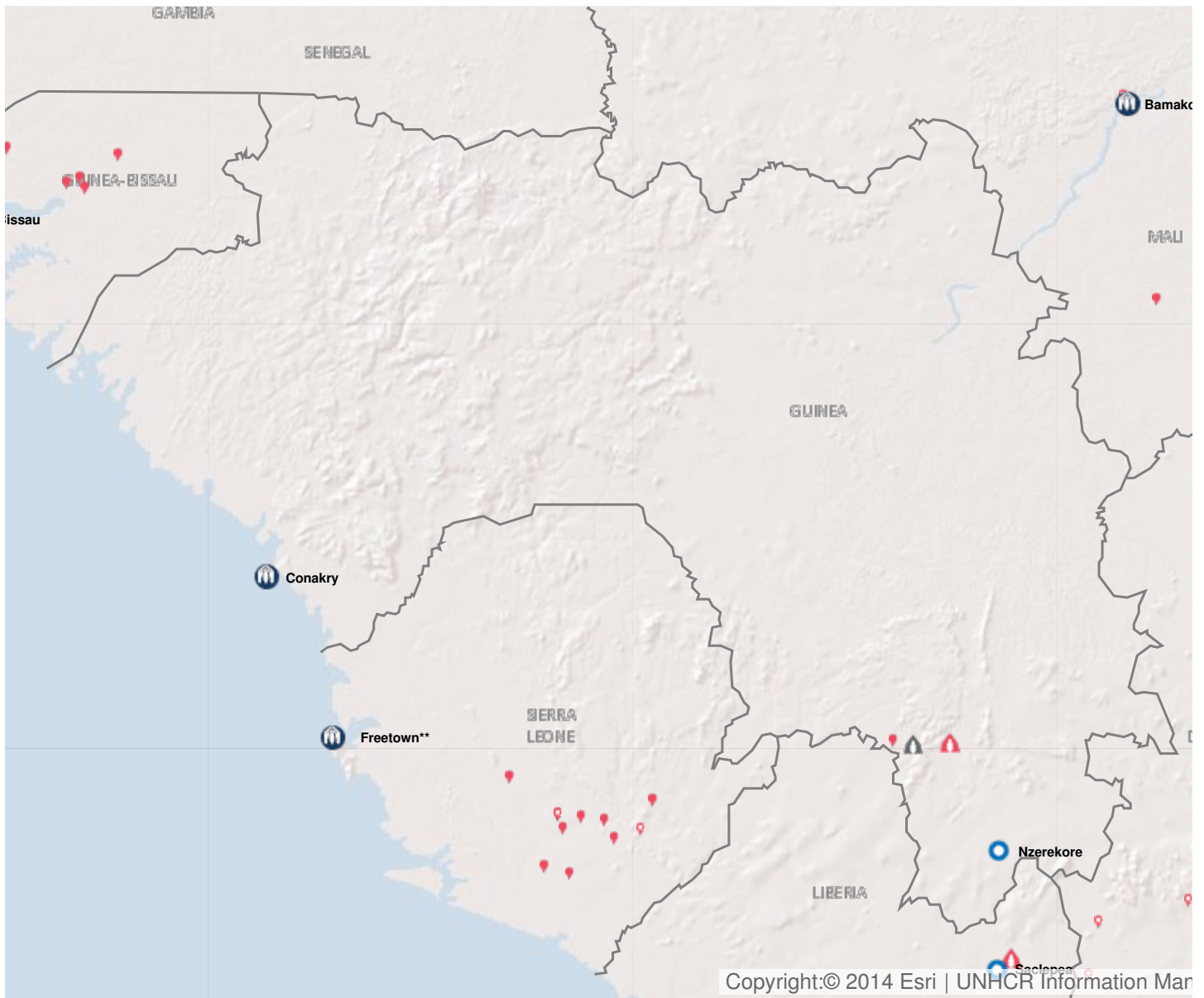


## Operation: Guinea

### Location

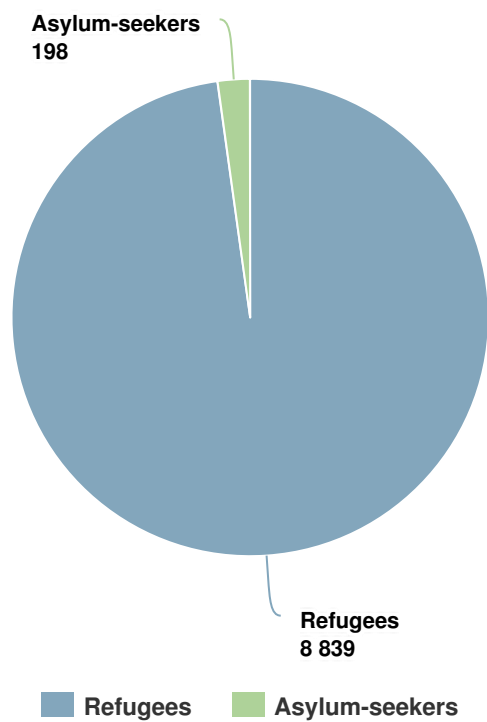


Latest update of camps and office locations **13 Jan 2016**. By clicking on the icons on the map, additional information is displayed.

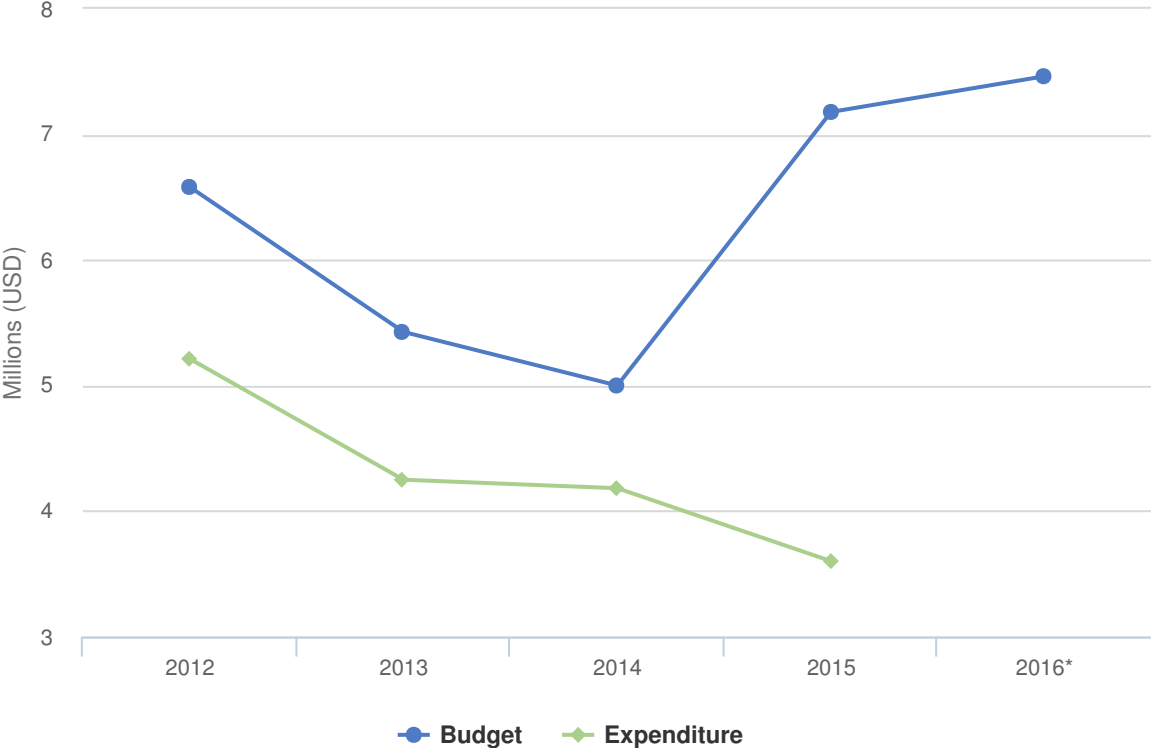
# People of Concern

DECREASE IN  
**0%** **2015**

<b>2015</b>	9,037
<b>2014</b>	9,047
<b>2013</b>	8,878



# Budgets and Expenditure for Guinea



## Operational context and population trends

The spread of the Ebola virus in Guinea has had dramatic consequences on economic activities and the social fabric of the country, killing over 2,000 individuals in 2015. The voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees was also hampered by the Ebola outbreak and the subsequent closure of the land borders between Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. It was in this context that UNHCR planned its activities for 2016.

In 2014, Guinea ratified the 1961 Statelessness Convention. UNHCR is working with the Government on the domestication of both the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, as well as on the implementation of a national action plan for the monitoring of the Abidjan Declaration resolutions on statelessness.

In March 2015, a draft law on the status of refugees in Guinea – the development of which UNHCR has provided technical support – was transmitted to the Government through the *Commission Nationale pour l'Intégration et le Suivi des Réfugiés* (CNISR). UNHCR is working with the Government of Guinea on its accession to the Kampala Convention and to set up a favorable national legal framework for the protection and assistance for internally displaced persons.

As of 31 December 2014, Guinea hosted over 7,400 refugees, originating mostly from Côte d'Ivoire. In 2016 and 2017, the total refugee population in Guinea is expected to decrease to around 6,000 and 5,300 respectively.

### Key priorities in 2016

- Facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees in Guinea and prioritize the voluntary return of 500 Ivorian refugees in 2016;
  - Resettle of some 600 refugees by the end of 2017;
  - Strengthen livelihood and self-reliance opportunities for refugees, specifically for individuals with special needs;
  - Provide access to income-generating activities for Ivorian refugees in camp Kouankan II;
  - Strengthen access to self-reliance opportunities for urban-based refugees.
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