Dominique Lagarde, Une nation en miettes, 2 November 2000, url; Xavier Harel, Robert Jules, Aline Robert, Pourquoi les cours des matières premières agricoles sont devenus fous, 19 November 2010, url
94 Marie Gibert, Côte d’Ivoire: Recent History, 2018, p. 358
their *Ivoirité* ‘is supposed to have Côte d’Ivoire as his/her country, be born from Ivorian parents belonging to one of the ethnic groups native to Côte d’Ivoire’ (e.g., having his/her ancestral ‘village’ in Côte d’Ivoire). Early on, the concept of *Ivoirité* favoured peoples from the south, the centre and the west but not peoples from the north, often referred to as ‘Dioula’ (for an explanation on Dioula see Section 1.2.1). These Dioula were regarded as foreigners, notably because their names and Muslim faith were also common in neighbouring Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali.97

Bédié won the 1995 presidential elections. These had been boycotted by the *Front Républicain* (formed by the other two major parties, *Rassemblement des Républicains* [Republicans’ Rally] (RDR) and FPI) because of the new eligibility requirements foreseen by the electoral code in order to stand for president: the candidates must be Ivorian born from two parents themselves Ivorian by birth, and must have been living continuously in Côte d’Ivoire during the five years preceding the elections.98 These new provisions excluded Ouattara, who would have been the candidate of the 1994-founded RDR, from running for president.99 Indeed, according to his opponents, Alassane Ouattara is said to have BurkinaFaso origins and to have studied and worked abroad under Voltaic/Burkinabé citizenship.100 Ouattara became the leader of the RDR in 1999.101

### 2.3 Military coup and election of Laurent Gbagbo (1999 – 2002)

In December 1999, a military coup ended the Bédié presidency and marked the entry of the army into politics. General Robert Gueï, initially spokesperson and subsequently leader of the military junta, affirmed that their objective was to restore order in the country. He declared not to be interested in remaining in power and promised a quick transition for the purpose of giving back power to civilians as soon as possible.102

The presidential elections did take place in 2000, but a new amendment of the Constitution had tightened the qualifying criteria for standing for presidential election: besides being Ivorian born from two parents both of Ivorian origin, the candidates must henceforth never have renounced the Ivorian nationality nor claimed any other nationality.103 These provisions were clearly aimed at preventing Ouattara from participating in the elections. The Supreme Court then ruled that Ouattara and Bédié were both not eligible, along with 10 other candidates.104 The election would oppose Robert Gueï and Laurent Gbagbo. Gbagbo was elected after a poll, which he himself called ‘disastrous’.105

While the international community was hoping that the legislative polls of December 2000 would bring a consensus on the democratic process, the electoral commission barred Alassane Ouattara


101 *Rassemblement des Républicains, L’Histoire du RDR, 1 September 2017*, [url](#)

102 Thomas Hofnung, *La Crise en Côte d’Ivoire, 2005*, p. 39


from running for a seat, claiming that he was not Ivorian by birth from two Ivorian parents. The RDR boycotted the elections.  

In 2001, after the RDR’s good results at the municipal elections, the pro-government media raised its voice against the vote of ‘foreigners’, claiming that many voters were Diolas originating from the north of the country and hence potentially foreigners. The government then decided to review the electoral registers and to issue new and more secure electoral cards. As a result, the number of voters decreased by 20% at the departmental elections of July 2002. This voters’ decrease particularly affected RDR-friendly areas. The departmental elections had a low turnout, as members of the RDR and people from the north of the country denounced exclusions on ground of alleged identity.

### 2.4 First Ivorian crisis (2002-2010): a divided country

On 19 September 2002, Abidjan, Korhogo and Bouaké were attacked simultaneously while President Gbagbo was travelling abroad. The loyalist troops managed to free Abidjan after some hours, but Korhogo and Bouaké remained under the control of the assailants. General Gueï, accused of instigating the coup, got killed on the same day. Failing to seize power, the assailants took over the northern half of the country within a few days. Their identity was finally revealed at the of September 2002, when a former mutineer and former ally of General Gueï announced the creation of the *Mouvement patriotique de Côte d’Ivoire* [Patriotic movement of Côte d’Ivoire] (MPCI), composed of military deserters, mainly from the north of the country. They demanded the resignation of Gbagbo from power followed by inclusive elections. Their political leader was Guillaume Soro, former leader of the Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d’Ivoire [Student’s and educational Federation of Côte d'Ivoire] (FESCI), which was then mainly pro-Gbagbo. Soro would later act as president of the National Assembly from March 2012 until February 2019.

In October 2002, a ceasefire agreement froze the zones under the rule of rebel and loyalist forces: the country was de facto split in a rebel north and a loyalist south. The French troops established a buffer zone called *zone de confiance* [zone of confidence] on the non-crossing line (see Map 3). Later on, the MPCI merged with other rebel groups and was renamed *Forces nouvelles* [New Forces] (FN).

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110 Marie Gibert, Côte d’Ivoire: Recent History. In: *Africa South of the Sahara* 2018, p. 359; France 24, Les 11 années de crise qui ont ébranlé le “miracle ivoirien” (1/2), 17 October 2010, url

Map 3: UNOCI, Côte d’Ivoire, 18 November 2004, © UN

112 United Nations, Map No. 4220 Rev.2 bis, January 2005, url
In January 2003, after lengthy negotiations, Ivorian political parties and rebel groups signed an agreement in Linas-Marcoussis (France). The contracting parties were seven political parties: FPI, Parti démocratique de Côte d’Ivoire – Rassemblement démocratique africain (PDCI-RDA), RDR, Union pour la démocratie et la paix en Côte d’Ivoire (UDPCI), Mouvement des forces d’Avenir (MFA), Union démocratique de Côte d’Ivoire (UDCY), Parti ivoirien des travailleurs (PIT) and three rebel groups: MPCI, Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP) and Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO). They agreed that Laurent Gbagbo would remain president of Côte d’Ivoire until the end of his mandate and that a national reconciliation government, including a ‘consensus Prime Minister’, would be set up in order to organise democratic elections in 2005. In May 2003, the UN Security Council decided to establish a UN Mission in Côte d’Ivoire (MINUCI) later called UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI).

After stalling progress - notably on the issues of the disarmament and on eligibility criteria to run for president - and several mediation attempts by the international community, President Gbagbo, Prime Minister Seydou Elimane Diarra, Henri Konan Bédié (PDCI), Alassane Dramane Ouattara (RDR) and Minister Guillaume Soro (FN) signed the Pretoria agreement in April 2005. This agreement contains a declaration ending the war and an agreement on immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias.

After 2 years of political deadlocks on disarmament and eligibility criteria for presidential candidates leading to the postponement of the presidential elections, the Ouagadougou peace agreement was signed in March 2007. Guillaume Soro was appointed Prime Minister. The agreement foresaw several measures including the drawing of a new electoral register, the resumption of the demobilisation process and the integration of 8 400 Forces armées des forces nouvelles [Armed forces of the New forces] (FAFN) soldiers into the national army. Elections were scheduled for January 2008.

2.5 The post-electoral crisis (2010-2011)

2.5.1 Overview

After several postponements, notably caused by conflicts on voters’ registration, the first round of the presidential election finally took place on the 31 October 2010, without major incident. Fourteen candidates and all the important political parties of the country participated. On 28 November 2010, the second round opposed the incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo against Alassane Ouattara. Both claimed victory. While the Commission électorale indépendante [Independent Electoral Commission] (CEI) and the international community recognised the victory of Alassane Ouattara, the Constitutional Council that had invalidated votes in some northern departments known to be pro-Ouattara declared Laurent Gbagbo as the winner.

113 France 24, Les 11 années de crise qui ont ébranlé le "miracle ivoirien" (1/2), 17 October 2010, url
116 Cyril Daddieh, Historical Dictionary of Côte d'Ivoire (third edition), 2016, pp. xiii-lxv
117 RFI, L’accord de Pretoria du 6 avril 2005, 6 April 2005, url
119 Marie Gibert, Côte d'Ivoire: Recent History. In: Africa South of the Sahara, 2018, p. 361
Both ‘presidents’ were sworn in during separate ceremonies and both appointed their own government. Côte d’Ivoire had de facto two parallel administrations. While the two heads of state were fighting for legitimacy, power and access to the country’s finances and the international community was trying to solve the situation through mediation, violence broke out on the streets, particularly in Abidjan and the western part of the country.

Days after the swearing-in, on 16 December 2010, demonstrations of pro-Ouattara supporters were repressed by pro Gbagbo security forces and Jeunes Patriotes [Young Patriots]. According to the international inquiry commission, this date marks the intensification of violence as well as the introduction of the use of war weapons. As a response, self-defence groups of youth, some of them run by commanders of the pro-Ouattara Forces armées des Forces nouvelles [Armed forces of the New Forces] (FAFN), were created in some areas of Abidjan in order to protect the population.

In February 2011, the Forces de défense et de sécurité [Defense and Security Forces] (FDS) of Gbagbo began attacking FAFN positions. The FAFN, soon to be absorbed into Ouattara’s new army called Forces républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire [Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire] (FRCI), began a conquest of several cities until Abidjan was declared freed on 6 May 2011. As on previous occasions, the troops supporting Gbagbo called on militias usually linked to his youth supporters of the Jeunes patriotes to resist the pro-Ouattara forces, while the latter got support from their own militias as well as from some deserters of the FDS. Armed combats took place in Abidjan. Both sides committed systematic abuses against civilians based on (presumed) ethnicity and (supposed) political affiliation, particularly in the Abobo neighbourhood (Abidjan) as well as in the western part of the country. The Yopougon district was the last bastion of the pro-Gbagbo militias where clashes waged till the end.

The arrest of former President Laurent Gbagbo in Abidjan on 11 April 2011 marked the beginning of a slow return to calm, first in Abidjan, then in the rest of the country. However, in the city of Abidjan FRCI began a spate of violent repression searching for pro-Gbagbo militiamen, causing abuses of some specific ethnic groups perceived to have supported Gbagbo or persons suspected of being militiamen or informants.

In November 2011, Gbagbo was extradited in order to be brought before the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague, where he has been prosecuted for crimes against humanity, together with his former Minister of Youth Charles Blé Goudé. In January 2019, both Gbagbo and Blé Goudé have been acquitted and conditionally released. The former Ivorian President joined his second wife,

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122 Marie Gibert, Côte d’Ivoire: Recent History, 2018, p.363 ; BBC News Ivory Coast crisis as presidential rivals both sworn in, 4 December 2010, url
123 L’Express, La chute de Gbabgo en huit actes, 11 April 2011, url; OHCHR, 14th Special Session on The situation of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire since the elections on 28 November 2010, 23 December 2013, url
125 Jeune Afrique, un pays, deux armées, 30 August 2009, url
127 Libération, Côte-d’Ivoire: bataille rangée autour du QG de Ouattara à Abidjan, 9 April 2011, url
130 Conseil des droits de l’homme, Rapport de la Commission d’enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d’Ivoire, 14 June 2011, url, pp. 11-13
131 ICC, Gbagbo and Blé Goudé Case, n.d. url
Nadiana Bamba, who was a refugee in Belgium while Blé Goudé remained in The Hague awaiting to find a host country.\textsuperscript{132}

The post-electoral crisis caused approximately 3 000 deaths, the departure of approximately 300 000 refugees and the internal displacement of nearly one million persons.\textsuperscript{133} Combatants and civil supporters of both sides perpetrated numerous exactions. The international commission of inquiry found that both pro-Gbagbo and pro-Ouattara armed forces had committed war crimes and probably crimes against humanity.\textsuperscript{134}

In 2014, UNHCR estimated that there are nearly 700 000 stateless people in Côte d’Ivoire. Among them were migrants and their children (no land rights), some orphans, border populations, refugees and displaced persons.\textsuperscript{135} Since 2002, in the northern regions many civil status registers have been destroyed; in the southern regions a dual-register system existed, with persons with a North-sounding name sometimes registered in a different register than the official one. On the other hand, it is also reported that, when the electoral registers were drawn up in 2010, many people who did not meet the criteria for eligibility for Ivorian nationality were nevertheless registered in the electoral files because of corruption.\textsuperscript{136} The current administration is leading a roadmap with UNHCR to solve this issue: judgments are issued to persons at risk of statelessness and citizenship certificates are issued for those who ask for citizenship by declaration, including stateless persons. As of June 2018, 189 citizenship certificates had been issued.\textsuperscript{137}

2.5.2 Actors in the conflict

2.5.2.1 Armed Forces\textsuperscript{138}

Forces de défense et sécurité [Security and Defense Forces] (FDS):

These forces were under the command of President Laurent Gbagbo until 17 March 2010, when the FRCI (see below) were created.

With approximately 55 000 men, FDS included:

- *Forces Armées Nationales de Côte d’Ivoire* [National Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire] (FANCI). The FANCI consisted of three main forces: the land force, the air force and the navy. Mainly the special forces that were part of the land forces were active during the post-electoral crisis;
- The *Garde Républicaine* [Republican Guard] (approx. 1 500 men) composed of three infantry regiments based in Abidjan;
- The National Gendarmerie with approx. 12 000 men;
- The National Police;
- The *Centre de commandement des opérations de sécurité* [Centre of command of security operations] (CECOS) composed of 5 squadrons in Abidjan;
- Several special/combined forces units.

\textsuperscript{132} ICC, ICC Appeals Chamber to impose conditions on Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé upon their release following their acquittal, 1 February 2019, url; RFI, La Belgique “accepte d’accueillir” l’ex-président ivoirien Laurent Gbagbo, 2 February 2019, url; RFI, CPI: Laurent Gbagbo et Charles Blé Goudé sortent de prison sous conditions, 1 February 2019, url; RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: la lettre de Charles Blé Goudé à ses concitoyens, 28 March 2019, url

\textsuperscript{133} Conseil des droits de l’homme, Rapport de la Commission d’enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d’Ivoire, 14 June 2011, url p. 11; IDMC, Côte d’Ivoire: De nouveaux engagements offrent une lueur d’espoir aux 300 000 personnes encore déplacées dans le pays, 26 February 2015, url

\textsuperscript{134} Conseil des droits de l’homme, Rapport de la Commission d’enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d’Ivoire, 14 June 2011, url p. 11; HRW, Côte d’Ivoire: Inquiry’s Shortcuts Raise Red Flags. 23 February 2012, url

\textsuperscript{135} RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: près de 700 000 apatrides selon les Nations unies, 9 November 2014, url

\textsuperscript{136} ADJAMI Mirna, L’apatridie et la nationalité en Côte d’Ivoire, UNHCR, 1 December 2016, url, pp. 56-64

\textsuperscript{137} UNHCR, Bulletin Apatridie, April-June 2018, url

\textsuperscript{138} The information in this section is based on Conseil des droits de l’homme, Rapport de la Commission d’enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d’Ivoire, 14 June 2011, url, pp. 5-9
Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles [Armed Forces of the News Forces] (FAFN): These forces were the army of FN led by Guillaume Soro. Ten zone commanders called Com-zones ran the ten military and administrative zones. The headquarters were in Bouaké.

Forces républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire [Republican Forces of the Ivory Coast] (FRCI) were created by the Ouattara Government merging the FANCI and the FAFN and were under the authority of the Defence Minister Guillaume Soro. However, Gbagbo could reportedly still count on the loyalty of some elite units that had been previously part of the FDS.139

2.5.2.2 Pro-Gbagbo Militias:140

Militias usually linked to the Jeunes Patriotes [Young Patriots] called the Galaxie Patriotique [Patriotic Galaxy] including:

- In Abidjan: Groupement des patriotes pour la paix [Patriots’ group for peace] (GPP), armed elements of the FESCI and militias linked to the Front National pour la libération totale de la Côte d’Ivoire [National front for the total liberation of the Ivory Coast] (FNLTCI).

- In the west: several militias affiliated to the Front de résistance du Grand Ouest [Resistance Front of the Great West] (FRGO), including some associated to Liberian militias: Front de Libération du Grand Ouest [Liberation Front of the Great West] (FLGO), Union des Patriotes Résistants du Grand Ouest [Resistant patriots’ Union of the Great West] (UPRGO), Alliance des patriotes Wê [Wê Patriots’ Alliance (APWE), Mouvement pour la Libération de l’Ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire [Movement for the Liberation of the Ivory Coast (MILOCI).

Mercenaries, mostly recruited in Liberia and active in the western part of the country (and in Yopougon, in the 2011 battle of Abidjan).141

2.5.2.3 Pro-Ouattara Militias:142

- The Invisible Commando, based and active in the PK 18/Agouéto-Abobo neighbourhood in Abidjan at the end of the fighting. This militia, and especially its leader Ibrahim Coulibaly who was killed in April 2011 by the FRCI, reportedly had an ambiguous political position.143

- Traditional hunters called Dozos. They were accused of several abuses, especially in the west.144

2.6 Ouattara’s presidency

2.6.1 Ouattara’s first term

Alassane Ouattara was officially sworn in on 6 May 2011.145 During his first term, his government managed to restore economic growth.146 A national commission of inquiry on the post-electoral crisis was established, a reconciliation commission was created, a demobilisation, disarmament and

139 Conseil des droits de l’homme, Rapport de la Commission d’enquête internationale indépendante sur la Côte d’Ivoire, 14 June 2011, url, pp. 5-9
141 Le Monde, Yopougon, dernier bastion pro-Gbagbo dans la bataille d’Abidjan, 21 April 2011, url
143 Observers France 24, Les forces de Ouattara attaquent leurs anciens alliés du Commando invisible, 27 April 2011, url
144 See also: ONUCI, Rapport sur les abus des droits de l’homme commis par des Dozos en République de Côte d’Ivoire, June 2013, url
145 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: Ouattara prête serment comme président, 6 May 2011, url
146 World Bank, The Might of the Elephant: Benefiting from Strong Growth to Create Better Jobs, December 2015, url
reinsertion (DDR) program was set up and a reform of the security sector (RSS) was initiated. The effectiveness of these measures has sometimes been questioned\(^{147}\), as observers felt that the deeper roots of conflict (the issue of exclusion / *Ivoirité*) had not been addressed adequately.\(^{148}\) Furthermore, the impartiality of justice concerning crimes committed during the post-electoral crisis was often criticised by NGOs\(^{149}\), as well as a lack of effort for national reconciliation.\(^{150}\)

### 2.6.2 Ouattara’s second term

The October 2015 presidential elections took place without major incidents. Supported by the *Rassemblement des houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix* [Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace] (RHDP) coalition of several parties and facing a weak and fragmented opposition, Alassane Ouattara was re-elected with a clear majority.\(^{151}\) The low turnout and the voters’ behaviour showed that the Ivorian population remained divided and that national reconciliation was far from being achieved, according to the Institute for Security Studies (ISS).\(^{152}\)

During Ouattara’s second term, Côte d’Ivoire adopted a new constitution and so started its third Republic in November 2016.\(^{153}\) Article 55 of the Constitution now cancels and supersedes Article 35, stating that presidential candidates must be Ivorian by birth born from one Ivorian parent with Ivorian origins, either father or mother, which is a major change.\(^{154}\)

Another significant action related to the post-electoral crisis that Ouattara took during his second term was the presidential amnesty he announced during his national day speech in August 2018. He granted amnesty to approximately 800 persons prosecuted or condemned for offences linked to the post-electoral crisis.\(^{155}\) Several prominent prisoners were released, including former first lady Simone Ehivet Gbagbo.\(^{156}\) However, three human rights organisations have called on the Ivorian authorities to reverse this decision in order for the victims of human rights violations to access justice.\(^{157}\)

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\(^{147}\) France 24, Désarmer, démobiliser, réinsérer : le casse-tête de la résolution des conflits en Afrique, 20 November 2018, [url](http://example.com).


\(^{153}\) TV5 Monde, *Côte d’Ivoire : une enquête inédite sur le bilan de la réconciliation nationale*, 2 January 2019, [url](http://example.com).


\(^{155}\) TV5 Monde, *Côte d’Ivoire : une enquête inédite sur le bilan de la réconciliation nationale*, 2 January 2019, [url](http://example.com).


\(^{157}\) FIDH, *Côte d’Ivoire: Three organisations lodge an appeal against presidential amnesty*, 15 November 2018, [url](http://example.com).
3. Political situation

3.1 General overview

Côte d’Ivoire is a Presidential Republic. According to the 2016 Constitution, the president is elected, for a five-year term, directly, by universal suffrage and he may be re-elected once. The president exercises the executive power along with the prime minister, who serves as the head of Government and the Cabinet, and is appointed by the president.

The current president of Côte d’Ivoire is Alassane Dramane Ouattara, who has won a second five-year term in 2015. Ouattara was the leader of the Rassemblement des Républicains (RDR), and his re-election was endorsed by Henri Konan Bedié and his Parti démocratique de Côte d’Ivoire (PDCI). Ouattara’s main competitor was Pascal Affi N’Guessan, candidate of the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI), the party founded by former President Laurent Gbagbo. The FPI had split into two factions, one pro-Gbagbo (led, until his death in 2018, by Abou Dramane Sangaré) which did not acknowledge Affi N’guessan as President of FPI and boycotted the elections.

Ouattara won the 2015 presidential election with 83.7 % of ballots, while the turnout rate was 52.9 %. Affi N’Guessan garnered 9.3 % of the ballots. According to Institute for Security Studies (ISS): ‘The Ivorian election was peaceful, but not necessarily a democratic success […] and the elections’ results underlines that: [...] the national reconciliation remains a challenge.’ However, the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) and the Plateforme des Organisations de la Société Civile pour l’Observation des Élections en Côte d’Ivoire (POECI) considered this election fair and free.

On 30 October 2016, a new constitutional text was approved with a majority of votes – 93.4 % - in a constitutional referendum. The participation rate stood at 42.4 %, according to the results published by the Commission Electorale Indépendante de Côte d’Ivoire (CEI) and confirmed by the Conseil Constitutionnel [Constitutional Council].

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158 CIA, World Factbook (The), Côte d’Ivoire, Executive branch, last update 20 June 2018, url
159 Republique de Côte d’Ivoire, Loi N° 2016-886 du 8 Novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la Republique de Côte d’Ivoire 2016 art. 55, url
160 CIA, World Factbook (The), Côte d’Ivoire, Executive branch, last update 20 June 2018, url
161 BBC, Ivory Coast election: Alassane Ouattara wins second term, 28 October 2015, url
163 Al-Jazeera, Ivory Coast’s Ouattara re-elected by a landslide, 28 October 2015, url; Abidjan.net, Laurent Akoun: “Nous ne sommes pas contre l’unité au FPI”, 25 October 2017, url; Jeune Afrique, 21 November 2017, url; Reuters, Gbagbo’s FPI picks presidential hopeful after years of boycotts, 9 August 2015, url; Canada, IRB, Côte d’Ivoire: The Ivorian Popular Front (Front populaire ivoirien, FPI), including the treatment of its members (July 2014 July 2015), 24 July 2015, url
165 ISS, Côte d’Ivoire presidential election: beyond Alassane Ouattara’s victory, url
167 Presidential Power, Côte d’Ivoire – Analysis of presidential powers in the new constitution, 9 November 2018, url
169 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: le Conseil Constitutionnel valide le référendum, 4 November 2016, url
The new Constitution of the Troisième République (in place since 8 November 2016), introduces two new offices, the Senate and the Vice-President of the Republic, and does not mention the concept of Ivoirité as requirement for a presidential candidate (see Chapter 2 for the concept of Ivoirité and its consequences). The opposition, in particular the FPI, boycotted the referendum.

The process was controlled and managed by the President without the participation of a ‘Constituent Assembly’. Ouattara appointed in June 2016 a committee of experts for the drafting of the text. In October 2016, the committee submitted the text to the Parliament, dominated by the RHDP, after which the text was approved by referendum. The whole process took from June to December 2016. There was hardly any time for public and parliamentary debates.

The Commission nationale des droits de l’homme de Côte d’Ivoire [National Commission for Human Rights of Côte d’Ivoire] (CNDH), the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), the POECI and other organisations observed the referendum. According to all observers, opposition parties were subject to violations of freedom of expression and assembly along with some disturbances during the referendum campaign; however it did not affect the fairness of the process.

The elections for the 255 seats of the National Assembly followed on 18 December 2016 after the approval of the new Constitution, with a voter participation rate of 34.1 %. The majority of the seats was won by an election coalition of Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix, [Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace] (RHDP), comprised of RDR, PDCI (before the break up in August 2018 between Ouattara and Bédié, and other minor parties. Ouattara appointed the RDR Amadou Gon Coulibaly as Prime Minister and the PDCI Daniel Kablan Duncan as the first Vice-President in Côte d’Ivoire’s history.

The legislative elections were characterised by a high number of independent candidates: 789 out of 1,391 of all registered candidates. The majority of independents were, in reality, dissident members of RDR or PDCI who did not achieve the formal investiture of the parties.
The distribution of seats in the National Assembly is:

- Rally of Houphouetists for Democracy and Peace (RHDP) 167
- Independents 76
- Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d'Ivoire (UDPCI) 6
- Ivorian Popular Front (FPI) 3
- Union for Côte d'Ivoire (UPCI) 3

The new Constitution underlines the importance of gender parity but in the legislative election, women were only 12% of the candidates and won just 27 seats in the National Assembly.

The legislative elections and the referendum saw a low participation of voters, in particular in the regions reputed to be pro-Gbagbo.

The election for the Senate took place on 24 March 2018, two years after its establishment. The election was indirect and concerned only two thirds of the seats; the remainder seats were to be appointed by President Ouattara. However, in January 2019, these nominated seats have not been provided.

On 4 July 2018, Ouattara dissolved the government, after Bédié’s refusal to have his PDCI join RDR in one single party RHDP. At the background lie the rising rivalries between the two leaders regarding the candidacy for the presidential elections of 2020 and the unification process of the RHDP parties into a single party. According to Ouattara, the new Constitution does set a limit of two presidential terms, but it ‘should not take into account his victories in 2010 and 2015’. In June 2018, he announced that he will make a decision in the coming two years whether he will present his candidacy to a next presidency mandate in 2020.

This announcement was, according to Bédié not in accordance to the Daoukro Appeal in 2014, by which his PDCI supported Ouattara’s candidacy in the 2015 presidential election. The Daoukro Appeal forms the political basis of the unification process of the RHDP in which alternation in the candidacy for presidential election between the RDR and PDCI was the cornerstone. However, Ouattara stated that he never promised the support of RDR to a PDCI’s candidate in the 2020 elections.

Due to these rivalries within the coalition, Ouattara implemented a government reshuffle and Amadou Gon Coulibaly was re-appointed as Prime minister of a government comprised of 35 ministers and 5 secretaries of state. All the PDCI members of the Cabinet were fired, but with the re-shuffle almost

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183 IPU, Côte d’Ivoire Assemblée nationale (National Assembly), url
184 Godfrey G. (guest post in Presidential-Power.com), Takeaways from Legislative Election in Côte d’Ivoire, 16 January 2017, url
185 IPU, Côte d’Ivoire Assemblée Nationale (National Assembly), 15 June 2018, url. See also an interview with female MP Yasmina Ouégnin, Miran-Guyon, Marie, Autobiographie d’un engagement politique en Côte d’Ivoire - Entretien avec Yasmina Ouégnin, 2017, url
186 BTI, Côte d’Ivoire Country Report, 2018 url
187 Le Monde En Côte d’Ivoire, la coalition au pouvoir remporte le premières élections sénatoriales, 26 March 2018, url
188 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: Alassane Ouattara dissout le gouvernement, 4 July 2018, url
189 Bloomberg, Ivory Coast President Ouattara Says He May Seek Third Term, 3 June 2018, url; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: comment le discours d’Alassane Ouattara sur le 3e mandat a évolué, 5 June 2018, url
190 Abidjan.net, L’”Appel de Daoukro”, acte politique majeur en 2014, 1 January 2015, url
191 Abidjan.net, RHDP: la mise en place du parti unifié constitue le « prolongement de l’appel de Daoukro » (Duncan), 4 June 2018, url
192 Koacic.com, Côte d’Ivoire: Rupture de confiance, Bedé en gilet pare balle chez Ouattara, 8 August 2018, url
193 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: un nouveau gouvernement ivoirien aux couleurs du RHDP, 10 July 2018, url
all were re-hired in different positions. Asking members of his party not to endorse the new unified party constitution, Bédié expelled the 18 PDCI members who joined the new government from the bureau exécutif of the party.

In August 2018, the PDCI withdrew from the RHDP coalition and Bédié declared that the PDCI is entitled ‘to promote a platform of collaboration’ with other political parties.

The current political situation in Côte d’Ivoire is characterised by an escalation of tensions and violent verbal attacks amongst different parties.

Beyond the breakup between PDCI and RDR and their leaders, Guillaume Kigbafori Soro resigned from his position as Speaker of National Assembly in February 2019 due to the tensions with President Ouattara regarding in particular the presidency of RDR and the creation of the unified party. On 23 February 2019, Soro met Bédié in Daoukro in order to discuss the electoral platform/alliance of opposition parties for 2020 elections that may comprise also the FPI. Soro is said to have presidential ambitions but he has not confirmed yet whether he plans to run in 2020. Soro’s candidacy is openly supported by the Rassemblement pour la Côte d’Ivoire (RACI), a political movement which became a political party in February 2019. Soro is the Honorary President of the RACI. Also Bédié did not confirm his candidacy in the 2020 election but he will be likely the candidate of PDCI. As said above, President Ouattara declared that he will decide on his candidacy in 2020 but he stated that the 2016 Constitution allows him to be candidate.

According to the EU diplomatic representatives, Côte d’Ivoire’s political situation is characterised by a worsening of corruption and social inequalities and a gradual shifting towards authoritarianism.

A deep characteristic of the political landscape in Côte d’Ivoire is the high rate of corruption: Côte d’Ivoire is the 105th least corrupt nation out of 180 countries according to Transparency international. In order to fight the phenomenon and improve transparency, the government has taken some measures such as the creation of the High Authority of Good Governance, the investigation led by State’s General Inspectorate (SGI) and the institution of a requirement that all public officials submit asset declarations. However, despite the actions undertaken by the

196 Africa News, Ivory Coast: PDCI – RDR alliance broken [The Morning Call], 10 August 2018, url
197 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: la recrudescence de la violence verbale entre politiques indigne la société civile, 5 February 2019, url
198 Financial Afrik, Côte d’Ivoire: Guillaume Soro, 72 Heures après…!, 10 February 2019, url; France24, Leader of Ivory Coast’s parliament Soro resigns amid dispute with President Ouattara, 8 February 2019, url
200 Reuters, Ivorian parliament speaker resigns ahead of possible presidential run, 8 February 2019, url
201 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: le RACI, mouvement de soutien à Guillaume Soro, devient un parti, 17 February 2019, url; L’Infodrome, Situation socio-politique, Guillaume Soro: “Si je n’étais pas rebelle, Alassane ne serait pas président en Côte d’Ivoire”, 6 March 2019, url
202 Reuters, Ivorian parliament speaker resigns ahead of possible presidential run, 8 February 2019, url
203 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: le RACI, mouvement de soutien à Guillaume Soro, devient un parti, 17 February 2019, url; L’Infodrome, Situation socio-politique, Guillaume Soro: “Si je n’étais pas rebelle, Alassane ne serait pas président en Côte d’Ivoire”, 6 March 2019, url
204 Le Monde, La Côte d’Ivoire « moins solide et démocratique » qu’on pourrait le penser, selon l’UE, 2 August 2018, url
205 Transparency International, Côte d’Ivoire, 2018, url
206 IACC, Despite Legal Frameworks, Corruption Still Thrives in Côte d’Ivoire, 4 February 2019, url; Export.gov, Côte d’Ivoire – Corruption, 1 September 2017, url
government, the corruption remains widespread and has affected many sectors of political and economic life of the country.207

3.2 Political parties

From 1960 to 1990, the political landscape of Côte d’Ivoire was dominated by the united party PDCI, led by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. In May 1990, opposition parties were legalised and a number of parties were registered.208

The Ivorian Constitution guarantees the free establishment of political parties, except if they are ‘organized along regional, religious, tribal, ethnic or racial lines’.209

The most relevant actors in the political landscape of Côte d’Ivoire are:

- **Front populaire ivoirien** [Ivorian Popular Front] (FPI) – split into two factions: the moderate one led by N’Guessan, and the so called **Gbagbo ou Rien** (GOR), led by Sanagaré until his death occurred in November 2018 and currently by Laurent Gbagbo and Assoa Adou, the one in which the supporters of Laurent Gbagbo recognise the most;

- **Liberté et Démocratie pour la Republique** [Liberty and Democracy for the Republic] (LIDER) – President Mamadou Koulibaly;

- **Mouvement des forces d’avenir** [Movement of the future Forces] (MFA) – Split into two factions: one led by Moutayé, and the other one led by Siaka Ouattara;

- **Parti démocratique de Côte d’Ivoire** [Democratic Party of Côte d’Ivoire] (PDCI) – President Henri Konan Bédié;

- **Parti ivoirien des travailleurs** [Ivorian Workers Party] (Pit) – Split into two faction: one led by Joseph Séka Séka and the other one led by Aka Ahizi Daniel;

- **Rassemblement des Républicains** [Rally of the Republicans] (RDR) – President Henriette Dagri Diabaté and honorary President Alassane Ouattara;

- **Union pour la Côte d’Ivoire** [Union for Côte d’Ivoire] (UPCI) – in 2018 split into two factions, one led by Brahima Soro and the other one led by Serge Brou;

- **Union pour la Démocratie et la Paix en Côte d’Ivoire** [Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d’Ivoire] (UDPCI) President: Albert Toikeusse Mabri.210

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208 Encyclopedia Britannica, Government and society – Political process, last update 7 March 2019, url

209 République de Côte d’Ivoire, Loi N° 2016-886 du 8 Novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d’Ivoire 2016 url, art.25

In general, Ivorian political parties share common characteristics and critical issues such as: authoritative management of the charismatic leader of the party, the internal rivalries among high ranked members, conflicts regarding the interpretation of the statutes and the strategic targets and troubled process of internal democratisation. Moreover, the process of unification of RHDP has increased the centrifugal forces in many Ivorian parties which have led to a progressive weakening of the opposition parties.

Examples of these dynamics are represented by the new movements joining the RHDP such as PDCI – Renaissance founded by Kablan Duncan and separated from the PDCI (see Section 3.2.1.2) and Concorde founded by Alcide Djedje, former member of FPI, N’Guessan’s faction, and by many splits, occurred in different political parties. These movements have led to situations of ‘bicephalism’ as in the cases of UPCI, MFA and the small left-wing party called Parti ivoirien des travailleurs (Ivorian Workers Party) (PIT), which joined the RHDP-coalition only in 2016. In these parties the leadership is split between two positions: one pro-unification and one against the unification with the RHDP.

Moreover, the high number of independent candidates, even if after the election most of them usually join a coalition, in each election in Côte d’Ivoire represents a further element of fragmentation in the political landscape of the country.
3.2.1 The main political parties and alliances

3.2.1.1 Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix, [Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace] (RHDP)

The RHDP, founded in 2005, is the ruling coalition party composed of RDR, PDCI, MFA and UDPCI.\textsuperscript{217} It was founded as electoral coalition, in opposition to former President Gbagbo, based on the concept of Houphouëtisme or rather the recovery of the ideas and the actions of former President Félix Houphouët-Boigny.\textsuperscript{218} Until 2018, RHDP held, according to Freedom House: ‘... a virtual lock on national political power’.\textsuperscript{219}

On 16 July 2018, the constituent general assembly of the RHDP was held, during which the presidential party RDR and its allies signed the statutes of the future unified party.\textsuperscript{220} Henriette Diabaté, President of RDR, was appointed as Vice-President of RHDP party while Ouattara became its president.\textsuperscript{221} On 26 January 2019, the first congress was held of the unified party RHDP, composed by RDR, UDPCI and factions of other parties such as: MFA, PIT and UPCI.\textsuperscript{222}

3.2.1.2 Parti démocratique de Côte d’Ivoire – Rassemblement démocratique africain [Democratic Party of Côte d’Ivoire – African democratic rally] (PDCI - RDA)

The PDCI - RDA was founded by Félix Houphouët-Boigny in 1946.\textsuperscript{223} It was the sole party until 1990.\textsuperscript{224} In 1993, after Houphouët-Boigny’s death, Henri Konan Bédié became the leader of the PDCI-RDA. Bédié’s take-over ended a struggle for power between Bédié and Alassane Ouattara, the then Prime Minister.\textsuperscript{225} In 1994, the PDCI split and Ouattara joined the breakaway party RDR. The PDCI won again the presidential election in 1995, boycotted by the RDR and the FPI.\textsuperscript{226} The PDCI ultimately lost power in the 1999 military coup.

The last years of PDCI’s supremacy in the Ivorian political landscape were characterised by the introduction of the concept of Ivoirité which stressed the ethnic balance of the country and led to a deterioration of the attitude towards migrant workers.\textsuperscript{227} This concept had the political function of excluding Ouattara from running for president in 1995 and triggered the conflict regarding which ethnic group is more Ivorian.\textsuperscript{228}

After years of rivalries with Ouattara’s RDR, the PDCI joined the coalition RHDP in 2005. the coalition was in opposition of former President Laurent Gbagbo in the 2006 election (which was postponed to 2010, see Section 2.5). In 2010, Bédié’s party supported the election of Alassane Ouattara as president and with the ‘Appel de Daoukro’ in 2014 renewed his support to his ally in the 2015 presidential election.\textsuperscript{229}

\textsuperscript{217} Peace Insight, Ivory Coast: Key People and Parties,n.d, url
\textsuperscript{218} Afrik.com, Rassemblement des Houphouëtistes pour la Démocratie et la Paix, 19 May 2005, url
\textsuperscript{219} Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2017, Côte d’Ivoire profile, url
\textsuperscript{220} RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: le parti unifié RHDP prend forme, 17 July 2018, url; Bloomberg, Ivory Coast Coalition Names Ouattara as Unified party Leader, 17 July 2018, url
\textsuperscript{221} Africa Confidential, It’s Ouattara Party, 27 July 2018, url
\textsuperscript{222} RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: après la création du RHDP, que reste-t-il des anciens partis?, 31 January 2019, url
\textsuperscript{223} PDCI RDA, Le PDCI RDA, Notre Fondateur, n.d., url
\textsuperscript{224} Peace Insight, Ivory Coast: Key People and Parties, n.d., url
\textsuperscript{225} Norway, Landinfo, Ethnicity, Ivoirité and Conflict, 2 November 2006, url
\textsuperscript{226} IPU, Côte d’Ivoire – Parliamentary Chamber: Assemblée nationale – Elections held in 1995, n.d., url
\textsuperscript{227} UK Home Office, Operational Guidance Note, Ivory Coast, 13 February 2009, url; Norway, Landinfo, Ethnicity, Ivoirité and Conflict, 2 November 2006, url
\textsuperscript{228} Norway, Landinfo, Ethnicity, Ivoirité and Conflict, 2 November 2006, url
\textsuperscript{229} France 24, Côte d’Ivoire: entre Ouattara et Bédié, le torchon brûle...de nouveau, 10 August 2018, url; Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire: Les dessous du divorce Ouattara/Bédié, selon Guikahué, 27 September 2018, url
During Ouattara’s second mandate, new tensions arose between RDR and PDCI regarding the alternation in candidacy and the unified party process which was initially endorsed by the PDCI. Tensions reached high levels as exemplified by Bédié’s official communication of 13 July 2018 in which he forbade PDCI’s leaders and militants to participate in the General Assembly of the Parti unifié [Unified Party].

On 9 August 2018, Bédié announced the PDCI’s withdrawal from the project of a unified party. The breakup was primarily due to the non-respect of the previously agreed alternation in the candidacy. Indeed Bédié does not exclude the possibility to be the candidate of PDCI in the 2020 election. Moreover the unification, from Bédié’s perspective, is not needed in a situation in which there is not a strong opposition in the representative institutions of Côte d’Ivoire, due to the boycott by FPI.

Following the withdrawal of the PDCI from the unified party process, Daniel Kablan Duncan, Vice-President of Côte d’Ivoire and former Vice-President of PDCI, created, with the other PDCI members of the government, a movement called PDCI - Renaissance, that supports the unification in RHDP. This split was strongly condemned by Bédié and he dismissed high-ranking PDCI members who supported Duncan’s movement such as Ahoua N’Doli Théophile and Achi Patrick. Therefore several PDCI members joined the PDCI - Renaissance.

The end of the coalition with the RDR opened new scenarios for the PDCI and in general for the political landscape of Côte d’Ivoire, for example a new coalition with other opposition parties, such as Affi N’Guessan’s FPI faction, in order to present a PDCI candidature in the 2020 election.

The PDCI structure comprises:

- the presidency made up by le Président, les Vice-présidents, le Comité des Sages [Committee of Wise Men] and le Secrétariat Exécutif [Executive secretary];
- le Bureau politique [Political bureau], les Secrétaires Géneraux de Section [General secretaries of sections]; and
- two Organisations Spécialisées [Special organisations]: l’Union des Femmes du PDCI [Women League of PDCI], (UFDCI) and la Jeunesse du PDCI [Youth League of PDCI] (JPDCI).

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230 Ivoire Soir, Bedie Durcit le Ton: ‘Je demand à tous les militants du PDCI de ne pas s’associer’ à l’AG du Parti Unifiée, 13 July 2018, url
231 France24, Côte d’Ivoire, Côte d’Ivoire : entre Ouattara et Bédié, le torche brûle... de nouveau, 10 August 2018, url
232 RFI, Côte d'Ivoire ; le PDCI ne veut pas d’un parti unifié avec le RDR avant 2020, 18 June 2018, url; RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : le PDCI ne veut pas d’un parti unifié avec le RDR avant 2020, 18 June 2018, url; Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire : les dessous du divorce Ouattara/Bédié, selon Guikahué, 27 September 2018, url
235 Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire, Enfin les raisons de la colère de Konan Bédié contre Kablan Duncan, 7 January 2019, url; L’infodrome, PDCI : Deux membres du bureau politique, déshabillent Bédié et Guikahué, voici ce qu’ils prévoient de faire, ; Rumeurs d’Abidjan, PDCI RDA : Nouveau coup du pur Bédié, 6 March 2019, url; RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : Bédié fait le ménage dans les instance dirigeantes du PDCI 5 January 2019, url
236 L’infodrome, PDCI : Deux membres du bureau politique, déshabillent Bédié et Guikahué, voici ce qu’ils prévoient de faire, 14 February 2019, url; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: Henri Konan Bédié se sépare de vice-presidents pro-RHDP, 4 January 2019, url
237 Jeune Afrique, Pascal Affi N’Guessan : « L’alliance FPI-PDCI, c’est un vieux souhait qui va bientôt se réaliser », 16 August 2018 url; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: s’allier pour mieux régner, 29 August 2018, url
The press organ of the PDCI is *Le Nouveau Réveil* 239 although according to Courrier International it is a newspaper close to PDCI. 240

Decentralised party structures are formed by village committees, sections, general delegations and departmental and communal delegations. 241

Officially, according to the Statute, members of PDCI-RDA participate in the selection of the officials of the party and every one of them is eligible. 242 However, the decision-making process within the party is typically top-down as shown in cases of resignations/appointments of political cadres or the choice of the political direction or alliances of the party (e.g. *Appel de Daoukro*). 243

### 3.2.1.3 Rassemblement des Républicains [Rally of the Republicans] (RDR)

The RDR was founded in 1994 by Djéni Kobina as a central, democratic liberalist party, splitting from the PDCI. 244 It is a founding member of the African Liberal Network 245 and it joined the Liberal International at the Dakar Congress in 2003. 246

The party is based on the political ideas of Ouattara, as reported on its official website. 247 The core idea of RDR is that the three key areas of development for Côte d’Ivoire are: ‘... good economic policy, a conductive legal and political environment, and attention to equitable social development. Finally, the RDR believes in the growth of a free society based on personal liberty, personal responsibility and social justice’. 248 However, an internal report by EU ambassadors, cited in AFP on 2 August 2018, reportedly criticises the government for gradually restricting the freedom of expression and for not listening to internal and external criticism, while social protest is increasing. At the political level, the creation of a unified party is considered a way to ensure reelection and marginalising opposition movements. 249

The party and its leader are supporters of the economic liberalism and the withdrawal of the social state. Actually this approach has caused a strong perception of inequalities in the Ivorian society: the majority of the population, indeed, feels that there is a bias, mostly ethnic-based, in the access to opportunities and advantages of the economic growth. 250 Moreover, the government, facing this situation, shows a progressive closure to external or internal criticism. 251

The RDR structure comprises: *le secrétariat général* [general secretariat], *les secrétaires nationaux* [national secretaries], *le conseil politique* [the political council], *le Rassemblement des femmes républicaines* [rally of republican women] (RFR), *le Rassemblement des enseignants républicains* [rally of republican teachers] (RER), *les inspecteurs* [the inspectors], *le Rassemblement des jeunes*...
républicains [rally of young republicans] (RJR), les secrétaires départementaux [the departmental secretaries], les commissions techniques [technical commissions].

RDR’s press organ is Le Patriote.

From 1999 to 2017, Ouattara was President of the RDR. On September 2017, during the third party Congress, Ouattara chose Henriette Dagri Diabaté as new president of the party, even if the organisational chart of the party refers to her as ‘godmother’ of the party. Kandia Camara was appointed as general secretary of RDR. Historically its supporters mainly originate from the north of Côte d’Ivoire.

The RDR won the elections in 2010 after boycotting the ones in 1995 and in 2000, due to the rejection of Ouattara’s candidacy based on his then alleged Burkinabé origin.

Since 2011, RDR’s main political effort has been the attempt to create a unified party named RHDP with other parties of the RHDP coalition, before the presidential election in 2020. It is the strongest party within the RHDP.

The core idea of the creation of a unified party is the achievement of the stability of the state and the political landscape, dominated since the 1990s by three big parties (PDCI, RDR and FPI). These three parties represent around 95% of the electorate, even if none of them can gain a presidential election alone. Hence a unified party (at least composed by RDR and PDCI) may represent around 2/3 of the electorate. However, it is also noted that this may lead to a large power block, marginalisation of the opposition and reduction of public debate and democratic competition.

The RDR’s convention on 5 May 2018 approved the project of unification.

### 3.2.1.4 Union pour la Démocratie et la Paix en Côte d’Ivoire [Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d’Ivoire] (UDPCI)

The UDPCI is a centrist party and its ideology is based on social liberalism. It was founded by General Robert Gueï in 2001. The President of UDPCI, Albert Toikeusse Mabri, was State Minister, Minister of Planning and Development from 1 June 2011 to 13 January 2016, then Minister of Foreign Affairs from 12 January 2016 till 25 November 2016. He was ousted due to the conflicts with President Ouattara and the Executive board of the RHDP regarding the selection of candidates for the...
legislative election in 2016. 269 Indeed the UDPCI, its candidates put in minority by RDR and PDCI in certain constituencies, submitted its own lists of candidates.270

However UDPCI has joined the unified party project and its delegates have attended the Constituent Assembly of RHDP on 16 July 2018 and Mabri was appointed second Vice-President of the unified party.271

In the governmental reshuffle in July 2018 Mabri was appointed as minister of high education and research.272

Moreover, in January 2019, UDPCI and its leader participated in the first congress of RHDP.273 The creation of the RHDP did not lead to the dissolution of the UDPCI, however, the process of fusion of the different parties is thought to be progressive.274

The structure of UDPCI comprises: la Direction du Parti [Direction of the party], l'Inspection du Parti, [Inspectors of the party], le Cabinet du Président, [Cabinet of the President], le Conseil d'Honneur et de l'Ordre [Council of honour and order], la Commission Technique [Technical commission], les Secrétariats Nationaux [National secretaries], le Bureau politique [political bureau], les secrétariats régionaux [regional secretaries], l'Union des Enseignants de l'UDPCI [teachers League of UDPCI] (UE-UDPCI), l'Union des Femmes de l'UDPCI [women League of UPDCI] (UF-UPDCI) and la Jeunesse de l'UDPCI [Youth league of UPDCI] (JUPDCI).275

The members of UDPCI have to belong to a comité de base [local committee].276

3.2.1.5 Union pour la Côte d'Ivoire [Union for Côte d'Ivoire] (UPCI)

The Union pour la Côte d'Ivoire is a liberal party, founded in 2009 by Gnamien Konan277, which does not refuse the State intervention in specific key sectors in order to guarantee the protection of the most vulnerabilities groups of the population.278

The UPCI joined the RHDP and supported the candidacy of Alassane Ouattara in the 2015 presidential election.279 However in 2016, due to the disagreement with Ouattara concerning the candidacies to legislative elections, Gnamien, then Minister of Environment, was fired.280 The UPCI submitted its own list of candidates.281

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270 Afrique sur 7, Côte d'Ivoire : Législatives, l'UDPCI de Mabri claque la porte du RHDP, 22 November 2018, url.


272 La Afrique Tribune, Côte d'Ivoire: le nouveau gouvernement enfin nommé (LISTE), 10 July 2019, url.


274 RFI, Côte d'Ivoire: après la création du RHDP, que rest-t-il des anciens partis?, 31 January 2019, url; L’Infodrome, Après le congrès du samedi 26 janvier, confusion totale au RHDP, 7 February 2019, url.


276 Udpici, Statuts et Reglement Interieur, art. 8, url.

277 Abidjan.net, Après sa démission de l’UPCI, Gnamien Konan veut créer un autre mouvement, 12 June 2017, url.


279 Jeune Afrique, Présidentielle en Côte d’Ivoire: 10 candidatures validées par la Cour constitutionnelle, 9 September 2015, url.


281 Abidjan.net, Législatives 2016: La liste des candidates UPCI, 18 November 2016, url.
In 2017, Gnamien Konan left his party. In July 2018, Soro Brahima, former secretary of the party, was appointed as President of UPCI. In April 2018, the UPCI militants voted against the unified party (RHDP) with 90 % of ballots. The refusal to join the unified party RHDP led to a split of the party.

On 9 June 2018, Soro was ousted, in absentia, by the political bureau of the dissident faction of the party and replaced ad interim by Sidibé Yacou. However, the official bodies of the party renewed their support to Soro Brahima.

In July 2018, the dissident faction of UPCI held its congress in Abidjan in order to associate with the unification process of RHDP and to elect Serge Brou as the new President of the party. The congress was not recognised by Soro Brahima who has accused the presidential’s party, RDR, of having actively supported the split.

The UPCI structure comprises: le Bureau Politique [political bureau], le Conseil National [National Council], la Jeunesse UPCI [UPCI youth league], l’Union des Femmes UPCI [Women’s League of the UPCI], le Comité des Enseignants [Committee of teachers] and le Comité des Entrepreneurs [Committee of entrepreneurs].

3.2.1.6 Front populaire ivoirien [Ivorian Popular Front] (FPI)

The FPI was founded by Laurent Gbagbo in 1982. That same year, due to the harassment by Houphouët Boigny’s security forces, Gbagbo went into exile in France. In Côte d’Ivoire opposition parties had been banned since the independence of the country in 1960. At the beginning, the FPI was a clandestine Marxist-Leninist political movement and its supporters fought for the introduction of a multiparty system. In 1988, the FPI became a political party and was officially recognised in 1990. It is a centre-left democratic and socialist party. The FPI rose to power in 2000 and Lauret Gbagbo was the President of the Republic until 2010. Nevertheless, Gbagbo...
conceded that the 2000 election was affected by the origin-based exclusion of Ouattara and by the absence of plausible rivals.299

Until 2011, the party was a member of Socialist International but after the post-electoral crisis this organisation expelled the FPI.300

Since 2001, FPI adopted a 30 % quota for women for all levels of its structure and for its candidates’ lists.301

The governing bodies of the party are la Présidence [the Presidency], le Secrétariat Général [General Secretary], le Congrès, le Comité Central [Central Committee] and la Convention [the Convention]. The president of the party is elected by the federal assemblies, appointed by the congress and he can be re-elected. Territorially the party is organised in sections and the local structures are represented by the comités de base [local committees].302

Membership can be acquired after the local structure of the party has accepted the request. Members aged between 16 and 30 belong to the Jeunesse du Front Populaire Ivoirien [FPI youth league] (JFPI).

The members of the FPI are not allowed to attend meetings of other parties or arrange events with other parties or organisations without the permission of the central bureau of the party.303

The FPI’s press organ is the daily newspaper Notre Voie.304

Since 2011, the FPI, the major opposition party305, is split into two factions306: Gbagbo et nous (Gbagbo and us) and Gbagbo ou rien - [Gbagbo or nothing] (GOR). The former is led by Pascal Affi N’Guessan, the President of the Party, and the latter faction, the dissident (or hardliner) FPI, was led by Aboudramane Sangaré, former minister of foreign affairs, until his death on 3 November 2018.307

After Sanagre’s death, Laurent Gbagbo regained control of his branch of FPI.308 The N’Guessan’s FPI is the pillar of the 2014 opposition coalition Alliance des forces démocratiques [Alliance of Democratic Forces] (AFD), while the dissident faction belongs to the 2017 coalition Ensemble pour la démocratie et la souveraineté [Together for democracy and sovereignty] (EDS).309

N’Guessan, Prime minister under Gbagbo’s presidency from 2000 until 2003310, stands for a direct involvement into the political life of Côte d'Ivoire and for a regular participation to the electoral processes, even though he boycotted the previous presidential elections and the constitutional referendum.311 Indeed N’Guessan argued: ‘The FPI needs members in Parliament to be a force against the ruling coalition...’312

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300 Socialist International, SI Presidium addresses situation in Côte d'Ivoire, 19 March 2011, url
301 Idea, Gender Quotas Database – Côte d'Ivoire, 11 April 2018, url
307 Atoo.ci, De boycott en boycott des élections, la frange Gbagbo du FPI exaspère en Côte d'Ivoire, 7 January 2018, url ; RFI Afrique, Côte d'Ivoire : Aboudramane Sangaré, fidèle de Laurent gbagbo, est décédé, 3 November 2018, url
308 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : Gbagbo contre Gbagbo au FPI, 18 November 2018, url ; 2CM Info, Fpi décision du président Laurent Gbagbo, 20 November 2019, url
309 RFI, Côte d'Ivoire: l'opposition lance une nouvelle coalition, 21 April 2017, url
310 Peace Insight, Ivory Coast: Key People and Parties, n.d., url
311 Bloomberg, Ivory Coast Chooses Parliament as Opposition Ends Boycott, 28 December 2016, url
312 Bloomberg, Ivory Coast Chooses Parliament as Opposition Ends Boycott, 28 December 2016, url
The GOR has boycotted parliamentary and local elections since the 2010-2011 crisis and refused to recognise N’Guessan as the FPI’s leader.\textsuperscript{313} The hardliner FPI has demanded Gbagbo’s release before it will consider going to elections.\textsuperscript{314} Thus many FPI’s supporters continue boycotting the elections.\textsuperscript{315} Despite N’Guessan’s side attempts for a reconciliation of the party\textsuperscript{316}, the dissident wing of FPI, during its last congress in August 2018, appointed Laurent Gbagbo, currently in conditional release\textsuperscript{317}, as its leader.\textsuperscript{318} He was elected with 97.5 \% of ballots and there were 5 325 voters.\textsuperscript{319} The National Secretary for Communication declared to AFP: ‘We are satisfied […] The Congress allowed us to appreciate the vitality of the party and it shows that ‘Laurent Gbagbo remains the cornerstone of our party.’\textsuperscript{320}

Meanwhile N’Guessan was re-elected by the congress, held on 27-28 July 2018, head of the official FPI, for a five-year term.\textsuperscript{321} After the break between Ouattara and Bédié, formalised on 9 August 2018 by the announcement of the withdrawal of PDCI from the unified party\textsuperscript{322}, the possibility of an alliance between N’Guessan’s FPI and the PDCI opened up.\textsuperscript{323}

\subsection*{3.2.1.7 Mouvement des Forces d’avenir [Mouvement of the Future Forces] (MFA)}

The MFA is a political party founded by Anky Kobena. In 2005, MFA, alongside with RDR, PDCI and UDPCI, founded the RHDP coalition.\textsuperscript{324} After the Appel de Daoukro in 2014, the MFA faced an internal crisis between Kobena, who was against the appel and Anzouma Moutayé who supported it, which led to a split of the party.\textsuperscript{325}

In an extraordinary party congress, Kobena was replaced by Moutayé as President of MFA and, in the 2015 presidential election, the MFA supported Ouattara’s candidacy.\textsuperscript{326}

The MFA was affected by another crisis in 2017 when the bureau politique of the party suspended Moutayé and appointed Ouattara Siaka as President \textit{ad interim}.\textsuperscript{327} Ouattara Siaka was elected by acclamation by the extraordinary congress on 25 March 2018.\textsuperscript{328} Moutayé appealed to the judge in order to obtain the annulment of the decision of the \textit{bureau politique} and the election of Ouattara Siaka. The judge of first instance stated that the appeal was not well founded.\textsuperscript{329} However President Alassane Ouattara and then Prime Minister Amadou Gon recognise Moutayé as President of MFA.\textsuperscript{330}

New tensions rose within the party in April 2018 when Siaka Ouattara subscribed the agreement for the creation of the unified party RHDP.\textsuperscript{331} Moutayé’s faction refused to join the RHDP and associated...
with the camp of Anaky Kobena. In October 2018, Moutayè and Kobena participate in the extraordinary congress of PDCI with other opposition parties leaders.

3.2.1.8 Congrès panafricain des jeunes patriotes [Young Patriots Pan-African Congress] (COJEP)

The COJEP as the Congrès panafricain des jeunes patriotes [Pan-African Congress of Young Patriots] (COJEP) was founded by Charles Blé Goudé in 2011. In 2015, it turned into a political party and became the Congrès panafricain pour la justice et l’égalité des peuples [Pan-African Congress for Justice and People’s Equality] (COJEP).

On 2 March 2019, the general assembly of the COJEP was held in Yopoung. Blé Goudé, the President of the party, intervened by telephone and confirmed the political support of the COJEP to former President Laurent Gbagbo.

3.2.1.9 The composition of the National Assembly

The legislative election in 2016 results shaped the composition of the National Assembly as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RHDP</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1,019,057</td>
<td>56.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>780,629</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPCI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60,566</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>118,130</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other parties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28,273</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the new Constitution, members of the National Assembly were elected on 18 December 2016 for an exceptional four-year term (normally the term is five years), so that the presidential election in 2020 and the start of the new legislature will coincide.

3.2.2 Senatorial election

The institution was introduced in the new Constitution in 2016 and it exercises legislative power along with the National Assembly. According to Article 87 of the Ivorian Constitution: “The Senate ensures the representation of territorial communities and of Ivorians established outside of Côte d’Ivoire. Senators are elected, for two thirds, by indirect universal suffrage. One third of the senators is

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332 L’Infodrome, Situation politique: Ouattara et Bédié se partagent des partis politique, 23 August 2018, [url]
333 Afrique sur 7, Les opposants de Ouattara se réunissent au congrès du parti de Bédié, [url]
335 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: le mouvement de Blé Goudé devient un parti politique, 17 August 2018, [url]
336 Ivoire Soir, Blé Goudé parle: « Je ne suis pas l’ami de Gbagbo mais son élève, l’élève de Messi peut devenir Messi » 8 March 2019, [url]
339 Republique de Côte d’Ivoire, Loi N° 2016-886 DU 8 NOVEMBRE 2016 portant Constitution de la Republique de Côte d’Ivoire art. 86, [url]
341 Republique de Côte d’Ivoire, Loi N° 2016-886 DU 8 NOVEMBRE 2016 portant Constitution de la Republique de Côte d’Ivoire art. 86, [url]
appointed by the President of the Republic among Ivorians recognised for their expertise and proven competence in the political, administrative, economic, scientific, cultural, sports, professional and social fields.\textsuperscript{342}

Senatorial elections were held on 24 March 2018.\textsuperscript{343} The turnout was at 63.9\%.\textsuperscript{344} The opposition boycotted the election mainly due to its lack of confidence in the Commission électorale indépendante (CEI). Moreover, the Senate’s voters were the local and regional councillors elected in the 2013 boycotted elections.\textsuperscript{345} The RHDP coalition won 50 seats while 16 independent candidates were elected.\textsuperscript{346} Jeannot Ahoussou-Kouadio (PDCI) was appointed President of the Senate.\textsuperscript{347}

President Ouattara, according to the Constitution, has to appoint 33 senators (of the 99). However, due to the rivalries between RDR and PDCI, Ouattara refused to nominate the senators and transferred the Senate’s powers to the National Assembly.\textsuperscript{348}

Despite the provisions included in the Constitution\textsuperscript{349}, regarding gender equality and the promotion of women’s political rights, only 8 women were elected.\textsuperscript{350}

The POECI judged the election as fair and satisfying.\textsuperscript{351} The security situation of the elections did not raise concerns.\textsuperscript{352} However, the POECI along with the opposition\textsuperscript{353}, called for a reform of the CEI in order to limit the governmental influence on it.\textsuperscript{354}

### 3.2.3 National reconciliation

The post-electoral crisis was triggered by Gbagbo's refusal to cede power to Ouattara, after the 2010 presidential elections.\textsuperscript{355} In 5 months (December 2010 – April 2011)\textsuperscript{356}, the conflict resulted in more than 3 000 people killed, more than 150 women raped (see also Section 5.3.1 on sexual violence), approximately one million internally displaced people (IDPS) and 200 000 Ivorian refugees in the neighbouring countries.\textsuperscript{357} Armed forces from both Gbagbo’s and Ouattara’s side attacked civilians because of their political, ethnic and religious affiliations.\textsuperscript{358}
After the defeat and arrest of Gbagbo, a lot of FPI members went into exile and Gbagbo’s assets were frozen.359 Furthermore, the UN Council imposed sanctions against Gbagbo and his inner circle.360 Reconciliation after the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis is still a concern in Côte d’Ivoire.361 On September 2011, Ouattara set up the Commission Dialogue, Vérité et Réconciliation [Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission] (CDVR).362 The Commission, chaired by former Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny, ended its work in 2014 and issued a final report with its conclusions and proposals, in particular: implementation of the 1998 rural land tenure law, improvement of the situation of women, sensitisation of the population on nationality and citizenship, creation of a modern and well-organised army, introduction of a ‘national day of remembrance and forgiveness’ and implementation of a general amnesty.363

However, according to the Brussels-based research group GRIP (Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security), the Commission failed in its mission to promote reconciliation and social cohesion.364 This was mainly due to its lack of independence from the presidency and ill-defined powers.365 The final report of 2014 was published by the government only in 2016366, but, according to Ivorian media, some of its contents have reportedly been manipulated.367 Some of its original fragments were disclosed by Ivorian news sources in 2018.368

In 2015, an Ivorian court sentenced Gbagbo’s wife, Simone Ehivet Gbagbo, to 20 years of imprisonment for undermining state security, disturbing public order and organising armed groups.369

On 24 March 2015, Ouattara created the Commission Nationale pour la Réconciliation et l’Indemnisation des Victimes [National Commission for the Reconciliation and Indemnification of Victims] (CONARIV) and appointed bishop Paul Siméon Ahouanan as chairman.370 The new body was created in order to replace the CDVR and to submit a single list of victims (amounting to 316 954) and the proposal of financial compensation for the victims to President Ouattara.371 On 2 May 2018, the Minister of Solidarity, Mariatou Koné declared that CFA 3.8 billion had been distributed to 4 500 victims of the crisis who were entitled to compensation.372

The President of the CONARIV encouraged Ouattara to keep on with the dialogue with the opposition and the process of reconciliation, mainly by providing provisional release of detainees and by granting presidential pardon or amnesty. Furthermore, he recommended the resolution of pending processes.
for persons detained in connection with the post-elections crisis and major efforts to encourage the return of Ivorians in exile. 373

In order to prosecute the authors of the atrocities during the crisis, President Ouattara created the Commission nationale d’enquête [National Commission of Inquiry] (CNE)374 and the Cellule spéciale d’enquête et d’instruction [Special Inquiry and Instruction cell] (CSEI).375 The latter has charged more than 150 people, among Gbagbo and Ouattara forces, for so-called blood crimes, but very few proceedings have reached the trial phase.376

3.2.4 Situation of Gbagbo supporters

Political prisoners of the post-electoral crisis

The main issue concerning the reconciliation is linked to the political prisoners and the concept of ‘victor’s justice’.377 The perception of victor’s justice is highlighted by the prosecution of Gbagbo’s supporters, accused of crimes against the state, by the one-side prosecution of ICC, and on the other hand the substantial impunity of pro-Ouattara forces.378 Indeed the investigation of 20 pro-Ouattara soldiers, accused of atrocities, did not lead to an actual incrimination, even though they were formally charged by the CSEI.379

On 31 December 2015, Ouattara announced a presidential pardon to release or reduce the sentences of 3 100 detainees, including political personalities from the FPI, even though he rejected the definition of ‘political prisoners’.380

There is no concordance on the figures of political prisoners in detention. The list issued in 2014 by the Association des Femmes et Familles des Détenus d’Opinion de Côte d’Ivoire [Political Prisoners’ Wives and Families Association] (AFFDO-CI) to the Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme de Côte d’Ivoire [Ivorian Human Right Commission] (CNDHCI) stated that there were more than 400.381 In January 2016, there were reportedly 311 political prisoners, most of them without conviction. On 15 January 2016, 85 of them received pardon.382 In March 2016, an FPI report noted that 241 militants of the FPI (192 civilians and 49 militaries) were still in prison.383

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375 FIDH, Côte d’Ivoire / crise post-électorale: la Cellule speciale d’enquête reconduite, 14 January 2018, url
376 AI, Côte d’Ivoire: No Amnesty for Serious Crimes of 2010-11 Crisis, 7 August 2018, url; International Center for Transitional Justice, Disappointed Hope, Judicial Handling of Post-Election Violence in Côte d’Ivoire, April 2016, url
379 ISS, Can Gbagbo’s ICC trial quench Côte d’Ivoire’s thirst for justice?, 9 March 2016, url
380 Fondation Hirondelle, Côte d’Ivoire’s Prisoners of the New Regime, 13 April 2016 url
381 Le Débat Ivoirien, Côte d’Ivoire: La Mort d’un Détenu politique dans la Parison d’Abidjan Annonce-T-Elle le Début d’un Processus? 6 December 2015, url
382 Le Monde, Qui sont les 300 prisonniers politiques de Côte d’Ivoire?, 27 January 2016, url; CORI (Country of Origin Research and Information), Côte d’Ivoire Issue: The treatment of Ivorian Popular Front (FPI)/ Gbagbo supporters in Côte d’Ivoire by both state and no-state actors, incidente of arrest and/or violence against FPI/Gbagbo supporters in Côte d’Ivoire; the willingness and ability of the State to protect FPI/Gbagbo supporters in Côte d’Ivoire , 17 August 2016, url pp.12-13.
383 FPI, RAPPORT N° 2-2016: Detenus Politiques en Côte d’Ivoire, 30 March 2016, url
Human Rights Watch (HRW) stated that 200 Gbagbo-supporters, arrested in 2011, were still in prison in 2017 awaiting trial. In April 2018, the AFFDO-CI declared that, 7 years after the end of the post-electoral crisis, 120 out of 300 people were convicted while 120 were in pre-trial detention, although the maximum term of pre-trial detention in Côte d’Ivoire is 18 months.

The condition of detention of Gbagbo-supporters was defined as inhuman by the President of the Association des femmes et familles de détenus d’opinion (AFFDO-CI), Désirée Douati, who pointed out that political prisoners are deprived of the right to medical assistance. In June 2017, two detainees died in Maison d’arrêt et de correction d’Abidjan (MACA).

Government response to opposition activities

Although both the 2000 and 2016 Ivorian Constitutions guarantee freedom of association, assembly and peaceful demonstration, freedom of expression of thought and freedom of expression, the government intervened several times in order to limit the protest of the opposition.

In 2015, 19 meetings of opposition parties, trade unions and students associations were banned or dispersed.

The number of arrests of opponents increased in the months before the presidential election in 2015. In January 2015, 32 Gbagbo-supporters were arrested for the attack at the Grabo military check point, in which two soldiers were killed. Relatives of the detainees stated that their arrest was due to their political support to the former regime. One of the arrested people, Kouya Gnepa Éric, was tortured and died in prison.

On the eve of the presidential election about 50 people were arrested. For instance, on 13 September 2015, Samba David, leader of the opposition platform Coalition des indignés, was arrested after the protests erupted against the validation of the candidacy of Ouattara and was charged with disruption of public order. On 2 October 2015, he was convicted to six months imprisonment. After serving the punishment he was kept in prison without conviction, charged with endangering the State, unauthorised unarmed march and wilful destruction of objects. He was released on July 2018 due to his health condition after 34 months in prison.
On 26 May 2016, three opposition politicians were sentenced to 30 months of imprisonment for an unauthorised demonstration.402

On 15 July 2016, three FPI militants, Prospère Djandou, Jean Léopold Messihi and Ange Patrick Djoman Gbata, were arrested in Yopougon for collecting signatures for Gbagbo’s release. They were charged with public order offences.403 Amnesty International considered the arrest and the trial, which began on 25 July 2016, illegal and a violation of the rights included both in the Ivorian Constitution and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).404 The three FPI activists were released two weeks after the arrest.405

The interventions of the government on the freedom of association, organisation, assembly and expression, increased in particular during the referendum campaign in 2016.406

In October 2016, a march of the opposition was repressed by the police.407 The leaders of the opposition, including Sangaré, were arrested with around 20 other opposition supporters.408

On 17 March 2018, a meeting of the opposition was dispersed by the police in the west of Abidjan. The participants, supporters of the EDS coalition, claimed for the reform of the CEI.409

On 22 March 2018, two days before the senatorial elections, another meeting of the opposition was repressed in Abidjan, after clashes between protesters belonging to the FPI and parties of the EDS coalition and the police.410 Some participants were arrested and released after two weeks of imprisonment, but Jean Gervais Tchéidé, the President of the organisational committee of the meeting and spokesman of EDS, remained in detention.411 His detention was due to an arrest warrant issued in March 2013 in which he was accused of genocide, looting, financing of armed groups, rape and endangering state security.412

The Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d’Ivoire [Students’ Union of Côte d’Ivoire] (FESCI), is a violent and powerful student’s union, close to former President Gbagbo and reportedly responsible for a number of violent attacks, such as against political opponents.413 Sources report that several strikes and meetings of the organisation were repressed and dispersed, and militants were arrested. The FESCI is involved in numerous violent confrontations with the police.414

403 L’Infodrome, Pétition pour la libération de Laurent Gbagbo: Amnesty international exige la libération des 3 pro-Gbagbo arrêtés 28 July 2016, url; Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire: l’atteinte à la liberté d’expression de retour, 22 July 2018, url .
408 Reuters, Ivory Coast police crack down on march against new constitution, 20 October 2016, url
409 APA News, Côte d’Ivoire: un meeting de l’opposition disperse par la police à l’Ouest d’Abidjan, 17 March 2018, url
411 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : pourquoi Jean Gervais Tchéidé a été maintenu en détention, 9 April 2018, url
412 APR, Côte d’Ivoire : La plateforme EDS dénonce la détention de Tchéidé Jean Gervais , 10 April 2018, url
However according to HRW, the arbitrary arrest’s rate decreased from 2015 to 2017 but investigations 
against the authors of the abuses were rare.415

The scope of the political prisoners issue also involved the freedom of press. In 2017, the newspapers 

*La Voie Originale* and *LG Infos* (close to FPI – GOR), were suspended.416 These newspapers had 
affirmed the existence of political prisoners still detained in Côte d’Ivoire, in glaring contradiction to 
the official position of the Ivorian government (President Ouattara had stated previously that no one 
was detained for his political opinion). Hence the suspension of the cited newspapers by the Conseil 
National de la Presse [National Press Council].417

Michel Gbagbo, son of former President Laurent Gbagbo, and Laurent Despas, Director of the 
information site Koaci.com, were convicted for divulgation of fake news regarding political prisoners: 
the former has been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and to the payment of CFA 10 million, the 
latter to the payment of CFA 500 000.418

**The 2018 amnesty**

In order to improve the reconciliation process, President Ouattara, on Monday 6 August 2018, signed 
an Amnesty Ordinance for Simone Ehivet Gbagbo and another 800 Ivorian citizens.419 The citizens had 
been prosecuted or condemned for crimes related to the post-electoral crisis, and included those who 
live in exile or had already been released provisionally.420 The latter, according to Ouattara, concerned 
about 500 people.421

On 8 August 2018, the first political prisoners were released based on the amnesty, among whom 
were two important figures of the former Gbagbo regime: Assoa Adou, former Minister of 
Construction and Moïse Lida Kouassi, former Defence Minister, Jean Gervais Tchéidé, spokesman of 
the EDS, was also among those released.422

Ouattara’s ordinance of amnesty was criticised by human rights organisations. HRW, Amnesty 
International, LIDHO and eight more NGOs423 issued a statement in which they underlined that Ivorian 
judges: ‘... have indicted far more than 60 people for crimes against humanity and war crimes […] 
including high-level military and political leaders from both sides of the conflict. It is now unclear who 
among these indictees will ultimately face justice.’424

Ouattara expressly declared that the amnesty will not apply to 60 military officials and members of 
armed groups who committed international crimes.425

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415 HRW, World Report – Côte d’Ivoire 2018, [url]
416 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: deux journaux d’opposition suspendus, 15 December 2017, [url]
417 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: deux journaux d’opposition suspendus, 15 December 2017, [url]; AI, Côte d’Ivoire: a fragile 
418 VOA Afrique, Michel Gbagbo condamné à 6 mois de prison pour “fausses nouvelles” en Côte d’Ivoire, 27 January 2018, [url]
419 Guardian (the), Ivory Coast president pardons 800 people including ex-first lady, 7 August 2018, [url]
420 Bloomberg, Update1-Ivory Coast’s Ouattara grants amnesty to wife of ex-leader Gbagbo, 7 August 2018, [url]
421 France24, Ivory Coast announces amnesty for former first lady Simone Gbagbo, 8 August 2018, [url]
422 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: un mois après l’amnistie, les exilés hésitent toujours à rentrer, 13 September 2018, [url]; All 
Africa, Côte d’Ivoire: Simone Gbagbo Gets Amnesty With Hundreds of Others, 7 August 2018, [url]
423 The signatories of the statement are: Amnesty International, Ligue Ivoirienne des droits de l’Homme (LIDHO), Mouvement 
ivoirien des droits humains (MIDH), Action pour la protection des droits humains en Côte d’Ivoire (APDH), Réseau acteurs 
ivoiriens des droits humains (RAIDH), Coalition ivoirienne des défenseurs des droits humains (CIDDH), Club Union Africaine, 
Forum de la société civile ouest-africain Côte d’Ivoire (FOSCAO-CI), Human Rights Watch (HRW), Fédération international 
des droit de l’Homme (FIDH).
424 AI, Côte d’Ivoire: No Amnesty for Serious Crimes of 2010-11 Crisis, 7 August 2018, [url]
425 ICTJ, President Ouattara’s Amnesty: Promoting Political Reconciliation to the Detriment of Victim’s Rights and 
Accountability, 19 September 2018, [url]
The ordinance of amnesty was welcomed by the majority of Ivorians and several political figures recognised it as an important step toward national reconciliation.426

Both parts of the FPI expressed their satisfaction after this announcement of the release of prisoners and wished that it will open the way to a wider reconciliation including the return from the ICC of Gbagbo and Blé Goudé.427

Return of refugees and the situation Gbagbo allies in exile

According to UNHCR, as of February 2019, the majority of Ivorian refugees are located in Liberia (9 097), Ghana (6 565) Guinea (3 597) and Togo (1 880).428

In general, an increase of voluntary returns has been registered. According to the UNHCR, thanks to the implemented measures aimed at encouraging the voluntary return of Ivorian refugees, 162 returns from Ghana and 333 from Guinea were registered in the first semester of 2018, while in 2017 the figures were significantly lower.429 The returnees from Liberia were stopped in 2014 due to the Ebola outbreak and returns were resumed in 2015.430

The ordinance of amnesty of August 2018 involves those Ivorians that took the way of exile after the defeat and the arrest of former President Gbagbo. After the proclamation of amnesty, several persons exiled in Ghana have returned to Côte d’Ivoire, such as the daughters of Gbagbo and some people close to Blé Goudé.431

The Congrès panafricain pour la justice et l’égalité des peuples [Pan-African Congress for Justice and People’s Equality] (COJEP), founded by Charles Blé Goudé and turned into a political party in 2015432, stated that in order to grant a secure return of exiled pro-Gbagbo supporters, the ordinance of amnesty should be converted into an amnesty law.433

A month after the ordinance of amnesty in August 2018, 160 Ivorian refugees from Ghana and Togo had returned to Côte d’Ivoire.434

At the same time, the return of people living in exile is a key for the national reconciliation and one of the most important concerns for President Ouattara.435

The most influential members of Gbagbo’s former government and high-ranked FPI members went into exile in Ghana.436 Between 2012 and 2016, the government of Ghana granted the extradition of pro-Gbagbo figures such as Charles Blé Goudé and lower profile Gbagbo exiled supporters. Since the election of the new President of Ghana in December 2016, the position of the Accra government concerning the extraditions has changed and these ‘forced returns’ have stopped.437

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426 Atoo.ci, Unanime reconnaissance de la valeur de l’amnistie de Simone Gbagbo malgré quelques réserves, 8 August 2019, [url]
427 FPI, Déclaration du FPI, suite à la libération des prisonniers politiques, n.d., [url]; Ivoirebusiness.net, Côte d’Ivoire: Déclaration de EDS, relative à l’ordonnance d’amnistie générale, 12 August 2018, [url]
429 UNHCR, Engagé, Bulletin semestriel du HCR Côte d’Ivoire, August 2018, [url]
430 UNHCR, Ivorian returns resume from Liberia after Ebola outbreaks, 18 December 2015, [url]
431 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : un mois après l’amnistie, les exilés hésitent toujours à rentrer, 13 September 2018, [url]
432 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: le mouvement de Blé Goudé déviant un parti politique, 17 August 2018, [url]
433 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: les exiles politiques réticents à revenir malgré l’amnistie, 28 August 2018, [url]
435 Le Monde, En Côte d’Ivoire, le retour symbolique de quatre réfugiés pro-Gbagbo, 1 July 2016, [url]
437 IFRI, Tensions entre le Ghana et la Côte d’Ivoire, Opposants ivoiriens à Accra et enjeux pétroliers à la frontière maritime, January 2018, [url]; BBC, Charles Ble Goude: Ghana extradites Ivory Coast Gbagbo ally, 18 January 2013, [url]
There had been a few remarkable voluntary returns of Gbagbo-allies from Ghana in the past years, such as those of Voho Sahi, former minister of Culture, Anne Gnahouret, former ambassador to Angola, Alain Dogou, former Minister of Defence, in 2014.\textsuperscript{438} On 30 June 2016, four Gbagbo’s collaborators, Kadet Bertin, former Ministry of Defence, Watchard Kedjebo, a militia leader, Kacou Brou, one of the leaders of the FESCI and Franck Yaon, a Gbagbo bodyguard, voluntarily returned from Ghana.\textsuperscript{439}

The government issued many warrants of arrests against figures close to former President Gbagbo. Examples of such cases are Justin Katina, former Minister of Budget, after being sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment alongside Laurent Gbagbo, former Prime minister Aké N’Gbo, and Désiré Dallo, former Minister of Economy, on 18 January 2018\textsuperscript{440}; Hubert Oulaye who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment\textsuperscript{441}, Assoa Adou who was sentenced in 2017 to 4 years imprisonment\textsuperscript{442} and the bench warrants and the attempted arrest of Lia Bi Douayoua, former Minister of Communication.\textsuperscript{443}

In January 2018, the President of the \textit{Coordination des Ivoiriens exilés au Ghana}, Emile Guiriéoulou, former Gbagbo’s Minister of the Interior, declared that a new audit of the 2010 elections was the preliminary and basic condition for the return of the pro-Gbagbo exiled, and he underlined the concerns regarding the risk of government reprisal against them.\textsuperscript{444}

On 19 July 2018, an Ivorian governmental delegation led by Dieket Minata, director of the \textit{Direction de l’Aide et de l’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides} of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Côte d’Ivoire, met Emile Guiriéoulou in Accra.\textsuperscript{445} During the talks, enshrined in the three-party talks amongst UNHCR, Ivorian Government and Ghanaian government, Emile Guiriéoulou underlined that without a true reconciliation there would not be return. He renewed his worries about the reliability of the assurances given by the Ivorian government.\textsuperscript{446}

On 15 January 2019, the International Criminal Court (ICC) acquitted Laurent Gbagbo and his former minister for Youth Charles Blé Goudé from all charges of crime against humanity, including murder, rape and other inhumane acts or - in alternative - attempted murder, and persecution. Currently they are in conditional release.\textsuperscript{447} On 31 January 2019, Emile Guiriéoulou and other 50 Ivorian people living in exile returned in Côte d’Ivoire. Their voluntary return was arranged by the Ivorian and Ghanaian authorities along with UNHCR.\textsuperscript{448}

\textsuperscript{438} Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire – FPI: paroles d’anciens exiles, 15 May 2014, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{439} Le Monde, En Côte d’Ivoire, le retour symbolique de quatre réfugiés pro-Gbagbo, 1 July 2016, \url{url}; Reuters, Aides to ousted Ivorian leader return home after five-year exile, 2 July 2016, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{440} APR, Côte d’Ivoire: Le sort d’Aké N’Gbo et Désiré Dallo connu le 18 janvier, 27 December 2017, \url{url}; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : Justin Koné Katinan visé par un nouveau mandat d’arrêt international, 18 May 2018, \url{url}; RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: un 3e mandat d’arrêt international pour de Justin Kone Katinan, 19 May 2018, \url{url}; L’Infodrome, Condamnation à 20 ans de prison, mandat d’arrêt, Koné Katinan : « Nous ne marchandons, ni nos principes, ni nos convictions », 21 January 2018, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{441} RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: vingt ans de prison pour Hubert Oulaye, ex-ministre de Gbagbo, 27 December 2017, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{442} RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: l’ex-ministre Assoa Adou condamné à quatre ans d’emprisonnement, 19 July 2017, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{443} Le débat Ivoirien, Abidjan: Lia Bi Douayoua repend l’exil craignant une arrestation injustifiée; le pouvoir veut-il la réconciliation?, 7 March 2016, \url{url}; Ivoire Business, Côte d’Ivoire/Scandale: Lia Bi Douayoua échappe à une arrestation, 7 March 2016, \url{url}; Ivoire Business, Scandale/ Lia Bi DOUAYOUA depuis son exil : «Plus d’une centaine d’exiliés sont morts au Ghana», 30 August 2017, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{444} APR, Côte d’Ivoire: Les exiles posent des conditions pour leur retour, 4 January 2018, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{445} AfricaNews, GHANA: Le ministre Emile Guiriéoulou Crache ses verites a une délégation du régime Ouattara venue négocier le retour volontaire des réfugiés ivoiriens, 19 July 2018, \url{url}; Koaci.com, Côte d’Ivoire: Des émissaires du gouvernement rencontrent des pro-Gbagbo en exil, les vérités de Guiriéoulou à la délégation, 19 July 2018, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{446} APR, Ghana: « Le gouvernement ivoirien ne fait rien pour favoriser la réconciliation», Emile Guiriéoulou, 19 July 2018, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{447} ICC, ICC Trial Chamber acquits Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé from all charges, 15 January 2019, \url{url}; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: Laurent Gbagbo at Charles Blé Goudé restent en détention, 18 January 2019, \url{url}

\textsuperscript{448} All Africa, Ghana : Rentré du Ghana/Emile Guiriéoulou – « Nous n’avons plus besoin de rester en exil », 31 January 2019, \url{url}
The scope of the issue of Gbagbo allies in exile has affected the national security situation, according to HRW. Several cross-border raids, both through the Liberian and Ghanaian borders, were reported since the end of post electoral crisis. In 2017, the Ivorian Ministry of Interior attributed to 35 Gbagbo’s allies (including youth leader Daman Pickass and Gbagbo’s son-in-law Stéphan Kipré), at least one of them living in exile in Ghana, most of the attacks against number of police posts and security installations. At the beginning of 2018, 10 Gbagbo supporters were convicted for a cross-border attack that occurred in 2012 and resulted in 7 fatalities.

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451 Reuters, Gbagbo allies behind attacks in Ivory Coast: interior minister, 7 September 2017, url; Crisis Group, Crisis Watch, Côte d’Ivoire, September 2017, url; Atoo.ci, Des exilés pro-Gbagbo mis en cause dans les attaques contre les postes de gendarmerie et de police, 7 September 2017, url; VOA Afrique, Le gouvernement ivoirien accuse des proches de Gbagbo de tenter de déstabiliser le pays, 7 September 2017, url
452 Jeune Afrique, Les victimes oubliées de la Côte d’Ivoire, 23 February 2018, url
4. Security situation

4.1 General security situation

Generally, the security situation has improved in the past years and has allowed many refugees – mainly from neighbouring countries – and displaced persons to return home.\(^\text{453}\) This positive trend continued, as evidenced by the closure of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) on 30 June 2017 and its last field office by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in April 2018.\(^\text{454}\) Henceforth, the ICRC has only a regional office in Abidjan, which focuses its activities on the Sahel Region.\(^\text{455}\)

Nevertheless, security issues remain. Violence increased globally during the first Ivorian crisis (2002-2010), when small arms and light weapons were circulating form the rebel zones towards the pro-governmental zones. As a consequence, a high percentage of murders (77 %) is linked to armed robbery, as survey on data gathered between 2011 and 2015 revealed. Perpetrators are mostly young men aged 18 to 39 years. Moreover, Côte d’Ivoire displays also a rather high rate of extra-judicial killings by security forces (13 %).\(^\text{456}\)

Besides urban criminality (armed robberies by minors in conflict with the law (so-called « microbes »), highway bandits and racketeering by members of security forces)\(^\text{457}\), the main security challenges discussed in this chapter are linked to the security and defense forces (the position of former ‘Comzones’, mutinies, internal conflicts between units, etc.). In addition, violence regularly flares up due to land disputes, particularly in the West.

4.1.1 Minors in conflict with the law (so-called microbes)

The phenomenon of ‘minors in conflict with the law’, often called by the pejorative term ‘microbes’\(^\text{458}\), was born in the Abobo district (Abidjan) in 2012 after the post-electoral crisis.\(^\text{459}\) These juvenile criminal groups operate essentially in Abidjan, although this phenomenon seems to have occasionally affected other cities of the country as well.\(^\text{460}\)

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\(^{455}\) Le Point sur, Côte d’Ivoire : le CICR ferme son bureau de la région du Cavally#Guiglo, 18 April 2017, [url]; CICR, Genève. Côte d’Ivoire, n.d., [url]

\(^{456}\) Nabi Youla Doumbia & Maurice Cusson, Les homicides dans quatre pays d’Afrique francophone de l’Ouest, 2017, pp.32-34

\(^{457}\) Afrique sur 7, Abidjan: Face à l’insécurité, la police ivoirienne trouve une solution, 21 July 2018. [url]; L’Infodrome, Lutte contre le Racket, l’Inspection générale de la police avertit : « Nous allons frapper très fort », 22 April 2018, [url]


\(^{459}\) Victor Gautier, Microbes et sécurité en Côte d’Ivoire, 14 March 2017, [url]; Indigo Côte d’Ivoire & Interpeace, Exister par le gbonhi, February 2017, [url], p. 60.

Even though they are mostly described as ‘children’, members of the so-called microbes groups are usually aged between 8 and 25, whereas the majority of them are aged from 9 to 15. The leaders of the groups are usually to be found among the older members. Microbes are essentially boys and young men, but sometimes girls also participate in their activities.

Girls reportedly have specific roles within the group. For instance, they are responsible for bringing the weapons on a location before an attack, for provoking a verbal altercation in order to create a crowd gathering, for standing guard or gathering information. A research on crime and violence in Côte d’Ivoire found out that more and more girls join the ‘microbes’, even creating family units within these gangs.

Many of these youths have lost one or both parents or live with members of their extended family, even though they still have one or both parents. Most of them come from underprivileged backgrounds and neighbourhoods in Abidjan (essentially Abobo) and are often school dropouts. They are predominantly Dioula (see definition provided in Section 1.2.1). Some of them have also served in local militias during the post-electoral crisis or helped the combatants in some other way.

According to the sociologist Rodrigue Fahiraman Koné, these martial activities have broken down their moral and ethical barriers regarding the use of violence as well as familiarised them with the handling of weapons and the strategic use of violence.

The microbes groups have a hierarchical pyramidal structure (see Figure 2): the leader is called vié-père [from vieux père, old father] or General. He is designated in accordance with the fame his violent acts brought him. Thus, he can lose his place at the top of the hierarchy to a more violent member. The Devant-Gbonhi [approximate translation: ‘Front of the group’] or Lieutenant, the direct subordinate of the vié-père, is the mastermind of the group. He interacts directly with the several Têtes-masses who are responsible of setting their own subgroups in motion when an attack is planned. These subgroups include youths called ‘Varans’, who are famous for being the most efficient ones. The Gros-chats [big cats] are affiliated followers. The position of a member in the hierarchy depends on his bravery and violent actions, not necessarily on his age.
Microbes operate in groups; predominantly at night in neighbourhoods they know well\textsuperscript{473}, hence Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Adjâmé, sometimes also Yopougon or the outskirts of Cocody.\textsuperscript{474} Their usual modus operandi is the following: they enter a busy street in a large group and make a lot of noise, simulating fights between them or with a rival gang. Then, very quickly, they steal everything possible from everyone on their path before withdrawing in an organised way.\textsuperscript{475} Another tactic of them is to pretend to beg for food or money in order to stop passersby, quickly surrounding them and robbing them.\textsuperscript{476} Their weapons are mostly machetes, knives, sticks or other blunt objects \textsuperscript{477}, rarely

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Figure2.png}
\caption{Structure of a Microbe group}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{473} Francis Akindès, Paroles aux microbes (documentary film), 2017, url
\textsuperscript{474} Jean-Claude N’guia & Koko Lucie N’Goran, Psychosocial impact of the crisis post-election in Ivory Coast on girls and boys youth in Abidjan : The phenomenon of germs and academicians, 30 November 2016, url, p. 1017
\textsuperscript{475} Mahier Jules-Michel Bah & Jean Louis Niamke, Socialisation à la violence en Côte d’Ivoire : Des enfants soldats aux « Microbes » dans le district d’Abidjan, 4 April 2016, url, p. 25
\textsuperscript{477} Séverin Kouamé Yao, Nouchis ziguéhis et microbes d’Abidjan: déclassement et distinction sociale, in: Politique africaine n° 148, December 2017, p. 91.
firearms. They perpetrate blunt violence, sometimes clearly aiming at causing death. They often act under the influence of drugs which they buy in dedicated places called *fumoirs* (smokehouses).

As concerns the motivations of these gang members, scholars think that these youths are not just trying to flee poverty but that they are looking for a social recognition within the group. These gangs also offer the perspective of moving up the social ladder. Furthermore, in a context without job perspectives, where education does not guarantee any social success and where violence is a daily occurrence, they feel that crime is a legitimate economic activity.

In order to combat these youth gangs, the Ivorian authorities set up the police operation *Epervier* [Hawk] I in May 2016, followed by *Epervier* II and III in September 2016 and 2017 respectively. Implemented by the General Direction of the National Police, in collaboration with the National Gendarmerie, the army and the CCDQ, these operations mobilised over 2 500 members of the security forces each time. Hundreds of persons were arrested, arms and drugs were seized and many *fumoirs* destroyed. ‘Anti- *microbes*’ intervention units set up in every police district in Abidjan also contributed to the dismantlement of several *fumoirs* frequented by the gangs. However, the attacks by the *microbes* did not stop.

A widespread opinion among the population is that ‘microbe’ youths might get support or protection from ex-combatants integrated in the armed forces, and might hence sometimes escape judicial sentences. However, prosecution and condemnation of ‘microbe’ gang members do happen. In 2016-2017, 45 children were brought to court. The media recounted several condemnations of ‘microbe’ gangs members during the last years, with (sometimes conditional) prison sentences ranging from some month to 20 years. A September 2017 report by the CNDHCI states that some of these youths were being prosecuted at the time of publication. It also outlines that the Ivorian criminal code foresees that underage children having committed crimes or offenses should be brought before a children’s court or a juvenile criminal court (*Cours d’assises des mineurs*).
Besides repressive measures, some reintegration measures were taken in favour of minors in conflict with the law. Youths who fought during the post-electoral crisis were not taken into account by the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) Program, as none of the fighting parties admitted to having relied on minors as combatants or auxiliaries. The first resocialisation pilot program for juvenile offenders was implemented in 2014-2015 and some dozens of youths participated.

The population of the neighbourhoods where violent juvenile gangs operate, exasperated by the inefficiency of the police operations, reacted by setting up self-defence militias, thus creating the risk of mob justice. Gang youths and children are victims of retaliation and some have been lynched. The CNDHCI also expressed concerns about the generalised suspicion towards youths and children.

4.1.2 Challenges related to the defence forces

The Ivorian army is heterogeneous – though often viewed as a northern army and politicised, as several presidents integrated supportive groups into it. The Forces républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire [Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire] (FRCI) were created in the midst of the post-electoral crisis of 2010-2011 from the amalgam of the old rebel forces from the north of the country called Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN), who supported the current President Alassane Ouattara during the crisis, and the army serving former President Laurent Gbagbo (Forces de defense et de sécurité; FDS). The former Zone Commanders of the FAFN, called Comzones, were also integrated into the army and currently hold important positions in the Ivorian security apparatus (see Section 4.1.2).

The overall opinion is that the Ivorian army, which is composed for more than 50% of officers and sub-officers, is overstuffed. Estimations show that by the end of 2017 almost 90% of the army budget was allocated to the payment of wages. A voluntary redundancy plan was set up within the framework of the 2016 military programming law in order to reduce the army staff from 23,000 at the end of 2016 to less than 19,000 by 2020. Besides cutting the costs, this downsizing aims at rejuvenating and professionalising the staff, as well as reorganising the chain of command. However, the reform
of the security sector is regarded by media as risky since it might trigger tensions within the army.\textsuperscript{502}
The voluntary retirement plan reportedly did not meet the expectations of a more professional army, as many well-trained staff decided to leave.\textsuperscript{503}

In 2015, the UN expert group on the Côte d’Ivoire deplored the lack of cohesion within the army.\textsuperscript{504} The divisions between ex-rebels and former loyalist soldiers, but also between different units remain,\textsuperscript{505} as evidenced by the mutinies that took place in 2017 and 2018.\textsuperscript{506} In July 2017, during a mutiny in Korhogo, different factions within the same battalion shot at each other and killed three soldiers.\textsuperscript{507} In January 2018, soldiers and members of the Centre de coordination des opérations décisionnelles (CCDO) – a mixed force including members of the army, the police, and the gendarmerie – opened fire on each other in Bouaké causing intense strains within the army.\textsuperscript{508}

In November 2016, the Defence Minister announced that the FRCI had been renamed Forces Armées de Côte d’Ivoire [Armed Forces of Ivory Coast] (FACI), as already foreseen by the security sector reform (RSS) law.\textsuperscript{509}

![Figure 3 Naming of the Ivorian army](image)

**Former Comzones**

After the partition of the country in 2002, the north of the country was controlled by the FN rebel forces, which supported Alassane Ouattara during the post-electoral crisis. They divided their territory in 10 zones, each one led by a zone commander of the FAFN, called ‘Comzones’.\textsuperscript{510} They functioned as a kind of political-military governor, not only overseeing military issues, but also supposed to provide basic services for the population.\textsuperscript{511}

\textsuperscript{502} Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: comprendre les récentes tensions militaires à Bouaké, 12 January 2018, url
\textsuperscript{503} Jeune Afrique, La Côte d’Ivoire confrontée à une fuite de ses élites militaires, 22 March 2018, url
\textsuperscript{505} Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: comprendre les récentes tensions militaires à Bouaké, 12 January 2018, url
\textsuperscript{506} Le Monde, Côte d’Ivoire : « Il est clair que notre armée n’est pas réunifiée », 13 April 2018. url; IPI Global Observatory, Rebel Networks’Deep Roots Cause Concerns for Côte d’Ivoire Transition, 12 October 2017, url pp.2-3.
\textsuperscript{507} Jean-Jacques Konadjé, Côte d’Ivoire, le prix de la paix positive, October 2017, url p.12; See also Schiel, R. et al., Mutiny in Côte d’Ivoire, 2017, https://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/afsp/article/view/1051
\textsuperscript{508} Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: comprendre les récentes tensions militaires à Bouaké, 12 January 2018, urlDeutsche Welle, Côte d’Ivoire, vers une réforme de l’armée ?, 15 January 2018, url
\textsuperscript{509} Koaci, Côte d’Ivoire: Après cinq années d’existence, les FRCI deviennent les FACI, 14 November 2016, url
\textsuperscript{511} IPI Global Observatory, Rebel Networks’Deep Roots Cause Concerns for Côte d’Ivoire Transition, 12 October 2017, url pp. 2-3.
After the post-electoral crisis, most of the Comzones were integrated into the army, where they still hold important positions within the Ivorian security apparatus. They lead critical units, as the Republican Guard, the Special Forces and some of the best-equipped units of the ground army (see below).

Some former Comzones still retain significant control over the combatants they used to supervise during the decade in which the rebels controlled the northern half of the country. Recent mutinies proved their centrality within the current army, as they were indispensable during negotiations with the mutineers. The situation was a rather complex one to solve, because many former rebels integrated into the army felt betrayed by their former leaders who accessed wealth and high functions whereas they did not seem to care about their former combatants. Nevertheless this parallel chain of command still poses an obstacle to the cohesion of the army.

Furthermore, the majority of former Comzones are reportedly implicated in illegal lucrative activities (e.g. illegal goldmining) and so have access to considerable economic resources. They also maintain personal ties with local traditional leaders in the zone that previously was under their command, as well as with not totally reintegrated ex-combatants and with some politicians. Moreover, some have still access to private stocks of arms.

Though some former Comzones have been indicted, none of them has been prosecuted, neither by the Ivorian justice nor the international one for the exactions perpetrated during the 10-years’ crisis. They also benefit from the amnesty promulgated by President Ouattara in August 2018.

The list below shows the former zones of influence of the former Comzones, as well as their current position as far as this is known.

- Zone 1: Bouna
  Comzone: Morou Ouattara, alias Atchengué.
  Current position: Commander of the Eastern security battalion.

- Zone 2: Katiola
  Comzone: Morou Ouattara, alias Atchengué.
Comzone: Hervé Touré, alias Vetcho.  
Current position: unclear. In September 2017, while he was Commander of the third infantry battalion, he successfully passed the entry exams for the Ivorian National administration school. After completion of this course he might engage in diplomacy or pursue his military carrier.

- Zone 3: Bouaké (former rebel capital)

Comzone: Chérif Ousmane, alias Papa Guépard.
Current position: Commander of the first battalion of commandos and paratroopers.

- Zone 4: Mankano

Comzone: Zoumana Ouattara, alias Zoua.
Current position: No current information found. In 2015, he was Commander of the first infantry battalion in Akouédo.

- Zone 5: Vavoua-Séguela

Comzone: Koné Djakaridja, alias Koné Zakaria until June 2008, he was then ousted after internal conflict between rebels and flew to Burkina Faso for a while. Replaced by Issiaka Ouattara, alias Wattao.

Current positions: Koné Zakaria is Commander of the Command and Support Unit of the land forces. Wattao is Commander of the Republican Guard. According to Afrique sur 7, he could be the next Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire.

- Zone 6: Man

Comzone: Losseni Fofana, alias Loss or Cobra.
Current position: Commander of Western Security Battalion based in Man.

- Zone 7: Touba

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532 Connection Ivoirienne. La Bataillon de sécurisation de l’ouest (BSO) de la Côte-d’Ivoire montre ses muscles, 23 May 2018.
Comzone: Daouda Doumbia alias Big, then replaced by Dramane Traoré. 

Current positions: Daouda Doumbia is the President of the Taekwondo Ligue of Abobo and the Head of the Army Sports Bureau (Bsa). Between 2015 and 2016, he has been Commander of the Command and support Battalion.

Dramane Traoré: Commander of the fourth Infantry Battalion (January 2017).

- Zone 8: Odienné

Comzone: Ousmane Coulibaly, alias Ben Laden, then, after June 2011, Ben le Sage (Ben the Wise).


- Zone 9: Boundiali

Comzone: Koné Gaoussou, alias Jah Gao.

Current position: Commander of the Command and support Battalion (January 2017).

- Zone 10: Korhogo

Comzone: Martin Kouakou Fofié.

Current position: Deputy Commander of the second military region (Daloa) since 2016.

Mutinies and contestations

During 2017, various branches of the Ivorian security and defence forces launched mutinies, which, in some cases, spread to several cities. In addition, former rebel combatants demonstrated to obtain demobilisation benefits. In this section, a chronology of events is presented.

January 2017: in the night of 5/6 January, former rebels integrated in the army and some demobilised soldiers attacked several police positions in Bouaké and blocked the city’s main streets. They demanded the payment of bonuses and other benefits. The following day the revolt spread to other

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537 Jeune Afrique, Les dix commandants qui gènent Abidjan, 7 April 2009. url; Aline Leboeuf, La réforme du secteur de sécurité à l’ivoirienne, March 2016, url p.49; AIP, Côte d’Ivoire; Armées : Les nouveaux chefs de la GR et du BCS installés, 2 February 2017, url
538 See France, OFPRA, Les anciens com’zones dans l’armée ivoirienne, 11 September 2017, url p.19
539 FITKD, “Brillants à la President’S Cup Africa à Agadir (Maroc), Les Eléphants Taekwondo ins ont regagné Abidjan, mardi”, April 2018, url
540 ZAMA Alain, Jeu de dame : Le Camp Galliéni abrite la 1ère édition du championnat militaire et paramilitaire. Fraternité Matin, June 2017, url
542 Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire : Nouvelles nominations dans l’armée, la liste complète ! 28 January 2017, url
544 Human Rights Watch, "Ils les ont tués comme si de rien n’était". Le besoin de justice pour les crimes post-électoraux en Côte d’Ivoire, October 2011, url p. 125
545 Jeune Afrique, Anciens comzones en Côte d’Ivoire : rebelles un jour... , 23 July 2018, url; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : Ouattara nomme trois anciens chefs de guerre de la rébellion à la tête de régions sensibles, 26 September 2012, url
546 Jeune Afrique, Les dix commandants qui gènent Abidjan, 7 April 2009, url; Aline Leboeuf, La réforme du secteur de sécurité à l’ivoirienne, March 2016, url p. 50
547 Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire : Nouvelles nominations dans l’armée, la liste complète ! 28 January 2017, url
548 Jeune Afrique,Les dix commandants qui gènent Abidjan, 7 April 2009, url; Aline Leboeuf, La réforme du secteur de sécurité à l’ivoirienne, March 2016, url p. 49
549 Jeune Afrique, Anciens comzones en Côte d’Ivoire : rebelles un jour... , 23 July 2018, url; Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire : Nouvelles nominations dans l’armée, la liste complète ! 28 January 2017, url
cities, including Abidjan, Korhogo, Daloa and Man. The mutineers negotiated with the Defence Minister who accepted to pay the demanded allowances to approximately 8 400 soldiers.550

A few days later, gendarmes and prison wards, who were not included in the aforesaid agreement, also protested in Abidjan, Bouaké, Yamoussoukro, Odienné and Bouaflé to receive bonus payments.551

February 2017: members of special forces of various towns (Adiaké, Olodio, Tengrela, etc.) demonstrated their dissatisfaction by shooting in the air. They also demanded payment of bonuses and better living conditions. 552

May 2017: At the beginning of the month, demobilised ex-combatants, who were not integrated into the army, also protested and demanded bonus payments. They suspended their protest after talks with the prefect of the city.553

The mutineers of Bouaké had received only the first instalment of the bonuses agreed on in January when a representative of the military announced on television that they had renounced their financial claims. This statement was the spark that ignited the fire. A new mutiny began in Bouaké in the night of 11-12 May 2017. The protests spread rapidly to Abidjan, San Pedro, Bondoukou, Korhogo and Man.554

At the end of May 2017, more than 6 000 demobilised former rebels demonstrated and blocked a trunk road south of Bouaké. A clash between security forces and the demobilised ex-combatants killed at least four demonstrators. 555 Eventually an agreement between ex-rebels and the government was reached: the Ivorian authorities agreed to pay the rest of the promised sums and peace was restored.556

June 2017: The Ivorian government declared that CFA 10 million (about EUR 15 200) had already been remitted to the mutineers, adding that the final payment would be made before the end of the month.557

July 2017: On 9 July, some demobilised combatants again blocked the road accesses to Bouaké in order to obtain a war’s end bonus. The police quickly dispersed the protesters. 558

Disgruntled soldiers fired gunshots in the night of 14 to 15 July, in two military camps in Abidjan (Abobo municipality) and Korhogo. Security and defence forces reacted promptly. Three persons died, three were injured, six were arrested and three corporals were dismissed from the army.559

August 2017: The Council of ministers passed an ordinance making it easier to dismiss soldiers.560

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551 Le Monde; AFP; Reuters, En Côte d’Ivoire, la grogne des militaires s’étend à d’autres corps de sécurité, 18 January 2017. En Côte d’Ivoire, la grogne des militaires s’étend à d’autres corps de sécurité, url; RFI, Mutineries en Côte d’Ivoire: le gouvernement annule un plan d’urgence, 18 January 2017, url
552 Le Monde, Côte d’Ivoire : tirs en l’air de forces spéciales à Adiaké, à l’est d’Abidjan, 7 February 2017, url; VOA Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : retour au calme à Adiaké mais la ville reste sous tension, 7 February 2017, url
554 GRIP, Monitoring de la stabilité régionale dans le bassin sahélien et en Afrique de l’ouest, avril à juin 2017, 11 July 2017, url; Le Monde, Côte d’Ivoire : comment les mutins ont fait plier le gouvernement, 26 May 2017, url
556 Le Figaro, En Côte d’Ivoire, le lourd bilan politique des mutineries, 29 May 2017, url
557 APA, Côte d’Ivoire: le relèquat de 2 millions FCFA sera payé fin juin aux mutins (PM Gon Coulibaly), 15 June 2017, url; Afrique sur 7, « Côte d’Ivoire : Bouaké, décès de Diomandé Mêgbê, leader des ex-combattants », 20 December 2018, url
558 Burkina 24, Côte d’Ivoire : « Des démobilisés » de Bouaké ont bloqué une nouvelle fois la circulation, 10 July 2017, url
559 AFP, Côte d’Ivoire : trois soldats radiés après des tirs dans un camp militaire (armée), 17 July 2017, url
560 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: une ordonnance pour mettre fin aux mutineries, 10 August 2017, url
The National Security Council adopted the opération ceinture [operation belt] to tackle the attacks and mutinies of the previous months. This operation was aimed at securing several towns, among others Bouaké, Korhogo, Fresco, Adzopé.561

October 2017: Several hundreds of demobilised former rebels claimed war premiums in Man; approximately 20 others did the same in Bouaké.562

January 2018: The army apologised for the mutinies of 2017 and announced the dismissal of 230 soldiers and gendarmes involved in the mutinies. 563

May 2018: The army reinforced its vigilance after former rebels, integrated in the security and defence forces, called for a demonstration. The initiators were said to be a group of 600 men who had been deployed alongside the UNOCI during the post-electoral crisis and who asserted that they had not received any salary nor premiums for their mission. The demonstration did not take place.564

September 2018: The 600 gendarmes and police officers mentioned above continued claiming their premiums. Approximately 300 soldiers who did not receive the bonus promised in January 2017 joined them. They expressed their commitment to dialogue and did not announce any demonstration.565

**Attacks on security forces’ positions**

From July 2017, attacks on military positions were regularly reported. Most of the times the assailants also stole weapons.566

On 19 July 2017, assailants attacked the police schools of Cocody and Yopougon in Abidjan and requisitioned vehicles. Shoot-outs with the security forces caused one death. Several military officers were discharged because of their implication in the attacks. Documents found on one of the attackers seemed to indicate that they planned a military coup.567 A few days later, the police brigade of the city of Azaguié (in the south of the country) was attacked and weapons were stolen.568

Two other similar attacks were perpetrated in Adzopé and Songon in August and September 2017 but did not result in any casualties.569 As mentioned before, at the end of August 2017 opération ceinture [operation belt] was initiated to restore security in Bouaké, Korhogo, Fresco and Adzopé amongst others.570

Furthermore, the authorities accused pro-Gbagbo followers living in exile of instigating these attacks. The President mentioned arrest warrants, adding that the Ivorian government would send proof to the host countries of the ‘disrupters’. One of the accused and other political allies of Gbagbo refuted the allegations they called ‘ridiculous’.571

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561 Côte d’Ivoire, Sécurité : L’« opération ceinture » en réponse aux attaques et mutineries, 29 August 2017, url
562 Jeune Afrique; AFP, Côte d’Ivoire: nouvelles manifestations d’anciens rebelles démolisés à Man et Bouaké, 2 October 2017, url; AFP, Côte d’Ivoire: mouvements d’humeur d’anciens rebelles dans deux villes, 2 October 2017, url
563 La Tribune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: 230 soldats radiés, le prix des mutineries de 2017, 5 January 2018, url
564 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire: les forces de sécurité en alerte par « mesure de précaution », 5 May 2018. url
565 Ivoire Matin, Côte d’Ivoire : Le feu couve - Près de 1000 policiers, gendarmes et militaires menacent, 17 September 2018, url
566 GRIP, Monitoring de la stabilité régionale dans le bassin sahélien et en Afrique de l’ouest — juillet à septembre 2017, 17 October 2017, p. 8
567 Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: ce que tramaient les assaillants de l’École de police d’Abidjan, 5 September 2017. url
568 Le Monde/AFP, Côte d’Ivoire: un commissariat d’Abidjan attaqué par des hommes à moto, 27 September 2017. url
569 Le Monde/AFP, Côte d’Ivoire : un commissariat d’Abidjan attaqué par des hommes à moto, 27 September 2017. url
570 Côte d’Ivoire, Sécurité : L’« opération ceinture » en réponse aux attaques et mutineries, 29 August 2017, url
571 Atoo.ci, Des inconnus attaquent un commissariat à Abobo et emportent des armes, 26 September 2017, url; Le Monde/AFP, Côte d’Ivoire: un commissariat d’Abidjan attaqué par des hommes à moto, 27 September 2017, url; AFP, Côte d’Ivoire: les proches de Gbagbo réfutent les accusations de complot, 8 September 2017, url
At the end of September 2017, a police station in Abobo (Abidjan) was attacked and weapons were stolen.\(^{572}\) From the end of 2017 until the beginning of 2018, several attacks targeted security forces in the western part of the country near Liberia. Members of the security forces were killed and weapons were reportedly robbed.\(^{573}\) In April 2018, assailants armed with stolen weapons assaulted a checkpoint in western Côte d'Ivoire.\(^{574}\) A few days later, assailants attacked a police station in Abidjan, freed detainees and stole ammunitions.\(^{575}\) No other similar attacks were reported until the end of the reference period (see Introduction).\(^{576}\)

**Weapons proliferation**

After the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) process had ended in June 2015, a large number of weapons and ammunitions remained unaccounted for.\(^{577}\) The *Commission Nationale de lutte contre la prolifération et la circulation illicite des armes légères et de petit calibre* [National Commissions to combat the proliferation and illicit circulation of small arms] (ComNat-ALPC) continued to collect and destroy weapons. In July 2017, a member of this commission declared that the amount of arms still in circulation was unknown, which made the task even more difficult.\(^{578}\)

The UN Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire considers that this situation is the result of approximately ten years of crisis during which arms have been widely distributed without any control on civilians conscripted as auxiliary forces.\(^{579}\) Besides the moderate achievements of the DDR process, after the wars in neighbouring countries (Liberia and Sierra Leone) and the fall of Muammar Kaddafi in Libya, a large number of weapons were brought into the country.\(^{580}\) While Côte d'Ivoire was parted in rebel and loyalist zones, Burkina Faso reportedly provided arms to the FN forces despite the arms embargo imposed by the United Nations.\(^{581}\) In addition, a number of weapons were stolen during several attacks on military and police bases, as mentioned in the previous section.\(^{582}\)

In April 2016, the UN Security Council decided to lift the sanctions imposed on Côte d'Ivoire since 2004.\(^{583}\) These sanctions included the embargo on lethal weapons, but allowed some exceptions for supporting the security sector reform. Nevertheless, specific categories of lethal weapons, such as missiles, still required advance approval of the UN Sanction Committee.\(^{584}\)

In May 2017, during the mutinies (see above), an weapons cache containing tons of weapons was found in Bouaké, in the residence of Souleymane Kamaraté Koné, alias Soul-to-Soul. Koné was the Director of protocol of Guillaume Soro, former rebel leader, former Prime Minister under Gbagbo.

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\(^{573}\) GRIP, Monitoring de la stabilité régionale dans le bassin sahélien et en Afrique de l’ouest, janvier à mars 2018, 9 April 2018, [url](https://www.grip-network.org/fr/rapports-de-situation/monitoring-de-la-stabilite-regionale-dans-le-bassin-sahelien-et-en-afrique-de-l-ouest-janvier-a-mars-2018/)


\(^{575}\) Ivoire Soir, Attaque de Daloa : La bande à Gnana Bi démantelée, 2 militaires parmi les assaillants, 1 May 2018, [url](https://www.ivoiresoir.com/2018/05/01/attaque-de-daloa-la-bande-a-gnana-bi-deman temperatures-des-auxiliaires-dans-un-poste-de-controle-des-faci/)

\(^{576}\) L’infodrome, Abidjan : Un commissariat de Police encore attaqué, 14 April 2018, [url](https://www.linfodrome.com/abidjan-un-commissariat-de-police-encore-attaque/)


\(^{582}\) GRIP, Monitoring de la stabilité régionale dans le bassin sahélien et en Afrique de l’ouest, janvier à mars 2018, 9 April 2018, [url](https://www.grip-network.org/fr/rapports-de-situation/monitoring-de-la-stabilite-regionale-dans-le-bassin-sahelien-et-en-afrique-de-l-ouest-janvier-a-mars-2018/)

\(^{583}\) Ivoire Soir, Attaque de Daloa : La bande à Gnana Bi démantelée, 2 militaires parmi les assaillants, 1 May 2018, [url](https://www.ivoiresoir.com/2018/05/01/attaque-de-daloa-la-bande-a-gnana-bi-deman temperatures-des-auxiliaires-dans-un-poste-de-controle-des-faci/)

\(^{584}\) GRIP, Monitoring de la stabilité régionale dans le bassin sahélien et en Afrique de l’ouest, avril à juin 2018, 5 July 2018, [url](https://www.grip-network.org/fr/rapports-de-situation/monitoring-de-la-stabilite-regionale-dans-le-bassin-sahelien-et-en-afrique-de-l-ouest-avril-a-juillet-2018/)

after the Marcoussis Agreement and President of the National Assembly until February 2019.\footnote{Le Figaro, L'ex-rebelle ivoirien Soro forme son gouvernement, 15 October 2007, url; BBC News, Guillaume Soro, le président de l'Assemblée nationale, démissionne en Côte d'Ivoire, 11 February 2019, url} In a phone call the Ivorian authorities intercepted, Koné had indicated the location of the cache to the mutineers so that they could resist the army's assault by arming themselves.\footnote{Jeune Afrique, Armes découvertes à Bouaké, : comment « Soul to Soul » s’est trahi, 14 August 2017, url; François Conradie,NKC African Economics, Ivory Coast – Arrest of Soro ally Kone is risk-negative, 13 October 2017, url; Africanews, Côte d'Ivoire – Affaire cache d'armes : le chef de protocolle de Soro Guillaume coincé, 14 August 2017, url; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : des armes de guerre découvertes à Abidjan, 27 July 2017, url; Jeune Afrique, Circulation d'armes en Côte d'Ivoire : l'artillerie en sous-sol, 18 October 2017, url}

In September 2017, a weapons storing place was discovered in Abidjan. Besides rocket launchers, Kalashnikovs, and other weapons and ammunitions, it contained military uniforms, communication devices and cards with the stamp of an armed group that supported the FN during the post-electoral crisis.\footnote{Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : des armes de guerre découvertes à Abidjan, 27 July 2017, url; Jeune Afrique, Circulation d’armes en Côte d'Ivoire : l'artillerie en sous-sol, 18 October 2017, url; Assemblée nationale française, Rapport d’information sur la Côte d’Ivoire, February 2017, url p.119.}

Investigators think that at least three more hidden weapon storing places must exist, probably located in the western, northern and eastern parts of the country.\footnote{Assemblée nationale française, Rapport d’information sur la Côte d’Ivoire, February 2017, url p.119.}

### 4.1.3 Terrorism


Security forces reacted swiftly and killed several assailants. Côte d’Ivoire had been aware of being a likely terrorist target and had prepared for such an attack by setting up security and anticipation strategies.\footnote{Assemblée nationale française, Rapport d’information sur la Côte d’Ivoire, February 2017, url p.119.}


After several terrorist attacks in countries of the region, member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) reinforced their cooperation to combat terrorism. Thanks to the West Africa Police Information System (WAPIS), national security services of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member states should be able (once national information systems are set up) to share data. WAPIS is an electronic platform connected to Interpol, whose aim is to combat transnational crime affecting the region, such as drug trafficking, human smuggling and terrorism.

In January 2018, the Ivorian Defence Minister and the French Ambassador in Côte d’Ivoire announced the forthcoming creation of an international academy against terrorism near Abidjan. Besides with France, the Ivorian government also established partnerships with the United States and Canada in order to strengthen the operational capacities of the Ivorian defence and security forces.

Risks of terrorist attacks in Côte d’Ivoire still exist, according to several sources. Ivorian authorities consider that threats originate principally from outside Côte d’Ivoire. The potential existence of an internal radicalisation threat remains difficult to appreciate.

4.2 Security situation in the west of Côte d’Ivoire

The ICRC closed its Man office in 2014. In 2018, it also closed its Guiglo office and explained that the Cavally region had recovered stability (see Map 3). The ICRC only keeps a regional office in Abidjan whose activities focus on the Sahel region. In July 2017, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) also ended its operations in western Côte d’Ivoire after eleven years because of the ‘relative socio-economic stabilisation’ and ‘normalisation of population movements’.

Though cross-border attacks from Liberia reportedly have almost stopped after the 2015 presidential election, sporadic attacks on positions of the security forces did occur. Several attacks on security forces resulting in fatalities were reported at the beginning of 2018 in the west of Côte d’Ivoire, particularly near the Liberian border. Weapons may have been stolen during these attacks.

After a gendarme was lynched in Bloléquin at the beginning of 2018, the government announced several measures, including the dismantlement of all illegal roadblocks, the upholding of the ‘enhanced security arrangements’ in this zone, a search operation in order to retrieve weapons obtained unlawfully and the forthcoming opening of a police station in Bloléquin. It is not clear whether the above mentioned security apparatus corresponds to the enhanced arrangements set up.

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597 RFI, Terrorisme: 15 mesures préconisées pour renforcer la coopération de l’UEMOA, 28 May 2016, url
598 AFP, Coopération policière régionale en Afrique de l’ouest contre la criminalité transnationale, 25 June 2018, url; Interpol, WAPIS Programme, no date, url; Interpol, Regional security leaders support INTERPOL programme to reinforce West African policing, 26 June 2018, url
600 Afrique sur 7, Côte d’Ivoire : Terrorisme, l’armée se prépare à toutes éventualités, 6 February 2018, url
603 Le Point sur, Côte d’Ivoire : le CICR ferme son bureau de la région du Cavally#Guiglo, 18 April 2017, url
604 DRC, DRC exits from Côte d’Ivoire after 11 years, 31 July 2017, url
605 AFP, Côte d’Ivoire: attaque d’un commissariat dans l’ouest, des armes emportées, 31 October 2016, url
607 Côte d’Ivoire, Communiqué du Conseil des Ministres du 21 February 2018, url
after the prefecture of Guiglo was ransacked at the end of 2017, which raised the number of policemen, gendarmes and soldiers affected to this zone to 1 000.608

4.2.1 Land disputes

Conflicts linked to land disputes in Côte d’Ivoire are ancient and long-lasting. Even though these conflicts also concern other regions in the country, the west is particularly affected.609

According to customary law, land belongs to a community (village, family, lineage) considered to be the first occupants of the site. Land cannot be alienated or sold; only the right of use can be ceded. In this context ‘owners’ consider themselves to be ‘managers’ of the land. The colonial power confiscated the land and this rule was extended after independence: successive governments benefitted from having control of the soil, and settled agricultural workers according to their political and economic interests.610

The roots of land disputes

Land management has been insecure because of the legal uncertainty that the state maintained. Indeed, several attempts at land reform were initiated by the colonial and the postcolonial states. Sometimes, land laws recognised the customary rights (decree of 20 May 1955), sometimes they ignored them (law of 1962 and 1964, speech of President Houphouët-Boigny in 1963).611

In the 1960s and 1970s, Ivorian President Félix Houphouët-Boigny planned that cocoa farming would boost the Ivorian economy. He urged foreign workforce to come and settle in the country and encouraged Ivorian farmers to move to zones they did not necessarily originate from. His maxim was: ‘land belongs to those who develop it.’612 Pressure was put on local communities so that they would give access to land to Ivorian and non-Ivorian settlers.613 Migration to the forest areas in the south and the west of the country was massive.614 This migration met primarily the ‘autochthones’615 (see also Glossary and Chapter 1) need for labour force and allowed them to benefit from land rents by transferring their land parcels to migrants.616 Indeed, under the tutorat [tutorship] system, the ‘landowners’ (tutors) delegate their land rights to the migrants who then owe their tutors constant gratitude. This gratitude is mostly expressed through donation of a share of the harvest to the tutor. The terms of these cessions (duration, geographical limits) are not always clear.617

In the 1990s, demographic pressure - the Ivorian population quadrupled between 1960 and 1998 - and migration flows led to a scarcity of land resources. Autochthones openly began to call the validity of cession contracts into question, causing tensions between rural communities. The collapse of cacao

608 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url
609 ICG, Côte d’Ivoire: le Grand Ouest, clé de la reconciliation, 28 January 2014, url pp. 1-2; RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : la bombe à retardement du foncier rural, 16 March 2018, url
610 IDMC, Whose land is this ?, October 2009, url pp.13-17.
611 KONÉ Mariatou, Foncier rural, citoyenneté et cohésion sociale en Côte d’Ivoire : la pratique du tutorat dans la sous-préfecture de Gboguhé, 2006, url
612 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url
613 Jean-Pierre Chauveau, The land tenure question in Côte d’Ivoire: A lesson in history, 2000, url
614 Kouf Justin Kouassi, Les Conflits fonciers ruraux en Côte d’Ivoire, March 2017, url
615 In Côte d’Ivoire, the following terms are used: autochthones, allochthones, foreigners (allogènes). Autochthones are people belonging to a social group considered to be the first occupants of the place they live in. Allochthones are Ivorian citizens belonging to a community which is not autochthon in the place they live. For example Baoulé (originating from the centre of Côte d’Ivoire) are considered allochthons in western Côte d’Ivoire. Foreigners (allogènes) are non-Ivorian citizens, for example Burkinabé. Some of them have been living in Côte d’Ivoire for several generations but are still considered allochthones. See Gnaclé Roch Yao, La production d’une identité autochtone en Côte d’Ivoire, footnote 1, 2008, url
616 Kouakou Jérôme et al., Quand la question foncière sape les actions humanitaires de cohésion dans les régions du Guémon et du Cavally en Côte d’Ivoire, January 2016, url, p. 4
prices, followed by the succession war after the death of Houphouët-Boigny in 1993, added to the tension.\footnote{Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url; RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : la bombe à retardement du foncier rural, 16 March 2018, url; Kouakou Jérôme et al., Quand la question foncière saper les actions humanitaires de cohésion dans les régions du Guémon et du Cavally en Côte d’Ivoire, janvier 2016., url, p.4.} It was also during that period that the concept of *ivoirité*, which introduced a distinction between Ivorians of origin (belonging to an ethnic group native to the country) and non-Ivorians was created.\footnote{Koffi Justin Kouassi, Les Conflits fonciers ruraux en Côte d’Ivoire, March 2017, url; Kouakou Jérôme et al., Quand la question foncière saper les actions humanitaires de cohésion dans les régions du Guémon et du Cavally en Côte d’Ivoire, janvier 2016., url, p.9.} In the countryside, this political context contributed to widening the gap between Ivorian and Burkinabé, but also between local Ivorian communities and Ivorian migrants stemming from the northern part and from the central part (here mostly Baoulé) of the country, which also led to conflicts.\footnote{Kouakou Jérôme et al., Bouaké. Quand la question foncière saper les actions humanitaires de cohésion dans les régions du Guémon et du Cavally en Côte d’Ivoire, January 2016., url.}

In 1998, the law on rural land tenure (loi no 98-750 du 23 décembre 1998), strongly influenced by the ideology of *ivoirité*, was passed in order to resolve these conflicts. Under customary law, land does not have a market value, but this changed when the 1998 law recognised indigenous customary rights over land in rural areas.\footnote{KOUASSI Koffi Justin, Côte d’Ivoire. Les Conflits fonciers ruraux en Côte d’Ivoire, March 2017, url.} The application for the registration of a piece of land requires the possession of customary rights on that land. This provision gives indigenous landowners a central role that they never had before.\footnote{KOUADIO Zéphyrin, « Côte d’Ivoire : le partage des terres, source de palabres interminables », (volet 1), RFI, 5 June 2017. url; KOUASSI Koffi Justin, « Les conflits fonciers ruraux en Côte d’Ivoire », Irénées.net, March 2017, url.}

Customary land rights has to be secured through the registration of property titles within ten years. However, given the complexity of the situation and the delays linked to the Ivorian crises, this deadline has been extended to 2023.\footnote{RFI, Paris. Côte d’Ivoire : la bombe à retardement du foncier rural, 16 March 2018, url; Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte-d’Ivoire 2008., url p. 753.} Upon expiry of this deadline, the land parcel is registered as property of the state and the person exploiting it becomes tenant.\footnote{Dr Adou Djané Phone interview, 13 September 2019.; Kouakou Jérôme et al., Quand la question foncière saper les actions humanitaires de cohésion dans les régions du Guémon et du Cavally en Côte d’Ivoire, January 2016., url.} Most customary landowners find the registration procedure complex and expensive and, thus, prefer to avoid it.\footnote{IDMC, Whose land is this ?, October 2009, url, pp. 15-16.} Moreover, while some do not know the laws,\footnote{RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : la bombe à retardement du foncier rural, 16 March 2018, url.; Ministère de l’agriculture et du développement rural, Déclaration de politique foncière rurale de la Côte d’Ivoire, January 2017, url.} others prefer to ignore them and go on selling the land to the highest bidder.\footnote{NGA Armelle, « Côte d’Ivoire : les terres de l’ouest, sources de conflits », AFP, 10 November 2016. url} Women also are still marginalised in the process of acquiring access to land.\footnote{MINISTÈRE DE L’AGRICULTURE ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL, Déclaration de politique foncière rurale de la Côte d’Ivoire, January 2017, url, p.8.} Recent estimates showed that the law remains poorly enforced. Currently, less than 4 % of rural land parcels hold a land certificate, whereas customary law rules the remaining 96 %.\footnote{RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : la bombe à retardement du foncier rural, 16 March 2018, url; Ministère de l’agriculture et du développement rural, Déclaration de politique foncière rurale de la Côte d’Ivoire, January 2017, url, p. 8 ; NGA Armelle, « Côte d’Ivoire : les terres de l’ouest, sources de conflits », AFP, 10 November 2016, url.}
Furthermore, the law on rural land tenure forbids foreigners to access property, which in some cases led to expropriation of foreigners. As soon as it entered into force in 1999, about 15,000 Burkinabés were chased from the plantations in Tabou (south-western Côte) after a dispute between autochtones and migrants. The new Ivorian Constitution promulgated in 2016 reiterated the prohibition for foreigners to access rural property. However, it specifies, ‘acquired rights are guaranteed.’

Clandestine gold mining, often practiced by migrants (foreigners or Ivorians originating from another region, including former combatants), appears to be widespread throughout the country and can give rise to land or intercommunity conflicts. Indeed, gold mining makes the neighbouring land unsuitable for agriculture. Nevertheless, some village chiefs receive vast sums in order to let gold miners go on with their activity, despite the opposition of part of the local community.

Rural land is the object of nationalist and xenophobic claims since several decades. As a source of conflicts, it remains a central issue to achieve social stability, especially in western Côte d’Ivoire.

Situation specific to western Côte d’Ivoire

The western part of the country, especially the regions Guémon and Cavally, are particularly affected by land conflicts.

Indeed, in addition to the agrarian migration described above, this region was the scene of several waves of population displacement during the last decades: the influx of Liberian refugees during the Liberian civil war (1989-2003), then internal displacement, the departure of Ivorian refugees and the arrival of Liberian mercenaries during the Ivorian crises (2002-2011) and more recently, the return of Ivorian refugees from Liberia. Many displaced/refugees found their land occupied upon return. Thousands of complaints were filed for dispossession of land.

Land conflicts do not only oppose exclusively autochthonous Ivorians to foreigners, but also distinguish Ivorians from autochthonous ethnic groups and Ivorians from allochthonous ethnic groups.

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633 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url.


635 Dr Adou Djané, researcher at the Swiss Center for scientific research in Côte d’Ivoire, expert in governance, reconciliation and conflict management. Phone interview, 13 September 2019.


637 Kouakou Jérôme et al., Quand la question foncière sape les actions humanitaires de cohésion dans les régions du Guémon et du Cavally en Côte d’Ivoire, January 2016, url.

638 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url.

639 RFI, Côte d’Ivoire : la bombe à retardement du foncier rural, 16 March 2018, url; France 24, Difficile retour au pays pour les Ivoiriens réfugiés au Libéria, 19 February 2013, url; Claire Rainfroy, Près de 20 000 réfugiés ivoiriens devraient regagner la Côte d’Ivoire en 2017, 20 June 2017, url.

640 Le Monde, Dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire, une terre trop convoitée, 7 December 2017, url; L’Infodrome, Conflits intercommunautaires: Des morts et plusieurs blessés à l’ouest, 8 December 2018, url; Dr Adou Djané, researcher at the Swiss Center for scientific research in Côte d’Ivoire, expert in governance, reconciliation and conflict management. Phone interview, 13 September 2018.
During the decade of crisis in Côte d’Ivoire, migrants settled down in the protected forests (forêts classées – land owned by the state set aside for conservation), mostly to plant cocoa. From the nearly four million hectares of protected forest in the country, almost half has been transformed illegally in agricultural land. Approximately 30% to 40% of the national cocoa production comes from protected forests (e.g. Mount Peko National Park).

During the 10-year crisis, armed groups took advantage of the security vacuum and took control of protected areas to enrich themselves unlawfully, for example by selling land parcels. Despite the decision of the authorities to remove the inhabitants of protected forests and parks, many former combatants who had infiltrated the protected forests after 2002 or during the post-electoral crisis are still there. They consider this land as their salary or war booty for the services they rendered.

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641 Yao Sadaïou, Sabas Barrima et al. Cocoa crops are destroying the forest reserves of the classified forest of Haut-Sassandra (Ivory Coast) In: Global Ecology and Conservation (vol. 8), October 2016, url: Human Rights Watch, Côte d’Ivoire : Expulsions arbitraires d’habitants de forêts classées, 13 June 2016, url
642 Human Rights Watch, Côte d’Ivoire : Expulsions arbitraires d’habitants de forêts classées, 13 June 2016, url
643 Human Rights Watch, Côte d’Ivoire : Expulsions arbitraires d’habitants de forêts classées, 13 June 2016, url
644 Dr Adou Djané, Phone interview, 13 September 2018.
In 2013, the transitional period of the rural land law was extended by 10 years before the State can exercise its pre-emptive right on ‘land without owners’. Four million plots remained to be identified (representing as many land titles to be issued) and 10,000 rural villages to be delimited out of 11,000.

Asked about the issue of land conflicts in western Côte d’Ivoire, the sociologist Adou Djané explained that there is no steady antagonism between determined ethnic groups or communities. Conflicts erupt often after a precipitating event, like a fight between members of different communities (autochthones vs migrants). Given the tense context, these quarrels may lead to disputes on land issues and cause an intercommunity conflict, sometimes with forced displacement.
Measures aimed at curtailing land conflicts

The current Ivorian government considers that recurring rural land conflicts is harming social cohesion and peace. It also recognises the complexity of the litigations that sometimes involve several issues (intercommunity disputes, intergeneration disputes, forced displacement, civil laws /customary rights).\textsuperscript{649}

Hence, the Ivorian government took steps in order to reduce land disputes and conflicts, promoting the delimitation and marking of village territories, setting up land management village committees under the authority of the sub-prefects.\textsuperscript{650} Moreover, the \textit{Agence foncière rurale} [Rural land agency] (AFOR) was established in 2017.\textsuperscript{651} It is responsible inter alia for the identification of privately owned land parcels.\textsuperscript{652}

The authorities also launched a 10-year land tenure political strategy (2017 to 2027), which foresees a revision of the legislative framework (conflicting provisions), a simplification and a reduction in cost of the rural land securing procedure, as well as appropriate incentives.\textsuperscript{653}

Dr Djané stated that in his opinion, the balance was restored: the chieftaincies – which are the local traditional authorities – are autochthonous (even though they might be a minority group and/or do not have the highest financial weight on their territory), the autochthones allow the migrants to use the land. In return, the migrants donate a share of their harvest to the landowner.\textsuperscript{654}

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\textsuperscript{649} Ministère de l’agriculture et du développement rural, Déclaration de politique foncière rurale de la Côte d’Ivoire, January 2017, \url{}, p. 9.

\textsuperscript{650} Dr Adou Djané, Phone interview, 13 September 2018.

\textsuperscript{651} Agence Ecofin, Côte d’Ivoire : l’Agence foncière rurale désormais opérationnelle, 13 September 2017, \url{}; Foncier rural, Délimitation des territoires des villages, no date, \url{}.

\textsuperscript{652} Dr Adou Djané, Phone interview, 13 September 2018.

\textsuperscript{653} Ministère de l’agriculture et du développement rural. Déclaration de politique foncière rurale de la Côte d’Ivoire, January 2017, \url{}, p. 9.

\textsuperscript{654} Dr Adou Djané, Phone interview, 13 September 2018.
5. Specific human rights issues

5.1 General overview

In a January 2017 report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI), the UN Secretary General reported: “The human rights situation in Côte d’Ivoire is, in general, improving. Human rights violations decreased from the post-election crisis of 2010 and 2011.”

From April 2016 to January 2017, the UNOCI documented 88 cases of human rights violations, including violations of the right to life, to physical integrity, unlawful and arbitrary arrest and detention, violations of the right of peaceful assembly and of property rights. UNOCI also documented 34 cases of sexual violence from May 2016 to April 2017.

Death penalty abolition, already stated in Article 2 of the Constitution of 2000 adopted by referendum, was reaffirmed with Article 3 of the Constitution of 2016.

Starting from the independence of the Country in 1960, death penalty sentences were issued but never applied.

5.1.1 Prisons

A study by the Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme de Côte d’Ivoire (National Commission for the Human Rights in Côte d’Ivoire) carried out from January to April 2018 reveals that all the prisons in Côte d’Ivoire hosted a total of 15,025 inmates in May 2017, having a theoretical capacity of 7,970 inmates. A reason for overcrowding includes the frequent use of pretrial detention. Medical care for prisoners is inadequate; they also experience extortion by prison guards and other detainees. In 2017, arbitrary arrests and detention took place, even if decreased in number. Abusers were rarely investigated and prosecuted.

5.1.2 Corruption

In 2018’s Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), Côte d’Ivoire scored 35 out of 100 on the perceived level of public sector corruption (zero representing highly corrupt and 100 very clean). Between 2013 and 2018, Côte d’Ivoire was among the few countries that significantly improved their CPI score, moving from 27 points in 2013 to 35 points in 2018.

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660 AIP, La peine de mort jamais appliquée en Côte d’Ivoire depuis 1960 (ministre de la justice).
665 TI, Corruption Perceptions Index 2018.
666 TI, How corruption weakens democracy.
667 TI, Sub-Saharan Africa: Undemocratic regimes undermine anti-corruption efforts.
The World Bank Data’s 2017 rates Côte d’Ivoire ‘3’ in the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), that measures transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector (with 1 rating as low and 6 rating as high). The country has maintained the same rating since 2013.  

The TI-CPI indicates that the current administration under President Ouattara has placed anti-corruption measures in the political agenda and has taken steps in order to combat systemic corruption, although it is premature to assess their effectiveness.  

According to TI reporting in 2016, ‘corruption remains endemic, systemic, permeating all levels of society. Corruption in the judiciary, police and security forces is an area of particular concern, fuelling a climate of impunity for corruption’. Similarly, Freedom House’s 2019 Report refers that ‘corruption and bribery remain endemic’, with the police, the judicial system, the government contracting operations being particularly affected.  

Corruption and impunity are also present in the Forces Armées de Côte d’Ivoire [Armed Forces of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire] (FACI), the police and the gendarmerie.  

On a micro-level, corruption or petty and bureaucratic corruption hampers the citizens’ general access to services, from issuing a birth certificate to claiming goods from customs. Grand and political corruption - specifically in the area of public procurement - translates into forms of nepotism and money laundering.  

Sources agree that perpetrators are rarely prosecuted, although the Bertelsmann Stiftung (BTI) indicates that it is more likely that petty crime is prosecuted; generally, perpetrators ‘do not face any significant adverse publicity from civil society, the media or opposition parties’.  


According to the Human Rights Watch 2016 World Report, extortion by security forces at illegal checkpoints was an ongoing issue at the country, particularly at rural areas. Additionally, the security forces continued illegally benefiting from the country’s revenues through smuggling and parallel taxation of natural resources, including diamonds, cocoa, timber and diamonds.
5.1.3 Freedom of press

The freedom of the press in the country have overall been improving ever since the end of the 2010-2011 conflict.681 In the 2019 World Press Freedom Index, Ivory Coast is ranked 71st out of 180 countries with regard to press freedom, an improvement from 2018’s ranking as 82nd.682

Journalists still face intimidation and even violence by the security forces in relation to their profession,683 especially if they are associated with the opposition and during electoral campaigns. The state controlled media is highly scrutinised by the government,684 but there are multiple private media outlets highly critical to the government.685

In February 2017, six journalists were arrested and detained for covering army mutinies. Their charges included the publication of fake news, defamation and inciting soldiers to mutiny. After two days, they were released but remained under police investigation.686 In August 2017, two Le Quotidien journalists were arrested due to an article they wrote concerning the National Assembly President’s finances.687

In 2018, fewer press freedom violations were registered in the country; although the Conseil National de la Presse [National Council for the Print Media] (CNP) still acts stricter on opposition newspapers than on pro-government ones, journalists are no longer subjected to outright abuses.688 Nevertheless, there were still incidents of police attacks against journalists, especially during demonstrations.689 For instance, in March 2018, journalist and blogger Daouda Coulibaly was assaulted and arrested by the police while attempting to cover an opposition protest and later was not permitted to file a formal complaint about the incident.690

The government operates the media outlets (radio, television and newspaper) with the widest reach in the country,681 with the Haute Autorité de la Communication Audiovisuelle [High Audiovisual Communications Authority] (HACA) in charge of overseeing the regulation and operation of radio and television stations.692

In December 2017, the National Assembly adopted a new media law. Article 89 states that custody, pre-trial detention, and imprisonment are excluded for offenses committed by way of press or other media.693 According to Amnesty International, the law still contains provisions that violate the right to freedom of expression. While detention and prison term are excluded for press offenses, they are also subject to other applicable laws, such as the Criminal Code, which has provisions of a jail sentence for instance for offending the head of state.694

682 RWB, 2019 World Press Freedom Index, Côte d’Ivoire, n.d., url
684 Bertelsmann Stiftung, Transformation Index (BTI) 2018, Côte d’Ivoire Country Report, Political participation, 17 April 2018, url
685 Bertelsmann Stiftung, Transformation Index (BTI) 2018, Côte d’Ivoire Country Report, Political participation, 17 April 2018, url
687 AI, Amnesty International Report 2017/18, 22 February 2018 url, pp. 136-137
688 Bertelsmann Stiftung, Transformation Index (BTI) 2018, Côte d’Ivoire Country Report, Political participation, 17 April 2018, url
689 RWB, 2019 World Press Freedom Index, Côte d’Ivoire, n.d., url
692 Côte d’Ivoire, HACA, Missions et Pouvoirs de la Haca, n.d., url
694 AI, Côte d’Ivoire: A fragile human rights situation, May 2019, url, p. 10
The law also sets fines in case of insult, in case of publishing, broadcasting, divulging or reproducing fake news and in case of defamation against the authorities or the armed forces. According to Amnesty International, due to the vagueness of the law, the defamation provision could also apply for statements as old as ten or more years ago. In such cases, journalists working on crimes that took place during the election crisis in 2010-2011 are also at risk by individuals involved in the crisis and now positions in the government.

5.1.4 Freedom of association, of religion, of expression

The Ivorian Constitution protects freedom of assembly and association, but peaceful protests during the year were repressed and in some cases led to arrests.

The Constitution guarantees freedom of religious belief and worship, it prohibits religious discrimination in employment and stresses the importance of religious tolerance for the welfare of the State. All religious groups have to register with the Interior Ministry Department in charge of cults. The Government generally protects legal warranties of religious freedom.

In February 2017, the Council of Ministers issued a decree promulgated by President Ouattara on the modalities of application of Law No 2014-388 of 20 June 2014 for the promotion and protection of human rights defenders in the country. The decree specifies the rights of defenders and their freedom to carry out their work; they cannot be prosecuted, investigated, arrested or detained for opinions expressed and reports published in the course of their activities. However, the mechanism by which the State intends to protect human rights defenders is not clear, nor is the way through which law’s implementation is controlled.

5.1.5 People with disabilities

People with disabilities (visual, motor, hearing, mental), and children in particular, are disadvantaged, marginalised and often excluded by the community. The law requires to train and educate persons with disabilities, but in 2017 they were discriminated both in the fields of education and employment. In 2015, the Ivorian Government employed 300 persons with disabilities as civil servants. In April 2018, the Minister in charge of Communication announced that the State would hire—by way of derogation—158 more persons with disabilities.
5.2 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender persons (LGBT)

Côte d’Ivoire does not specifically criminalize homosexuality or same-sex acts. The Ivorian Penal Code indeed does not explicitly condemn LGBT practices.

Article 360 of the Ivorian Penal Code provides that whoever commits public indecency is liable to imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine from CFA 50 000 to 500 000 (about EUR 75 to 750). The provision adds that if the public indecency is an indecent act or an act against nature with an individual of the same gender, the term of imprisonment will be six months to two years and the fine shall be CFA 50 000 to 300 000 (about EUR 75 to 460).

NGOs such as LIDHO and Front Line Defenders in 2014 stated that it was difficult to determine if the aforementioned article was actually repressing homosexuals in the country, and if court decisions resulted from that provision.

The National Commission for the Human Rights in Côte d’Ivoire underlines that there is no discriminatory legal regime in the Ivorian law, but also that there are neither dispositions providing for specific State protection of sexual minorities nor ‘tolerance’ of the State towards the issue of sexual orientation.

The anti-discrimination provision of the 2016 Constitution does not envisage protection against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation.

Erasing 76 crimes, an international blog focusing ‘on the human toll of 76+ countries’ anti-LGBTI laws and the struggle to repeal them’, stated in 2016 that ‘it is difficult to discern the government’s actual position on LGBT issues’. President Ouattara had requested the CNDHCI to intervene after Alternative CI, an NGO fighting homophobia and defending the rights of LGBTI people living with HIV, was attacked (see below in this section), but on the other hand, the government voted against two UN Human Rights Council resolutions intended to enhance the protection of LGBT people.

Amnesty International states that the situation of LGBTI persons has deteriorated since 2014.

In 2014, NGOs such as Alternative CI and LIDHO confirmed that homophobia was present in the country and LGBTI persons had to hide their homosexuality to avoid discrimination, violence, insults, and humiliation; also, they could suffer from family rejection and loss of support networks. Alternative CI and LIDHO affirmed that sexual minorities are more accepted in urban than in rural areas.

Alternative CI maintains that homophobic and transphobic behaviours are present at all levels of the administration. The number of LGBT persons working in public and private administrative services is not known, as they hide their sexual orientation for fear of being dismissed and fall into precariousness.

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707 Reuters, Jailing of gay Ivorian men stokes fears in LGBT safe haven, 22 March 2017, url  
708 CNDHCI, Rapport Alternatif Sur La Situation Des Droits De L’homme En Côte d’Ivoire, September 2016, url  
710 Canada, IRB, Côte d’Ivoire: Application of article 360 of the Penal Code against sexual minorities (2014), CIV105029.FE, 22 December 2014, url  
711 CNDHCI, Rapport Alternatif Sur La Situation Des Droits De L’homme En Côte d’Ivoire, September 2016, url  
713 Erasing 76 crimes, Ivory Coast as LGBT sanctuary? Except when it’s not, 12 July 2016, url  
714 AI, Côte d’Ivoire: a Fragile Human Rights Situation, October 2018, url  
715 Canada, IRB, Côte d’Ivoire: Treatment of sexual minorities by society and the authorities, including legislation; state protection and support services (2006-February 2014), CIV104784.FE, 27 February 2014, url  
In January 2014, after days of anti-gays protests\textsuperscript{717}, a large mob attacked and pillaged the offices of the NGO Alternative CI.\textsuperscript{718} Three days before the attack, the Executive Director and his collaborators were locked up in the NGO premises. Alternative CI reported that police of the 22\textsuperscript{nd} district refused to intervene.\textsuperscript{719} No one has ever been brought to justice for that attack.\textsuperscript{720}

In June 2016, two gay men were assaulted after a photo was published in which they were in the US Embassy signing a book of condolences for victims of a shooting at a gay nightclub in Orlando (Florida).\textsuperscript{721} The two assaulted men, and four other men who were also pictured, have been forced to flee their homes under pressure.\textsuperscript{722}

According to an Afrobarometer dispatch of 2016, a survey in 33 African countries in 2014/2015, the percentage of tolerance for homosexuals in Côte d’Ivoire was 18\% (indicating the percentage of respondents who did not deem living next to homosexuals a problem).\textsuperscript{723} In 2016, members of sexual minorities had to conceal their sexual orientation in order to avoid insults, discrimination, humiliations and violence.\textsuperscript{724}

In 2017, discrimination and violence against LGBT persons were still a social problem.\textsuperscript{725} One part of the population considers homosexuality as a kind of depravity and subversion of the social order\textsuperscript{726}, or ‘a crime’\textsuperscript{727}, while another part of it has no prejudices about the sexual orientation of LGBT people.\textsuperscript{728} Security forces were at times slow and inefficient in their response to societal violence against the LGBT community.\textsuperscript{729} LGBT people faced violence and harassment by State security forces.\textsuperscript{730}

Alternative CI states that people whose sexual orientation or gender identity are not considered ‘normal’, can be victims of inhuman treatment sometimes also in presence of the FACI.\textsuperscript{731}

Although transgender people are neither criminalised nor persecuted\textsuperscript{732}, according to the NGO Alternative CI they continue to be victims of repeated attacks, and are sometimes rounded up and violently arrested by the police in the Marcory zone in Abidjan; they sometimes have to pay money to their torturers to be freed.\textsuperscript{733}

\textsuperscript{717} Reuters, Jailing of gay Ivorian men stokes fears in LGBT safe haven, 22 March 2017, \texturl{url}; Erasing 76 crimes, Ivory Coast: Activists under attack by anti-gay mobs, 24 January 2014, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{718} AI, Shut Down For Speaking Out, ACT 30/6170/2017, \texturl{url}; Jeune Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire : les locaux d’une ONG défendant les droits des homosexuels saccagés, 6 February 2014, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{719} Alternative CI, ONG, Rapport alternatif sur le droit des personnes Lgbt en Côte d’Ivoire 2014- June 2018, E-mail, 27 December 2018.
\textsuperscript{720} AI, Shut Down For Speaking Out, ACT 30/6170/2017, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{721} HRW, Human Rights Watch Country Profiles: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, 23 June 2017, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{722} Reuters, Gay men in Ivory Coast attacked for showing support to Orlando victims: rights group, 29 June 2016, \texturl{url}; Le Monde, « Orlando : des homosexuels menacés en Côte d’Ivoire pour avoir participé à un hommage », 29 June 2016, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{723} Afrobarometer, Good neighbours? Africans express high levels of tolerance for many, but not for all, Dispatch No. 74, 1 March 2016, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{724} CNDHCI, Rapport Alternatif Sur La Situation Des Droits De L’Homme En Côte d’Ivoire, September 2016, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{725} United States, USDOS, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2017, Côte d’Ivoire, 20 April 2018, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{726} Alternative CI, Changeons De Regard Envers Les Minorites Sexuelles, 27 March 2018, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{727} Alternative CI, Rapport alternatif sur le droit des personnes Lgbt en Côte d’Ivoire 2014- June 2018, E-mail, 27 December 2018.
\textsuperscript{728} Alternative CI, Changeons De Regard Envers Les Minorites Sexuelles, 27 March 2018, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{729} United States, USDOS, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2017, Côte d’Ivoire, 20 April 2018, \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{731} Alternative CI, Rapport alternatif sur le droit des personnes Lgbt en Côte d’Ivoire 2014- June 2018, E-mail, 27 December 2018.
\textsuperscript{732} UNAIDS, Data 2018, [2018], \texturl{url}
\textsuperscript{733} Alternative CI, Rapport alternatif sur le droit des personnes Lgbt en Côte d’Ivoire 2014- June 2018, E-mail, 27 December 2018.
In October 2016, two gay men were arrested and jailed in a city in the southwest for reasons that are not clear, but apparently for ‘public indecency’. Activists said ‘if indecency law was applied it would be [the] first known instance of it being used to jail gay people’. The men were released three months later.734

LGBT people prefer to avoid presenting themselves in health centres for fear of being stigmatised by health services.735 USAID reports that in 2017 ‘22% of gay men and other men who have sex with men reported avoiding health-care services due to stigma and discrimination.’736 Many health care centres deny access to LGBT persons.737

Côte d’Ivoire has made considerable improvements in controlling the HIV epidemic in the past ten years.738 According to UNAIDS DATA, there were an estimated 460 000 people living with HIV in Côte d’Ivoire in 2016739, in 2017 there were 500 000.740 However, there is social resistance to treat homosexuals affected with HIV; many doctors refuse to treat them. In 2014, only three clinics in Abidjan were considered safe places where gay men with HIV could feel hopeful in seeking treatment.741 The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, however, operated a program to help population at high risk of contracting HIV, including men who have sex with men.742

5.3 Women: violence, domestic violence, FGM/C, forced and early marriage

Côte d’Ivoire has ratified a number of international instruments enshrining the free exercise by women of the fundamental rights of human beings, some of which are The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), The Charter of the United Nations, etc.743

At a national level, Article 6 of the Ivorian Constitution of 1960 states that the Republic guarantees everyone equality before the law without distinction of origin, race, sex or religion.744 The equality principle is reaffirmed in Article 30 of the Constitution of 1 August 2000; Article 3 also prohibits any form of torture or physical or psychological violence, injury or degradation.745 The principle of gender equality is enshrined again in Articles 35, 36, 37 of the 2016 Constitution.746

The principle of equality in the education field is laid down in Law No 2015-635 modifying law No 95-696 of 7 September 1995. Law No 2013-35 of 25 January 2013 on marriage abolished the notion of ‘head of the family’ in favour of co-management and the empowerment of women.747

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734 The Guardian, Ivory Coast officials refuse to explain why two gay men were jailed, 26 January 2017, url; Reuters, Jailing of gay Ivorian men stokes fears in LGBT safe haven, 22 March 2017, url
736 UNAIDS DATA 2018, [2018], url
737 USAID, LGBT Health Care in Côte d’Ivoire: Finding a Voice in Social Media, December 2017, url
738 PEPFAR, Côte d’Ivoire Country Operational Plan (COP) 2017, Strategic Direction Summary, March 2017 url
739 UNAIDS DATA 2017, [July 2017], url
740 UNAIDS DATA 2018, [2018] url
741 Independent Observer of the Global Fund, Resistance in Côte d’Ivoire to funding of programmes for men who have sex with men, 21 January 2014, url
743 UN Human Rights Committee, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 40 of the Covenant, par. 131, 21 May 2013, url
744 Côte d’Ivoire, Loi Nº 60-356 Du 3 Novembre 1960 (1) Portant Constitution De La Republique, url
746 Côte d’Ivoire, Loi n° 2016-886 du 8 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d’Ivoire, url
747 CNDHCI, Rapport Alternatif Sur La Situation Des Droits De L’homme En Côte d’Ivoire, September 2016, url
Since 2011, Côte d’Ivoire made progress from an economic and political point of view, and also on the engagement of women in leading sectors. Nonetheless, the female gender is still under-represented in decision-making positions. As the US Department of State in its 2017 report notes, Ivoirian laws do not limit the participation of women in the political process, but tradition and culture have so far limited the role of women. At the 2016 parliamentary elections, 27 female members were elected out of 255 seats (10.9 %); the female candidates at the elections were 166 against 1 170 men (12.4 %). Eight women of the 66 current members (12.1 %) were elected for the Senate in March 2018.

The 2018 statistical update of the United Nations states that Côte d’Ivoire ranked 155 out of 160 countries in the Gender Inequality Index for 2017. Women participating in the labour market were 48.1 % compared to 66.2 % of men. Adult women who reached at least a secondary level of education were 17.8 %, compared to 34.1 % of men. According to a 2017 World Bank report, women are still discriminated in the labour market, and on average are paid half of men’s salaries. This disparity can partly be explained by differences in education level, but also by an unequal access to modern inputs and equipment, business networks and financing; a heavy work burden on women plays a role as well. According to a 2018 study, 26 % of the surveyed households are headed by a woman.

The Ivoirian law allows women to purchase land, but in practice this right is exercised only by women living in urban areas, while in rural areas the discriminatory customs and lack of knowledge of the laws limit women to become landowners.

A recent joint study by the European Union and the Ivoirian Ministry responsible for women on gender equality in the country is meant to guide the government policy on gender issues, in order to promote women empowerment and rights.

In November 2017, the Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme de Côte d’Ivoire (CNDHCI) started a campaign in Bouaké (capital of Gbékédé region) in order to raise awareness amongst the population on violence against women. Gbékédé region, which receives many complaints by women, is leading the fight towards violence against women. The President of CNDHCI invited victims and witnesses of violence to address its local offices which are available to help women and make known the mechanisms of protection of rights of all the peoples.

### 5.3.1 Sexual violence

The crisis of 2010-2011 brought about 3 000 deaths and the rape of more than 150 women. Usually, perpetrators were men (or youth) in arms but also individuals not affiliated with armed groups were
involved. The Security Council report provides a list of political parties credibly suspected of being responsible for rape or other forms of sexual violence in situation of armed conflicts. The parties named for Côte d’Ivoire are the Forces Républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire [Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire] (FRCI) (since 2016 called FACI) and several former militia groups, such as the Alliance patriotique de l’ethnie Wè, the Front pour la libération du Grand Ouest, the Mouvement ivoirien de libération de l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire and the Union patriotique de résistance du Grand Ouest.

Despite the calm and stabilisation of institutions after the end of hostility in 2011, rapes committed mainly by private individuals continue at an alarming rate. The Division des droits de l’homme [Division of Human Rights] (DDH) of the UNOCI documented 1 129 rape cases on 1 146 victims between January 2012 and December 2015; most of the victims were women and girls, no adult men, and 12 boys. More than 93 % of the total numbers of perpetrators of rape during this period were private persons with no function in the Ivorian State, while 7 % were state agents.

The United Nations verified 381 rape cases during 2013.

In 2014, UNOCI documented 325 cases of rape. In 2015, women and girls continued to suffer from diffuse sexual and gender-based violence. UNOCI documented 176 cases of rape. From January to December 2016, UNOCI recorded 62 cases of rape; it verified 7 cases of sexual violence committed by FACI soldiers.

The final report of the Secretary-General on the UNOCI, issued in January 2017, stated that sexual and gender-based violence and violence against minors were persistent. However, cases of sexual and gender-based violence have gradually decreased.

In 2017, not having received accusations of sexual violence committed by Ivorian security forces, the United Nations removed the Forces Armées de Côte d’Ivoire from the Security Council list.

The commitment of the UNOCI and UN partners to address the issue with the Ivorian military, communities and schools was of significant importance. On 3 June 2016, President Ouattara signed Decree 2016-273, authorising the creation of a National Committee on CRSV which would coordinate the government’s efforts to combat conflict-related sexual violence. In June 2017, the Committee adopted an act, signed by FACI Chief of Staff, the General Directors of key ministries, the Superior Commander of the Gendarmerie Nationale, the Prosecutor of the First Instance Tribunal of Abidjan, committing to fight acts of conflict-related sexual violence. Although the government gave general compensations within the framework of transitional justice, it delivered no specific reparations in cases of sexual violence.

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FIDH, Les victimes oubliées de la Côte d’Ivoire, 7 March 2018, url

CMI-WANEP, Côte d’Ivoire Gender-Based Violence, Conflicts, And The Political Transition, A Case Study Report, February 2013, url

UN Security Council, Conflict-related sexual violence Report of the Secretary-General, 13 March 2014, S/2014/181, url

ONUCI, HCDH, Rapport Sur Les Viols Et Leur Repression En Côte d’Ivoire, July 2016, url

UN Security Council, Conflict-related sexual violence Report of the Secretary-General, 13 March 2014, S/2014/181, url

UN Security Council Conflict-related sexual violence, Report of the Secretary-General, 23 March 2015, S/2015/203, url


UNDP, Ninth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Fund for the period 1 January –31 December 2017, url

According to data collected by DDH, investigations during the period 2012-2015 were initiated in 1,012 cases, 18% of which were subject to judgment, but only after rape was reclassified in indecent assault and other offenses, and submitted to a correctional court instead of a court for criminal matters.774

In 2017, social stigma and diffuse impunity prevented many victims from reporting abuses. There were some trials and convictions for rape, but many sexual assaults were reclassified as lesser offenses or settled out of court.775

In 2017, the Ministry of Justice issued two circulars inviting judicial authorities to avoid reclassifying rape as a lesser crime and reminding the law enforcement that medical certificates are not mandatory for rape victims to lodge a legal complaint.776 In fact, in many cases these were requested as fundamental evidence.777 Their cost varies from CFA 30,000 to 50,000 (about EUR 45 and 75) a sum out of reach for the majority of the victims.778

Of the 500,000 people living with HIV in Côte d’Ivoire in 2017, 270,000 were women over 15 years of age.779 The armed conflict since 2002 and the continuous insecurity contributed to a high prevalence of HIV in the country, especially among women in the western area of the Liberian border; many of them were infected as a consequence of sexual violence during the conflict780, others after becoming sex workers to flee the extreme poverty.781 The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in 2017 ran a program to help part of the population at risk of contracting HIV, including sex workers.782

The Pavvios centre (prévention et d’assistance aux victimes de violences sexuelles) located in Man, set up in 2008 by the UNDP and under the institutional authority of the Ministry of Solidarity, of Women, and Child Protection, helped to improve the socio-economic conditions of women affected by the war in the western Montagnes Department.783

5.3.2 Domestic violence

Article 345 of Law No 1981-640 of 31 July 1981, instituting the Penal Code, modified by Law No 1995-522 of July 1995, states that ‘Anyone who voluntarily beats or injures or commits any other violence or assault is punished...’ When wounds cause death, the penalty is imprisonment of five to twenty years; for minor damages, less imprisonment years and various fines are foreseen. Article 354 states that ‘Rape is punishable by imprisonment of five to twenty years.’784 However, it does not mention marital rape.785 Article 356 provides for imprisonment of one to three years and a fine for sexual harassment.786 There is no specific law on domestic violence in Côte d’Ivoire.787 Article 346 of the Criminal Code concerning aggravating circumstances does not contain any provision for cases of...
domestic violence. The only provisions that can be invoked for this type of violence are the general provisions on assault in the Criminal Code.789

Still, domestic violence is a widespread and serious problem; among all forms of violence against women, conjugal violence is the most common.791 There are no official data on domestic violence; however, a survey carried out in ten communes of Abidjan by the Association ivoirienne pour la défense des droits de la femme [Ivorian Association for the Defense of Women] (AIDF) showed in 2017 that 70 % of women are victims of domestic violence.792 The coordinator of the ‘Case de la paix’ in Abobo reported during a meeting with WANEP-CI (West Africa Network for Peacebuilding), held in December 2017, that cases of domestic violence are the highest in number.793 There is a total silence around this kind of violence; women rarely report it because of cultural reasons and because of police tending to ignore women who report it.796

Data collected in the *Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2016* on the situation of women and children in Côte d’Ivoire, show that the percentage of women who declare that their husbands have the right to hit or beat them for certain reasons is 41.1 %; the percentage of men who declare the same is 23.5 %.797

Perpetrators are rarely prosecuted.798 In 2017, the Ministry of Women, Child Protection and Social Affairs assisted women victims of domestic violence and rape, including advice service at centres operated by the government.799

The Pavvios centres (prévention et d’assistance aux victimes de violences sexuelles) located in Attecoubé (in Abidjan) and in Man, set up in 2008 by the UNDP and under the institutional authority of the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, and Child Protection, are centres of excellence in the fight to the gender-based violence. Their mission, in particular, is to help victims of violence from 2 to 35 years of age, from a psychological, medical, security and legal point of view.800 The Pavvios centre in Attecoubé offers accommodation for a maximum of 3 days.801

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788 UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations on the initial report of Côte d’Ivoire*, 28 April 2015, [url](788)
789 UN Human Rights Committee, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 40 of the Covenant, par. 131, 21 May 2013, [url](789)
791 RFI, Violences faites aux femmes: l’ONU Femme brise le silence à Abidjan, 11 November 2015, [url](791); UN Human Rights Committee, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 40 of the Covenant, par. 131, 21 May 2013, [url](791); PNUD en Côte d’Ivoire, Abidjan. Égalité des sexes en Côte d’Ivoire – Rôle du PNUD 2010-2017, July 2017, [url](792)
792 CODAP, Violences sexuelles et conjugales faites aux femmes et aux filles : quel regard porté sur la société ivoirienne ?, 8 March 2018, [url](793)
793 Abidjan.net, Violences basées sur le genre : plus de 300 cas de violences conjugales à Abobo (WANEP-CI), 14 December 2017, [url](794)
794 RFI, Violences faites aux femmes: l’ONU Femme brise le silence à Abidjan, 11 November 2015, [url](795)
796 United States, USDOS, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2017, Côte d’Ivoire, 20 April 2018, [url](796); IRB, Côte d’Ivoire: domestic violence, including legislation, state protection and available support services (2012-December 2015) [CIV105345.FE], 10 December 2015 [url](797)
797 Ministère du Plan et du Développement - Côte d’Ivoire, La Situation Des Femmes Et Des Enfants En Côte d’Ivoire, enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2016 - Mics5, [url](798)
798 RFI, Violences faites aux femmes: l’ONU Femme brise le silence à Abidjan; Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2018, Côte d’Ivoire, 28 March 2018, [url](799)
801 Lea Paccaud (UNWOMEN), Abidjan. Le Centre intégré PAVVIOS, 08.12.2016, [url](802)
5.3.3 Forced and early marriage

In 1995, Côte d’Ivoire acceded to the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962 (which entered into force in 1964).802

Law No 64-375 of 7 October 1964, modified by Law No 83-800 of 2 August 1983, inserted in the Civil Code, provides that a man must be twenty years old and a woman eighteen years old to contract marriage; minors cannot marry without the consent of their father and mother who exercise the rights of paternal power.803 The age of majority in Côte d’Ivoire is set at 21.804

Article 378 of the Ivorian Penal Code, as modified by Law No 98-756 of 23 December 1998, states that one who forces a person under the age of 18 to enter into a customary or religious marital union is punished by imprisonment of one to five years and a fine of CFA 360 000 to 1 000 000 (About EUR 550 and 1 520).805

The Ivorian Penal Code does not contain provisions prohibiting levirate, sororate marriages806 and discriminatory inheritance rights; the revision to include these issues is still ongoing.807 Both levirate and sororate marriages were still practiced in 2017.808 However, courts do rule in favour of women who oppose these practices. Women can inherit from their husband under the succession law.809

In the Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2016 – MICS 5, it is reported that 7.7 % of women, aged 15 to 49, were in a union for the first time before the age of 15, and 32.1 % of women aged 20 to 49 before the age of 18. It also indicates that the prevalence of early marriages in rural areas is higher than in urban areas and among the poorest and less educated strata of the population. The Gur ethnic group presents the highest percentage of women married before the age of 18 (43.2 %), followed by Southern Mandé (38.3 %), Northern Mandé (31.6 %), Krou (27.6 %), while the Akan has the lowest (20.2 %).810 The previous Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples 2011-2012 reported that 12 % of women aged 25-49 had got married before the age of 15 and 36 % before the age of 18.811

Despite the joint efforts of the Ivorian Government, the UN system and the civil society to end the incidence of forced marriages, these still exist.812
There are no exact figures on the prevalence of forced marriages. During the period from April 2016 to January 2017, UNOCI documented two forced marriages. In June 2017, the executive director of the AIBEF (Association ivoirienne pour le bien-être familial) called the practice of forced marriages in Côte d’Ivoire ‘alarming’ and stated that ‘most girls of childbearing age are forced into marriage’. According to the NGO Girls not Brides, ‘many girls are obliged to marry when they become pregnant, to mitigate the shame.’ In 2016, 4,471 cases of adolescent pregnancy were recorded, of which 1,153 girls were aged 9-14.

Women refusing forced marriage may suffer from social pressure; family pressure could include being disinherited, chased away, and, in worst cases, killed. Women forced into a marriage can resort to State social services, police and gendarmerie. They very rarely resort to the court system, preferring to rely on social services to attempt mediation with their families. The Muslim NGO ‘Fondation Djigui’, which fights against HIV and violence against women, offers such a mediation service. Most cases of child marriage are indeed managed by social centres, which are often coordinated with the ‘centre d’accueil’, and provide a number of services. Nevertheless, the government does not provide them with sufficient funds, according to Save the Children.

The State carried out a national strategy to end early marriage through campaigns to raise awareness. Students were urged to report attempts to force a girl into a marriage, being it at home or at school, to the police, the school administration, and the social centres. In 2014, for the first time, a man was condemned to one year in prison and to a fine of CFA 360,000 for marrying his 11-year-old daughter off to an older cousin. Law enforcement on child marriage is often weak. A national campaign against early marriage was launched in Abidjan in December 2017.

5.3.4 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)

Legal provisions

Côte d’Ivoire signed and ratified various international conventions containing provisions to eliminate harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C - such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Children. Côte d’Ivoire also ratified The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which also condemns the practice of FGM/C, and the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa adopted in 2003 by the African Union.

The 5th article of the Constitution forbids ‘les mutilations génitales féminines’ (FGM). In 1998, Côte d’Ivoire adopted a national law (98/757, 23.12.1998) prohibiting and punishing FGM/C. Article 2 of
the Law stipulates that whoever commits a female genital mutilation is liable to imprisonment from 1 to 5 years and a fine from CFA 360 000 to 2 000 000 (about EUR 550 and 3 060). The penalty is from 5 to 20 years if the victim dies of related consequences. In 2000, the Ivorian State created a National Committee within the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs in order to fight violence against women and children. The Committee implemented an Action Plan for Women 2003-2007 to protect women and children from violence.

In 2013, the Government launched the Tolérance zéro aux MGF campaign, and initiated actions aimed at reinforcing the application of Law No 98-757 of 23 December 1998 on FGM, in support of legal professionals and prefectural authorities work.

The 2011-2012 Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples indicates that 38% of the women aged 15-49 declared to have been excised and 11% of girls aged 0-14. Nearly all women, 97% of the daughters and 95% of the mothers, were excised by a traditional (nearly all female) practitioner. The most prevalent form of FGM/C in the country is ‘flesh removed’. As of 2016, according to MICS, 36.7% of the women aged 15-49 years had undergone some kind of FGM/C in Côte d’Ivoire; 10.9% of the girls aged 0-14 years had been subjected to FGM/C.

The percentage of women who underwent FGM/C is higher in the north-west, north and west regions. It is more widespread in rural rather than in urban areas. Prevalence is higher among Muslim population and among poorest and less educated people. The Northern Mandé ethnic group shows the highest percentage of excised women (60.7%), followed by the Gur (59.1%), the Southern Mandé (43%), the Krou (14.1%), while the Akan has the lowest one (2.7%). Non-Ivorian ethnic groups have 58% of excised women, other Ivorian groups 53%.

Reasons justifying FGM

UNICEF indicates four main reasons for justifying FGM/C in Côte d’Ivoire, namely: it is a way to test the courage and endurance of young girls, it is a guarantee for the wife’s faithfulness, a ritual of purification and social integration, and it is seen as a religious requirement. However, while FGM/C prevalence is highest among Muslim population, it is to be noted that Imam Cissé Djiguiba, President of the NGO Fondation Djigu, which fights violence against women, is a most vocal opponent of excision. He states that female excision is not even mentioned in the Koran, that FGM/C is a practice linked to the tradition and it is not to be attributed to any religion. He also urges to have courage to denounce it.

The APDH declared that usually the grandmother is in charge of ensuring the girl’s excision, but in case of absence of a grandmother, the most powerful woman in the family is charged, such as an aunt, both from mother or father side. This is corroborated by a report by the Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides (OFPRA), stating that the father usually is not involved in the

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826 Côte d’Ivoire, Loi n° 98-757 du 23 décembre 1998 portant répression de certaines formes de violence à l’égard des femmes, url
827 France, OFPRA, Les mutilations génitales féminines (MGF) en Côte d’Ivoire, 21 February 2017, url
828 Abidjan.net, « Tolérance zéro » face aux MGF en Côte d’Ivoire (Dossier), 6 February 2018, url
829 INS, Côte d’Ivoire, Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples EDS-MICS 2011-2012, Rapport de synthèse, url
830 Ministère du Plan et du Développement - Côte d’Ivoire, La Situation Des Femmes Et Des Enfants En Côte d’Ivoire, enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2016 - Mics5, url
831 Ministère du Plan et du Développement - Côte d’Ivoire, La Situation Des Femmes Et Des Enfants En Côte d’Ivoire, enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2016 - Mics5, url
832 UNICEF Côte d’Ivoire ,Fact Sheet Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, April 2007, url
833 Fondation Djigu, Missions et Objectifs, n.d. url
834 AIP Tolérance zéro face aux MGF en Côte d’Ivoire (Dossier), 6 February 2018, url
835 APDH, email with SEM, 7 February 2018.
decision-making and only is informed about his daughter’s FGM/C in case of difficulties or medical complications.\(^{836}\)

According to MICS 2016, 79.4\% of Ivorian women aged 15-49 years think that the practice of FGM/C should end.\(^{837}\) UNICEF indicates this percentage at 82\%; it also indicates 82\% of boys and men aged 15 to 49 years think the practice should end.\(^{838}\) Nonetheless, the social pressure remains strong. Refusing the excision in a community where the prevalence is strong can bring stigmatization and loss of social status.\(^{839}\)

**Enforcement of the law**

In 2012, for the first time a conviction was issued on FGM; nine women in Katiola were sentenced to one year in prison and to a fine of CFA 50 000 [about EUR 75] for the excision of about thirty girls; four of them were convicted for FGM/C and four for complicity. In the past, according to a representative of the UNFPA, there were cases of arrests of women who performed excisions, but these cases never resulted in judgments and convictions.\(^{840}\)

Some other cases of conviction and fines for performing excision were reported, for example in 2013 in the western region of Tonkpi.\(^{841}\)

In 2015, the mother of an excised girl was convicted in Katiola to one year in prison and a fine of CFA 360 000 [approximately EUR 550] for ‘complicity in excision’ and so was a relative who had accompanied her to an ‘exciseuse’. The prosecutor Hamed Diomandé stated that it was the second time they had condemned exciseuses, but the phenomenon was persistent.\(^{842}\)

**NGO’s activities and state protection**

Several local associations in the country, mainly in the northern and western regions and in Abidjan, operate in the field to fight against FGM, supported by international organisations such as UNICEF and UNOCI. Some of them are the *Organisation Nationale pour l’enfant, la femme et la famille* (ONEF), the above-mentioned *Fondation Djigui la Grande Espérance*, *l’Association ivorene pour la defense des droits des femmes* (AIDF), *l’Association de femmes juristes de Côte d’Ivoire* (AFJCI).\(^{843}\)

The APDH declared that the two centres Akwaba and Pavvios located in Attecoubé (in Abidjan), help girls in difficulty, including but not specifically, girl victims of FGM.\(^{844}\)

The activities by the state and the NGOs operating in the country to fight FGM/C seem to be complementary, but according to an OFPRA report of a mission to Côte d’Ivoire in 2012, all observers agree that the state is a minor player in the fight against FGM.\(^{845}\)

During the 2017 World Day against Female Genital Mutilation, the Minister for Women, Child Protection and Solidarity, Mariatou Koné, reaffirmed the government’s will to fight the practice of

\(^{836}\) France, OFPRA, Les mutilations génitales féminines (MGF) en Côte d’Ivoire, 21 February 2017, url, p. 8

\(^{837}\) Ministère du Plan et du Développement - Côte d’Ivoire, La Situation Des Femmes Et Des Enfants En Côte d’Ivoire, enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2016 - Mic5s, Tableau CP.12, url

\(^{838}\) UNICEF, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Global Concern, 2016, url

\(^{839}\) France, OFPRA, Les mutilations génitales féminines (MGF) en Côte d’Ivoire, 21 February 2017, url; Canada, IRB, Côte d’Ivoire: The practice of excision among the Malinke, including the frequency and age at which the excision is practiced; whether it is customary for a young woman to be excised before marrying; legislation on excision; the possibility of refusing excision and the consequences of such refusal; recourse available (2014-2016), CIV105478.FE, 24 March 2016, url

\(^{840}\) Le Monde Afrique, Côte d’Ivoire: pour la première fois, neuf femmes ont été condamnées pour excision, 19 July 2012, url

\(^{841}\) Abidjan.net, Quatre personnes condamnées pour pratique d’excision à Danané, 1 March 2013, url

\(^{842}\) Abidjan.net, Côte d’Ivoire : une mère condamnée à un an de prison ferme pour "complicité d’excision", url

\(^{843}\) France, OFPRA, Les mutilations génitales féminines (MGF) en Côte d’Ivoire, 21 February 2017, url, pp. 9-10

\(^{844}\) APDH, Abidjan, Email with SEM, of 7 February 2018.

FGM. At the same time, this day gave the opportunity to recall that, despite the efforts made, the practice of excision persists.846

On 28 August 2018, the Ministry responsible for women gave four girls medical and psychological support, out of 14 girls who underwent excision in a camp in the south-eastern department of Adiaké. The other 10 had gone back to their encampment. The Ministry condemned the excisions and promised sanctions against the perpetrators and their accomplices.847

The government successfully prosecuted some FGM/C cases both during 2016 and 2017.848 In 2017, a tribunal in the western Department of Zouan Hounien condemned a woman and her four brothers for excision to three years of prison each; the woman was also condemned to a fine of CFA 500 000, and each of the four men to a fine of CFA 170 000.849

5.4 Trafficking in human beings

Human trafficking in West African countries has both a domestic and transnational aspect; victims from West Africa arrive in Western Europe via the Balkans and Eastern Europe.850

The central geographical position of Côte d’Ivoire in West Africa and the permeability of its borders make it a country of origin, transit and destination of various kinds of illicit trafficking, including human trafficking for forced labour and sexual exploitation.851 As in the rest of the countries in the Gulf of Guinea, forced labour mainly concerns children, and sexual exploitation mainly involves women and young girls.852 The majority of identified victims of trafficking are children853, but the fight against internal child trafficking may cause underreporting of prevalence of adult trafficking.854

Article 5 of the 2016 amended Constitution of Côte d’Ivoire prohibits human trafficking.855 In December 2016, the government adopted Law No 2016-1111 on the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons, which supplements the 2010 Prohibition of Trafficking and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Law. The 2016 law criminalises labour and sex trafficking, and establishes penalties for offenders and protection for victims; penalties range from 5-10 years imprisonment and a fine for adult trafficking, and from 20-30 years imprisonment and a fine for child trafficking. The penalty is more severe in case of trafficking in minors under 18 years, with penalties ranging from 10-20 years and fines ranging from 10-20 million francs.856 Article 2 of the 2016 law establishes a National Committee against trafficking in persons857, which was created in April 2017. It is in charge of trafficking prevention efforts, including the implementation of the 2016-2020 anti-trafficking national action plan.858

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851 UNODC, UNODC commits to supporting the Government of Côte d’Ivoire against transnational organized crime and terrorism, n.d., url
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854 United States, USDOS, 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report , Tier 2, Côte d’Ivoire, 28 June 2018, url
855 Côte d’Ivoire, LOI n° 2016-886 du 8 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d’Ivoire, url
856 Côte d’Ivoire, Loi n°2010-272 du 30 septembre 2010 portant interdiction de la traite des pires formes de travail des enfants, url
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In 2017 the government identified 57 victims of trafficking and 167 victims of child labour or child trafficking. In 2016, the identified trafficking victims reported were 106, and 62 were the potential victims of trafficking, including children from other West African countries.

According to the US Department of State, the Ivorian Government did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in 2017, but it showed increasing efforts compared to the past. It convicted more traffickers, also under the new 2016 Law, and provided emergency shelters, for example orphanages or education centres, and assistance to some victims. However, funds deployed for law enforcement and NGOs, main providers of assistance to victims, were not enough, and in many cases NGOs had to fund and provide care to victims. There was no institutionalised system to identify adult trafficking victims and address them to care services. The government failed to convolve the Committee.

In April 2018, the Children of Africa Foundation, presided over by First Lady Dominque Ouattara, opened a children’s transit centre in the city of Soubré, the aim of which is to help children victims of trafficking by providing them assistance and protection until they rejoin their families. A project of the foundation entails the construction of two more centres in Ferkessédougou and Bouaké.

The government increased anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, but due to the lack of a system to collect and share data between ministries, these efforts were not fully optimised or reported. Data collected from Abidjan and 33 departments showed 59 cases of investigation, 27 prosecutions of suspects and the conviction of 20 traffickers in 2017, with an increase from the previous year (35 investigations, 19 prosecutions, eight convictions). Among the investigations reported by government entities, 32 were on sex trafficking and 12 on labour trafficking, while for the remaining investigations they did not report the types of trafficking. Convictions for traffickers under 2010 and 2016 anti-trafficking laws and the criminal code included ‘trafficking, pimping, solicitation, exploitation of minors, and the worst forms of child labor’. Sometimes judges convicted traffickers for two of the above-said crimes. Convictions varied from two months to 11 years imprisonment; more than half of the convicted traffickers received at least five years imprisonment.

The 2010 law was the primary law used to prosecute child trafficking; penalties imposed for child sex trafficking ranged from five to 20 years imprisonment and a fine, and child labour trafficking with 10 to 20 years imprisonment and a fine.

5.4.1 Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation

Many women from five countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria) or more distant countries are victims of sexual exploitation in cities along the trade corridor from Abidjan to Lagos or at the borders. Some Ivorian women and girls are exploited in sex trafficking. Nigerian traffickers also exploit Nigerian women and girls in sex trafficking in Côte d’Ivoire. The Government did not show attempts to reduce the demand for commercial sex.

Children from neighbouring countries are also trafficked in Côte d’Ivoire for sexual exploitation.
5.4.2 Trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation

Some Ivorian women and girls are subjected to forced labour in domestic service and restaurants. Traffickers, sometimes relatives of the victims, ‘bring girls from eastern Côte d'Ivoire and other West African countries to Abidjan ostensibly to send them to school or to professional training but then subject them to domestic servitude’. The country is also a source for men in forced labour. Some members of the Ivorian community and some religious leaders also recruit women and girls for work in the Middle East and Europe, but they force them to work in North Africa and countries of the Gulf, mainly Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and Tunisia.868

The majority of identified victims of trafficking are children869; they are subjected to human trafficking within Côte d’Ivoire, but they are also taken from Côte d'Ivoire for exploitation in other countries. Children who are subjected to the worst forms of child labour in the harvesting of cocoa and coffee have sometimes been trafficked.870 Ivorian boys are forced to work in the agricultural and service industries, especially cocoa production. Boys from West African countries trafficked in Côte d'Ivoire may be forced into labour in agriculture, mining, carpentry, construction, and begging.871

In 2015, within a series of operations in cooperation with Interpol against child trafficking and labour in West Africa872, Ivorian police arrested 22 alleged traffickers and exploiters and freed 48 child slaves in the country’s western cocoa plantations. The children, aged 5-16, came from Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso and Côte d’Ivoire.873

The government made some efforts to reduce the demand for child labour and forced labour in the cocoa sector.874

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Annex 2: Terms of Reference

Reference Period: Events last 2 years (September 2016-September 2018)

1. Historical background
   • From the death of Félix Houphouët-Boigny (7 December 1993) (including the concept of ‘Ivoirité’)
   • Civil wars (2002-2003 – splitting of the country between rebel and loyalist zones and post electoral crisis 2010-2011)

2. Security situation
   2.1 Western Region (most affected regions)
       • Inter-ethnic conflicts related to land disputes
       • Com-zones (including where they are now, what do we know about their recent activities – official and non-official? How influential are they at the moment?
   2.2 Abidjan (microbes)

3. Political situation
   3.1 Political parties (overview, including list of existing parties, alliances, divisions, specific electorate – ethnic group, region, …)
       • Elections - Senate election process March 2018
   3.2 Situation of Gbagbo supporters (including state of play of detention, fair trial, family members, return to CI, high-profiles vs low profiles, …)

4. Ethnic groups
   • Overview (including which groups are where, percentage of the population, languages, …). [Conflicts involving specific ethnic groups are addressed in 2.1]

5. Human rights
   • Introduction, including an overview of the general human rights situation in the country
   5.1 Specific issues
       • LGBTI
       • Women: GBV, including domestic violence, FGM/C, forced and early marriage
       • Trafficking in human beings (for the purpose of sexual exploitation and labour exploitation; M.O., organised crime; victims, …)