



Global Protection Cluster

Child Protection
Côte d'Ivoire



Vulnerabilities, Violence and Serious Violations of Child Rights

*Report on the impact of the
post-election crisis on the
protection of children in
Côte d'Ivoire*

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(Translation from the French original version published in November 2011)

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster in Côte d'Ivoire is under the supervision of the Protection Cluster. UNICEF is the leader and Save the Children is the co-leader of the Child Protection Cluster.

The general objective of the Child Protection cluster in Côte d'Ivoire is to promote, protect and enforce the rights of children in terms of protection against abuse, exploitation and violence in emergencies, early recovery and development, as expressed in the UN Convention on the Right of the Child and other conventions on human rights, the AU African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, treaties, as well as the national laws of Côte d'Ivoire.

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This report is prepared on behalf of the Child Protection Sub-cluster in Côte d'Ivoire by:



IN
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WITH



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Table of contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| BRIEF SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2010 AND SEPTEMBER 2011 | 2 |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | 3 |
| MAPS, GRAPHS AND TABLES | 4 |
| I - CONTEXT AND RATIONALE | 5 |
| II –REPORTED VULNERABILITIES AND VIOLENCE | 7 |
| 1. REPORTED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS | 7 |
| Over one thousand cases reported, 57 % of which involve children | 7 |
| Women and girls account for 84 % of the victims | 7 |
| Sexual violence: One-third of identified cases (37 %) | 8 |
| Ratio and number of children victims per type of violations | 9 |
| 2. MAPPING OF REPORTED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS | 9 |
| Lagunes region: 24 % of the victims of violations recorded | 9 |
| Over 60% of the cases occurred in only two sub-prefectures | 10 |
| Rights violations peaks in February, March and April 2011 in prefectures affected by clashes | 11 |
| Ratio of children victims per region | 12 |
| III – CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS | 13 |
| 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS | 13 |
| Gender-specific violations | 13 |
| Violations mostly affecting children below 15 years (60 % of cases) | 13 |
| 388 children victims of serious rights violations (60 % of cases) | 14 |
| Rights violations directly associated with the conflict | 15 |
| Child rights violations in March and April 2011 in the prefectures affected by clashes | 16 |
| Child rights violations and perpetrators | 18 |
| 238 cases of serious child rights violations by armed men (37 %) | 21 |
| 67,500 children deprived of school due to threats/attacks against the education system. | 22 |
| 2. LEVEL AND TYPE OF CARE AND TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN VICTIMS | 22 |
| 73 % of children victims of violations had received care and treatment at the moment of reporting | 23 |
| 85 % of children victims of rape had received care and treatment at the moment of reporting | 24 |
| Care and treatment for children victims of other violations: essentially psychosocial support | 26 |
| Limited integrated care and treatment for children victims of other violations | 27 |
| V - CONCLUSION | 29 |

Brief summary of events in Côte d'Ivoire between November 2010 and September 2011



Maps, graphs and tables

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Table 1: Distribution of victims of rights violations / per age _____ | 7 |
| Table 2: Distribution of victims of rights violations / per gender _____ | 7 |
| Table 3: Distribution of the number of victims / per type of rights violation _____ | 8 |
| Table 4: Distribution of cases reported per region _____ | 10 |
| Carte 1: Intensity of violations reported per Sub-prefecture _____ | 11 |
| Carte 2: Intensity of violations by month per Sub-prefecture _____ | 12 |
| Graph 1: Distribution of cases of violations according to the age of children victims _____ | 13 |
| Graph 2: Distribution of cases of violations according to the gender of children victims _____ | 14 |
| Graph 3: Dates of incidents _____ | 10 |
| Table 5: Distribution of violations according to the date of the incident _____ | 15 |
| Carte 3: Intensity of children's rights violations by month per Sub-prefecture _____ | 16 |
| Graph 4: Distribution of rape and sexual assaults per date _____ | 17 |
| Graph 5: Distribution of cases of maiming and torture per date _____ | 17 |
| Graph 6: Distribution of cases of associated children per date _____ | 17 |
| Graph 7: Percentage of "perpetrator known", "complaint lodged" and "perpetrator prosecuted" cases | 18 |
| Graph 8: "Perpetrator known" per type of violations _____ | 19 |
| Graph 9: "Complaint lodged" per type of violations _____ | 20 |
| Graph 10: "Perpetrator prosecuted" per type of violations _____ | 20 |
| Graph 11: Rights violations by armed men _____ | 21 |
| Table 6: Number and types of reported incidents _____ | 22 |
| Graph 12: Percentage of children victims provided with care and treatment _____ | 23 |
| Table 7: Number and ratio of children victims provided with care and treatment / Type of C&T _____ | 23 |
| Graph 13: Percentage of children victims of rape provided with care and treatment (type of C&T) _____ | 24 |
| Table 8: Number and ratio of children victims of rape provided with care and treatment per type of C&T _____ | 24 |
| Graph 14: Percentage of children provided with medical assistance and per time period _____ | 25 |
| Table 9: % of children victims of rape provided with medical assistance per time period _____ | 25 |
| Graph 15: Percentage of children victims of rape having received any type of service _____ | 25 |
| Table 10: Number and ratio of children victims of rape having received several services _____ | 26 |
| Graph 16: Ratio of C&T for children victims of sexual and physical agressions _____ | 27 |
| Graph 17: Ratio of C&T for children victims of sexual and physical agressions _____ | 27 |
| Graph 18: Percentage of children victims of physical aggression provided with care and treatment (multi-services) _____ | 28 |
| Table 11: Number of children victims of assault provided with C&T (type) _____ | 28 |

I - Context and rationale

The conflict that broke out in Côte d'Ivoire on 19 September 2002 led to the division of the country into two separate territories controlled by the Government in the South and the Forces Nouvelles in the North respectively. Between 2002 and 2007, children and women have paid a heavy toll to the political and military crisis, particularly affected by violence. Despite the lack of reliable and accurate data on the number of children affected by the conflict, it is estimated that approximately 3 000 children are associated with armed groups. Moreover, risks of sexual violence against women and children have significantly increased¹.

The post-election crisis experienced between December 2010 and April 2011 has resulted in a prolonged disintegration of institutions, closure of schools, clashes between supporters of both sides and the outbreak of a military conflict, resulting in a humanitarian crisis with displacement of almost one million people, looting and/or destruction of basic infrastructures (schools, health facilities, social facilities, courts, police and gendarmerie buildings), an implosion of the security sector, and many human rights violations, particularly child rights violations and sexual violence. It is estimated that nearly 3000 people have been killed during the post-election crisis.

UN Security Council Resolution 1612 (2006), supplemented by Resolutions 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2000 (2011), established a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Child Rights Violations in Situations of Armed Conflict (MRM). At the same time, the Security Council put in place a Task Force on Children in Armed Conflict in charge of examining the reports of the Monitoring and Communication Mechanism (MRM) and making recommendations on the protection of children in armed conflicts. These measures involve the establishment of an MRM Task Force in countries affected by armed conflict. The Mechanism has been formally activated in Côte d'Ivoire between September 2006 and December 2007, to respond to serious and persistent child rights violations during and after the conflict. Thus in 2006 and 2007, Côte d'Ivoire was on the Security Council's list targeting armed forces and groups involved in a conflict and committing serious child rights violations. The post-election crisis, with its subsequent outbreak of rights violations, made it necessary to reactivate the mechanism.

The six serious child rights violations targeted by the Security Council include the following violations committed by armed forces/groups:

- Killing or maiming of children
- Recruiting or using child soldiers
- Attacks against schools or hospitals

¹ 1 A study conducted in 2008 in the 8 departments the most affected by the crisis revealed that 11 % of girls-

- Rape and other grave sexual violence against children
- Abduction of children
- Denial of humanitarian access for children

In order to collect information on the 6 serious child rights violations targeted by the Security Council, but also to monitor other forms of violations committed against women and children in the post-election context, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster has developed in collaboration with the GBV Sub-Cluster a data collection table which was distributed to a wide network of advisers on the ground, including UN agencies, international and local NGOs, State and Community organizations, etc.

The information network mostly relies on the mechanisms set up in the services and communities for prevention of and response to child and women protection requirements. Beyond the monitoring and reporting system put in place, the emphasis is also placed on referral and care and treatment of identified cases.

Therefore, the information reported both in terms of scope and trend reflects the monitoring and protection mechanisms in place. It does not cover the whole country.

Information is regularly compiled into a database updated by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster.

II –Reported vulnerabilities and Violence

1. REPORTED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Over one thousand cases reported, 57 % of which involve children

Until 30 September 2011, **1 121** cases of rights violations have been identified and reported.

The number of cases involving children below 18 is **643**, i.e. 57 % of reported cases. Under-15 children account for one-third (34 %) of the victims of rights violations reported.

Table 1: Distribution of rights violation victims / per age

| Age group | Total | % |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Unknown | 25 | 2.2 |
| < 10 years | 201 | 17.9 |
| 10 < 15 years | 183 | 16.4 |
| 15 < 18 years | 259 | 23.1 |
| 18 < 25 years | 211 | 18.8 |
| 25 < 60 years | 223 | 19.9 |
| Over 60 years | 19 | 1.7 |
| Total | 1121 | 100 |

Women and girls account for 84 % of the victims

Table 2: Distribution of rights violation victims / per gender

| Age group | F | | M | | Number |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total |
| Unknown | 8 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 9 |
| < 10 years | 140 | 13.4 | 45 | 4.3 | 185 |
| 10 < 15 years | 147 | 14.1 | 27 | 2.6 | 174 |
| 15 < 18 years | 145 | 13.9 | 76 | 7.3 | 221 |
| 18 < 25 years | 197 | 18.9 | 14 | 1.3 | 211 |
| 25 < 60 years | 219 | 21 | 4 | 0.4 | 223 |
| Over 60 years | 17 | 1.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 19 |
| Total | 873 | 83.8 | 169 | 16.2 | 1042* |

* Case where gender has been specified. The variation by 79 cases relates to cases of homicide and injury by bullets as reported by ONUCI and about which no detailed information was available to the cluster.

Girls/women account for the largest part of reported cases. This is due to their greater vulnerability to rights violations, particularly to sexual violence, but also to the focus of the monitoring and communication system which rests on mechanisms for protection of most vulnerable groups (women/children)

Sexual violence: One-third of identified cases (37 %)

« During the crisis many armed men abused me sexually and abandoned me in blood» - Testimony

The very large scope of the monitoring system put in place has enabled to address various situations which reflect continuous (structural) rights violations with peaks during the crisis or violations directly associated with the crisis (temporary), such as homicides, maiming (injuries), rape, child use by armed forces and groups.

Out of the 1 121 cases recorded, **67 % involve attacks against people**, i.e. 761 cases:

- 415 cases of attacks or **sexual violence** (rape and sexual assault, non-FGM), i.e. 37 % of the total, including 83 % of rape
- 184 cases of **physical assaults** (GBV/non-GBV), i.e. 16.5 % of the total, primarily including domestic gender-based violence, physical violence on a child, or as part of a security incident
- 126 cases of **homicide and maiming/torture** (11 %), involving children killed, injured by bullets or grenades, and people (children/women) victims of serious violations of the physical integrity
- 36 cases of **kidnapping, sequestration** (3 %)

Other cases include:

- 135 cases of sexual exploitation, trafficking, child use by an armed group, i.e. **12 % of serious forms of exploitation**
- 141 cases of forced marriage, FGM, psychological abuse, denial of resources/opportunity), i.e. **12.5 % of other forms of gender-based violence**.

The remaining 7.5% include cases of abandonment, negligence, child-witch stigma, and others (84).

Table 3: Distribution of the number of victims / per type of rights violation

| | Type of violation | Number | % |
|----|--|---------------|----------|
| 1 | Rape | 341 | 30.4 |
| 2 | Abandonment | 64 | 5.7 |
| 3 | Physical assault (GBV-related) | 87 | 7.8 |
| 4 | Sexual assault (non-FGM) | 74 | 6.6 |
| 5 | Physical assault (non-GBV) | 97 | 8.7 |
| 6 | Associated with an armed group | 47 | 4.2 |
| 7 | Others | 11 | 1 |
| 8 | Denial of resources, opportunities or services | 12 | 1.1 |
| 9 | Child-witch stigma | 2 | 0.2 |
| 10 | Kidnapping, sequestration | 36 | 3.2 |

| | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|
| 11 | Sexual exploitation | 55 | 4.9 |
| 12 | Homicide | 42 | 3.7 |
| 13 | Psychological/emotional abuse (such as GBV) | 32 | 2.9 |
| 14 | Forced marriage | 19 | 1.7 |
| 15 | Maiming, torture | 84 | 7.5 |
| 16 | Female genital mutilation (FGM) | 78 | 7 |
| 17 | Negligence, deprivation of food | 7 | 0.6 |
| 18 | Trafficking | 33 | 2.9 |
| | Total | 1121 | 100 |

In total, 698 cases of gender-based violence were reported, i.e. 62 % of all rights violations reported.

Ratio and number of children victims per type of violations

The classification of reported violations according to the age of the victim (- 18 years/+ 18 years) indicates that children account for²:

- 98 % of cases of homicide (related to MRM targeting) (41 cases)
- 94% of cases of maiming/torture (related to MRM targeting) (79)
- 51,7% of cases of sexual violence (rape & non-FGM sexual assaults) (209)

- 47.6% of cases of physical assault (54)
- 29.8% of cases of kidnapping/sequestration (10)
- 9.6% of cases of sexual exploitation (5)
- 91% of cases of trafficking (30)

- 70.8% of cases of other forms of GBV (psychological abuse, forced marriage, FGM, denial of resources/opportunity) (97)
- 47.6% of all cases of gender-based violence (323)

2. MAPPING OF REPORTED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Lagunes region: 24 % of the victims of violations recorded

The mapping of reported rights violations depends on the geographical coverage of the monitoring exercise, and first reflects the efficiency of detection and reporting mechanisms.

But in regions where monitoring and reporting mechanisms have been activated, it provides an indication on the intensity and type of violations per area. The analysis of the intensity confirms that there is a close correlation between the violations and the areas affected by the conflict.

² The crisis resulted in the brutal death of approximately 3000 people, a large number of abuses and forced disappearances, etc. The cases reported here closely originate from the monitoring of child right violations and GBV, and not to the broader monitoring of human rights, which explains certain ratios.

As shown in the table below, nearly one-quarter of reported incidents (23 %) occurred in the Lagune region, followed by the Moyen Cavally region (18 %), then the Montagnes region (16 %), and the Vallée du Bandama region (14 %).

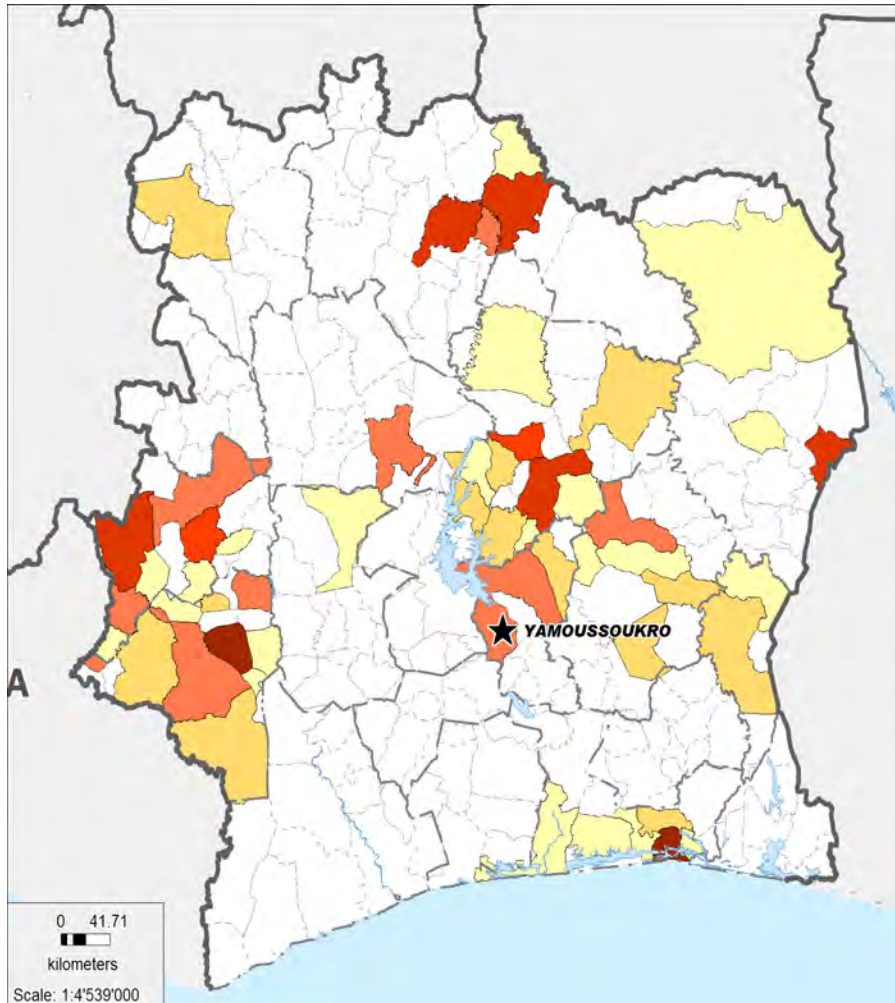
Table 4: Distribution of reported cases per region

| Région | Total | % |
|-------------------|-------|--------|
| LAGUNES | 258 | 23,0 % |
| MOYEN-CAVALLY | 199 | 17,8 % |
| MONTAGNES | 178 | 15,9 % |
| VALLEE DU BANDAMA | 155 | 13,8 % |
| SAVANES | 144 | 12,8 % |
| ZANZAN | 69 | 6,2 % |
| LACS | 37 | 3,3 % |
| N'ZI-COMOE | 29 | 2,6 % |
| WORODOUGOU | 20 | 1,8 % |
| MOYEN-COMOE | 14 | 1,2 % |
| DENGUELE | 13 | 1,2 % |
| SUD-COMOE | 2 | 0,2 % |
| BAS-SASSANDRA | 2 | 0,2 % |
| HAUT-SASSANDRA | 1 | 0,1 % |

Over 60% of the cases occurred in only two sub-prefectures

The map below highlights the sub-prefectures according to the scope of reported cases of violations. It also points out the deficiencies in the geographical coverage of the child right violation reporting system, in areas affected by the conflict or at risk, particularly in the southern area, and in the Bas Sassandra, Haut Sassandra, Lacs, Moyen-Comoé and Sud-Comoé regions.

Map 1: Intensity of reported violations per sub-prefectures



Incidents have been reported in 71 Sub-prefectures. In two Sub-prefectures (Abidjan and Duekoué), the number of victims of rights violations is above 100 (246 and 153 respectively). Five Sub-prefectures have recorded between 50 and 100 cases of violations (Bondoukou, Bouaké, Danané, Ferkessédougou, and Korhogo).

Rights violations peaks in February, March and April 2011 in prefectures affected by clashes

“To protect ourselves from conflicts, we went into the forest; there, three armed men caught us and raped me in turn” - Testimony

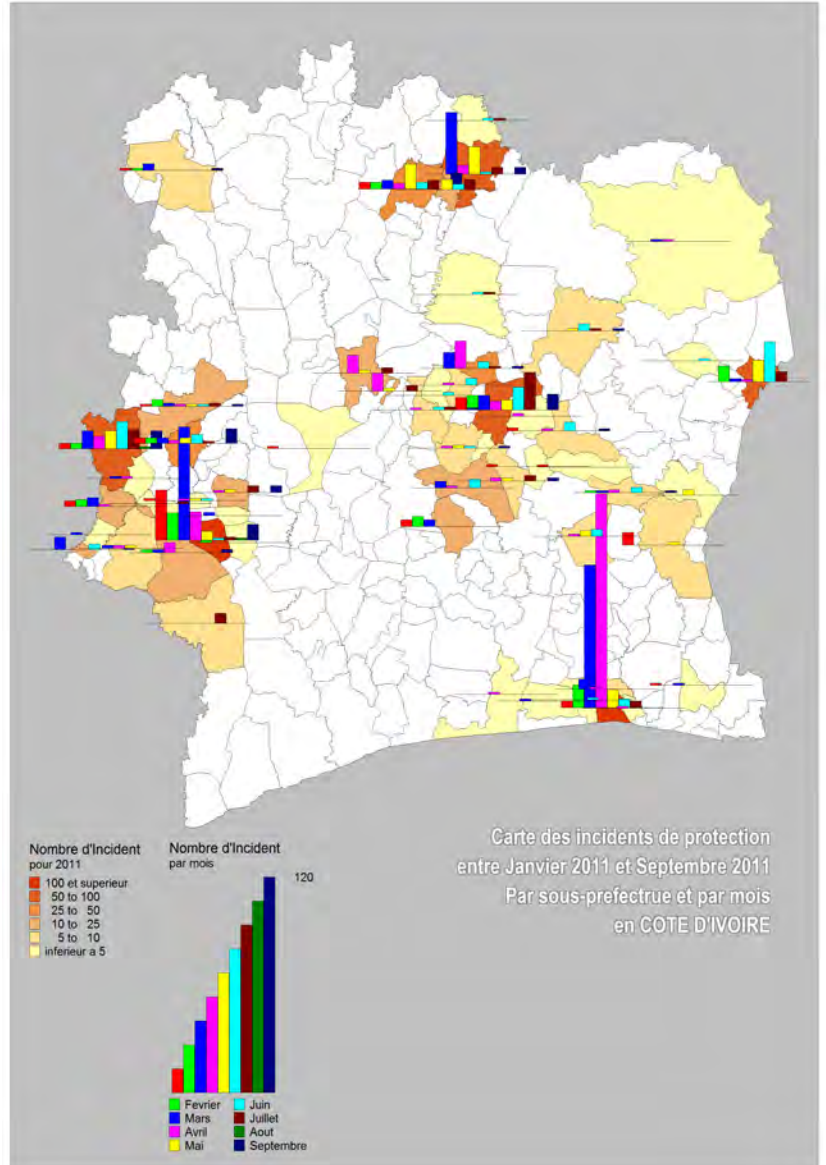
The map below, which covers the period from January to September 2011, illustrates rights violation peaks in areas affected by clashes in February, March and April, particularly in Abidjan and Duekoué.

Map 2: Intensity of violations by month per sub-prefecture

Ratio of children victims per region

The distribution of rights violations according to the victim's age (+18 years/-18 years)³ and the region indicates that children particularly account for:

- 156 cases, i.e. 60% of violations reported in the Lagunes Region
- 79 cases, i.e. 40 % of violations reported in the Moyen Cavally Region
- 44 cases, i.e. 27,5% of violations reported in the Montagnes Region
- 88 cases, i.e. 56,8% of violations reported in the Vallée du Bandama Region
- 15 case, i.e. 52 % of violations reported in the N'zi Comoé Region
- 15 case, i.e. 75 % of violations reported in the Worodougou Region
- 14 case, i.e. 58.5 % of violations reported in the Lacs Region
- 140 cases, i.e. 97% of violations reported in the Savanes Region
- 60 cases, i.e. 88% of violations reported in the Zanzan Region



The data collected in the first seven regions reflect the particular exposure of children to rights violations in armed conflict, within the broader framework of child protection/GBV monitoring. The data of the last two regions especially reflect a monitoring exercise focused on children, in a context worsened by the crisis.

³ Reminder: From a total of 1090 cases reported, the age of the victims is not specified for 25 cases (including 21 in the region of Abidjan, 3 in the Moyen Cavally, 1 in the Montagnes). Therefore ratios are calculated on the basis of 1065 cases.

III – Child rights violations

The 1 121 cases of violations reported between November 2010 and 30 September 2011 include **643** cases of child rights violations.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Gender-specific violations

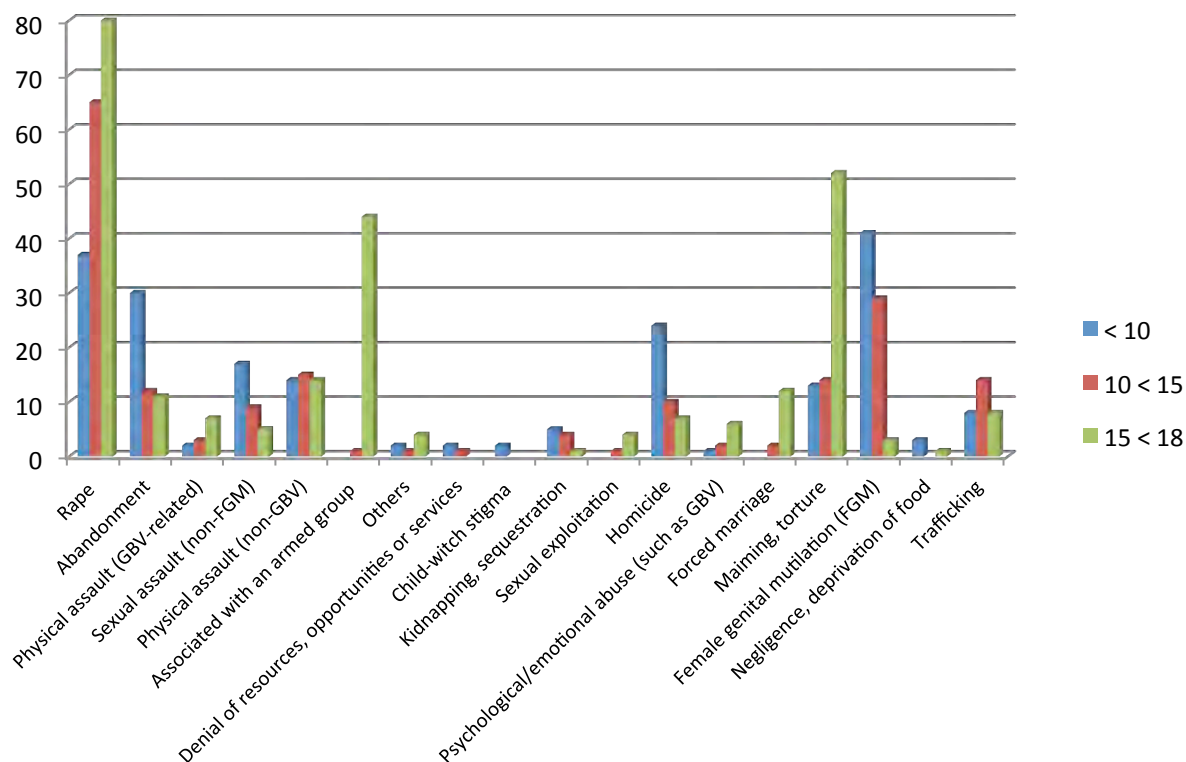
Two-thirds (67%) of children victims of rights violations are girls (432) and 23 % are boys (149).

For 9.5 % of the violations committed against children (62), no information on the gender was available. Most of these cases involve children killed or injured by bullets/grenades, as reported by the human rights monitoring mechanism.

Violations mostly affecting children below 15 years (60 % of cases)

- 201 cases (31 %) involve children below 10 years
- 183 cases (28.5 %) involve children between 10 – 14 years
- 259 cases (40.5 %) involve children between 15 – 17 years

Graph 1: Distribution of cases of violation according to the age of the children victims



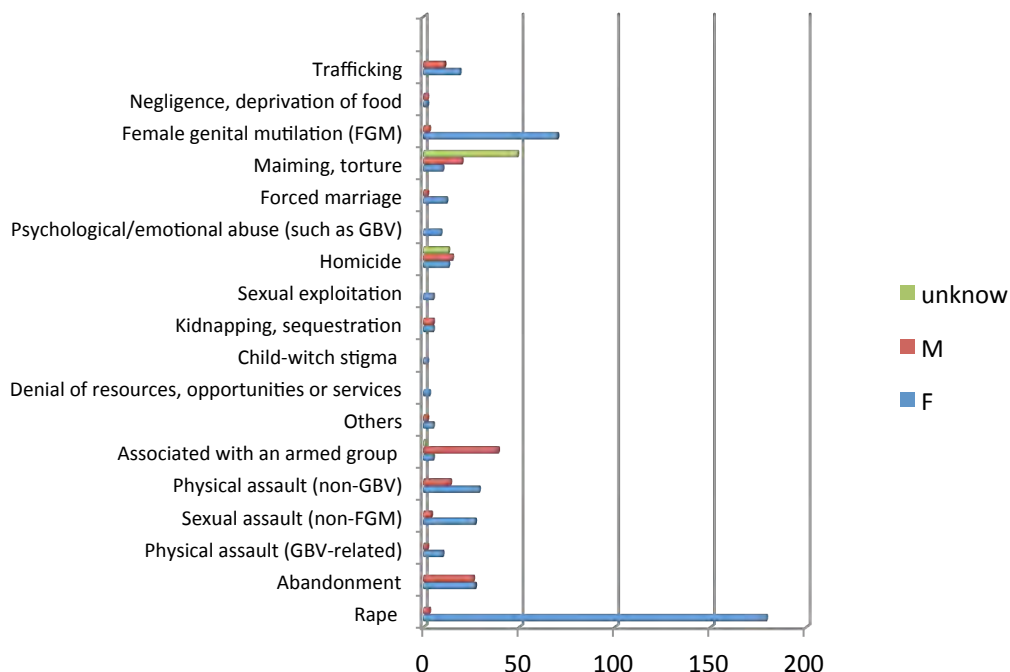
388 children victims of serious rights violations (60 % of cases)

“Children observed at the roadblocks of the Young Patriots at Yopougon, Riviera and Cocody carrying pieces of wood, machetes and sometimes 12-gauge shotguns” - Testimony

Among the 643 cases of protection reported, 388 children (60.3 %) were victims of serious rights violations. These include:

- **213 cases of sexual violence**, including 85.5 % of rape (182) and 14.5 % of sexual assaults. Sexual violence accounts for 55 % of serious child rights violations and for **33 % of all reported violations**. Almost all the victims are girls (96.7 %). More than half (56 %) of the victims of rape (102) and 84 % of the victims of sexual assaults are below 15 years (26).
- **45 cases of children associated with an armed group**, i.e. 11.5 % of serious violations and 7 % of reported violations. This includes children observed at checkpoints, carrying weapons and/or wearing uniforms, children arbitrarily detained because they belong to an armed group, children documented as enrolled by force. Almost all the victims (86.5 %) are boys.
- **79 cases of injured or mutilated children**, i.e. 10.5 % of serious violations and 6.5 % of violations committed against children. 34 % of the victims are below 15 years (13 below 10 years, 14 aged 10-14, and 52 aged 15-17)
- **41 cases of children killed** by firearms, grenades, etc, i.e. 20.5 % of serious violations and 12.5 % of all violations. 83 % of the victims are below 15 years, i.e. 34 cases - (58.5 % are below 10 years, i.e. 24). 36.5% of the victims are boys and 32 % are girls. No information on the gender of the other children is available to the cluster.
- **10 cases of kidnapping/sequestration** (include 50 % of girls and 50 % below 10 years).

Graph 2: Distribution of cases of violations according to the gender of the children victims



Other reported cases of child rights violations primarily involve:

- 55 cases of physical assault, i.e. 8.5 % of reported violations. 71 % of the victims are girls
- 73 cases of female genital mutilation
- 30 cases of trafficking, i.e. 4.5 % of reported violations. 63 % of the victims are girls

Resurgence of cases of child abandonment and trafficking was reported in certain areas, particularly during the period from January to March 2011, in a context of schools closed, prolonged interruption of public services, brutal downturn in the economy, and accelerated impoverishment of the populations.

Sexual exploitation of children, particularly in sites hosting displaced people and military sites, is a phenomenon observed by humanitarian actors, but few cases are formally documented and reported.

Female genital mutilation continues to be practiced, but a risk of increase was pointed out in certain areas, considering its value on the mystical level and the ambitions of certain elected officials, and poor enforcement of the law prohibiting FGMs.

Rights violations directly associated with the conflict

“Two girls aged 2 and 8 years respectively were killed by bullets during the attack.” Testimony

Based on the dates of the reported incidents, it appears that peaks of rights violations occur at specific moments of massive clashes, in December, January, February, March and April 2011

Graph 3: Dates of incidents

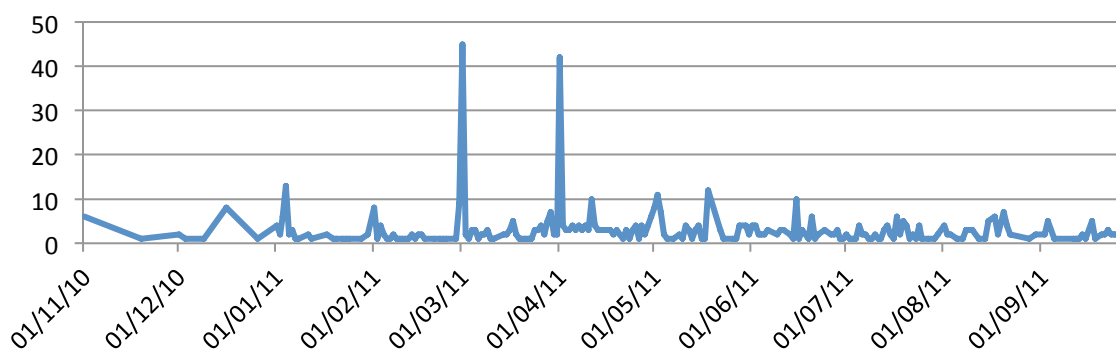


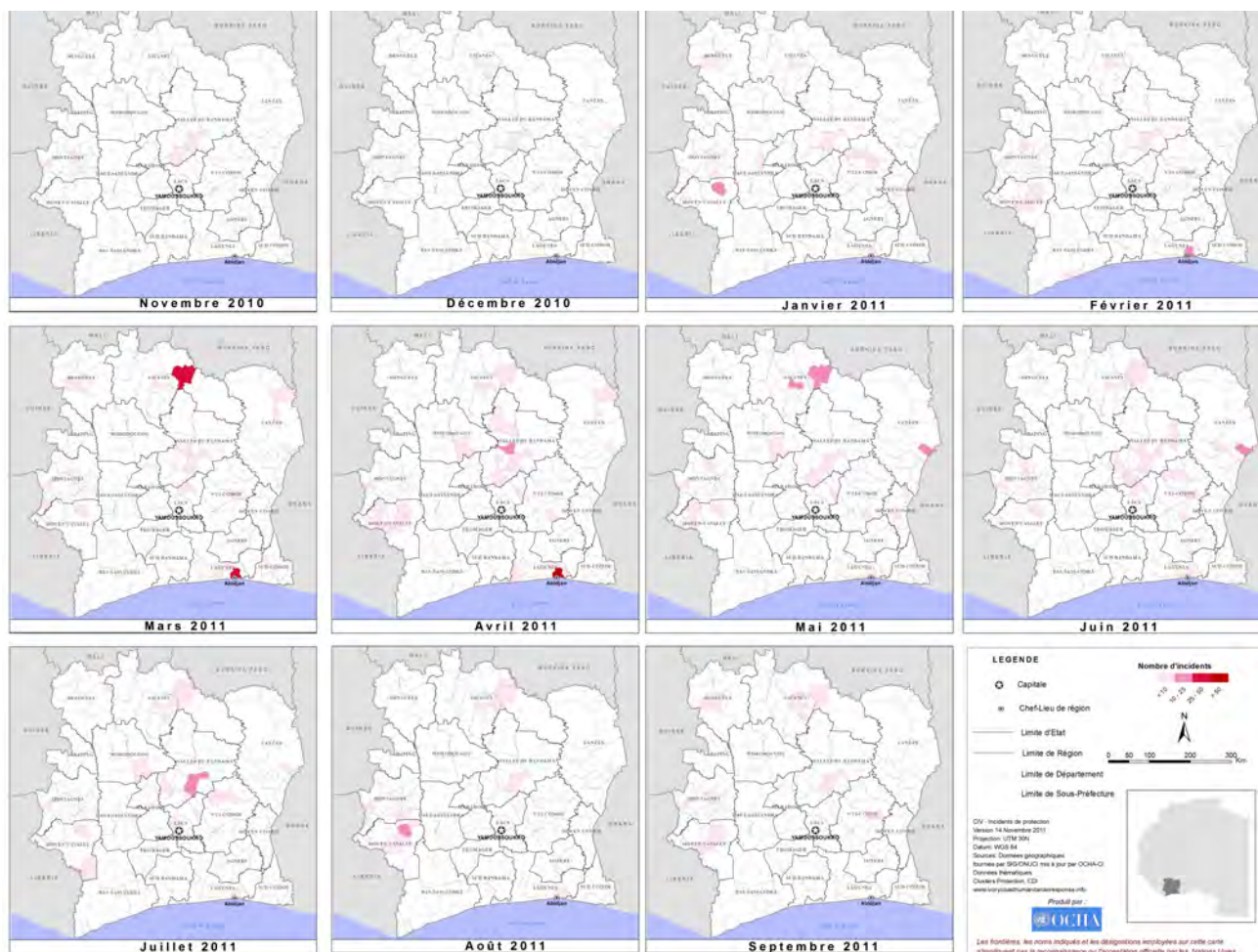
Table 5: Distribution of violations according to the date of the incident

| Month | Nov-10 | Dec-10 | Jan-11 | Feb-11 | Mar-11 | April-11 | May-11 | June-11 | July-11 | Aug-11 | Sept-11 | Total |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Number | 7 | 13 | 45 | 46 | 111 | 138 | 78 | 64 | 59 | 47 | 35 | 643 |

Child rights violations in March and April 2011 in the prefectures affected by clashes

The map below, covering the period from January to March 2011, illustrates the evolution of child rights violations between December and April 2011, particularly in areas affected by clashes, including Abidjan and Duekoué.

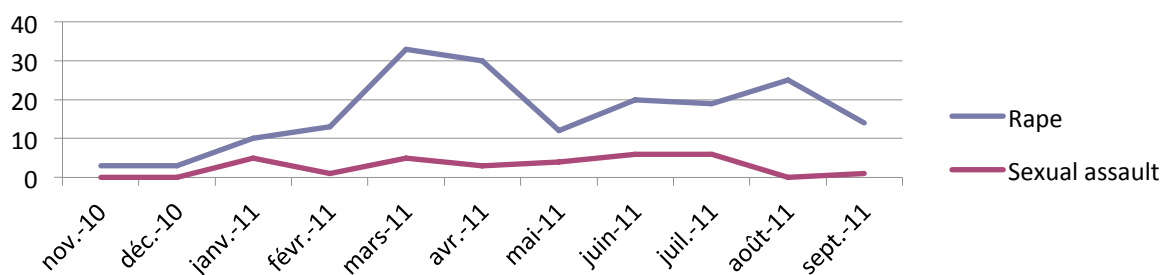
Map 3: Intensity of child rights violations by month per sub-prefecture



The analysis of the types of violations by date shows a close correlation between:

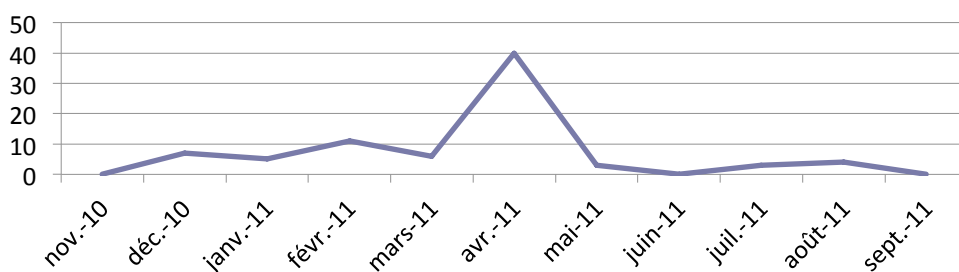
- Rape and open conflict: the increase in rape is correlated with the events, while sexual assaults are relatively constant

Graph 4: Distribution of rape and sexual assaults per date



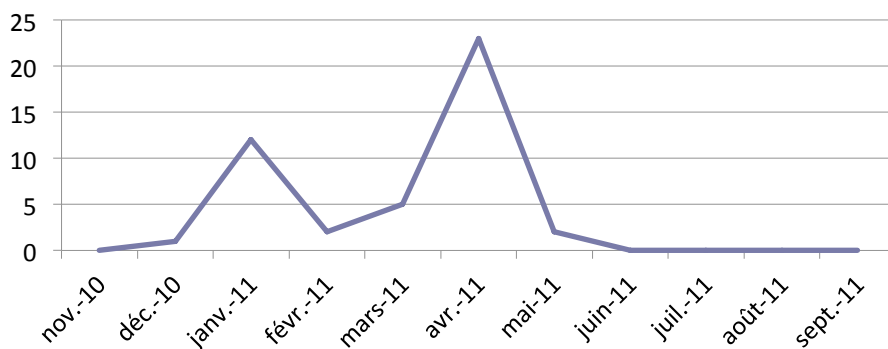
- Maiming/torture and open conflict

Graph 5: Distribution of cases of maiming and torture per date



- Associated children and open conflict

Graph 6: Distribution of cases of associated children per date



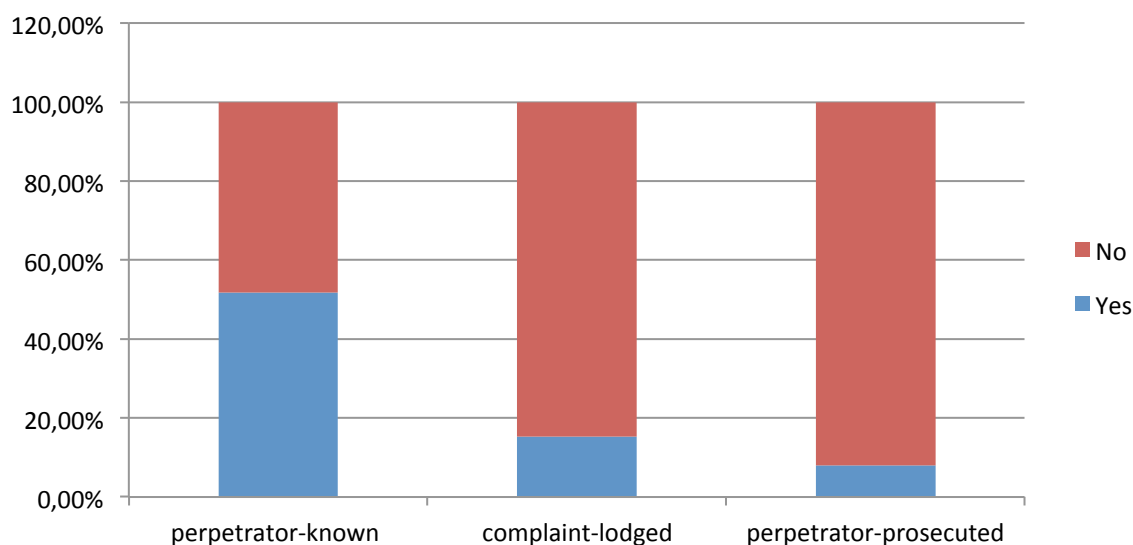
Child rights violations and perpetrators

“The 7 years old young girl lives with her uncle, a farmer. The girl’s parents live in Liberia. Reports indicate that the child was beaten to blood and her palms were burned with embers by her uncle. The reason is that the child left the house and went for a walk with her friends.” - Testimony

Out of all the 643 cases of violations against children, at the moment of reporting:

- The perpetrator is **known** for 333 cases, i.e. 52 % of the cases
- A **complaint** has been lodged for 98 cases, i.e. **15.5 %** of the cases
- The perpetrator has been **prosecuted** for 52 cases, i.e. **8 %** of the cases

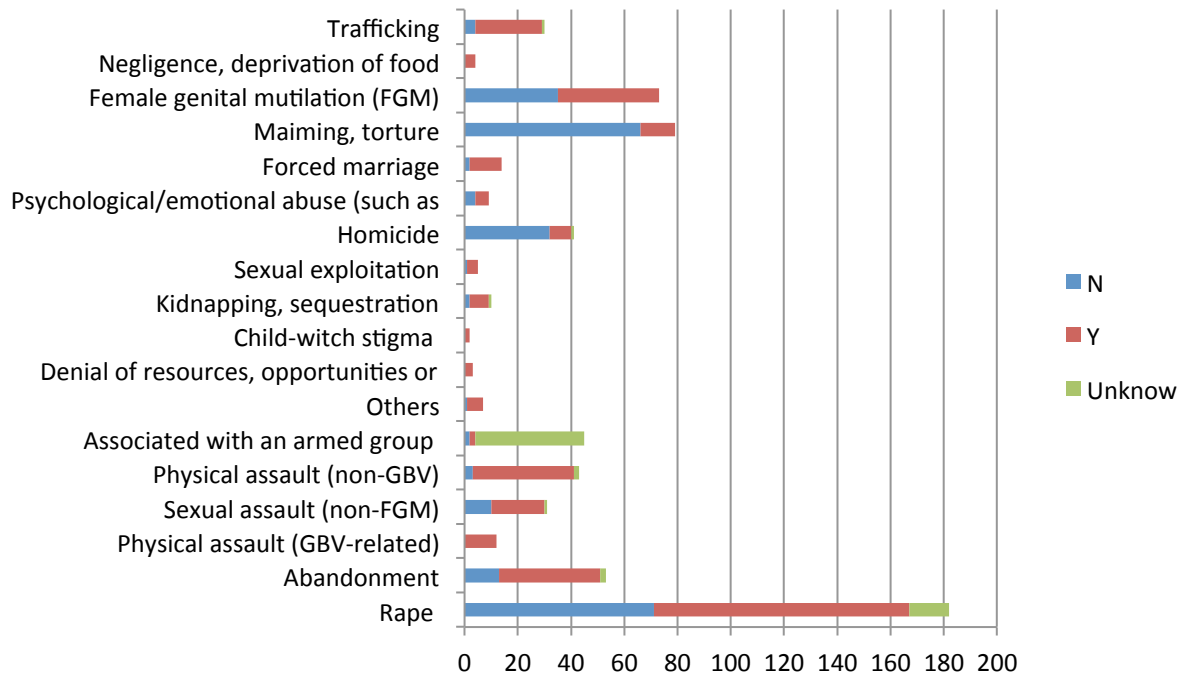
Graph 7: Percentage of perpetrator-known, complaint-lodged and perpetrator-prosecuted cases



According to the types of violations against children reported, the perpetrator is known in:

- 96 cases of rape, i.e. 57.5 %
- 20 cases of sexual assault, i.e. 66 %
- 50 cases of physical assault, i.e. 91 %
- 8 cases of homicide, i.e. 19.5 %
- 13 case of maiming/torture, i.e. 13 %
- 25 cases of trafficking, i.e. 86 %
- 7 cases of kidnapping, i.e. 70 %

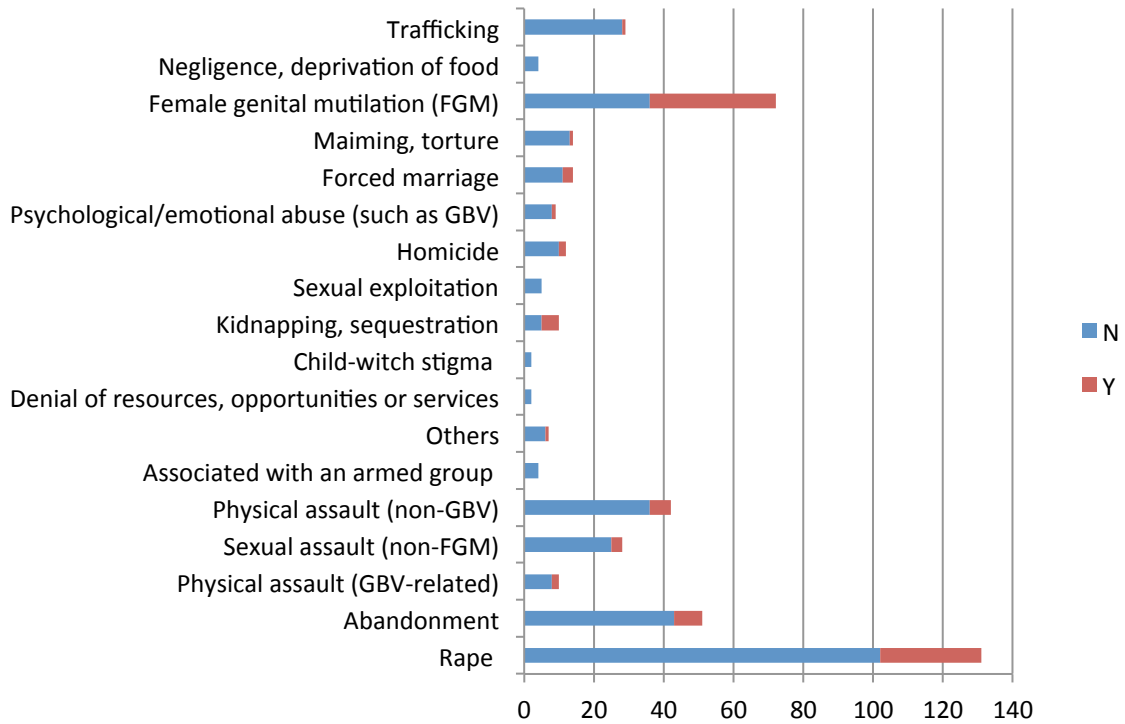
Graph 8: Perpetrator-known per type of violations



A complaint has been lodged for:

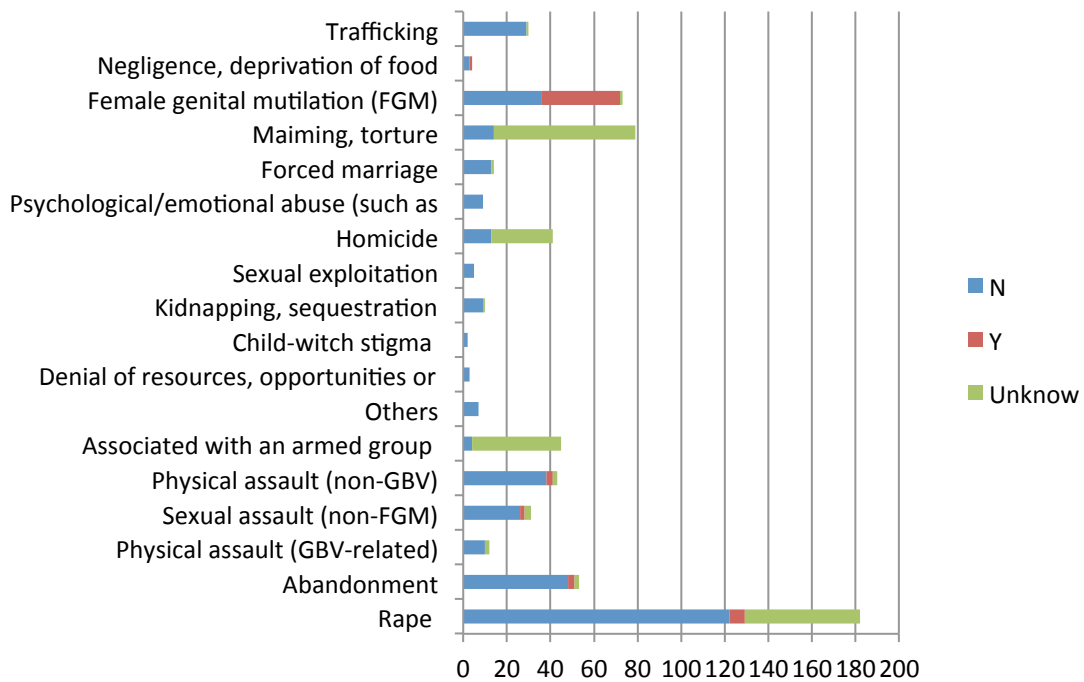
- 29 cases, i.e. 28.5 % of cases of rape for which such information is available (131)
- 3 cases, i.e. 12 % of cases of sexual assault for which such information is available (25)
- 2 cases, i.e. 20% of cases of homicide for which such information is available (10)
- 1 case, i.e. 7 % of cases of maiming for which such information is available (13)
- 5 cases, i.e. 50 % of kidnapping/sequestration (10)

Graph 9: Complaint-lodged per type of violations



The perpetrator has been exceptionally prosecuted, according to available data:

Graph 10: Perpetrator-prosecuted per type of violations



This is primarily due to the usual limited use of Court services by the populations. The situation has been further worsened by the prolonged closure of courts during the post-election crisis and the implosion of the national security system (with the FRCI and the ex-FDS). 65 % of courts have been attacked or looted, and damaged, and the absence of criminal investigation services in certain areas makes it difficult to enforce the law, thus promoting a climate of impunity which, in turn, is conducive to rights violations.

238 cases of serious child rights violations by armed men (37 %)

“Raped by a man wearing a military uniform and carrying a weapon at Duekoue Carrefour. The perpetrator broke into the house, threatened and brutally raped the pregnant young girl. Consequences: Hemorrhage and miscarriage.” Testimony

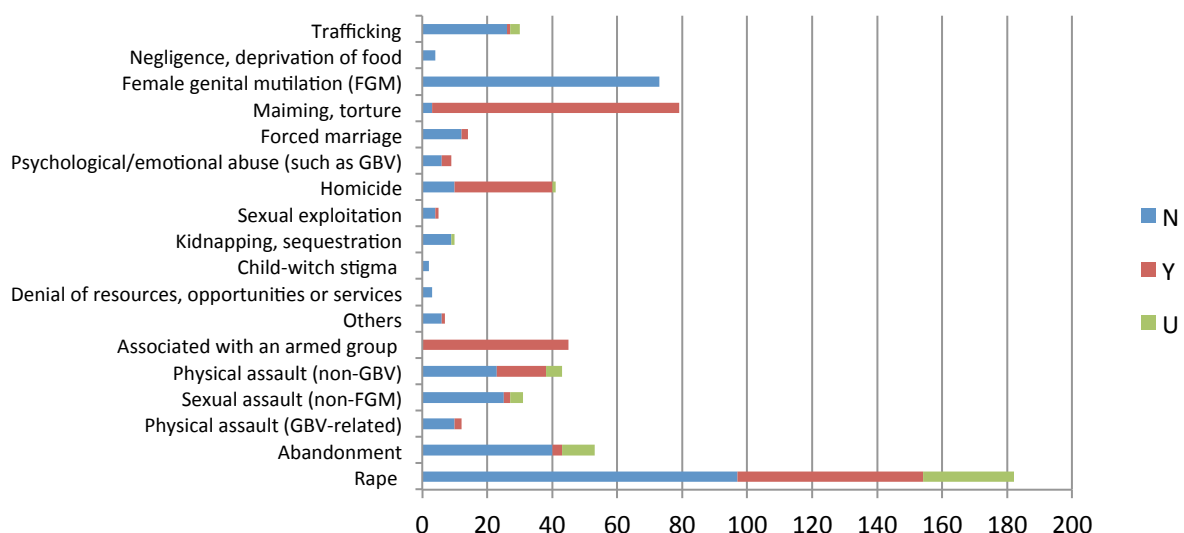
As part of this monitoring exercise, cases committed by “men carrying weapons” are understood here as committed by armed men, whether they wore a uniform or not. Appurtenance to a specific armed group was not systematically established for each case, and only the ongoing investigations will establish the responsibilities.

According to available information, 238 children were victims of grave rights violations committed by armed men.

These include:

- 57 cases of child rape, i.e. 31 % of cases of children victims of rape
- 45 cases of children associated with an armed group, i.e. 100% of cases of children associated with an armed group
- 2 sexual assaults, i.e. 16.5 % of cases of sexually assaulted children
- 15 physical assaults, i.e. 27.5 % of the cases of physically assaulted children
- 30 homicides, i.e. 58.5 % of cases of children killed
- 76 maiming/torture, i.e. 87.5 % of cases of injured/mutilated children
- 1 case of trafficking, i.e. 18.5 % of children victims of trafficking
- 1 case of kidnapping, i.e. 11 % of kidnapped children
- 1 case of sexual exploitation, i.e. 20 % of reported cases

Graph 11: Rights violations committed by armed men



67,500 children deprived of school due to threats/attacks against the education system⁴.

224 schools in 15 DRENs have reported incidents/attacks⁵: with half (50 %) in Abidjan (112 cases), and the other incidents mainly in Daloa (31 cases) and Guiglo (31 cases), followed by Man (16), San Pedro (13), Divo (9), Korhogo (3), Gagnoa (3), Yamoussoukro (2), Abengourou (2), Bouafle (1) and Adzopé (1).

Table 6: Number and types of reported incidents

| Type of incident | # / type of attack |
|---|--------------------|
| Schools looted | 180 |
| Schools damaged/destroyed | 173 |
| Attack against administrative buildings | 30 |
| Schools occupied by armed forces | 23 |
| Schools damaged by shells | 20 |
| School canteens looted/damaged | 14 |
| Schools near a military checkpoint | 10 |
| Attacks against pupils/teachers | 8 |
| Schools touched by unexploded ordnances | 8 |
| | |
| Fires | 4 |
| Grave or pit in school | 4 |
| Schools with presence of weapons and ammunition | 3 |
| Grand total | 477 |

As at 30 September 2011, out of the 23 schools that had been occupied by armed forces/groups, five schools were still occupied.

*“Looting, destruction, and occupation of schools have prolonged the closure of schools. Considering that 300 pupils on average attend school, it can be estimated that at least 67.500 children are prevented from exerting their right to quality education due to attacks against the education system in Côte d'Ivoire”.*⁶

2. LEVEL AND TYPE OF CARE AND TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN VICTIMS

The monitoring tools used are not intended to monitor the care and treatment process. The monitoring activity has a double dynamics: monitoring reinforces the identification and then provision of the care and treatment to the victims, but it also relies on existing response systems and is therefore posterior to such system or occurs at a *moment* of the victim's life.

4 Education Cluster monitoring data, Monitoring report of 15 June 2011

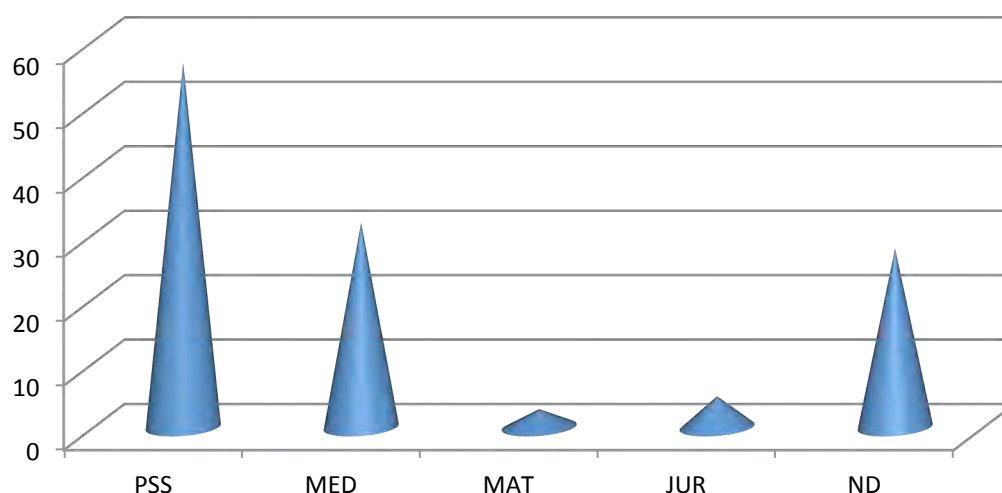
5 Idem

6 Education Cluster Report, 15 June 2011

Access to a certain type of care and treatment after reporting is therefore not reflected here. Also, such information was not available for a significant number of reported cases.

73 % of children victims of violations had received care and treatment at the moment of reporting

Graph 12: Percentage of children victims receiving the different types of care and treatment



This primarily involves psychosocial care and treatment, provided to 56.6 % of the children victims. Medical assistance was provided to 31.7 % of them.

This is a gross ratio of care and treatment which does not reflect the coverage rate of actual needs for assistance. All the children whose case is reported here did not necessarily need medical assistance. Such need naturally correlates with the type of rights violation and its particular effects on each victim.

Also, some children have received more than one service, which explains why the aggregate figure is higher than the actual number of victims (643).

Table 7: Number and ratio of children victims provided with care and treatment /Type of C&T

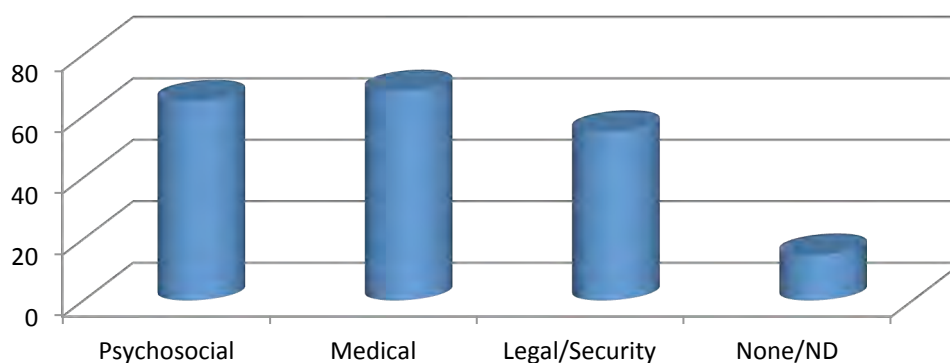
| Types care and treatment | Number of children | % of children victims having access to care and treatment |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Psychosocial | 363 | 56.5% |
| Medical | 204 | 31.7% |
| Material | 18 | 2.8% |
| Legal/Security | 31 | 4.8% |
| None/ND | 178 | 27.7% |

85 % of children victims of rape had received care and treatment at the moment of reporting

Only two-thirds (68 %) of children victims of rape had received medical care and treatment at the moment their case was reported to the central level.

66 % of children have received psychosocial care and treatment.

Graph 13: Percentage of children victims of rape provided with care and treatment (type of C&T)



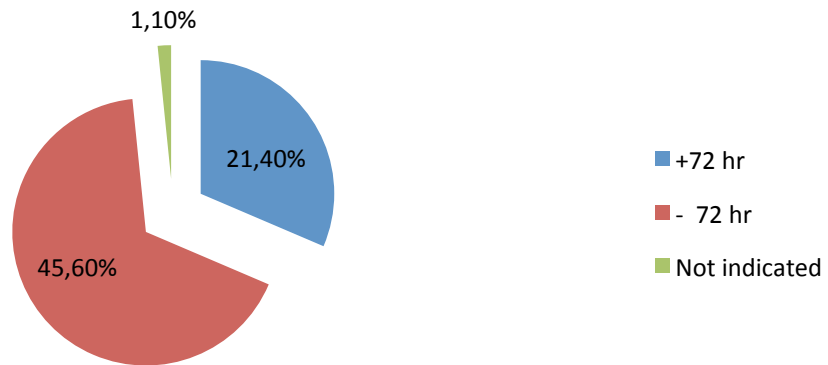
Half of them (54.9 %) have received legal support/counseling or access to security services.

Table 8: Number and ratio of children victims of rape having received care and treatment per type of care and treatment

| Types of care and treatment | Number of children | % of children victims having access to care and treatment |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Psychosocial | 118 | 64.8 |
| Medical | 124 | 68.1 |
| Legal/Security | 10 | 54.9 |
| None/ND | 27 | 14.8 |

Less than half of the children victims of rape (45.6 %) have received medical C&T within 72 hours. One-third of the children victims of rape have not received any medical assistance.

Graph 14: Percentage of children provided with medical assistance per time periods



Among the children who have received medical care and treatment (124), only two thirds (that is to say 83) had access to medical care within 72 hours.

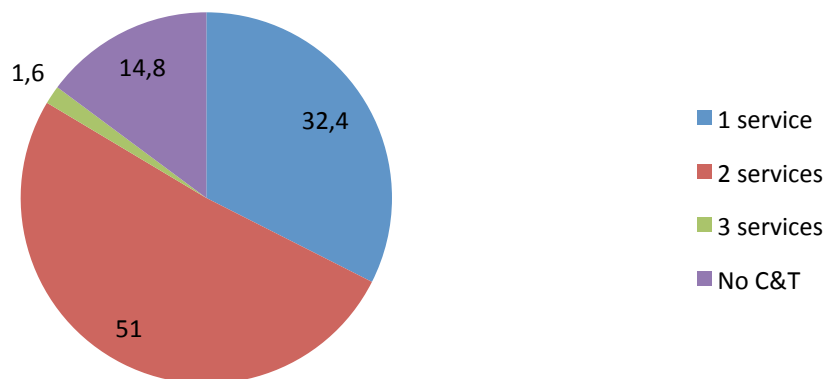
Table 9: % of children victims of rape having received medical assistance per time period

| Type of care and treatment | Number of children | % Medical C&T | total % of rape victims |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| +72 hr | 39 | 31.5% | 21.4% |
| - 72 hr | 83 | 66.9% | 45.6% |
| Not indicated | 2 | 1.6% | 1.1% |
| Medical | 124 | 100% | 68.1% |

A negligible proportion of children have received integrated care and treatment (psychosocial, medical, and legal); three cases, i.e. 1.6 %.

Only half of the children victims (51 %) have received double psychosocial and medical assistance.

Graph 15: Percentage of children victims of rape having received one type of service



For one-third of the children (32.4 %) who received only one type of assistance, the assistance first included medical assistance (15.4 %), followed by psychosocial support (12.1 %).

Table 10: Number and ratio of children victims of rape having received several services

| Number of care and treatment services (and type) | Number | total % of children victims of rape |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 service | 59 | 32.4 |
| Medical | 28 | 15.4 |
| Psychosocial | 22 | 12.1 |
| Legal/Security | 9 | 4.9 |
| 2 services | 93 | 51 |
| Psychosocial + Medical | 93 | 51 |
| 3 services | 3 | 1.6 |
| PSS + Med + Legal/Security | 3 | 1.6 |
| No C&T | 27 | 14.8 |

Care and treatment for children victims of other violations: essentially psychosocial support

Psychosocial support:

- **74.2 %** of children victims of **sexual assaults** (non-FGM) have received 1 PSS (23)
- **76.4 %** of children victims of physical assaults (42)

Medical support:

- **71 %** of children victims of **sexual assaults** (non-FGM) have received medical C&T (22)
- **36.4 %** of children victims of physical assaults (20)

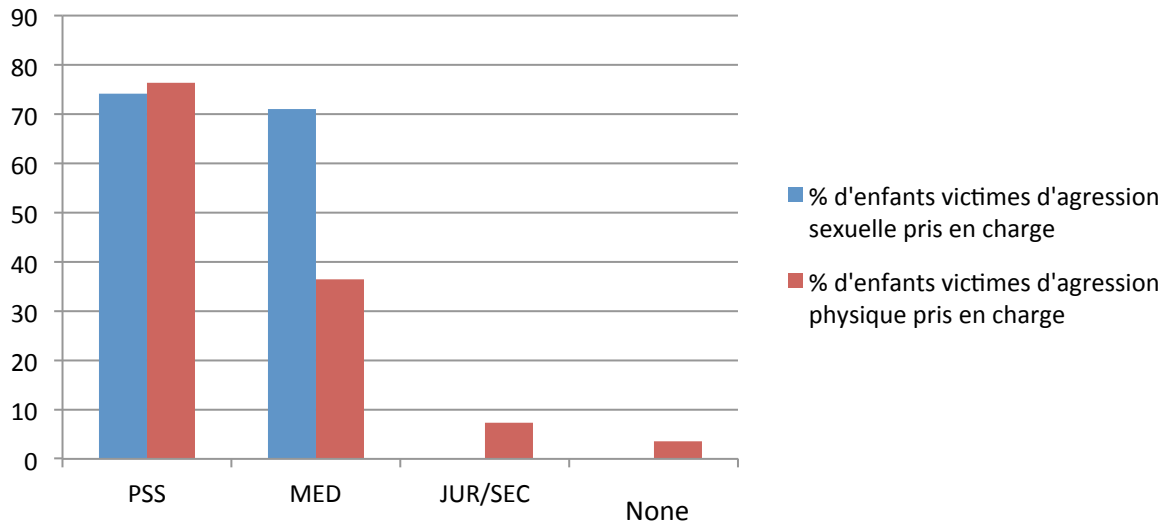
Legal assistance/Security:

- No child victim of sexual assault has received legal assistance or been referred to a security service (0)
- **7.3 %** of children victims of physical assaults (4)

Material support/alternative care and treatment:

- **3.6 %** of children victims of physical assault have received material C&T (2)

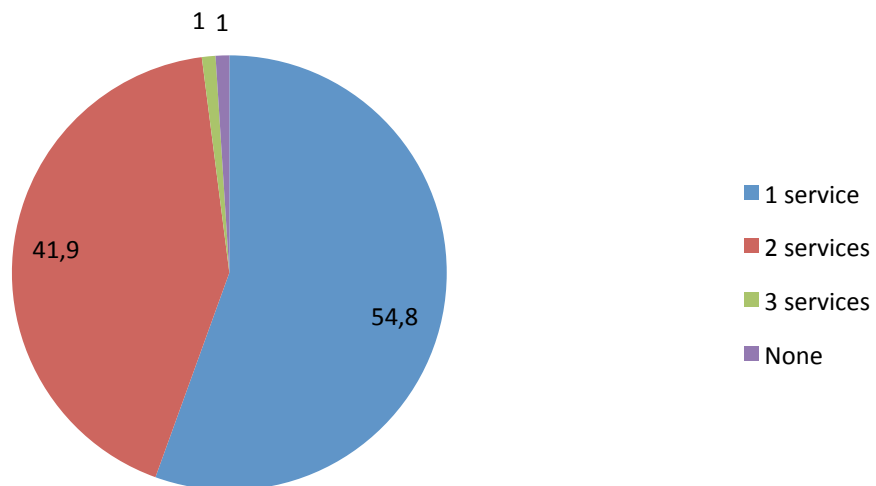
Graph 16: Ratio of care and treatment for children victims of sexual and physical assaults



Limited integrated care and treatment for children victims of other violations

- **54.8 %** of victims of **sexual assault** have received **one type of service** (17 cases)
- ✓ This mainly includes psychosocial support (29 %), or medical assistance (25 %)
- **72.7 %** of victims of **physical assault** have received **one type of service**
- ✓ The service is basically psychosocial (52.7 %) or, in a lesser extent, of medical nature (10.9 %)

Graph 17: Percentage of children victims of children victims of sexual assaults provided with C&T (multi-services)



Double care and treatment (psychosocial/medical) was provided to:

- 41 % of children victims of sexual assault (13 cases)
- 23.6 % of children victims of physical assault (13 cases)

Graph 18: Percentage of children victims of physical assault provided with C&T (multi-services)

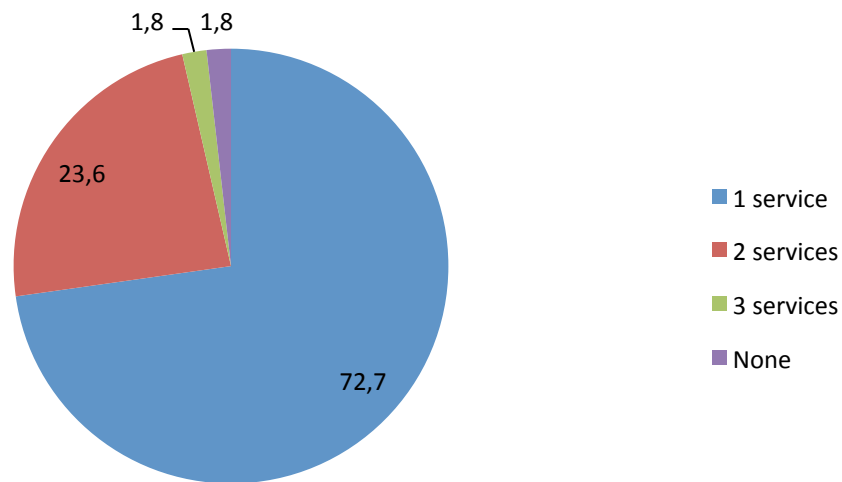


Table 11: Number of children victims of assault having received C&T (type)

| Care and treatment services | Sexual assaults | | Physical assaults | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | total % of children victims | Number | total % of children victims |
| 1 service | 17 | 54.8 | 40 | 72.7 |
| Medical | 8 | 25.8 | 6 | 10.9 |
| Psychosocial | 9 | 29 | 29 | 52.7 |
| Legal/Security | 0 | | 4 | 7.3 |
| 2 services | 13 | 41.9 | 13 | 23.6 |
| Psychosocial + Medical | 13 | 41.9 | 13 | 23.6 |
| 3 services | 1 | | 1 | 1.8 |
| PSS + Med + Legal/Security | 1 | 3.2 | 1 | 1.8 |
| None | | | 1 | 1.8 |

V - Conclusion

The monitoring system put in place during the post-election crisis has enabled to monitor and document, in a certain extent, children's exposure to abuses and violence, as well as to serious rights violations. The 643 cases of child rights violations reported do not reflect the scope of the tragedy experienced by children in Côte d'Ivoire since December 2010, but they alert us on the need for child protection in armed conflicts and in the current context of crisis recovery, while challenging our responsibilities.

During the period under review, a child has been raped in Côte d'Ivoire every day and a half.

Violence and serious rights violations committed against children between December 2010 and September 2011 have affected the most vulnerable: girls and young children below 15 years. These mainly included sexual violence and were directly correlated with the political and military events that have occurred during the year, with peaks of violence at the height of the crisis in March and April 2011, and in areas directly affected by clashes.

There have been clear instances of non-observance, by men belonging to armed forces/groups, of basic principles of international humanitarian law and human rights, and child rights in particular, during the crisis. At the same time, arm proliferation, combined with the implosion of the security system and paralysis of the judiciary system offered a context conducive to violations against children.

Child Protection organizations have made significant efforts to prevent these violations as much as possible and to respond to them.

Significant challenges remain at various levels.

First of all, violence against children is still not visible enough. The active surveillance mechanism remains fragmented. It covers only a limited number of sub-prefectures and depends mainly on the presence of protection NGOs on the ground. Monitoring and reporting of child rights violations must be extended in terms of geographical coverage, and reinforced in terms of investigation of cases committed by men associated with armed forces/groups. This will enable to better report on the risks incurred by children, to support a surveillance and alarm mechanism, to improve interventions in terms of prevention and response, and to establish the responsibilities and crystallize the commitments of relevant actors.

Secondly, chances of rehabilitation and reintegration of children victims remain largely compromised by limited care and treatment by suitable services. Children victims do not have systematic and timely access to healthcare, psychosocial support or protection services. The situation of children victims of rape is particularly alarming, with less than half of the cases (45.6 %) having received medical C&T within 72h. The coverage, quality and systemic organization of protection/response services have to be reinforced, along with

better informing the populations and children, in particular, on the existence of available services. This will improve access by the children victims to adequate care and treatment services on the physiological, psychological, family and community level.

Lastly, violence against children remains largely unpunished, as the absence of sanction fuels the spiral of violations. In only 8% of the cases of child rights violations, at the moment of reporting, the perpetrator(s) had been prosecuted. The lack of accountability and suppression results as much from the dysfunctions of the security and judiciary system, and from difficulties to apprehend the perpetrators, as from limited recourse to formal justice by the populations and absence of a strong commitment and qualified specialists of child justice in the institutions and services in charge of enforcing the law. In this regard, the mechanism put in place in pursuance with Security Council Resolutions to monitor and to report on serious child rights violations will support advocacy and accountability actions targeting the groups/forces involved. Access to justice for victims and law enforcement mechanisms must also be supported and reinforced.

The member organizations of the child protection sub-cluster continue their efforts in a concerted manner, and remain committed to taking up the challenges.

List of appendixes

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| ➤ | Types of violations by gender for the entire sample _____ | 32 |
| ➤ | Types of violations by age group for the entire sample _____ | 33 |
| ➤ | Types of violations by area for the entire sample _____ | 34 |
| ➤ | Perpetrator-known and perpetrator-prosecuted by type of violations (children) _____ | 35 |
| ➤ | Types of violations by age group (children) _____ | 36 |
| ➤ | "Perpetrator prosecuted when the perpetrator is known" by type of violations (children) _ | 37 |
| ➤ | Types of care and treatment by type of violation _____ | 38 |
| ➤ | Administrative map of Côte d'Ivoire _____ | 40 |
| ➤ | List of the member organizations of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster _____ Erreur ! Signet non défini. | |
| | Woman and child violence and vulnerabilities data collection form _____ | 42 |

Appendixes

➤ Types of violations per gender for the entire sample

| Type of violation | Gender | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | F | M | Undetermined | Total |
| Rape | 326 | 3 | 12 | 341 |
| Abandonment | 36 | 28 | | 64 |
| Physical assault (GBV -related) | 81 | 6 | | 87 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | 64 | 6 | 4 | 74 |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | 80 | 17 | | 97 |
| Associated with an armed group | 5 | 39 | 1 | 45 |
| Others | 8 | 5 | | 13 |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | 11 | 1 | | 12 |
| Child-witch stigma | 2 | | | 2 |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | 30 | 6 | | 36 |
| Sexual exploitation | 55 | | | 55 |
| Homicide | 15 | 15 | 12 | 42 |
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | 32 | | | 32 |
| Forced marriage | 17 | 2 | | 19 |
| Maiming, torture | 11 | 24 | 49 | 84 |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | 75 | 3 | | 78 |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | 5 | 2 | | 7 |
| Trafficking | 21 | 12 | | 33 |
| Total | 874 | 169 | 78 | 1121 |

➤ **Types of violations per age group for the entire sample**

| Type of violation | Age group | | | | | | | Total |
|--|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Unknown | < 10 years | 10 < 15 years | 15 < 18 years | 18 < 25 years | 25 < 60 years | Over 60 years | |
| Rape | 16 | 37 | 65 | 80 | 94 | 47 | 2 | 341 |
| Abandonment | | 30 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 9 | | 64 |
| Physical assault (GBV -related) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 29 | 43 | 2 | 87 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | 7 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 23 | | 74 |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | 1 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 26 | 5 | 97 |
| Associated with an armed group | | | 1 | 44 | | | | 45 |
| Others | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | 13 |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | | 2 | 1 | | 6 | 3 | | 12 |
| Child-witch stigma | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 17 | | 36 |
| Sexual exploitation | | | 1 | 4 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 55 |
| Homicide | | 24 | 10 | 7 | | 1 | | 42 |
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 32 |
| Forced marriage | | | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | | 19 |
| Maiming, torture | | 13 | 14 | 52 | 3 | | 2 | 84 |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | | 41 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 78 |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 7 |
| Trafficking | | 8 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | 33 |
| Total | 25 | 201 | 183 | 259 | 211 | 223 | 19 | 1121 |

➤ **Types of violations per region for the entire sample**

| Type of violation | Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------|----------|----------------|------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Bas-Sassandra | Denguéle | Haut-Sassandra | Lacs | Lagunes | Montagnes | Moyen-Cavally | Moyen-Comoe | Zi-Comoe | Savanes | Sud-Comoe | Vallée du Bandama | Worodougou | Zanzan | |
| Rape | | 7 | 1 | 5 | 125 | 39 | 68 | | 7 | 18 | | 56 | 4 | 11 | 341 |
| Abandonment | | | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 20 | | 6 | | 18 | 64 |
| Physical assault (GBV -related) | | | | 2 | 11 | 41 | 14 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 87 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | | | | 15 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 1 | | 74 |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | | 1 | | 2 | 6 | 4 | 30 | 1 | 4 | 18 | | 11 | | 20 | 97 |
| Associated with an armed group | | | | | 19 | 5 | 19 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 45 |
| Others | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 5 | | | 13 |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | | | | | | 7 | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 12 |
| Child-witch stigma | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | | 1 | | | 4 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 6 | | 1 | 36 |
| Sexual exploitation | | | | | 1 | 35 | 18 | | | 1 | | | | | 55 |
| Homicide | | 2 | | | 13 | | 10 | 3 | 1 | 11 | | 2 | | | 42 |
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | | | | 3 | 1 | 16 | 9 | | | | | 3 | | | 32 |
| Forced marriage | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 7 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Maiming, torture | 2 | 1 | | | 57 | | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 9 | 84 |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 35 | | 26 | 12 | | 78 |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Trafficking | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 15 | | 5 | | 7 | 33 |
| Total | 2 | 13 | 1 | 37 | 258 | 178 | 199 | 14 | 29 | 144 | 2 | 155 | 20 | 69 | 1121 |

➤ **"Perpetrator-known" and "perpetrator-prosecuted" per type of violations (children)**

| Type of violation | Perpetrator prosecuted(when the perpetrator is known) | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|
| | NO | YES | N/A |
| Rape | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| Abandonment | 8 | | |
| Physical assault (GBV(related) | 54 | 2 | 1 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | 12 | 1 | |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| Others | 5 | | |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | 9 | | |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | 21 | | |
| Sexual exploitation | 29 | 1 | |
| Homicide | 1 | | |
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | 15 | | |
| Forced marriage | 5 | | |
| Maiming, torture | 4 | | |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | 4 | | |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | 3 | | |
| Trafficking | 2 | | |
| Total | 239 | 8 | 8 |

➤ **Types of violations per age group (children)**

| Type of violation | Age group | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| | < 10 years | 10 < 15 years | 15 < 18 years | Total |
| Rape | 37 | 65 | 80 | 182 |
| Abandonment | 30 | 12 | 11 | 53 |
| Physical assault (GBV -related) | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | 17 | 9 | 5 | 31 |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | 14 | 15 | 14 | 43 |
| Associated with an armed group | | 1 | 44 | 45 |
| Others | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Child-witch stigma | 2 | | | 2 |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| Sexual exploitation | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Homicide | 24 | 10 | 7 | 41 |
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Forced marriage | | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Maiming, torture | 13 | 14 | 52 | 79 |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | 41 | 29 | 3 | 73 |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | 3 | | 1 | 4 |
| Trafficking | 8 | 14 | 8 | 30 |
| Total | 201 | 183 | 259 | 643 |

➤ **"Perpetrator prosecuted when known" per type of violations (children)**

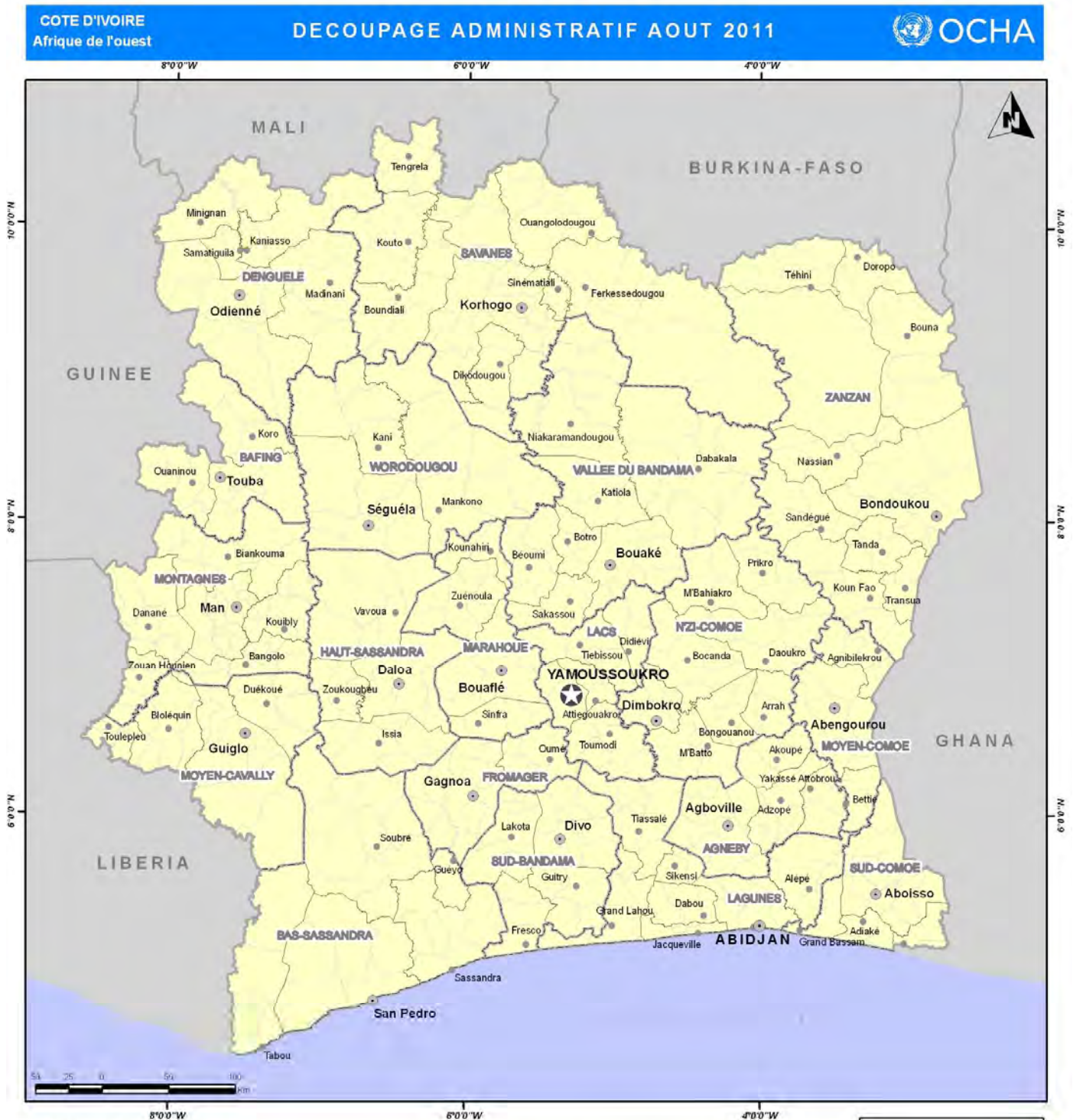
| Type of violation | Perpetrator prosecuted (perpetrator-known case) | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| | NO | YES | N/A |
| Rape | 82 | 6 | 8 |
| Abandonment | 35 | 2 | 1 |
| Physical assault (GBV -related) | 10 | | 2 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | 19 | 1 | |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | 34 | 3 | 1 |
| Associated with an armed group | 2 | | |
| Others | 6 | | |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | 3 | | |
| Child-witch stigma | 2 | | |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | 7 | | |
| Sexual exploitation | 4 | | |
| Homicide | 6 | | 2 |
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | 5 | | |
| Forced marriage | 11 | | 1 |
| Maiming, torture | 10 | | 3 |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | 34 | 3 | 1 |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | 3 | 1 | |
| Trafficking | 25 | | |
| Total | 298 | 16 | 19 |

➤ **Types of care and treatment per type of violation**

| Type of violation | Type of care and treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|-------|---------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| | Unspecified | Other | Legal | Material | Medical (+72hr) | Medical (+72hr) and Legal | Psychosocial and Material | Medical (72 hr) | Psychosocial (+72 hr) | Psychosocial and Medical (72 hr/+72 hr) | Medical (+72 hr) and Material | Psychosocial, Medical (72 hr) and Legal | Psychosocial, Medical (72 hr) and Material | | Security (police & gendarmerie) | | | |
| Rape | 27 | | 2 | | 9 | | | 19 | 22 | | | 30 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 182 |
| Abandonment | 5 | | 1 | 5 | | | | 5 | 28 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 6 | 53 |
| Physical assault (GBV - related) | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 12 |
| Sexual assault (non-FGM) | | | | | 2 | | | 6 | 9 | | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | | | 31 |
| Physical assault (non-GBV) | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 21 | | | 1 | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 43 |
| Associated with an armed group | 44 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| Others | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Denial of resources, opportunities or services | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Child-witch stigma | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Kidnapping, sequestration | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Sexual exploitation | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Homicide | 29 | | | | | | | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 41 |

| Type of violation | Unspecified | Other | Legal | Material | Medical (+72hr) | Medical (+72hr) and Legal | Medical (72 hr) | Psychosocial | Psychosocial and Material | Psychosocial and Medical (+72 hr) | Psychosocial and Medical (72 hr) | Psychosocial and Medical (72 hr/72 hr) | Psychosocial, Medical (+72 hr) and Material | Psychosocial, Medical (72 hr) and Legal | Psychosocial, Medical (72 hr) and Material | Security (police & gendarmerie) | Total |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|-------|
| Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | | | | | 1 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Forced marriage | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 14 |
| Maiming, torture | 63 | | | | | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 79 |
| Female genital mutilation (FGM) | 4 | | | | | | 68 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 73 |
| Negligence, deprivation of food | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Trafficking | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 17 | | | | 5 | | | | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| Total | 176 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 52 | 222 | 1 | 36 | 89 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 26 | 643 |

➤ **Administrative map of Côte d'Ivoire**



CIV - CI Administrative
Version 29 Août 2011
Projection: UTM 30N
Datum: WGS 84
Sources: Données géographiques
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www.ivoirycoasthumanitarianresponse.info

LEGENDE

- Limite d'Etat
- - - Limite de Région
- Limite de Département
- Limite de Sous-Prefecture
- ★ Capitale
- Chef-Lieu de région
- Chef-Lieu de département



Les frontières, les noms indiqués et les désignations employées sur cette carte n'impliquent pas la reconnaissance ou l'acceptation officielle par les Nations Unies.

➤ **List of the member organizations of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster**

An updated contact list of the member organizations of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster in Côte d'Ivoire is available on the Sub-Cluster's Internet page at the following address:

<http://ivorycoast.humanitarianresponse.info/Clusters/Protection/Protectiondel'enfance/tabid/83/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Woman and child violence and vulnerabilities data collection form

SUMMARY OF VIOLENCE AND VULNERABILITIES

| Report date: | | Source of the report (NGO): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Region: | Department: | Sub-prefectures: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local relay: | Informant: | Supervisor: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violation Code: 1. Rape - 2. Sexual assault (non-FGM) - 3. Sexual exploitation - 4. FGM/Excision - 5. Forced marriage - 6. Denial of resources, opportunities or services - 7. Negligence, deprivation of food - 8. Psychological/emotional abuse (like GBV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Physical assault (GBV-related) - 10. Physical assault (non GBV-related) - 11. Associated with an armed group - 12. Maiming, torture - 13. Trafficking and economic exploitation - 14. Kidnapping, sequestration - 15. Homicide - 16. Abandonment - 17. Child-witch stigma - 18. Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status Code: 0. Resident - 1. Displaced - 2. Refugee - 3. Returnee - 4. Separated/unaccompanied child - 5. Lives in host family | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C&T Code: 1. Psychosocial - 2. Medical (72 hr) - 3. Medical (+72hr) - 4. Legal - 5. Material - 6. Security (police/gendarmerie) - 7. Temporary accommodation - 8. Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Collective Incident | Status Code | Gender (M/F) | Age | Incident location | Date of Incident (DD/MM/YYYY) | Violation Code 1 2 3 | Circumstances | Perpetrator known (Y/N) | The perpetrator is an armed man Y/N (Specify) | Complaint lodged Y/N | Perpetrator prosecuted Y/N | Victim referred (Organization) | Victim received care and treatment C&T CODE 1 2 3 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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This report is prepared on behalf of the Child Protection Sub-cluster in Côte d'Ivoire by:



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COLLABORATION
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