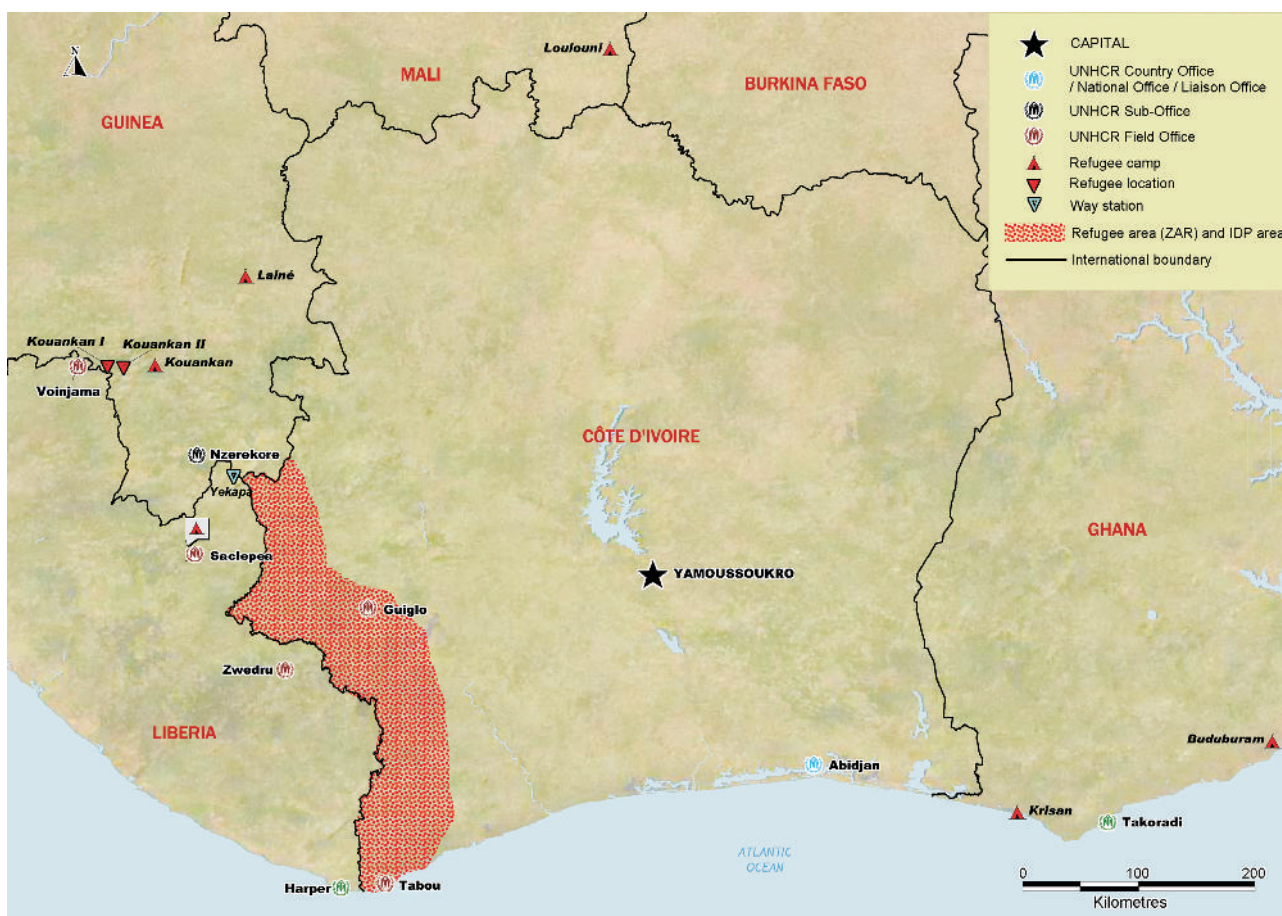


CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Operational highlights

- UNHCR distributed some 9,300 identity cards to refugees in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The Office facilitated the voluntary repatriation of some 430 refugees to Liberia and four other individuals to Ghana and the Republic of the Congo.
- Out of 126 resettlement cases submitted, 37 were accepted by receiving countries.
- UNHCR organized six workshops on statelessness for the benefit of government officials and conducted 11 joint field missions to identify people in need of documentation for protection purposes.
- UNHCR facilitated the return of a total of 21 Ivoirians from Benin, Gambia, Mauritania, and Morocco. Some 880 spontaneous returnees were registered in the north of the country.
- A new bridge was constructed in the Danane area and the ferry at Prolo was rehabilitated, which was necessary for the repatriation of both Liberian and Ivorian refugees.
- Monitoring missions in the west of Côte d'Ivoire reported the spontaneous return of almost 19,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their places of origin.
- UNHCR worked with a partner to organize three convoys of some 120 IDPs who wished to return to their places of origin in Zou.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Liberia	24,000	24,000	54	46
	Various	600	600	44	37
Asylum-seekers	Various	220	-	33	22
IDPs	Côte d'Ivoire	519,100	519,100	52	-
Returned ex-IDPs including returned IDP-like	Côte d'Ivoire	166,800	166,800	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	90	60	-	-
Total		710,810	710,560		

| Working environment |

The presidential elections were postponed both in 2008 and 2009 due to financial and logistical constraints as well as problems with voter registration. This has given rise to serious insecurity and tension, especially in the north-western areas from where Ivorians had previously fled to neighboring countries. As a result, few Ivorian refugees or IDPs were interested in returning to their areas of origin. The parties to the March 2007 Ouagadougou peace agreement signed a supplementary agreement in 2009, relating to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups.

| Achievements and impact |

● Main objectives

In 2009, UNHCR aimed to reduce the time required for refugee status determination (RSD); support the local integration of refugees through the distribution of ID cards; promote income generation and refugee rights through training; and continue the resettlement of extremely vulnerable individuals. The Office also sought to assist voluntary repatriation, particularly for Liberian refugees; monitor the return of IDPs; and ensure social cohesion and reintegration in the areas of return, emphasizing the resolution of land issues and restitution of property.

Other objectives included the return of Ivorian refugees from neighbouring countries; the reduction of statelessness by providing legal and technical advice to people of concern; and strengthening the capacity of local institutions to provide civil-status documents.

● Protection and solutions

The UN and other humanitarian agencies established and updated a joint contingency plan in light of the political strife in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

Sensitization campaigns resulted in some 60, mostly urban, refugees applying for naturalization. The Government facilitated the naturalization process by reducing fees. A robust monitoring system in two regions highlighted the key protection challenges for IDPs. UNHCR facilitated their return in areas that were previously considered inaccessible.

The protection cluster, led by UNHCR addressed the most urgent protection needs of the population of concern. The Office helped to ensure the provision of basic registration documents, including to children who were not registered at birth. This was done for Ivorians planning to return from neighbouring countries as well as spontaneous returnees.

A joint action plan was established in collaboration with the relevant ministries, and a joint evaluation of the potential areas of return established the needs of the population. A bridge was constructed in the Danane area and the ferry at Prollo was renovated to facilitate the repatriation of refugees from and to Côte d'Ivoire.



An internally displaced person transports wood to build a shelter in Guiglo transit centre.

UNHCR / S. KPAWANJI

○ Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR and its partners organized joint meetings on HIV and AIDS and implemented anti-malaria programmes, including the distribution of mosquito nets. An international campaign resulted in improved protection and care for almost 100 victims of sexual and gender-based violence. All refugee committees in the Guiglo zone received material assistance and young people also benefited from recreational and sports activities. Village committees against exploitation and violence received training, and victims of violence benefited from care.

Domestic needs and household support: Some 300 families identified as extremely vulnerable received targeted assistance. Household items were distributed to some 40 persons and more than 110 women and children were provided with clothes through an implementing partner. Almost 600 persons detained in correctional centres and prisons were provided with non-food items (NFI).

Education: The access of refugee children to public schools was facilitated through sensitization campaigns. All 19 existing primary schools were operational, with girls' enrolment reaching 48 per cent. Almost 1,200 primary school pupils were covered by an assistance programme and 69 per cent of refugee children (43 per cent female) successfully completed the academic year. Pedagogic counsellors visited 75 per cent of the public primary schools. Some 110 secondary school students, of whom 52 per cent were girls, also received material assistance. More than 200 members of the school management committees were trained in conflict management.

Schools received financial assistance for rehabilitation and sports activities, as well as for the training of teachers. Six young people received DAFI scholarships to continue their post-secondary studies in Senegal.

Health and nutrition: People of concern had access to programmes for the prevention of HIV and AIDS and primary and reproductive health care. All urban refugees had access to general health services at 80 per cent of the cost, while medical emergencies were fully covered. Five laboratories were equipped with microscopes, furniture and material to assist in the diagnosis of malaria and tuberculosis.

Community health workers in the Tabou and Guiglo zones received 30 bicycles. Three laptops and five video-projectors were provided to partners and health centres for sensitization activities. Some 15,000 treated mosquito nets were procured and distributed, with priority given to pregnant women, children below 5 years of age and extremely vulnerable persons. A subsistence allowance was also provided to 60 chronically ill patients and their relatives who had been transferred from western Côte d'Ivoire to Abidjan for medical care.

Income generation: Eligible refugees were enrolled in the "1000 micro-projects" programme, which was aimed at self-sufficiency. Supplementary funds enabled an implementing partner to organize a large income-generation programme in the Department of Zouan Hounien, in the west of the country, which made available over 200 hectares of land for both refugees and the host population.

Legal assistance: Some 3,000 administrative documents were delivered to refugees and asylum-seekers. Data collection and monitoring missions were undertaken in the areas of return of Ivorian refugees and almost 900 spontaneous returnees were registered in the north. Over 400 villages were visited by IDP monitoring teams in two regions and some 20,000 people were reported to have spontaneously returned to their places of origin. Twenty training programmes were organized for some 1,500 military and police officials. Six workshops on the issue of statelessness were conducted for the benefit of Government officials, civil officers and partners. Eleven joint field missions were undertaken with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in order to identify protection cases.

Shelter and other infrastructure: Shelter assistance was provided to extremely vulnerable refugee families in the Guiglo area. Difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the refugees in Zaaglo resulted in the construction of only 15 new houses, out of 100 shelters planned.

Transport and logistics: The maintenance of 37 light vehicles, three trucks and 35 motorcycles deployed for operations resulted in high costs due to the wear of the vehicles operating in very rough terrain. Fuel was provided for operations, and three light vehicles and nine motorcycles were procured to improve the fleet.

○ Constraints

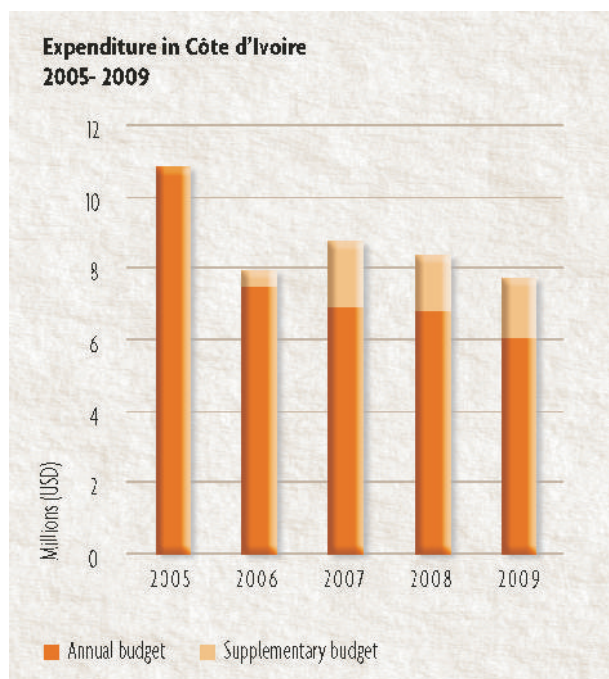
Humanitarian activities were hampered due to the postponement of elections, which led to protests and violent demonstrations as well as general insecurity in some zones. The non-declaration of births, marriages and deaths created obstacles in obtaining documentation. More than 570 asylum applications remained pending due to delays in RSD. The Law on Asylum was not passed and procedural guidelines were yet to be established. Primary education was not covered by the central Government and local bodies ran the primary schools, resulting in an inefficient system. Some Liberian parents refused to admit their children to local schools and private schools were too costly. Nearly one million persons lacked identity documents and were at risk of becoming stateless.

| Financial information |

The total expenditure for the operation in Côte d'Ivoire was over USD 77 million, including core activities under the Annual Budget, as well as supplementary budget for the local integration of mainly Liberian refugees. Additional funds allowed the Office to improve programmes for malaria and undertake HIV and AIDS activities.

| Organization and implementation |

UNHCR maintained a country office in Abidjan and two field offices in western Côte d'Ivoire (Guiglo and Tabou), and operated with 45 staff (seven international and 38 national). Five UNVs and two national consultants also assisted with health care.



Working with others

UNHCR continued to lead the protection cluster for IDPs and arranged monthly coordination meetings as well as joint evaluation missions. The Office also participated regularly in other joint UN initiatives such as the Security Management Team, UN Country Team, UNDAF, and programmes for the prevention of HIV and AIDS. Implementing and operational partners played a critical role in protection, the reintegration of IDP returnees, and peacebuilding.

Overall assessment

The delay in holding the presidential election and establishing a stable Government hampered the return and the identification of durable solutions for Ivorian refugees and IDPs, further deterring donor support. Plans to repatriate Ivorian refugees from Guinea could not be undertaken due to the political situation in Guinea. In Côte d'Ivoire, resettlement was generally ruled out as a durable solution, leaving naturalization as the best option for those not willing to repatriate. UNHCR continued to promote the efficient functioning of important institutions. The protection challenges were great, especially with regard to the return of IDPs, and the issue of statelessness.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: *Ministère de la Solidarité et des Victimes de Guerre, SAARA*

NGOs: *Afrique Secours et Assistance, Association de Soutien à l'Autopromotion Sanitaire Urbaine, CARE-USA, CARITAS, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council*

Operational partners

Others: *EU, FAO, ICRC, IOM, ONUCI, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, UNV Programme, World Bank, WFP, and WHO*

Budget, income and expenditure in Côte d'Ivoire (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	6,238,414	709,453	5,564,159	6,273,612	6,107,562
IDP operations in Côte d'Ivoire SB	1,142,552	1,074,768	350,842	1,425,610	941,907
West Africa - Local integration of Liberian refugees SB	1,882,587	766,876	0	766,876	689,085
Supplementary budget subtotal	3,025,139	1,841,644	350,842	2,192,486	1,630,992
Total	9,263,553	2,551,097	6,265,843	10,658,584	7,738,554

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Côte d'Ivoire (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,347,997	97,772	1,445,769	0
Community services	114,609	53,925	168,534	49,082
Crop production	33,604	0	33,604	23,548
Domestic needs and household support	3,503	0	3,503	1,338
Education	64,047	15,928	79,975	19,325
Health and nutrition	479,200	22,799	501,998	125,703
Income generation	27,896	767	28,663	27,896
Legal assistance	700,434	614,710	1,315,144	138,512
Operational support (to agencies)	533,790	171,759	705,549	73,465
Sanitation	1,463	0	1,463	717
Shelter and infrastructure	26,277	21,555	47,831	130
Transport and logistics	357,488	201,058	558,547	20,690
Water	13,723	0	13,723	3,228
Instalments to implementing partners	60,257	417,469	477,726	(483,635)
Subtotal operational activities	3,764,287	1,617,741	5,382,029	0
Programme support	2,343,275	13,250	2,356,525	0
Total expenditure	6,107,562	1,630,992	7,738,554	0

Cancellation on previous years' expenditure	(99,572)
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Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	1,726,074	923,483	2,649,557	
Reporting received	(1,172,948)	(223,422)	(1,396,370)	
Balance	553,126	700,061	1,253,186	

Previous year's report				
Instalments with implementing partners:				
Outstanding 1st January				785,671
Reporting received				(483,635)
Refunded to UNHCR				(128,267)
Currency adjustment				338,714
Outstanding 31st December				512,483