



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Cote d'Ivoire

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

During 2022, UNHCR focused on implementing of the revised roadmap for durable solutions for Ivorian refugees. Côte d'Ivoire witnessed the voluntary return of many Ivorian refugees, with a key role played by the country's authorities at the highest level and following the cessation clause for Ivorian refugees. More than 21,000 Ivorian refugees returned home in 2022, 40% above the initial population target of 15,000 persons. Continued advocacy with the Government led to the adoption of the asylum law by the parliamentary committee in 2022. efforts will continue for the adoption by both chambers of the Ivorian parliament.

The operational environment in Côte d'Ivoire was calm and peaceful. But the period was marked by inflation in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities, the increase in the price of fuel and the repercussions on households, although the Government has taken measures to cap certain prices. In addition, the security situation in the Sahelian countries deteriorated leading to population movements in the north of Côte d'Ivoire. A total of 1,700 new arrivals from Burkina Faso were registered during the first quarter in 2022 with the involvement of the Government. To get data on the forces displaced persons due to the spillover of the Sahel crisis, a new partner was selected by the operation and has started the protection and border monitoring during the last quarter of 2022.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

LES REFUGIES ET APATRIDES VIVENT SANS DISCRIMINATION ET SANS TRAITEMENT ARBITRAIRE

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.59%	88.89%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

UNHCR, along with its implementing partners, has been providing legal assistance to stateless individuals in Cote d'Ivoire. The term "stateless individuals" refers to those who have been recognized as such through the existing Government stateless determination procedure, as well as individuals of undetermined nationality. This legal assistance helps them restore or obtain civil and nationality documentation, giving them access to basic services and the ability to exercise their fundamental rights.

Most stateless individuals in Cote d'Ivoire belong to in situ populations. These individuals are descendants of "historical migrants" who migrated from neighboring countries before the 1960 independence. They have strong ties with Cote d'Ivoire due to birth and residency in the country. However, they encounter difficulties obtaining identity and nationality documentation and exercising their rights, such as access to secondary education, voting rights, and freedom of movement. The main reason for this is that many individuals lack civil documentation and do not have sufficient proof of their parents' nationality. Therefore, they are unable to meet the requirements set forth in Ivorian nationality law, which mandates that at least one parent must be officially recognized as Ivorian for an individual to be considered Ivorian.

Identity and nationality matters are rather sensitive in the context of Cote d'Ivoire due to historical reasons. UNHCR has taken steps to tackle these issues by conducting awareness-raising activities aimed at authorities, civil society, and academia. Through these activities, more people have become aware of statelessness as a human rights problem, and individuals at risk of statelessness have been able to self-identify. As a result, they can benefit from legal and administrative assistance provided by UNHCR's implementing partners, including the Ministry of Justice, the Direction d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Refugies et Apatrides (DAARA), as well as the NGO Association des Femmes Juristes de Cote d'Ivoire (AFJCI).

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

LES BESOINS ELEMENTAIRES DE BASE SONT ASSURES OU SATISFAITS ET LA VIE PROTEGEE

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	52.84%	35.47%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	Unknown	55.49%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Returnees	Unknown	76.07%

In principle, individuals who are stateless in Cote d'Ivoire, including those who lack identity or nationality documentation, can access basic health services as access to hospitals or clinics does not depend on possession of identity or nationality documentation. However, health services are not free of charge in Cote d'Ivoire. Undocumented individuals may face difficulties paying for their health care as they cannot access the formal labor market and often lack economic opportunities. Individuals who do not possess identity and nationality documentation are not eligible to enroll in the 'Couverture Maladie Universelle' (CMU) program in Cote d'Ivoire, which provides access to healthcare at reduced fees. Additionally, since they cannot access the formal labor market, they are unable to benefit from the social coverage provided by employers. UNHCR and its partners do not provide direct financial assistance to stateless individuals for their healthcare needs. Instead, their strategic orientation is to focus on helping stateless individuals and those with undetermined nationality to restore their civil or nationality documentation. Through the legal assistance provided by UNHCR's partners, some individuals have been able to regain eligibility for social coverage, which allows them to access healthcare services at reduced fees. The populations assisted are mainly individuals with specific needs with major pathologies and patients with chronic diseases in public and sometimes private clinics. The management of patients has reduced the mortality rate (1 per 1000 refugees compared to 9 per 1000 inhabitants).

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

LES POC SONT AUTONOMES ET RESILIENTS SUR LE PLAN SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Returnees	Unknown	43.25%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.52%	18.52%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.31%	28.31%

Stateless individuals and those with undetermined nationality in Cote d'Ivoire may face challenges in accessing education, particularly with regards to obtaining a birth certificate for primary school exams. Children whose birth was not registered within the prescribed timeframe may struggle to obtain the necessary documentation, especially if their parents lack the financial means or necessary information to provide for late birth registration through the judiciary procedure prescribed by the law. In terms of secondary education, nationality documentation is required for students to be eligible for reduced fees, which are only available to nationals of Cote d'Ivoire or ECOWAS nationals.

UNHCR and its partners do not provide direct financial assistance to stateless individuals for their education needs. Instead, their strategic focus is on helping stateless individuals and those with undetermined nationality to obtain civil or nationality documentation. Through the legal assistance provided by UNHCR's partners, some individuals have been able to regain eligibility to enroll in state exams, access secondary education, and potentially benefit from reduced fees. Additionally, restoring their identity and nationality documentation provides these individuals with access to the formal labor market, which can improve their socio-economic resilience.

Support for education has led to progress in end-of-year examinations at primary and secondary levels. Thus, 69% of refugee primary school pupils were admitted to the CEPE exam compared to 64% nationally, 76% of refugees in lower secondary school were admitted to the BEPC compared to 29% nationally, and 48% were admitted to the baccalaureate compared to 30% nationally.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

LES POC ONT ACCESS AUX SOLUTIONS DURABLES

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14	14
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Returnees	0	0
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12	1
4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	43	90
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,497	6,497

Due to significant and lasting improvements in Côte d'Ivoire, UNHCR advised a universal cessation of refugee status for Ivorian refugees, which was planned to be implemented on June 30th, 2022. As a result, UNHCR recommended that nations accommodating Ivorian refugees should support their voluntary repatriation, reintegration, or the acquisition of permanent residency or naturalization for those who desire to stay in host countries. Considering the above, UNHCR supported the Ivorian government in facilitating the return of Ivorian refugees who wish to return from neighboring countries. Additionally, UNHCR has been supporting the local integration of Ivorian refugees who wish to integrate into host countries. Some refugees have received national passports to facilitate their integration in Togo and Ghana.

A limited number of refugees in Cote d'Ivoire were able to benefit from resettlement as a durable solution for their individual circumstances. In 2022, the refugees who were selected for resettlement were those with acute medical needs that could not be adequately addressed in their country of asylum.

UNHCR and its partners have been working to identify durable solutions for stateless individuals and those with undetermined nationality in Cote d'Ivoire, primarily through the acquisition or confirmation of a nationality. The focus has been on foundlings, who are particularly vulnerable to statelessness as they cannot prove their parents' nationality. In this regard, the Minister of Justice has issued in 2019 a circular allowing judges to recognize Ivorian nationality for foundlings of unknown parents found in the country. Throughout 2022, UNHCR and its partners have identified and referred foundlings to relevant authorities to ensure they acquire Ivorian nationality.

In addition, individuals with undetermined nationality and a migratory background have received legal assistance to retrieve nationality documentation, thus confirming a solution to their legal status

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

One of the main challenges in reducing statelessness in Cote d'Ivoire is the effective implementation of solutions to address the issue. As of 2022, UNHCR has reported that there are 954,531 stateless individuals in the country, including those with undetermined nationality. This highlights the urgent need for the government and its partners to take concrete actions to resolve the issue and ensure that stateless individuals are able to enjoy their fundamental human rights.

It is worth noting that in 2020, Cote d'Ivoire became the first country in West Africa to establish a statelessness determination procedure, which provides legal status to individuals recognized as stateless by a National Eligibility Commission. However, a legal framework on the rights of stateless individuals is yet to be established. While this initiative provides some form of documentation to stateless individuals with migratory background, it may not be the most suitable solution for in situ

populations, who should instead be included in efforts to confirm or acquire Ivorian nationality, in line with international standards.

Although the Government of Cote d'Ivoire has made efforts to address statelessness and has publicly committed to resolving the issue, legislative reforms are necessary to establish simplified procedures for individuals to acquire Ivorian nationality through declaration. However, such reforms require time and must follow institutional procedures, which can cause delays in their implementation. While progress has been made in many areas, more action is needed to effectively address statelessness in Cote d'Ivoire and ensure that individuals at risk of statelessness are able to acquire a nationality and enjoy their fundamental human rights

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR has formed partnerships with several organizations and government entities in Cote d'Ivoire to advocate for and implement legal reforms, identify stateless individuals, and provide legal and administrative assistance to those at risk, with the aim of enabling them to access durable solutions and confirm or acquire a nationality. These partnerships include the NGO Association des Femmes Juristes (AFJCI), the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and the Direction d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides (DAARA) attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition to these partnerships, UNHCR has formed strategic alliances with civil society actors, namely the NGO Coalition against Statelessness and the Network of Journalists and Media Professionals against Statelessness. By implementing activities through local actors and authorities, the ownership and sustainability of these actions are facilitated. The geographic coverage of implementing partners also allows for the reach of stateless individuals or those at risk of statelessness in different regions to provide legal assistance.

The long-term relationship built with partner organizations allows for frank collaboration and feedback provided throughout the year to adjust and review activities based on emerging new needs and budget considerations. These partnerships are crucial to effectively addressing statelessness in Cote d'Ivoire and ensuring that individuals at risk have access to legal assistance and solutions.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

L'accès aux procédures de détermination de statut des poc est assuré

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00	90.00	90.00
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The asylum procedure in Côte d'Ivoire is managed by the governmental partner Direction d'Aide et Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides (DAARA) with an average of 100 new asylum applications assessed per year. Cases are analyzed on an individual basis through an individual procedure. Each refugee over the age of 14 years has the right to an individual refugee status determination (RSD) process. In 2022, 113 refugee status determination interviews were conducted. A total of 18 eligibility sessions were organized to analyze 144 asylum cases; 3 appeals sessions were conducted to assess 10 cases. For most asylum-seekers, the processing time of asylum from the time of registration to first instance decision was reduced to 90 days. UNHCR provided technical support to the DAARA and the eligibility commissions. In addition, 3 computers were provided to the Eligibility and Appeal Commissions to timely draft RSD decisions.

Cote d'Ivoire is the first West African country having adopted a government procedure for the recognition of stateless status. The statelessness determination procedure (SDP) is conducted by a National Eligibility Commission (CNESA), a body attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An Appeal Commission has also been created. The Commissions are relatively new and have been operational for almost a year; their members have been trained by UNHCR and Government authorities in the course of 2022. In the reporting period, four sessions of the CNESA were organized in the premises of the DAARA, and a total of 34 files were examined, resulting in 33 rejections and one case referred for further information. The identification, referral and legal assistance of SDP applicants are mainly ensured by AFJCI, who referred 31 individuals to the procedure in 2022. AFJCI is responsible for assisting in the preparation of the files, ensuring all relevant documentation is included, before it is submitted to the DAARA, who ensures the secretariat of the CNESA. Individuals who are recognized as stateless by the CNESA receive an attestation of their stateless status. For individuals whose statelessness application is rejected, the reasoning for the negative decision is communicated to them, usually based on the presumption that they can benefit from a nationality (either Ivorian or from another country). In such cases, the DAARA ensures follow-up by taking charge of engaging with relevant institutions to allow the concerned individual to confirm their entitlements to a nationality.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Since 2021, an influx of Burkinabe's asylum seekers has been registered in the northern part of Cote d'Ivoire. UNHCR is conducting an advocacy for a prima facie recognition of their status. The government is willing to work on this process but is yet to produce ministerial order for recognition of prima facie refugee

status.

One of the main challenges facing the Eligibility Commission for stateless status (CNESA) is the centralization of its office in Abidjan, which can make it difficult for applicants living in remote areas to access the office and attend their interviews. This can be particularly challenging for those who lack the financial means to travel to the economic capital for follow-up on their case. It is also worth noting that the CNESA is a relatively new institution, and its members work on a rotating basis, which may result in a lack of continuity in its composition. Additionally, the commission is still building its capacity in decision-making, and as such, does not yet have a consolidated jurisprudence.

It is important to note that in Cote d'Ivoire, there is currently no comprehensive legal framework in place for the protection of stateless persons. Although individuals recognized as stateless have access to an attestation confirming their identity and legal status, provisions for the issuance of identity and travel documentation are yet to be established in line with the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

LA LOI D'ASILE GARANTISSANT LA JOUISSANCE DES DROITS DES REFUGIES EST ADOPTEE

La protection des personnes apatrides est effective

L'APPUI A LA GOUVERNANCE DES INSTITUTIONS DE L'ETAT EST ASSURE

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, along with its implementing partners, has been working towards identifying and implementing solutions for individuals at risk of statelessness and those with undetermined nationality. To aid in the identification process, AFJCI and DAARA have organized 120 focus groups on statelessness and the importance of civil documentation, resulting in over 900 individuals self-identifying as being at risk of statelessness and being referred to relevant services.

In total, AFJCI and DAARA have provided free legal counseling to 3,103 individuals at risk of statelessness, with 312 individuals receiving assistance from AFJCI to obtain late civil documentation through judicial courts. Additionally, 90 individuals have had their nationality confirmed, including 51 foundlings who were considered as Ivorian nationals under the Ministry of Justice's circular.

While the current nationality law lacks preventive measures to prevent statelessness, work is underway to reform the nationality code to align with international standards, namely the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness, on gender equality in nationality transmission and the prevention of statelessness.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenge in the protection of stateless individuals is the absence of a national legal framework transposing the 1954 Convention on the status of stateless individuals. As of now, there is no legal instrument detailing the protection status of individuals recognized as stateless by the CNESA, including their access to national IDs and travel documents, access to the job market, and facilitated naturalization measures. The adoption of a law on Statelessness, as well as a facilitated procedure for the naturalization of recognized stateless individuals, is one of the items highlighted as a priority for 2023-2024 and inserted in the roadmap towards the eradication of statelessness approved by the Government.

Although efforts are underway to reform the nationality code, the current national legislation on nationality does not fully comply with the 1961 Convention, as it lacks safeguards against statelessness. Additionally, it contains provisions that discriminate based on gender, such as the prohibition on women transmitting their Ivorian nationality to their children if they acquire the same nationality later in life.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

LES RISQUES DE VBG SONT MITIGUES ET REDUITS

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continues to prioritize the prevention, mitigation, and response of gender-based violence (GBV) cases in refugee communities. To prevent GBV, UNHCR assists in educating boys and girls in primary, secondary, and university studies, as well as offering ad hoc assistance such as the DAFI scholarship program, which provides qualified refugee and returnee students with the opportunity to earn an undergraduate degree in their country of asylum or home country. Other prevention activities include income-generating activities that promote socio-economic resilience and regular consultations with refugees.

To mitigate GBV, UNHCR organizes capacity building for their staff and partners and provides training on GBV matters for refugees. Mass sensitization campaigns were conducted in Guiglo, San-Pedro, and Abidjan with the participation of 91 individuals, including refugees and host communities. The message mainly focused on the importance of identifying cases and sharing information on available referral systems for survivors. In addition, various focus group discussions were conducted with women in the sub-prefecture of Tougo on access to livelihoods and GBV risks within their communities, with around 50 women and young girls participating in the discussions. In 2022, one GBV case was registered and received medical and legal support.

Regarding response, UNHCR refers survivors to existing services for further assistance. Overall, UNHCR's efforts aim to address the root causes of GBV in refugee communities, promote awareness, and provide support for survivors.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Nothing to report

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

LES BESOINS MULTISECTORIELS DES PBS SONT COUVERTS

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	0.12%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and partners continued to advocate for full access of refugees to public services, especially health services. UNHCR continued to assist persons with specific needs mainly for access to health and livelihoods support.

A total of 147 persons (86F/61M), including 86 persons with specific needs were assisted to access health care services. Additionally, 29 persons (14F/15M) received monthly subsistence allowances to cover their basic needs.

According to the SOP, refugees and asylum seekers have received assistance in varying amounts depending on the pathology diagnosed and the medical examinations requested by the doctors. In terms of subsistence assistance, a total of 29 refugees received cash depending on family size.

Moreover, seven in Guiglo and San Pedro received housing allowances each month. 5 families received support for funeral expenses of 5 refugees who passed away due to health reasons. ,

All 4,043 new refugees from Burkina Faso received core relief item and shelter kits.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

During the results- monitoring survey (RMS), 16 households with non-adequate shelter have been identified. In 2023, it is necessary to support them with access to housing in Abidjan.

An increasing number of refugees are unable to cover their health care needs as COVID-19 led many of them to lose their employment. While initially UNHCR had planned to assist 86 individuals with specific needs with access to health care, 147 persons received assistance. Additional funds are needed to meet the health needs of more individuals with specific needs

11. Outcome Area: Education

LES POC ONT ACCES AU SYSTEME EDUCATIF NATIONAL DU PRIMAIRE, SECONDAIRE ET DU SUPERIEUR

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.71%	60.00%	24.71%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To date, refugees have the same access to primary and secondary schools as do Ivorian nationals. With the objective to allow all refugee children to have access to education, UNHCR in Côte d'Ivoire with the governmental partner distributed cash to 225 pupils in primary school and 203 students in secondary school. The amount received allowed them to purchase school material and pay school fees, as required. Regarding university studies, refugees still pay 6 times the amount paid by Ivorian nationals. UNHCR continued to advocate with the Government to allow refugees access to university studies on the same basis as Ivorian citizen. A tangible result registered is the adoption by the parliamentary Committee in 2022 on the asylum law which provides that refugee has same access to education as nationals,

In 2022, 19 university scholarships were awarded to refugees through the DAFI (German Academic Initiative Albert Einstein for Refugees), program; and 10 refugees received a lumpsum grants for their university studies. Moreover, UNHCR supported refugees to access scholarships from France (distance learning with Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie) and one full scholarship to study in Germany (DAAD-German Academic Exchange Service). These two programs cover master's degree studies.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Nothing to report

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Les PoC ont développé des capacités d'auto prise en charge des besoins socioéconomiques de leurs ménages a des fins de résilience

Les PoC ont augmenté leurs revenus et/ou leurs actifs productifs

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Returnees	Unknown	30.00%	43.25%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Socio-economic reintegration activities in favour of returnees have covered about 10% of the needs expressed by returnees. Emphasis has been placed on technical and financial support to groups and associations which have a high success rate.

This year UNHCR supported 3 refugees (2 women and 1 man) to work with artisans for apprenticeships in hairdressing and vehicle mechanics.

A result monitoring survey (RMS) was conducted in Abidjan to assess the economic and livelihood situation of refugees. A total of 239 families of urban refugees participated in the survey.

One refugee benefited from a 6-month training in program management for humanitarian action offered by BIOFORCE in Senegal. The training includes an internship allowing the participants to access employment in the humanitarian field.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

More than 60 vulnerable households assessed in the southwest are still waiting for funding for their submitted projects since 2018. Another 140 individual and association projects of less vulnerable households are also awaiting funding for the empowerment of heads of households and major dependents who have dropped out of school. To reinforce those refugees whose activities are on good pace, it is necessary to plan a supplementary budget for their activity-replenishment at the second year of their activities.

Regarding the returnee population, most returnees are young people (60%). This age group needs to be trained or learn, but the lack of training leading to qualifications for young people, mainly girls, makes their socio-economic integration difficult. Women, who are mostly illiterate, have certainly learned a trade or a lucrative activity during their exile, but they cannot access microcredit easily.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Les POC sont volontairement rapatriés dans la sécurité et la dignité

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Returnees	0.00%	50.00%	3.07%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Since most urban refugees in Côte d'Ivoire have been present for more than a decade, and the security situation improves in some regions or in their entire countries of origin, UNHCR supports those who wish to return for their trip. In 2022, 14 refugees were repatriated mainly to Central Africa Republic and Democratic Republic of Congo. UNHCR provide for their transport and documentation for a safe return in dignity.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Nothing to report

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Les personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR sont intégrés ou réintégrés durablement

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56.99%	Unknown	38.26%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, all Ivorian refugees who expressed willingness to return home from neighboring countries were able to do so voluntarily. Out of the 21,270 returnees, UNHCR assisted 21,243 individuals. The remaining 27 individuals were not refugees and therefore were not under UNHCR's mandate to provide assistance.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

One of the main challenges was related to the payment of the cash allowance to Ivorian returnees and facilitating their sustainable reintegration in their areas of return. Indeed, returnees did not have the tools such as phones and mobile money accounts to receive cash via money transfers. This forced partners to transport large sums of money by road to the reception sites for cash payments. The towns closer to the reception sites did not have financial institutions either. In the end, this situation created a permanent risk of robbery for the partners and returnees. With regard to reintegration, the lack of birth and identity documents was widespread for almost all returnees born in Côte d'Ivoire or in the countries of asylum. This hindered the access of some students to school and the access of youth and adults to vocational training and employment opportunities. Many returnee farmers were unable to access their land that had been sold or arbitrarily occupied by relatives or third parties.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

No participatory assessment by age, gender and diversity has been formally organized with forcibly displaced persons due to the lack of favourable time for this exercise because of the hectic pace of activities under the revised roadmap for durable solutions for Ivorian refugees... But they have been involved with all UNHCR interventions and actions both within and outside Côte d'Ivoire, such as Go and see visits (short visits of refugees and refugee leaders to their country of origin to meet returnees and acknowledge the improvements in the security situation) and Come and Tell visits (joint missions of UNHCR and Ivorian Government to countries hosting refugees to meet them and explain the improvement of the security situation in the country) in countries of asylum. Regular focus groups were organized with people at risk of statelessness. Besides, a result monitoring survey took place in coordination with the Regional Bureau.

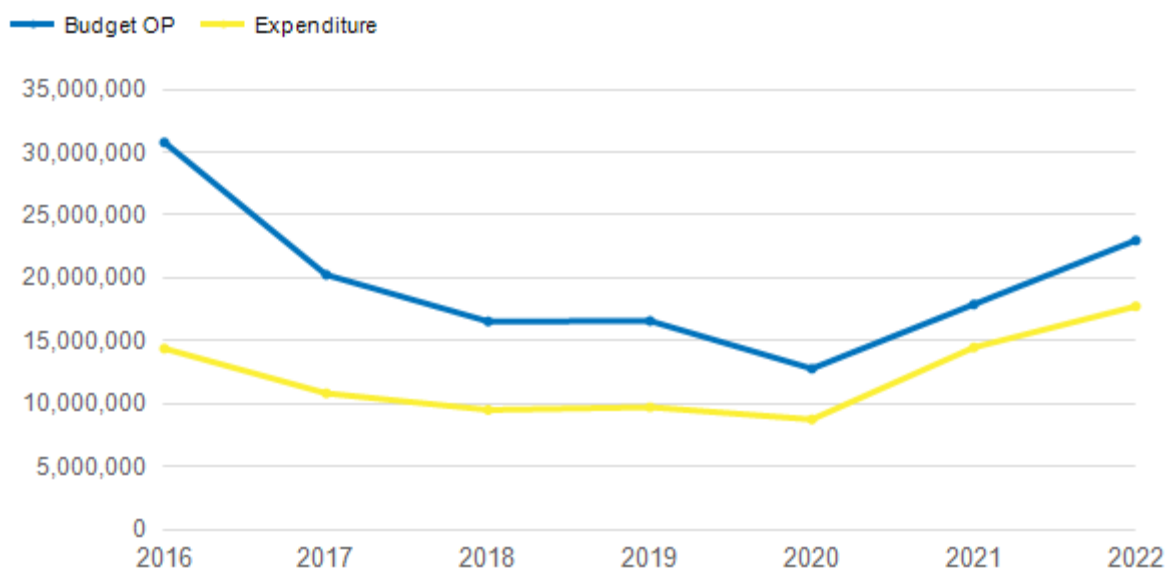
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

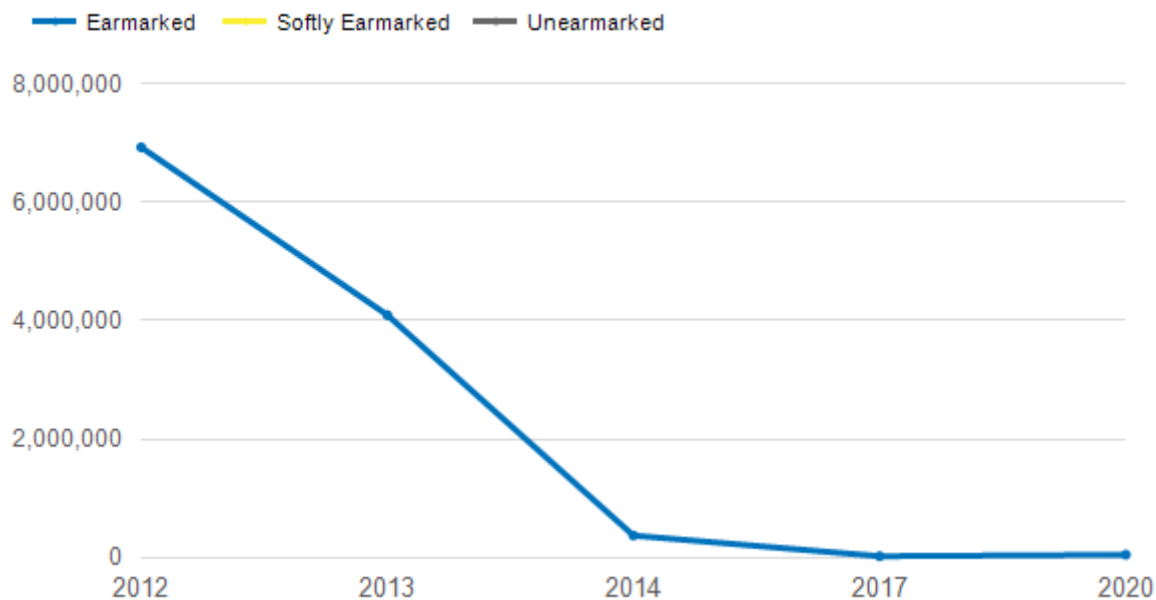
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	4,614,910	2,912,864	63.12%	2,904,800	99.72%
IA2: Respond	1,263,245	857,075	67.85%	857,075	100.00%
IA3: Empower	1,675,486	1,068,273	63.76%	1,068,273	100.00%
IA4: Solve	15,441,387	12,921,332	83.68%	12,921,331	100.00%
Total	22,995,028	17,759,545	77.23%	17,751,480	99.95%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA2: Status	2,339,463	1,654,142	70.71%	1,648,619	99.67%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,275,448	1,259,923	55.37%	1,257,383	99.80%
OA4: GBV	276,999	172,872	62.41%	172,872	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,452,855	1,136,638	78.23%	1,136,638	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	634,935	439,809	69.27%	439,809	100.00%
OA11: Education	351,311	245,727	69.95%	245,727	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	1,675,486	1,066,856	63.67%	1,066,856	100.00%
OA14: Return	900,888	795,713	88.33%	795,713	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	271,685	197,483	72.69%	197,483	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	12,815,959	10,790,382	84.19%	10,790,381	100.00%
Total	22,995,028	17,759,545	77.23%	17,751,480	99.95%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The budget for the operation was almost \$23 million in 2022. Funds available amounted to 77% of the budget, facilitating the implementation of the revised roadmap for durable solutions for Ivorian refugees.



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