Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement
Figures analysis
Conflict-induced displacement in Côte d'Ivoire dates back to clashes linked to the November 2010 elections. Due to significant improvements in the security situation, most displaced people were able to return by the end of 2013.

In the second round of the presidential elections in November 2010, Alassane Ouattara was declared the winner by the Independent Electoral Commission. However, on the same day, the Constitutional Council announced the victory of Laurent Gbagbo. The two men both took an oath of office and election related violence followed. According to UNOCI estimates, 3,000 persons lost their lives and there were thousands of injured, internally displaced, or forced to seek protection outside the country.

Our 2017 stock figure is based on a complete review from multiple sources between 2014 and 2017. The new displacements in 2017 primarily occurred in Classified Forest of Goin-Débé, where an ethnic land dispute (illegal plantation of cocoa) forced thousands to flee.
CÔTE D'IVOIRE - Map of major displacement events in 2017

5,000 people fled the Classified Forest of Goin-Débé, where ethnic land dispute (illegal plantation of cocoa) occurred.
Location: Goin-débé classified forest
Date: October 2017
Source: Agence de Presse - Côte d'Ivoire

Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.
Sources and methodologies
We use figures reported by the Agence Ivoirienne de Presse quoting the Ivorian government of Togo, encompassing people who were newly and temporarily displaced by ethnic land dispute in the Classified Forest of Goin-Débé.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges
We used the total number of IDPs as reported by Agence Ivoirienne de Presse, as a sole source and in the absence of any other data for the end of the year at the time of production of the Global Report on Internal Displacement.
CÔTE D’IVOIRE - Returns: 5,000

This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence.

Sources and methodologies
We use figures reported by the Agence Ivoirienne de Presse quoting the Ivorian government of Togo, encompassing people who were newly and temporarily displaced by ethnic land dispute in the Classified Forest of Goin-Débé.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges
As of the 31 December 2017, we extrapolate that, there are still between 800 and 200 people on the resettlement sites who were not able to return home.
Sources and methodologies
We use figures reported by the UNHCR in 2015 regarding IDPs displaced due to clashes linked to the November 2010 elections. For the displacements occurring in Classified Forest of Goin-Débé, late 2017, our primary source is the Agence Ivoirienne de Presse, quoting the government.

Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges
As of the 31 December 2017, we extrapolate that, there are still between 800 and 200 people on the resettlement sites who were not able to return home.

Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes
Conflict-induced displacement in Côte d’Ivoire dates back to clashes linked to the November 2010 elections. Due to significant improvements in the security situation, most displaced people were able to return by the end of 2013. Our 2017 stock figure is based on a complete review from multiple sources between 2014 and 2017 and we decided to report on the stock figures published by UNHCR in December 2015 accounting for 15,000 remaining IDPs and remove 286,000 IDPs for the book (stock was 301,000 in 2016)