

### More ICRtoP Resources on Cote d'Ivoire:

[Security Council Resolutions on Cote d'Ivoire Referencing RtoP](#)

**The Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire**  
Electoral Process

#### I. 2010 Political & Humanitarian Crisis a. The

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 Ivoirians were forcibly displaced, and 94,000 Ivoirians 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.

#### **I. 2010 Political & Humanitarian Crisis**

