

# COTE D'IVOIRE

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

### Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

#### CONTEXT

Displacement triggered by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire dates to clashes linked to the November 2010 presidential elections when Alassane Ouattara was declared the winner in the second round by the country's Independent Electoral Commission. Occasional, low-intensity violence continued in 2019. IDMC recorded two events that generated new displacements. Inter-communal clashes in Béoumi in Vallée du Bandama forced about 300 people to flee their homes in mid-May. The Malinké and Baoulé communities have had a long-standing disagreement over transport routes and land. This culminated in armed skirmishes in which nine people were killed and 94 injured. National authorities immediately began mediation and disarmament efforts. In the protected forest of Goin-Débé, there was also a [land dispute over the illegal planting of cocoa](#) that forced thousands to flee in 2017. Land disputes also led to clashes between the indigenous Toura and the Burkinabè Giande' community in the Biankouma department, [displacing 700 people in 2018](#).

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019  (Year figure was last updated: 2019)	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)	Stocks	Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)
330	303,000	-	-	-

\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

\*\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

## NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

*This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate is based on displacement events that occurred in May, September and October 2019 as a result of violence. They were reported on by local media and were largely linked to inter-communal violence and land disputes in Béoumi (Vallée du Bandama) and clashes between Korékipra and Brokoua villages along the Issia Daloa axis.

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data from local media, and, more specifically, the Agence Ivoirienne de Presse.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

This figure is likely an underestimate because of the lack of systematic monitoring of internal displacement in the country. IDMC has been unable to find evidence that internally displaced people (IDPs) are no longer living in a situation of displacement. This specific caseload has thus been included in the stock figure for 2019.

### **Significant changes from last year**

In 2018, there were 700 new reported displacements linked to a land dispute between the indigenous Toura and Burkinabé community in the Biankouma department.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's figure includes IDPs who were displaced during the war from 2002 to 2003 and the political crisis from 2010 to 2011. It also includes IDPs displaced in 2017 in connection with land disputes, who have not returned home or achieved another form of durable solution, as well as IDPs whose houses were destroyed in 2018 because of a land dispute. Finally, it includes IDPs displaced in May, September and October 2019 as a result of inter-communal violence and land disputes along the Issia Daloa axis.

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate is based on different sources: local media, a profiling exercise by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and the Agence Ivoirienne de Presse.

Following a request from the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator in 2012, JIPS supported a comprehensive profiling exercise of the displacement situation in Côte d'Ivoire. Côte d'Ivoire's National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of State and Ministry of Planning and Development, as well as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), conducted the exercise with technical support from JIPS. It involved a survey of 4,220 households, randomly sampled, in 10 departments in the west of the country. Its final data was derived using extrapolation coefficients, so its results are estimates. The *Agence Ivoirienne de Presse* report from which we also drew data cites the *Conseil des Ministres* (the Ministerial Council, or cabinet). We also used a report from the local newspaper KOACI about displacements in Biankouma was cited by several other newspapers, but the source for its data is not specified. Reports of housing destruction in 2019, obtained from local media (Yeclou and Afriksoir) were also used to produce this estimate.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

The figure IDMC took from the JIPS profiling exercise represents an estimate. It was last updated in September 2014 and is outdated, but no publicly available IDP assessment has taken place since. IDMC has no information about where the figures cited in KOACI's article were drawn from and we also do not have any information about whether those displaced have since returned home or sought other forms of durable solutions.

As such, IDMC has low confidence in the figure.

### **Significant changes from last year**

The profiling exercise conducted by JIPS from July to September 2014 estimated that 301,000 people were internally displaced. This exercise aligned with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions criteria. IDMC considers the estimate, although outdated and likely to be an overestimate, to be the most reliable in this context, given the lack of any additional sources.

In 2017, IDMC used a lower estimate of 15,000 total IDPs based on UNHCR planning figures from October 2014. This figure was retroactively changed, however, because of the lack of an available and reliable methodology.

UNHCR also replaced its estimate with that of JIPS after the latter released its profiling exercise results. As a result, IDMC considers the previous figures published by UNHCR to have been preliminary estimates and unreliable.

IDMC has low confidence in its final estimate, as there have been many contextual pieces of information pointing to the return of some IDPs, but no updated total figure.

## CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People, Households	People, Households, Percentage of population
Methodology	Media monitoring	Registration, Other, Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational - admin 1	Subnational - admin 1
Frequency of reporting	Other	Other
Disaggregation by sex	No	No
Disaggregation by age	No	Partial
Data triangulation	Some local triangulation	Contradictory data
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	Partial
Data on returns	No	Partial
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	Yes
Data on deaths	No	Partial
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: [data@idmc.ch](mailto:data@idmc.ch)

For the full country profile on Côte d'Ivoire please visit:  
<https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/cote-divoire>