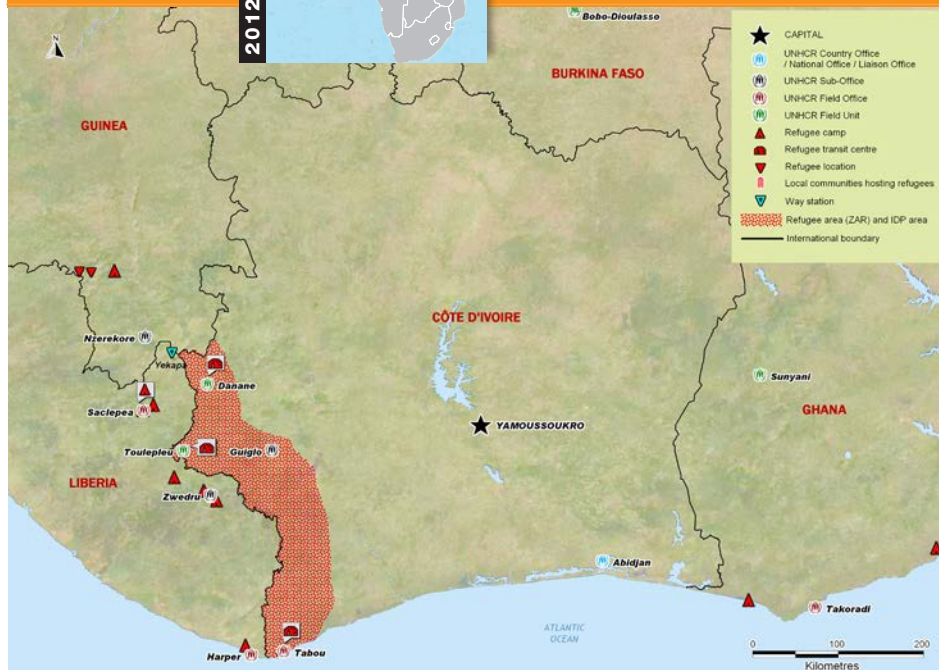


# CÔTE D'IVOIRE



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
<b>Number of offices</b>	3
<b>Total staff</b>	88
International staff	12
National staff	53
UNVs	19
Others	4

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- Nahibly, the largest camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country, was attacked on 20 July 2012, forcing nearly 5,000 people to flee. As a consequence, all the camps hosting IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire were closed.
- By the end of 2012, the number of IDPs living with host families and among local communities was estimated at some 40,000.
- More than 17,500 Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire returned home voluntarily in 2012.
- From October 2011 to December 2012, more than 7,400 Ivorians repatriated voluntarily from their countries of asylum with the assistance of UNHCR-organized convoys.

### People of concern

The main populations of concern to UNHCR in Côte d'Ivoire were internally displaced Ivorians and some 700,000 stateless people.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

##### Government agencies:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties

##### NGOs:

African Women's Welfare Committee, *Afrique Secours et Assistance*, *Association de soutien à l'autopromotion sanitaire urbaine*, CARITAS Côte d'Ivoire, *Vivre, Informer*, *Fraterniser*

##### Others:

UNV

#### Operational partners

##### Government agencies:

*Commission nationale d'éligibilité*, Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Solidarity, Ministry of Ex-Combatants and Victims of War, *Service d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides*

##### NGOs:

Norwegian Refugee Council

##### Others:

FAO, IOM, UN WOMEN, UNDP, WFP

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Liberia	3,400	3,400	50	47
	Various	600	600	43	35
Asylum-seekers	Liberia	280	280	48	41
	Various	250	250	30	11
IDPs	Côte d'Ivoire	45,000	45,000	48	50
Stateless	Descendants of immigrants <sup>1</sup>	400,000	60,000	-	-
	Children abandoned at birth <sup>2</sup>	300,000	-	-	-
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Côte d'Ivoire	96,000	11,300	48	50
Others of concern	Various	330	330	61	73
Returnees (refugees)	Liberia	72,000	7,100	-	-
	Various	900	800	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>918,760</b>	<b>129,060</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The figure of 400,000 descendants of immigrants corresponds to the Government's estimate of individuals who themselves or whose parents migrated to Côte d'Ivoire before or just after Independence and who did not establish their nationality at Independence or before the nationality law changed in 1972.

<sup>2</sup>The figure of 300,000 children abandoned at birth corresponds to the Government's estimate of individuals of unknown parentage who were abandoned as children and who are not considered as nationals under Ivorian law.

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Favourable protection environment

- Protection monitoring activities were undertaken throughout 2012 in the south-western, western and southern provinces of Côte d'Ivoire. Information on the security situation and the living conditions of displaced populations was regularly gathered by protection monitors and shared among cluster-members and other interested parties.
- UNHCR advocated for the signature of 8,000 naturalization decrees. By the end of 2012, more than 7,000 decrees had been signed, thus benefiting more than 28,000 people.
- National judicial officers were trained to assess claims for exemption from the cessation clause for Liberians in Côte d'Ivoire.

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- During the course of the year, UNHCR conducted a verification exercise for 24,000 refugees.
- More than 7,800 birth certificates were issued to children who had not received them at birth.

#### Basic needs and essential services

- UNHCR built or rehabilitated more than 1,600 shelters in areas of return. In some cases returnees were provided with construction kits by UNHCR and its partners so that they could complete the rehabilitation themselves.

#### Durable solutions

- More than 17,500 Liberians repatriated in 2012.
- Some 15,000 Ivorian refugees returned home to Côte d'Ivoire.
- UNHCR examined claims to exemption from the cessation clause with the support of the *Commission nationale d'éligibilité*, interviewing nearly 1,800 applicants in 2012. Some 1,600 Liberians chose to integrate locally.
- UNHCR closed all IDP sites and supported the return of thousands of their former inhabitants, providing material support and transport, negotiating with host communities and conducting social cohesion and monitoring activities. More than 90 per cent of the residents of Nahibly Camp were assisted to return home following its closure.
- Some 55,000 people at risk of statelessness were assisted in 2012 through a joint project with UNHCR, various government ministries, UNICEF and UNFPA.

#### Logistics and operations support

- More than 50 convoys were organized for the repatriation of some 17,500 Liberians in 2012.
- Some 7,500 Ivorian refugees returned to Côte d'Ivoire in convoys from neighbouring countries of asylum. Another 7,500 were transported from the border to their return villages.

## Assessment of results

UNHCR implemented comprehensive solutions for Liberian refugees, who had sought asylum in Côte d'Ivoire since the early 1990s. At the beginning of 2012, some 24,000 Liberians were living in the country. The increase in the cash grant for repatriation in 2012 boosted repatriation, with more than 72 per cent of the registered Liberian refugees returning home during the course of the year.

By the end of the year all planned Ivorian refugees, some 15,000 people, had been transported home in safety and dignity and were settling back into their communities of origin. However, a lack of security, especially in the west of the country in the second half of the year, nearly halted the flow of repatriation.

It will be necessary to increase efforts to assist survivors of sexual and gender-based violence through the provision of livelihood opportunities and psychosocial support, as well as counselling and awareness programmes.

UNHCR's partnership with the Ministries of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties and the *Service d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides* resulted in more than 7,800 children at risk of statelessness being issued with birth certificates, paving the way for them to acquire a nationality and be eligible to enroll in school. In addition to this achievement, the nationality of some 3,700 people was confirmed in 2012.

The attack against Nahibly revealed the extent to which inter-community tensions can put people of concern to UNHCR at further risk. As such, in 2013, more emphasis will be placed on implementing projects to promote peaceful coexistence.

## Working with others

In 2012, UNHCR led the Protection and Shelter and NFI clusters and co-led the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster with IOM. In July, when the camp was burned down, the CCCM Cluster coordinated the return and relocation of the 5,000 residents of Nahibly Camp.

In Abidjan, UNHCR collaborated directly with the Ministry of Ex-Combatants and Victims of War on a project under which UNHCR provided transportation and a small housing grant to those willing to leave IDP sites, while the Ministry implemented income-generation projects in areas of return.

UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA joined various ministries to launch a project to improve the civil registry system, enhance birth registration and resolve cases of potential statelessness.

UNHCR collaborated with UN Country Team (UNCT) members on a joint project that targeted return areas and the needs of repatriated refugees and IDPs. The project will be given priority in the 2013-2015 UN Development Assistance Framework and the Secretary-General's Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and refugees.

## Constraints

During the first six months of 2012, UNHCR worked from three hubs in Côte d'Ivoire: the country office in Abidjan, a sub-office in Man and a field office in Tabou. In the third quarter of the year, UNHCR relocated the sub-office from Man to Guiglo for security and operational reasons. This essential relocation required significant logistical efforts and time for the office to reorganize itself.

In Abidjan and in the field offices, UNHCR faced major challenges with regard to logistics, owing to a lack of vehicles and information technology and communication equipment, thus affecting the efficient implementation of operations.

Heavy rains during the rainy season, floods resulting in damaged bridges and roads and lack of security in the border areas affected UNHCR's access to people of concern and hindered the repatriation of Liberian refugees as well as the return of Ivorians.

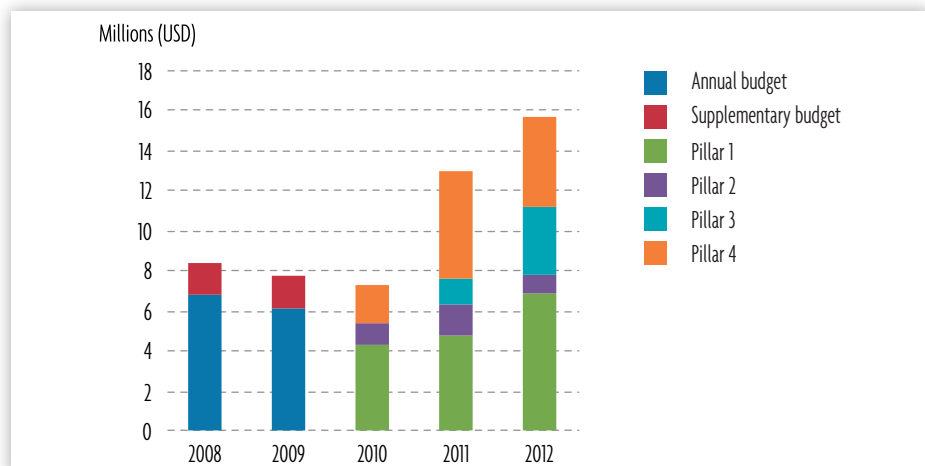
## Unmet needs

- Some 85,000 Ivorian refugees still remain in 13 countries in the subregion.
- Asylum-seekers are at risk of *refoulement* or becoming victims of arbitrary decision-making regarding their status due to the absence of an asylum law and standard refugee status determination procedures.
- Civil registration and civil status documentation remain important needs for the thousands of children who are currently unregistered.
- In rural areas, many returned children remained out of school because parents could not afford school fees.
- The Shelter Cluster identified some 3,400 dwellings in need of rehabilitation in return villages.

## Financial information

As a result of the post-election crisis of 2010, which caused major displacement, as well as the repatriation of Liberians under the Comprehensive Solutions Strategy, the needs in 2012 were far higher than in previous years. In 2012, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Côte d'Ivoire amounted to some USD 31 million; and the level of funding allowed the operation to expend USD 15.7 million. Stretched financial resources affected the availability of funding for the Ivorian refugee reintegration and IDP programmes, as well as for the local integration of Liberians. Institutional support and awareness programmes for health care and HIV and AIDS also suffered from a funding shortfall during the second half of 2012, which meant that it was only possible to offer assistance to the most vulnerable cases.

### Expenditures in Côte d'Ivoire | 2008 to 2012



### Budget, income and expenditure in Côte d'Ivoire | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>9,595,590</b>	<b>3,748,462</b>	<b>4,997,425</b>	<b>13,005,333</b>	<b>31,346,810</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	7,247,763	494,120	1,516,308	4,997,144	<b>14,255,335</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	(388,345)	433,163	1,878,211	(253,393)	<b>1,669,637</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>6,859,418</b>	<b>927,283</b>	<b>3,394,519</b>	<b>4,743,751</b>	<b>15,924,972</b>

#### EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

##### Favourable Protection Environment

	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	Total
International and regional instruments	234,146	63,154	0	107,485	<b>404,784</b>
Law and policy	0	56,178	0	0	<b>56,178</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	31,516	44,761	0	0	<b>76,277</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	75,418	0	0	42,199	<b>117,617</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	0	0	0	42,199	<b>42,199</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>341,080</b>	<b>164,092</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191,883</b>	<b>697,054</b>

##### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	Total
Identification of statelessness	0	104,178	0	0	<b>104,178</b>
Registration and profiling	283,640	0	0	0	<b>283,640</b>
Individual documentation	121,851	84,266	0	0	<b>206,117</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	149,816	79,742	0	0	<b>229,558</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>555,307</b>	<b>268,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>823,494</b>

##### Security from Violence and Exploitation

	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	Total
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	0	42,199	<b>42,199</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	209,115	0	0	181,079	<b>390,193</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	0	28,089	0	0	<b>28,089</b>
Protection of children	61,877	0	0	0	<b>61,877</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>270,991</b>	<b>28,089</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>223,278</b>	<b>522,358</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	353,166	0	58,273	0	<b>411,439</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	165,831	0	0	204,669	<b>370,500</b>
Water	0	0	0	42,199	<b>42,199</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	0	0	1,119,970	185,111	<b>1,305,080</b>
Basic and domestic items	37,709	0	0	42,199	<b>79,908</b>
Services for people with specific needs	161,892	0	0	0	<b>161,892</b>
Education	271,232	0	116,290	0	<b>387,522</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>989,830</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,294,532</b>	<b>474,178</b>	<b>2,758,540</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	0	0	57,581	162,807	<b>220,388</b>
Coexistence with local communities	99,978	0	57,581	657,246	<b>814,804</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	287,950	0	115,161	0	<b>403,111</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>387,928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,323</b>	<b>820,053</b>	<b>1,438,304</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	0	57,628	0	<b>57,628</b>
Voluntary return	2,652,119	0	0	1,187,665	<b>3,839,784</b>
Reintegration	11,658	0	257,350	42,199	<b>311,208</b>
Integration	145,088	0	0	87,811	<b>232,899</b>
Reduction of statelessness	0	121,131	0	0	<b>121,131</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,808,866</b>	<b>121,131</b>	<b>314,978</b>	<b>1,317,675</b>	<b>4,562,650</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	23,316	28,669	0	173,358	<b>225,344</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	98,734	28,495	0	132,037	<b>259,265</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>122,050</b>	<b>57,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305,395</b>	<b>484,609</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	417,239	34,464	492,328	751,125	<b>1,695,157</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	173,368	106,182	0	339,674	<b>619,223</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>590,606</b>	<b>140,646</b>	<b>492,328</b>	<b>1,090,799</b>	<b>2,314,380</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	790,983	147,974	1,062,358	74,690	<b>2,076,005</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,857,640</b>	<b>927,283</b>	<b>3,394,519</b>	<b>4,497,950</b>	<b>15,677,392</b>

Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.