The Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

I. 2010 Political & Humanitarian Crisis

a. The Electoral Process

b. Post-Election Violence: Human Rights Violations Reach RtoP Threshold

II. Responding to the Crisis

a. The UN Response

b. The African Regional and Sub-regional Response

c. Responses from the European Union and Foreign Governments

d. Response from Civil Society

III. Post-conflict Rebuilding and Reconciliation

The 2010 presidential election between incumbent Laurent Gbagbo and opposition member Alassane Ouattara resulted in a political stalemate and violent conflict after Gbagbo refused to honor the results that declared Ouattara the winner. As of April 2011, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reported that over 1000 civilians had died as a result of clashes, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees stated that more than 500,000 Ivorians were forcibly displaced, and 94,000 Ivorians fled to neighboring Liberia out of fear of violence. Forces loyal to both Gbagbo and Ouattara were failing to protect civilians and were accused of gross human rights violations that could amount to crimes against humanity. In an effort to protect the people of Côte d'Ivoire from further atrocities, a military operation began on 4 April following a statement by the UN Secretary-General in which he instructed UN Operations in Côte D'Ivoire (UNOCI) to “take the necessary measures to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population.” Gbagbo’s hold on power ended on April 11, 2011 when he was arrested by Ouattara’s forces after days of fighting with involvement of UNOCI and the French military.
for presidential candidates Laurent Gbagbo and Alassane Ouattara took first-round of Alassane Ouattara's government must now foster peace and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire and that "the humanitarian situation remains precarious" as "access to those in need in Abidjan and registered refugees in neighboring states. Liberia is presently hosting the majority of the refugee reprisals, despite President Alassane Ouattara's call for Ivorians to "abstain from all forms of International Ki-moon voiced support for. The Secretary-General lead to mass atrocities and called on national governments, the AU, ECOWAS and the UN to implement the efforts. Furthermore, the Open Statement identified the crucial role of the ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to killings and extreme violence that was unfolding. ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to the violence in Côte d'Ivoire and on 22 February released a of sanctions, enforcement of an arms embargo, and the support of UNOCI's mandate to protect civilians are at immediate risk of massive human rights violations" as the country was spiraling crisis had become a "regional humanitarian emergency" that required "the President of the AU to mobilize all international partners to react to the increased violence and bolster UNOCI's efforts. Furthermore, the Open Statement identified the crucial role of the ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to killings and extreme violence that was unfolding. ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to the violence in Côte d'Ivoire and on 22 February released a of sanctions, enforcement of an arms embargo, and the support of UNOCI's mandate to protect civilians are at immediate risk of massive human rights violations" as the country was spiraling crisis had become a "regional humanitarian emergency" that required "the President of the AU to mobilize all international partners to react to the increased violence and bolster UNOCI's efforts. Furthermore, the Open Statement identified the crucial role of the ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to killings and extreme violence that was unfolding. ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to the violence in Côte d'Ivoire and on 22 February released a of sanctions, enforcement of an arms embargo, and the support of UNOCI's mandate to protect civilians are at immediate risk of massive human rights violations" as the country was spiraling crisis had become a "regional humanitarian emergency" that required "the President of the AU to mobilize all international partners to react to the increased violence and bolster UNOCI's efforts. Furthermore, the Open Statement identified the crucial role of the ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to killings and extreme violence that was unfolding. ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to the violence in Côte d'Ivoire and on 22 February released a of sanctions, enforcement of an arms embargo, and the support of UNOCI's mandate to protect civilians are at immediate risk of massive human rights violations" as the country was spiraling crisis had become a "regional humanitarian emergency" that required "the President of the AU to mobilize all international partners to react to the increased violence and bolster UNOCI's efforts. Furthermore, the Open Statement identified the crucial role of the ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to killings and extreme violence that was unfolding. ICG called on Ouattara and his supporters to the violence in Côte d'Ivoire and on 22 February released a of sanctions, enforcement of an arms embargo, and the support of UNOCI's mandate to protect civilians are at immediate risk of massive human rights violations" as the country was spiraling