Negotiations and power-sharing arrangements constitute the preconditions for the model of liberal peacebuilding and statebuilding embraced by the international community in Africa. An implicit assumption of such a model is that, in order to achieve lasting peace, a political order where all the parties can feel that they have a stake shall be built. However, a different model of reconstruction stands out: post-military victory peacebuilding/statebuilding, managed by a political elite that needs not to make compromises with its former enemy, often in a context of limited international involvement. Such a model is still relatively under-explored, although Jeremy Weinstein (2005) and Ricardo Soares de Oliveira (2011) provides opposite perspectives under the labels of “autonomous recovery” and “illiberal peacebuilding”. This paper aims at exploring post-victory peacebuilding by looking at the reconstruction process animated by the Alassane Ouattara regime in post-2011 Côte d’Ivoire. The paper discusses the advantages and shortcomings of post-2011 peacebuilding by comparing it to previous peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts carried in a context of internationally-sponsored peace agreements and power-sharing.