

# Côte d'Ivoire

# 2005



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**









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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	



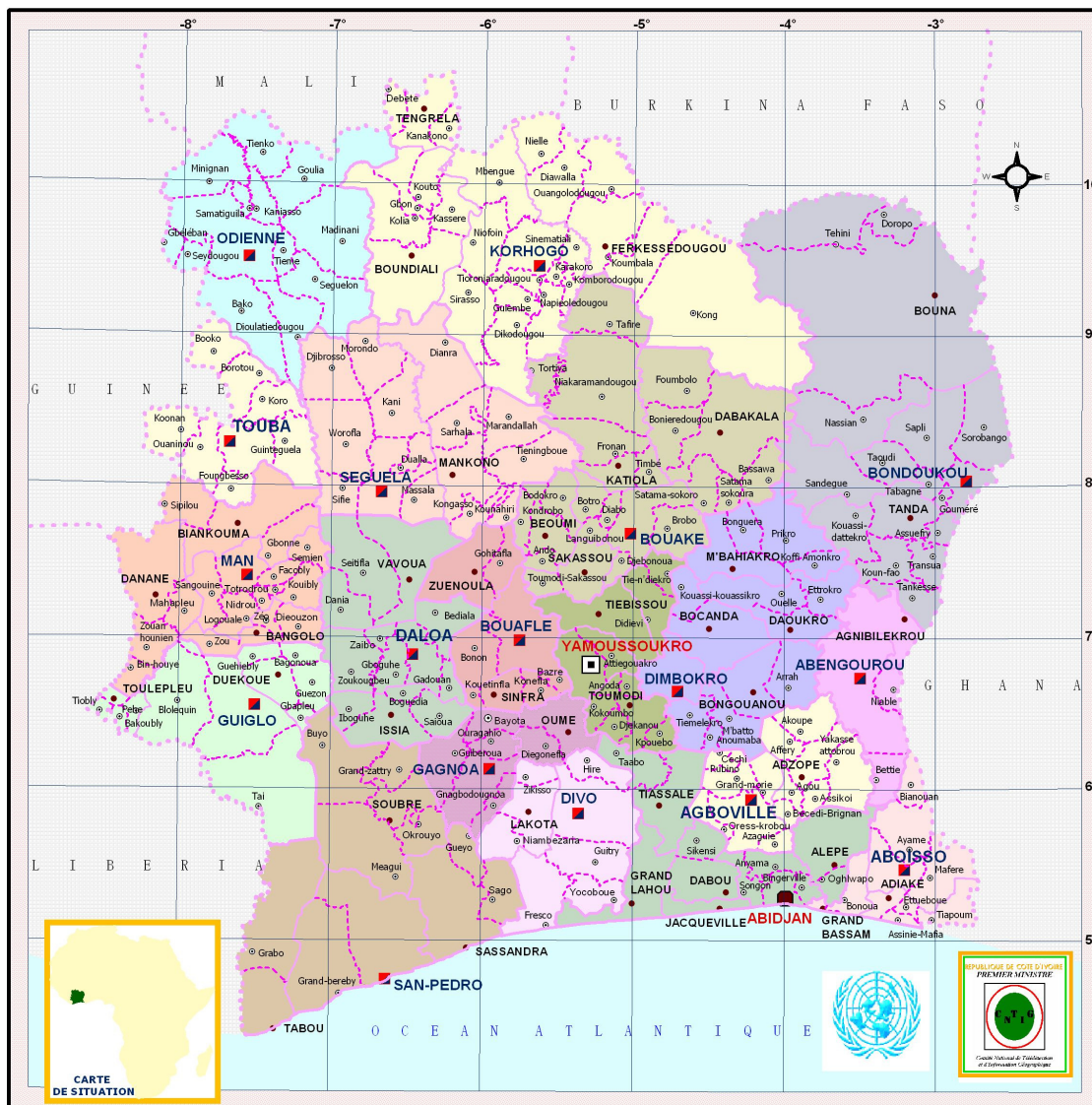
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>1</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>CHANGES IN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN.....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Scenario "A Stalled Peace Process, Instability In The west" .....	5
3.2	Strategic Priorities .....	5
<b>4</b>	<b>RESPONSE PLANS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	Food Security .....	7
4.2	Coordination .....	8
4.3	Education .....	9
4.4	Health .....	10
4.5	Protection .....	11
4.6	Water and Sanitation .....	12
4.7	Refugees.....	14
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>CAP 2005 PROJECTS REVISED MID-TERM .....</b>	<b>16</b>
6.1	Agriculture .....	16
6.2	Coordination and Support Services .....	17
6.3	Education .....	18
6.4	Health and Nutrition .....	19
6.5	Protection .....	21
6.6	Multi-sector.....	22
6.7	Water and Sanitation .....	23
<b>ANNEX I</b>		
<b>Table I. Summary of Requirements and Contributions by Appealing Organisations and by Sector .....</b>		<b>26</b>
<b>ANNEX II</b>		
<b>Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire (Map of Movements of Displaced Populations) .....</b>		<b>27</b>
<b>ANNEX III</b>		
<b>Comparative Figures of Education in the North of Côte D'ivoire.....</b>		<b>28</b>
<b>ANNEX IV</b>		
<b>Côte d'Ivoire Crisis (Initiatives of the DHH in the Water and Sanitation Sector).....</b>		<b>29</b>
<b>ANNEX V</b>		
<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations .....</b>		<b>31</b>



# CARTE ADMINISTRATIVE



## LEGENDE

### LIMITES

- d'Etat
- de Région
- de Département
- de Sous-préfecture



Produit par OCHA-RSC en partenariat  
avec le CNTIG sous financement du Fonds  
de contrepartie Ivroir-Canadien

### LOCALITES

- Capitale politique
- Capitale économique
- Chef-lieu de région
- Chef-lieu de département
- Chef-lieu de sous-préfecture

## REGIONS

- REGION DES LAGUNES
- REGION DU HAUT-SASSANDRA
- REGION DES SAVANES
- REGION DE LA VALLEE DU BANDAMA
- REGION DU MOYEN-COMOIE
- REGION DES 18 MONTAGNES
- REGION DES LACS
- REGION DU ZANZAN
- REGION DU BAS-SASSANDRA
- REGION DU WORDODOUGOU
- REGION DU N'ZI-COMOIE
- REGION DE LA MARAHOUE
- REGION DE L'AGNEBY
- REGION DU SUD-BANDAMA
- REGION DU SUD-COMOIE
- REGION DU DENGUELE
- REGION DU MOYEN-CAVALLY
- REGION DU FROMAGER
- REGION DU BAFING

ECHELLE : 1/4 000 000



## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to formulate a solid humanitarian response to the need of all affected populations, the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2005 for Côte d'Ivoire was prepared by collecting data through the Needs Assessment Framework and Matrix (now renamed the Needs Analysis Framework ([NAF]) in five geographical zones, divided into the west (Man to Tabou), the north (Bouaké to Korhogo), northeast (Bondoukou to Bouna), centre (Yamoussoukro to Daloa) and south (greater Abidjan area).

Since the signature of the Pretoria agreement on 6 April 2005, a number of positive developments in Côte d'Ivoire have led to the resumption of the peace process centered essentially around the eligibility of all signatories to the Linas Marcoussis peace accord in the upcoming presidential elections and the establishment of a timetable for the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process, scheduled to begin at the end of June 2005.

The escalation of inter-communal conflicts in the west, the centre and in the Zone of Confidence since February 2005 with significant internal displacement and an increasing number of human rights violations in the Forces Nouvelles (FN) areas, the persistence of checkpoints and continued harassment, and the non-respect at times of the symbols, assets and personnel of humanitarian organisations are some of the key concerns of the humanitarian community. As a result, the protection of civilians will guide the programming of humanitarian agencies and organisations, while it will underpin all advocacy efforts.

Meanwhile, almost three years into the crisis, people's living conditions – particularly in the north and west – are becoming increasingly difficult with a significant disruption in the provision of potable water in rural as well as urban areas, and limited access to health and education services. The national committee for the redeployment of the administration (Comité National pour le Redéploiement de l'Administration) has decided to re-deploy 17,000 civil servants to the north and 3,800 to the west, but it is unclear when the decision will become effective. This is critical since civil servants are needed to run and operate schools, hospitals, and other government facilities. The food situation of households has remained on the whole stable, but is fragile with population displacements and excessive transportation costs as a result of checkpoints and bribes needed to be paid to continue one's journey.

Concurrently, the Country Team and donors, under the leadership of a strategic think-tank facilitated by the World Bank, have developed a common paper to deal with some critical questions affecting humanitarian activities, and transition toward development and recovery programmes by producing five aide-mémoires on the sectors of *protection of civilians with a particular focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs), education, water-electricity, health, and the redeployment of civil administration*. These aide-mémoires were addressed to the President Laurent Gbagbo and the Prime Minister Seydou Diarra calling for specific actions to be taken by the Government of National Reconciliation, to which the FN belong, while indicating the support of the international community to assist in their implementation to ensure access to basic services, as well as strengthen the protection of affected vulnerable populations.

The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) shows that as of 10 June 2005, the CAP mobilised US\$ 10,763,273 out of a requested US\$ 36.5 million in the areas of food security, multi-sectoral assistance, water and sanitation, and coordination, leaving unmet requirements of **US\$ 25,707,433**.



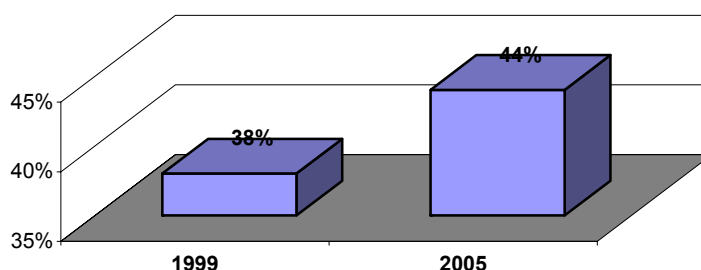
## 2 CHANGES IN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### Political

Aiming to restore the peace process, President Laurent Gbagbo, Prime Minister Seydou Diarra, former President Henri Konan Bédié, Alassane Ouattara, leader of the Rassemblement des Républicains (RDR) and the head of the New Forces, Guillaume Soro, took part in the peace talks held in South Africa from 3 to 6 April 2005, under the auspices of South African President Thabo Mbeki, mediator of the African Union (AU). This mediation registered significant progress leading to the eligibility of all signatories in the presidential election planned for October 2005, the commitment to end armed conflict and the resumption of the DDR process. The National Commission on DDR (CNDDR), organised a meeting between the Ivoirian Army and the Armed Forces of the Force Nouvelles in May, which produced a detailed timetable on the DDR and also discussed the reform of the army. The starting date for DDR is slated for end of June 2005 and is preceded by a sensitisation campaign. Subsequently it was decided that a special committee would be established to examine in detail the reform of the army so that it would not hold up the DDR process. Meanwhile, opposition parties have expressed doubts as to the role and the impartiality of the National Institute of Statistics designated by the President Laurent Gbagbo to prepare the October presidential elections, including the preparation of electoral lists and production of voters' cards, thus opposition parties have been slow to collaborate with this structure. One of the requirements of the Pretoria Accord is the commitment to revise and adopt new laws on the composition of the Independent Electoral Commission, on nationality, and the identification and status of foreigners in Côte d'Ivoire. This has however not happened yet. The challenges mentioned above forecast a tense, and probably violent election campaign with possible negative implications on the peace process and the humanitarian situation.

### Socio-economic

The protracted crisis has further impoverished Ivoirians, according to a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report indicating that the poverty level has jumped from 38% to 44% since 1999. According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the growth rate is estimated at 1.6 % against a projection of 1.8 % for 2004, a significant drop from the 6% growth rates registered in the late 1990s. The November events also dealt a blow to the private sector, which was affected by the destruction of hundreds of small and medium-sized businesses and the relocation of others, leading to a significant job loss, estimated at 100,000 by the National Office of Social Welfare (Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale). Moreover, several economic reports have indicated that, for the period from October 2004 to April 2005, the quantity of cocoa beans delivered to the ports did not exceed 1 million metric tones (MTs), which represents a drop of 10% compared to the same period last year. Meanwhile, a joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) mission on crop assessments in February 2005 found that the overall cereal production had decreased by 15%.



**Evolution of the Population Below Poverty Line**



### **Humanitarian Consequences**

Despite the progress noted with the resumption of the peace process, a worrying climate of insecurity and impunity persists. According to various reports by human rights organisations, grave human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL) - such as summary executions of civilians, excessive use of force, torture, rape, forced labour among children, trafficking of children, and the destruction of homes and property – continue in both the government-controlled and FN areas in an environment of general impunity. In addition, the escalation of inter-ethnic and intercommunity conflicts destroying even further the social fabric in the west is a serious setback in reconciliation efforts and towards re-building trust between communities. The western region of the country is the eye of the storm and will continue to remain very volatile, unpredictable and fragile, with possibly continued attacks, displacement and continued militia activity.

It is estimated that there are about 500,000 vulnerable IDPs in the country. About 120,000 vulnerable displaced persons live in Abidjan, of which a considerable number live in poor neighbourhoods and find themselves in an extremely vulnerable state, exacerbated by pressure on the meagre resources of host families and an absence of United Nations or Government assistance. About 30,000 displaced persons live in Yamoussoukro, while those displaced from Bouaké to M'Bahiakro and Priakro are estimated at 2,468. Moreover, militia attacks and inter-community conflicts in the west have resulted in the flight of thousands of civilians at each attack. Though most tend to return to their home areas after a few weeks or months, some of the displaced are gathered at sites not designed to receive such large numbers, or are temporarily with host families. In the temporary transit centre of Guiglo the number of displaced has exceeded the site's capacity, reaching 6,700 people at a site set up to shelter 6,000. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is in the process of launching a registration exercise, which should result in a report with precise figures on the number of displaced, their profile and their areas of return.

Meanwhile, the health system is unable to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, particularly in the north and west, with children under five, who are less and less protected following the interruption of routine immunisation programmes and the weakness of the epidemiological surveillance system. Meanwhile, according to World Health Organization (WHO), the global and moderate malnutrition rates among children under five remain high with 22% of chronic malnutrition and 7% of acute malnutrition. In addition, the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevalence rate has reached 7%, which may increase further as the deterioration of the situation causes an important displacement of the population.

Where the health facilities and staff are present, lack of water has serious implications on the functioning of the main hospital and on the treatment available to the local populations. Furthermore, the breakdown of the system has considerably slowed down the collection of medical information and data, including on epidemics, resulting in a slow response to such outbreaks.

Since February 2005, water cuts are very frequent in the areas under FN control. It is estimated that 9,000 water pumps are not operational throughout the territory. Their breakdown rate has risen from 35% to 70%. In urban areas, households are increasingly hard-hit by shortages of potable water. Most cities (Abobo, Yopougon, Anyama, Kouassi-Kouassikro, Kouassi-Datékrö, Guiglo, Bouaké, Bouna, Nassian, Téhini, San Pedro, Tabou, etc.) are experiencing a drinking water shortage due to breakdowns in the water works and insufficient capacity of hydraulic infrastructures. Limited access to potable water, particularly for women and children affected by the war, has resulted in the resurgence of endemic diseases, epidemics, and in a negative impact on education. Fetching water is increasingly a chore done by children, notably girls, detrimental to their schooling, and leads to a high dropout rate amongst girl children. More than 50% of the women and children in rural areas do not have access to potable water, while only 30% of primary schools have potable water.

In the zones under FN control, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has still not organised the 2003-2004 school examinations, stating that it was impossible to do so due to the prevailing insecurity since the events of November 2004, and insisting on the beginning of disarmament as a precondition. However, there has been a slight shift in that position but it is unclear when the deployment of teachers and school administration will take place.



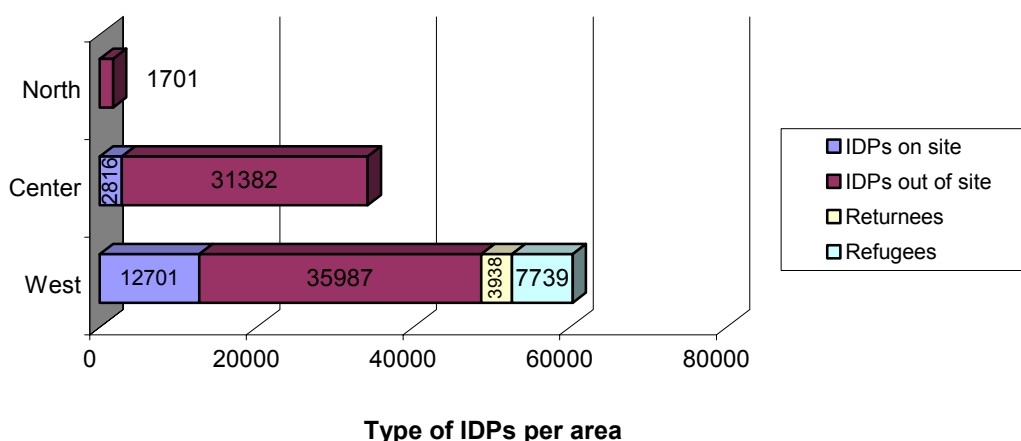
Meanwhile, a seminar on the education system in the FN zone, organised on 12-14 May 2005 in Korhogo by the presidents of school rescue committees, highlighted the fundamental difficulties constraining school operations in these areas:

- the degradation of school buildings;
- the shortage of educational materials;
- the departure of some education officials and institutions;
- the occupation of some school premises;
- the destruction of school records; the lack of tenured personnel;
- the mass recruitment of voluntary teachers, paid by parents and trained on-the-job.

Food security of households has remained by and large stable but fragile. A joint crop assessment mission— carried out by the ministries of agriculture and livestock, FAO and WFP – found that cereal production in 2004 continued to decrease, compared with the five-year average before the crisis. The decrease in production was estimated at 10% for rice and 12% for corn. Meanwhile, the production of plantains, root vegetables and tubers has attained more or less the same level as before the crisis.

The western regions of Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes and Haute Sassandra are the most affected by food insecurity as a result of attacks, counterattacks and massive displacement. It is estimated that more than 30,000 people recently displaced lost a good part of their harvest and are at risk of missing out on the planting season. In the northwest of the country, lack of rain since December 2004 has led to a marked decrease in food production and has reduced the farmers' production capacity.

Restricted mobility, prevailing insecurity, and the increasingly deteriorating Ivoirian economy have hampered the implementation of the protection and assistance programmes benefiting refugees in the western part of the country, and have also continued to weaken and even annul most efforts on the integration of urban refugees. Activities related to repatriation of Liberian refugees as well as reintegration of Ivoirian returnees have been disrupted several times by the escalation of inter-ethnic and intercommunity conflicts. Some evident results were nevertheless achieved. The registration and verification exercise of Liberian refugees has shown that close to 18,000 refugees have returned to Liberia spontaneously since last year. Population data on the other groups of refugees is available. Registration will allow the issuance of documentation to all the refugees. With regard to the resettlement programme of Liberian refugees to the United States of America (USA), 152 refugees have benefited from this programme to date, bringing the total to more than 6,500 refugees resettled over the last two years.





### 3 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

The escalation of inter-communal conflict and of human rights violations was followed by population displacements. Therefore, the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) defined in the CAP 2005 remains unchanged, but with a special focus on protection.

#### **Impact of the Lack of Funding on Humanitarian Programmes**

As of 10 June 2005, the FTS showed that the CAP 2005 received only 30% of the required financial needs, although some projects are funded outside the CAP, which means the projects submitted through the CAP are seriously under-funded. This low level of funding has a serious impact on humanitarian programmes and activities. For example the lack of funding of the transit centre for the displaced persons in Guiglo has an impact on the provision of services given to the vulnerable persons living in the Centre.

Despite donor funding, the transit centre is not in conformity with the Sphere (Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response) standards as far as latrines are concerned, or even in terms of adequate sleeping quarters. Access to potable water is becoming a severe issue in the north and west with consequences on the well being and the health status of vulnerable groups. With the onset of the rainy season, it is even more important to ensure that people have safe drinking water and enough to wash themselves. Due to lack of funding, efforts to repair village pumps, and ensure a presence of local retailers and repairers, have been stymied.

The project for the establishment of an epidemiological surveillance system has not received all the funding needed, and does not seem to attract the attention of donors. This vital project aims at setting up a solid disease surveillance system that would allow relevant actors to intervene at the onset of an outbreak of disease or epidemic. The rehabilitation of schools has also been reduced due to lack of funding although it is agreed that good school attendance by children would avoid a further deepening of disparity between children in the north and those in the south.

#### **3.1 SCENARIO "A STALLED PEACE PROCESS, INSTABILITY IN THE WEST"**

The consensus on a new scenario was built on the assumption that despite achievements attained through the Pretoria Accords, peace would remain fragile, and deadlines set out in the Accords would probably not be met.

Despite the reactivation of the peace process, it remains unlikely, at this point in time, that all political leaders will be able to carry out their electoral campaign throughout the entire country. The risk of violence before and during the elections should not be ruled out, especially as the scale of inter-communal conflicts in the west could damage the social cohesion efforts beyond immediate repair. Furthermore, the economic downturn and unemployment will undoubtedly create more frustration and fuel criminal activities.

#### **3.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Assistance efforts by humanitarian agencies and their partners have improved the living conditions of the vulnerable groups and helped contain the harmful consequences of this crisis. The achievements reached in line with the five strategic priorities of the CAP 2005 are highlighted below:

1. **Assistance provided to vulnerable populations on the basis of pre-defined criteria:** Continuation of food distributions to refugees and IDPs; continuation of protection and basic assistance to some 50,000 Liberian refugees in the west; support for rice production through the emergency agricultural project in the west, and the provision of kits comprising 25kg of rice and one traditional hoe per household; pre-positioning of three medical kits (30,000 people/3 months) and of three emergency surgical kits at the public health pharmacy (Abidjan).



2. **Water and sanitation needs:** Provision of water pumps and spare parts; identification of repairmen and retailers of spare parts for water pump; provision of cleaning material to 300 primary schools, 97 child reception centres and 25 non-formal education centres (Training and Education Institutes for Girls [IFEFG], Koranic schools).
3. **The presence of impartial forces, including UN peacekeepers and French troops, the establishment of a human rights unit in French Licorne and UN Cote d'Ivoire (ONUCI), the advocacy role of agencies** specialising in protection and the establishment of coordination mechanisms in various parts of the country have made it easier to report human rights' violations and reduce serious violence. Assistance provided by humanitarian partners has alleviated the impact on the vulnerable groups of the absence of basic social services in the west and north.
4. **The organisation of several missions, meetings and broadcast of radios programmes in zones or cities heavily affected** by a disintegrating social fabric. For example in Guiglo, two public awareness programmes were broadcasted on the local radio to inform about humanitarian activities and social cohesion. In Abidjan the broadcast of the programme 'humanitarian corridor' continues to be run on national radio. A group for social cohesion was created, and one of its first activities was an evaluation mission in the west, and establishment of contacts with structures involved in the rebuilding of social cohesion.

In the next six months, the strategic objectives of the humanitarian action plan (HAP) will be primarily focused on:

- a) implementation of a strategy for the protection of civilians in armed conflict;
- b) promotion of social cohesion with a particular focus on the west;
- c) continuation of advocacy for access to health care, education, potable water, and for food security in the north and west;
- d) support for the return and reintegration of displaced populations;
- e) facilitation of the voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees.



Photo PSCD : Baby receiving Anti-polio vaccine in Korhogo :  
National Immunisation Day against polio: February 2005



## 4 RESPONSE PLANS

### 4.1 FOOD SECURITY

#### a) Progress made

1. FAO and WFP assisted 6,432 vulnerable households in the west and provided agricultural kits comprising 25 kg rice seeds and one traditional hoe per household. The households are also receiving a three-month food ration to prevent consumption of the seeds and to support households during the lean season.
2. Distribution of food to 678,696 beneficiaries through emergency and recovery involvements allocated as follows: refugees and displaced in host families or living in camps (16,514 people); people in transit and other populations affected by the crisis (2,954); rural households suffering short-term food insecurity during the lean season (12,000); assistance to farmers to prevent them from consuming seeds and to support them during the lean season, along with seeds and agricultural tools (82,600); children and their families, with therapeutic and supplemental food rations (4,252); people living with HIV/AIDS and hospital patients (21,700); primary students (538,656). Note that the requirements for these WFP food initiatives are included in the West Africa CAP.

#### b) Challenges

1. Identifying needs for the lean season, and emergency agriculture programmes carried out jointly by FAO and WFP.
2. Providing cereals to meet the needs of beneficiaries for the period July-August 2005.
3. Supporting the re-introduction of small livestock in zones most affected by the conflict; this will help meet the needs of populations who can no longer invest in livestock and allow for a quicker recovery in this sector.
4. Supporting vulnerable rural households' capacity to generate income, reinforcing social cohesion.
5. Regularly collecting and processing data – indispensable for effectively dealing with the food security situation.

**The objectives remain the same as described in the CAP document, with changes in the agriculture sub-group:**

#### Agriculture

1. To face the most pressing agricultural needs and to reinforce vulnerable rural households' food security.
2. To support a suitable level of livestock production.
3. To facilitate the settlement and reintegration of displaced households.

#### Indicators

##### Food security

1. Number of people in a condition of food insecurity.
2. Number of beneficiaries assisted (dissagregated data by: men, women, children; displaced persons and refugees, participating beneficiaries).
3. Availability of food within households, food-related expenses.
4. Food production and livestock production per head.

#### Participating Organisations

- The activities will be coordinated by the sectoral group of food security led by WFP/FAO
- UN agencies (UNDP, OCHA, HCR)
- Technical services of concerned ministries (agriculture, The National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER), Projet National Riz (PNR))
- International NGOs such as AFRICARE, CARE, SOLIDARITES; and the ICRC. National NGOs such as ARK, Animation Rurale de Napie (ARN), Actions contre la pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire (ACOPCI), AFRICARE, IFS, ODAFEM, Bureau Diocésain de Promotion Humaine (BDPH)



## 4.2 COORDINATION

### Sectoral plan for coordination and support services

#### a) Progress Made

1. Reinforcement of the network of inter-agency communication, which is facilitating the response to the need of the most affected populations.
2. Issuance of the daily Monitoring Media OCHA, with the production and dissemination of three daily press reviews (*national, international, and wire dispatches*).
3. Monthly information bulletin "Flash Humanitarian" by OCHA sub-offices, on activities of sub-offices.
4. Strengthening inter agency planning, evaluation and monitoring through the coordination mechanisms set up in Abidjan and at the field level where OCHA has established four sub-offices. The appropriate actions are taken in response to recommendations and issues raised at the field level.
5. Establishment of a thematic group on social cohesion, chaired by OCHA, that aims at coordinating, initiating, and backing all activities and programmes for restoration, social cohesion and national reconciliation efforts.
6. Mission to understand root causes of conflict in the west and, based on that, assist in formulating social cohesion programmes.
7. Regular advocacy to denounce human right violations and raise awareness on humanitarian principles.
8. Reliable information and reports are shared with the humanitarian actors and government counterparts.

#### b) Challenge

Despite the lack of funding, OCHA has managed to maintain the regular humanitarian information exchange through the network of inter-agency communication set up in Abidjan and the most affected areas. The key challenges are: continuing to support this network to regularly follow up the volatile humanitarian situation, facilitating assistance and protection to the most affected populations, especially in the west part of the country.

#### c) New Objectives

OCHA will work in close collaboration with the humanitarian actors to strengthen the coordination mechanisms set up within the country. More emphasis will be put on the monitoring of protection issues in the west in particular with the establishment of an antenna in Man, and having a field presence in Bouna.

#### d) Indicators

The indicators remain unchanged.

### Participating Organisations

- The activities will be coordinated by the sectoral group of on coordination and support services led by OCHA.
- All United Nations humanitarian agencies.
- Technical services of concerned ministries and Prime Ministry.
- All NGOs operating in the humanitarian field and the ICRC.



### 4.3 EDUCATION

#### a) Progress Made

1. Provision of school material for 84,000 primary students in FN zones.
2. Assistance to orphans in schools in Abobo, a poor neighbourhood in Abidjan.
3. Reliable data and statistics gathered on education in the zones under FN control, continued advocacy for the organisation of school examinations in the FN zones.

#### b) Challenges

1. Organisation of a back-to-school programme through an initiative consisting of:
  - distribution of school kits to all children affected by the crisis;
  - provision of teaching materials and Training of teachers;
  - inclusion of peace and tolerance programmes in the school curriculum;
  - mobilisation and sensitisation of parents and communities to promote the back to school initiative;
  - rehabilitation of school infrastructures and environment (school furniture, latrines, water supply);
  - provision of school meals.

#### c) New objectives

1. To assist in the organisation of school exams: Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Élémentaires (CEPE), Brevet d'Etude du Premier Cycle (BEPC), Baccalauréat, for pupils and secondary students in FN-controlled areas.
1. To ensure the validation of the 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 school years through exams to be organised by the Government.
2. To distribute school kits to support the beginning of the academic year in October 2005 coupled by a campaign to encourage girls' education so as to minimise the risks of gender disparity in the distribution of school kits.
3. To organise the re-opening of school canteens in time for the new school year commencing in October 2005.
4. To resume the redeployment of teacher and school administration in time for the new school year slated to commence in October 2005.

#### d) New indicators

1. Number of students by level and gender.
2. Existence of school management committees.
3. Availability of school facilities and furniture: desks, key documents, schoolbooks, notebooks, and slates.

### Participating Organisations

- The activities will be coordinated by the sectoral group on Education led by UNICEF
- UN agencies and competent bodies: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP, World Bank (WB).
- Technical services of concerned ministries: National education/Regional department of education, National Directorate for School Canteens (DNC)
- International NGOs and the ICRC
- National NGOs (EMSF, WANEP)



#### 4.4 HEALTH

##### a) Progress Made

The combined efforts of humanitarian agencies (in particular UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], WHO and NGOs) contributed to a slight increase in access to health care. However, health facilities need to be maintained opened and the quality of service improved. Efforts to train health personnel on case management and medical protocols and to facilitate the return of the qualified health personnel must be made.

1. Progress is being attained in the effort to eradicate polio through three rounds of National Immunisation Days to date, with national coverage estimated at 94% in February and 98% in April 2005.
2. 55,214 people were vaccinated through the meningitis vaccination campaign in Bouna out of a population of 209,500 inhabitants.
3. Three medical kits (30,000 people/3 months) and three emergency surgical kits were pre-positioned by WHO at the government-run pharmacy in Abidjan. An operational WHO office, to facilitate the establishment of early warning system for communicable diseases, was opened in Bouake.
4. UNICEF has rehabilitated 158 health centres in the north and west, but there is still a need to deploy medical personnel to make them operational.

##### b) Challenges

1. Strengthen advocacy efforts for the redeployment of medical personnel, particularly in the north.
2. Support the Ministry of Health's (MoH) capacity to better coordinate medical actions.
3. Provide medicines to hospitals and health centres in FN controlled zone, starting from 31 May 2005.
4. Strengthen the epidemiological surveillance at the national level, with a particular focus on the north.

##### c) New Objectives

1. To improve the response to epidemics with the establishment of a high-quality medical and epidemiological surveillance system by end of July 2005.
2. To ensure that 60% of the population has access to medical facilities, while 50% of the medical personnel returning to the FN areas by September.
3. To support the Central Pharmacy to ensure the provision of drugs and vaccines to health structures in the north and west.

##### d) Indicators

1. Number of operational health centres.
2. Coverage rate for measles vaccination, among children from 0 to 11 months.
3. Rate of acute malnutrition among children under five.
4. Percentage of identified HIV-positive individuals receiving care.
5. Global mortality rate.
6. Maternal death rate.
7. Quantity of drugs and vaccines available per month, especially in the north and west regions.

#### Participating Organisations

- The activities will be coordinated by the sectoral group of health and nutrition led by WHO
- United Nations agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP)
- Technical services of concerned ministries (MoH, Direction Département de la Santé (DDS))
- International NGOs (Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN), Medical Assistance Programs (MAP) INTERNATIONAL, Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières (EMSF), etc.), and the ICRC
- National NGOs (EMSF, Urban Health Self-Help Support Organisation (ASAPSU))



## 4.5 PROTECTION

### a) Progress Made

1. Impartial forces intervened in some localities to ensure the protection of civilians threatened by militia activities and intercommunity clashes.
2. Mobilisation and appeals from of humanitarian actors on questions of social services and protection – notably education, health, water, and the fight against impunity.
3. Call on the dismantling of illegal roadblocks.
4. Continued appeals to allow humanitarian agents free access to vulnerable groups and victims of conflict.

### b) Challenges

1. Mobilising financial resources to ensure better protection of the population.
2. Assisting all vulnerable groups, notably the IDPs and refugees.
3. Implementing concrete steps to end impunity.

### c) Objectives

The establishment of a network of protection linking all organisations and humanitarian actors in Côte d'Ivoire working on protection is a new and important objective. This network will be tasked with collecting and analysing information on relevant cases, responding to some, while taking action on preventing the violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law.

### d) Indicators

1. Number and types of cases of human rights violations identified, reported and monitored.
2. Number of newly displaced, returnees and resettled.
3. Number of children disarmed and demobilised.
4. Number of judicial officials redeployed in north and west.
5. Number of administrative and legal bodies working within the framework of State respect of rights especially as regards non-discrimination.
6. Number of rapid and effective responses to civilians' protection needs by the neutral forces.

## Participating Organisations

- The sectoral group on protection, coordinated by the human rights division, brings together the national organisations for the defense of human rights (West Africa Network for Peace Building [WANEP], Ivoirian Human Rights League [LIDHO], Action for the Protection of Human Rights [APDH], Ivoirian Human Rights Movement [MIDH], Active-woman of Côte d'Ivoire [OFACI], Organization for the Child, Woman and Family [ONEF], Forces for the Defense of Democracy [FDD], Oasis Ferkla de l'Environnement et du Patrimoine [OFEP], SOS RACISME), and the United Nations agencies.
- United Nations agencies (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], WFP, OCHA).



## **4.6 WATER AND SANITATION**

### **a) Progress Made**

1. Provision of spare pump parts and repair of 100 hydraulic pumps; installation of two local repairers in Bouna and Man; distribution of water storage supplies (jerrycans, bladders, etc.) coupled with hygiene education geared towards IDPs located in Guiglo, Boli and N'Gattadolikro.
2. Provision of water purification products, and cleaning materials.
3. Provision of cleaning materials to 300 primary schools, 97 child reception centers, and 25 non-formal education centres (IFEF, Koranic schools).
4. Distribution of water treatment products to ensure the supply of potable water in FN zones in the north and in the west.
5. Construction of 37 blocks of latrines at primary schools in Yamoussoukro and child reception centre in Bondoukou.
6. Improvement of living conditions for over 30,000 refugees and Ivoirians in 30 villages in the west, with access to potable water and better hygiene.
7. Rehabilitation of village pumps in localities in the confidence zone (Didiévi, Tié N'diédro, Duékoué, Guiglo, Tanda and Bondoukou).

### **b) Challenges**

1. Controlling the transmission of water-borne diseases, in particular diarrhoea, dysentery, scabies, trachoma, dracunculosis, malaria, poliomyelitis, and typhoid fever.
2. Improving access to potable water through rehabilitating existing village pumps in at-risk localities.
3. Increasing back-up supplies for water storage (bladders jerrycans, buckets) and stocks of water purification products (chlorine, tablets) to respond to emergency water shortages among populations affected by the crisis.
4. Meeting new water supply needs among populations through water works equipped with low-cost pumps.
5. Improving the distribution network for spare pump parts in the north and west; and creating capacities within communities/committees to improve management and maintenance of rural waterworks.
6. Improving access to sanitary latrine facilities for affected populations.

### **c) Objectives**

1. To guarantee equitable access to sufficient potable water for 80% of those affected by the crisis (estimated around 200,000 IDPs), including host communities, in particular women and children living in the west (Duékoué, Guiglo, Toulépleu, Bangolo, Man, Danané), the north (Bouna, Korhogo, Séguéla, Odienné), and including localities in the confidence zone.
2. To ensure access to adequate latrine systems to 60% of people affected by the crisis (200,000 IDPs are targeted) including host communities, in particular women and children living in the west (Duékoué, Guiglo, Toulépleu, Bangolo, Man, Danané), the north (Bouna, Korhogo, Séguéla, Odienné), and including localities in the confidence zone.
3. To promote best hygiene practices among 80% of the populations affected by the crisis (200,000 IDPs) including host communities, in particular women and children living in the west (Duékoué, Guiglo, Toulépleu, Bangolo, Man, Danané), the north (Bouna, Korhogo, Séguéla, Odienné), and including localities in the confidence zone.
4. To improve attendance by 50% in primary schools attended by crisis affected children, particularly girls.

### **d) Indicators**

1. Proportion of population with access to potable water in the above-mentioned zones.
2. Proportion of functioning water sources (village pumps, wells, fountains) and village pumps in the above-mentioned zones.



3. Proportion of population with access to adequate latrine systems and facilities for washing hands.
4. Proportion of population with access to means of collecting/ eliminating waste.
5. Proportion of population observing proper hygiene.

### **Participating Organisations**

- The activities will be coordinated by the sectoral group of water and sanitation led by UNICEF. United Nations agencies (WHO, UNDP, OCHA).
- Technical services of concerned ministries (Prime Ministry, hydraulic and sanitation departments).
- Education department, Institut National d'Hygiène Publique, Société de Distribution d'Eau de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODECI).
- International NGOs (such as AFRICARE, International Rescue Committee [IRC], Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), SOLIDARITES, MAP INTERNATIONAL, EMSF) and the ICRC.
- National NGOs (Animation Rurale de Korhogo [ARK], Centre Rural d'Animation Sanitaire [CRAS], ONEF, International Friendship Service [IFS], Organisation pour le Développement des Activités des Femmes [ODAFEM]).



#### **4.7 REFUGEES**

##### **a) Progress Made**

1. So far, no case of refoulement has been registered.
2. Registration of about 80% of Liberian refugees in the western region. The results of the registration exercise showed that close to 18,000 Liberian refugees returned spontaneously to Liberia.
3. Recognition of the status of refugees with 15 new urban refugees, assisted repatriation of three urban refugees and 708 Liberian refugees as well as the resettlement of 152 Liberian refugees in the USA.
4. Assistance to approximately 50,000 Liberian refugees in 50 villages and two sites namely the Tabou transit center and the Nicla camp in the refugees host zone located in the Departments of Tabou, San Pedro, Bloléquin, Toulépleu, Bin-Houé, Zouan-Hounien. Activities aimed at improving water and sanitation and health facilities and supporting income generating activities and social committees of women were consolidated.

##### **b) Challenges**

1. Continuing international protection programmes and assistance to refugees living in Côte d'Ivoire and searching for durable solutions.
2. Completing the census of urban refugees and issuance of individual documents to 80% of these refugees.
3. Continuing the repatriation of 36,000 Liberian refugees.
4. Continuing assistance to support the local integration of 3,800 urban refugees, and the repatriation of those desiring to return home.
5. Continuing the rehabilitation of 30,000 Ivoirian returnees in their places of origin.

##### **c) New objectives**

1. To reinforce legal protection and assistance to refugees in Côte d'Ivoire.
2. To fully ensure the physical safety of the refugees.
3. To find durable solutions to the refugees' problems.

##### **d) Indicators**

1. Number of refoulement cases.
2. Number of refugees having benefited from durable solutions.
3. Percentage of refugees individually registered.
4. Crude mortality rate among Liberian refugees.
5. Under-five mortality rate.
6. Percentage of vulnerable refugees whose specific needs were met.

#### **Participating Organisations**

- The activities will be coordinated by the sectoral group of Refugees led by UNHCR.
- United Nations agencies (UNHCR, WHO, UNDP, OCHA).
- Technical services of concerned ministries and the Governmental organisation– Service d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides (SAARA).
- International NGOs (IRC and Solidarités).
- National NGOs (ASAPSU, Caritas Côte d'Ivoire, African Studies Association [ASA]).



## 5 CONCLUSION

The implementation of the political process remains uncertain, and though at the time of writing, the commencement of DDR is slated for 27 June 2005, the Forces Nouvelles have clearly announced that they would not start disarming. Meanwhile, the revision of three critical laws is not on the agenda of the parliamentary session, throwing the entire process in disarray. Increasing inter ethnic tensions and subsequent displacement have continued to tear away at the cohabitation amongst various communities with deepening animosities and fear amongst some of the displaced to return to their areas of residence. Meanwhile, the non-Ivorian IDPs seem to face even greater challenges to their return.

At the heart of this conflict are various long-standing and unresolved problems such as land tenure, competition over resources, non-native communities outweighing the number of natives, which have now been compounded by the presence of militia and young patriots. In light of the above, the situation is unpredictable and the response of localised conflicts, particularly in the west, is on the rise, requiring that agencies and NGOs constitute an emergency stock and have resources to respond to the urgent needs of vulnerable groups.

The key humanitarian priorities for the remaining six months of 2005 are protection and social cohesion, access to health and education in the Forces Nouvelles-controlled areas and the provision of water. In the area of protection, the main focus will be the establishment of a protection network, which would allow for the collection, analysis and dissemination of patterns and trends, permitting to take early action in a preventive mode or pursuing advocacy efforts. A focus on assisting in rebuilding the social fabric will be central to limiting displacement and further vulnerabilities. In the next six months, it is expected that the humanitarian needs will continue to increase, because despite the rehabilitation of health structures, access to medical services remains weak, while the water system is collapsing in most of the north. Agencies report that 70% of village pumps are out of order in the FN areas, while in the south the water system is struggling to meet the demand.

The need for a CAP for 2006 will be dictated by the developments on the ground, should there be significant progress in the peace process there could be a possibility that a CAP may not be necessary.



## 6 CAP 2005 PROJECTS REVISED MID-TERM

### 6.1 AGRICULTURE

Project Code	Organisation	Project Title	Initial Needs (US\$)	Revised Needs (US\$)	Contributions (US\$)	Unmet Requirements
CIV-05/A01	FAO	Emergency provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable farmers in Côte d'Ivoire	1,100,000	1,038,000	1,038,000	0
CIV-05/A02	FAO	Support to the Coordination of agricultural activities	400,000	400,000		400,000
CIV-05/A03	FAO	Emergency support to backyard poultry breeding in western Côte d'Ivoire	450,000	450,000		450,000
CIV-05/A04	FAO	Emergency rehabilitation of artisanal fresh water fisheries in central Côte d'Ivoire	379,000	379,000		379,000
CIV-05/A05	FAO	Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected areas of Côte d'Ivoire	326,000	326,000		326,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,655,000</b>	<b>2,593,000</b>	<b>1 038 000</b>	<b>1,555,000</b>



**6.2 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Initial Needs (US\$)</b>	<b>Revised Needs (US\$)</b>	<b>Reason for Revision</b>
CIV-05/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	2,958,476	2,863,948	The reduction forms part of the emergency programme for social cohesion in the west (CIV-05/P/HR/RL07)



### 6.3 EDUCATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ENFANCE MEURTRIE SANS FRONTIERES (EMSF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Schooling of orphans displaced from Bouaké and living in Abobo (Abidjan)
<b>Project Code</b>	CIV-05/E01
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objective</b>	To permit war orphans living in Abobo to return to school, by providing school services and education materials
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	200 orphans displaced from Bouaké living in the commune of Abobo
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, Ministry of Social Affairs & Solidarity, Ministry of National Education, OMS, Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F), OCHA, International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF
<b>Project Duration</b>	October - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 88,967
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 88,967</b>

#### Summary

War orphans represent a highly vulnerable part of war-affected children since host families face major difficulties in facilitating school attendance. The 200 orphans originating from Bouaké and who live in the commune of Abobo could not attend school for two years for financial reasons. If they are not provided with school services this year they will experience a considerable setback. This project aims to avoid this.

#### Project Activities

- Payment of the children's school expenses.
- Information campaign and establishment of contacts.
- Purchase of educational materials.
- Purchase of school uniforms.
- Preparation of school forms.
- Transportation of children.
- Providing for children's nutrition and health services.
- Project monitoring and evaluation.

#### Expected Results

- 200 children attending school.
- Education materials and school uniforms provided.
- Children following courses regularly and according to proper conditions.
- Children monitored throughout the school year.
- Children have positive school results.
- Children face no difficulties with respect to schooling, nutrition or medical expenses.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs / follow-up	191
Operational costs	88,700
Administrative costs	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,967</b>



#### 6.4 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ENFANCE MEURTRIE SANS FRONTIERES (EMSF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Education/awareness campaign for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS in 20 villages in the Department of BOUNDIALI
<b>Project Code</b>	CIV-05/H08
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent susceptibility to said diseases among rural populations of the sub prefecture of Kouto</li> <li>• Reduce infection rate of STIs and HIV/AIDS among the rural populations of Kouto</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	35 000 people
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, WHO, OCHA, NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	June - December 2005
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	US\$ 24,137
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 24,137</b>

#### Summary

According to the 2004 UNAIDS report, Côte d'Ivoire is a seriously affected country in West Africa, with an HIV infection rate of 7%. The deterioration of social and health conditions caused by the increase in the number of STIs and HIV/AIDS cases in zones occupied by the FN. Moreover, the crisis resulted into increased prostitution, sexual violence against women and children and premature sexual relations – all factors that increase the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS.

In rural areas, the collapse of the health system – departure of medical personnel or destruction of health centres – means that epidemiological data is not collected/analysed any more. Up to now, no medical service could ensure proper communication and information exchange on STIs and HIV/AIDS in the Kouto sub prefecture. With the aim of consolidating other actors efforts, EMSF designed this project to raise awareness on STIs and HIV/AIDS in Kouto.

#### Project Activities

- Deliver information/communication materials to local NGOs, and train NGO personnel on STIs, HIV/AIDS information management.
- Deliver tools for the collection and analysis of AIDS data.
- Work with rural populations; identify problems and potential solutions related to HIV/AIDS in general and for woman and children living with AIDS in particular.
- Identify opinion leaders and plan activities with them and rural populations.
- Create an HIV/AIDS committee in each village.

#### Expected Results

- Raise HIV/AIDS awareness among rural population of Kouto sub prefecture.
- 35,000 people in 20 villages of Kouto sub prefecture are educated in STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Change of behavior of 35,000 people in 20 villages in the Kouto sub prefecture.
- Population using methods to prevent HIV/AIDS (male and female condoms).
- Opinion leaders and other village associations help to further disseminate information/education/communication tools.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs / follow-up	383
Operational costs	23,123
Administrative costs	57
Evaluation costs	574
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,137</b>



Project Code	Organisation	Project Title	Initial Needs (US\$)	Revised Needs (US\$)	Reason for Revision
CIV-05/H01	WHO	Early warning system for the surveillance of potentially epidemic diseases	471,064	289,040	A revision of personnel and operational costs leads WHO to modify requirements. The meningitis epidemic in Bouna with the high number of cases and deaths reported informs us to maintain the project for epidemiological surveillance.
CIV-05/H02	UNICEF	Immunisation campaigns against poliomyelitis	3,025,000	3,025,000	The lack of routine vaccinations in several localities in New Forces zone calls for campaigns to be maintained on the eradication of polio.
CIV-05/H03	UNICEF	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth and former child soldiers	420,455	526,400	The high HIV rate and risk of propagation in New Forces zones stemming from sexual violence call on UNICEF to revisit the initial project.
CIV-05/H04	UNFPA	Advanced strategy in reproductive health services	865,875	831,946	In the face of the breakdown of health services the increase in maternal mortality for lack of qualified obstetrics / emergency obstetrics personnel, there is an urgent need for mobile health units to serve affected populations.
CIV-05/H05	UNICEF	Reinforcement of capacities for nutritional rehabilitation	750,000	550,000	Food insecurity is a factor fostering malnutrition. This project aims to prevent malnutrition-related deaths and the deterioration of people's nutritional state.
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,532,394</b>	<b>5,222,386</b>	



## 6.5 PROTECTION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Coordination of an emergency programme for social cohesion in the west
<b>Project Code</b>	CIV-05/P/HR/RL07
<b>Sector</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Objective</b>	Provide the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of a common multi-disciplinary action plan aimed at preventing conflicts in the west and rebuilding trust amongst communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Representatives of national and foreign communities, youth and women's associations, vulnerable populations, traditional chiefs, local and administrative authorities, elected officials and executives of the region
<b>Partners</b>	Pools of specialised NGOs: AID-CI, WANEP CI, ASAPSU, IFS
<b>Coverage</b>	Prefectures, sub-prefectures, villages and towns located in the Moyen Cavally and 18 Montagnes regions
<b>Project Duration</b>	July - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 156,275
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 156,275</b>

### Summary

This project reframes the previous one presented within the CAP 2005 on strengthening social cohesion. Since the beginning of 2005 there has been an escalation of inter-communal conflicts in the west compounded by militia activities leading to death, destruction, pillage, and burning of homes and villages; and leading to the displacement of more than 50,000 people.

Taking also into account a delicate pre-election period, it is necessary to establish a multi-disciplinary plan of action for a programme on social cohesion centered on the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts and on the pursuit of lasting solutions at the local level to restore social cohesion.

### Objectives

- To create a local participative process of reconciliation in certain areas in the west.
- To train trainers in the prevention and management of conflicts.
- To establish and management of an early warning system and mechanism for active mediation.

### Activities

1. Four intercommunity dialogue workshops to reach a consensus on concrete solutions to relevant problems, with the establishment of a detailed action plan.
2. A seminar in Abidjan to validate all resolutions and commitments made during the workshops, with the participation of elected officials, community and opinion leaders of the western region.
3. A training programme to reinforce the capacities of trainers and humanitarian actors as well as the establishment of a network for early warning and permanent mediation.
4. Production and broadcast of various radio programmes to reinforce intercommunity dialogue in support of reconciliation.

### Expected Results

- An operational framework for intercommunity mediation in place.
- Development of programmes for preventing and managing conflicts.
- Reinforcement of media programmers to promote a culture of peace.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Organisation, coordination, monitoring & evaluation costs	23,910
Costs of awareness/education programmes, training, duplication	103,673
Costs of production and repetition of radio programmes and partnership with local radio stations	28,692
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,275</b>



## 6.6 MULTI-SECTOR

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to displaced persons (Ivoirians, West African nationals, and other foreigners) in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code</b>	CIV-05/MS02
<b>Sector</b>	Multi-sector
<b>Themes</b>	Humanitarian assistance for the return and reintegration of populations displaced by war and inter-ethnic conflicts
<b>Objectives</b>	20,000 displaced persons assisted in western Côte d'Ivoire and 2,500 displaced persons assisted in support of their return and reintegration to areas of residence
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Populations displaced by inter-community conflicts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UN agencies, national institutions, local and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2005 - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 700,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 700,000</b>

**Summary**

IOM presented a project in the CAP 2005 aimed at providing assistance to the IDPs and preparing programmes for the return and repatriation of IDPs security. However, the current environment does not augur well for stability in that regional for some months to come. Therefore IOM, in coordination with other partners, will put the emphasis on providing emergency assistance to relieve the most vulnerable amongst the displaced on sites and within host families. IOM will also develop programmes aimed at rebuilding bridges between and amongst communities as well as assist with the return of IDPs to their areas of origin.

**Objectives**

- Emergency assistance provided to the vulnerable IDPs and host communities in the west.
- Rebuild confidence among communities and promote "how to learn again to live together".
- Launch operations for return and reintegration of IDPs as soon as conditions permit.

**Activities**

- Protection of IDPs in partnership with OCHA, UNICEF, HCR and the human rights unit of ONUCI.
- Promotion of intercommunity and inter-ethnic reconciliation efforts.
- Organisation and implementation of logistics support through operational coordination.
- Launch of community projects in the framework of return and reintegration.

**Expected Results**

- Emergency humanitarian assistance in the west.
- 20,000 displaced persons of all origins assisted as needed in the west.
- 4,000 emergency kits distributed.
- Five mobile community income-generating projects.
- 2,500 displaced persons throughout Côte d'Ivoire assisted for return to their residences.
- 500 reinstallation and reintegration kits distributed to families of displaced.
- Ten community projects in the return zones.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Office and personnel costs	12,000
Operational costs	650,000
Indirect project support costs (5%)	38,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>700,000</b>
<b>Funding Received</b>	<b>320,000</b>
<b>Balance to be funded (period of 6 months)</b>	<b>380,000</b>



## 6.7 WATER AND SANITATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Potable water, hygiene education and sanitation for populations and in schools affected by the crisis in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code</b>	CIV-05/WS01
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation, Hygiene [Education, Health]
<b>Objectives</b>	Reduce the risk of water-borne diseases among populations affected by the crisis in the west and north, including through actions in schools; increase primary school enrolment rates, especially for girls
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	200,000 affected persons, including 60,000 women and 120,000 primary school-age children
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministries in charge of Water, Sanitation and Health– Programme National d'Eradication du Ver de Guinée (PNEVG), WHO, WFP, National Institute for Public Health (INHP), UNHCR, IRC, OXFAM, SOLIDARITES, ACF, AFRICARE, EMSF, MAP International, ONEF
<b>Project duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 2,200,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 2,200,000</b>

### Summary

Evaluations in the west and north have revealed that over 70% of rural hand pumps. Field data also indicate that less than 20% of rural populations have access to adequate latrines and washing points. The risk of epidemics remains high. As the international community encourages the return of displaced persons and basic service workers to these zones, immediate action is imperative to ensure access to the most basic necessities: safe drinking water, adequate latrines, better hygiene practices, and a hygienic environment. Primary schools will be targeted primarily, so as to increase enrolment rates, protect children from delinquency and other abuse, and foster normalcy among communities.

### Objective

Reduce the risk of infections caused by contaminated water; reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases; support a protective environment for women and girls and support girls' education by providing water and sanitation facilities in schools and rural communities; reinforce local capacity for replication of proper hygiene practices post-crisis.

### Expected Results

Access to potable water for 200,000 persons; for the children, access to adequate latrines, hand-washing points and waste disposal ditches; at least 20,000 households furnished with water kits; communities trained in water treatment procedures and capable of treating water before drinking; community water quality monitoring mechanisms established in at least 200 communities or villages; at least 500 high-risk water sources identified and protected from contamination; functioning water points and water tanks for at least 300 primary schools; at least 300 PTAs involved in water point management and/or hygiene education; acceptable water and environmental sanitation standards in more than 200 villages – health status of inhabitants improved; 100 pump mechanics capable of ensuring the maintenance of hand pumps in the targeted zones; access to spare pump parts at ten artisan-vendor locations for more than 200 villages.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing costs	1,800,000
Operating costs	60,000
Administrative costs*	240,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>

\* The actual collection rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Decision 2003/9 of the executive council of UNICEF dated 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving access to potable water for rural populations affected by the crisis in the west and north
<b>Project Code</b>	CIV-05/WS03
<b>Sector</b>	Water and sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	Reduce the incidence of water-related diseases among populations affected by the crisis in rural communities in the west and north
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total:</b> 200,000 affected persons of whom 120,000 children and 60,000 women
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministries in charge of Water and Health, PNEVG, WHO, WFP, INHP, UNHCR, IRC, OXFAM, SOLIDARITES, ACF, AFRICARE, EMSF, MAP International, ONEF
<b>Project Duration</b>	June - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 1,980,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 1,980,000</b>

### Summary

Western and northern regions have suffered greatly from nearly three years of crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. Evaluations in these rural regions, which have experienced significant population movements, reveal that over 70% of hand pumps are out of service. Spare parts and qualified mechanics to ensure the maintenance of village hand pumps are scarce. Village water management committees are in disarray. The lack of potable water in villages: poses an increasing public health risk; negatively affects the security of women and girls, generally tasked with transporting water; and has a negative impact on girls' enrolment rates in school.

### Objective

This project aims to support humanitarian and Government efforts to improve access to potable water in rural areas, to reduce the incidence of water-related diseases, to support a protective environment for women and girls, and support girls' education among target populations, by providing access to potable water to 200,000 affected persons – mainly children and women.

### Activities

1. Provide 50 bladders, 40,000 jerrycans, water purification products and 4,000 family water kits.
2. Rehabilitate 500 existing pumps.
3. Drill 50 new shadow boreholes and equip with low-cost manual pumps.
4. Train 100 local hand pump mechanics and provide with necessary equipment, and train 1,000 water committee members in 500 villages in hand pump maintenance and management.
5. Establish and equip ten local spare parts vendors in ten departments in the west and north in connection with local NGOs, and reactivate 500 community water committees.

### Expected Results

1. Access to sufficient potable water for 200,000 people, including 180,000 women and children.
2. 500 water committees operational.
3. 1,000 village repair workers, 100 local hand pump mechanics capable of ensuring the maintenance of hand pumps.
4. Access to spare parts at ten local vendor locations for more than 500 villages.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing costs	1,600,000
Operating costs	60,000
Administrative costs*	220,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980,000</b>

\* The actual collection rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Decision 2003/9 of the executive council of UNICEF dated 5 June 2003.



Project Code	Organisation	Project Title	Initial Needs (US\$)	Revised Needs (US\$)	Reasons for Revision
CIV-05/WS01	UNICEF	Potable water, hygiene education and sanitation for populations and in schools affected by the crisis in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire	3,119,318	2,200,000	Extension of coverage area and reduction of the target beneficiaries with regards to the timeframe
CIV-05/WS02	UNICEF	Water and sanitation in elementary schools in the west and north	2,310,750	0	Cancelled
CIV-05/WS03 (New project)	UNICEF	Improving access to potable water for rural populations affected by the crisis in the west and north	0	1,980,000	This project is aimed mainly at access to potable water for rural populations affected by the crisis in the west and north
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,430,068</b>	<b>4,180,000</b>	



## ANNEX I.

**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS  
BY APPEALING ORGANISATIONS AND BY SECTOR**

**Consolidated Appeal for Cote d'Ivoire 2005**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation  
as of 21 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/its>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
EMSF	177,420	113,104	-	0%	113,104	-
FAO	2,655,000	2,593,000	1,038,000	40%	1,555,000	-
IOM	1,900,000	700,000	320,000	46%	380,000	-
IRIN	75,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
OCHA	2,958,476	3,213,408	945,495	29%	2,267,913	-
SFP	40,000	40,000	-	0%	40,000	-
UNESCO	646,644	646,644	-	0%	646,644	-
UNFPA	1,427,415	1,393,486	-	0%	1,393,486	-
UNHCR	10,915,922	10,915,922	6,040,368	55%	4,875,554	-
UNICEF	12,411,135	15,923,262	2,419,410	15%	13,503,852	-
WANEP/APDH	201,934	201,934	-	0%	201,934	-
WFP	365,906	365,906	-	0%	365,906	-
WHO	471,064	289,040	-	0%	289,040	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>34,245,916</b>	<b>36,470,706</b>	<b>10,763,273</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25,707,433</b>	

**Consolidated Appeal for Cote d'Ivoire 2005**  
Requirements and Contributions per Sector  
as of 21 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/its>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

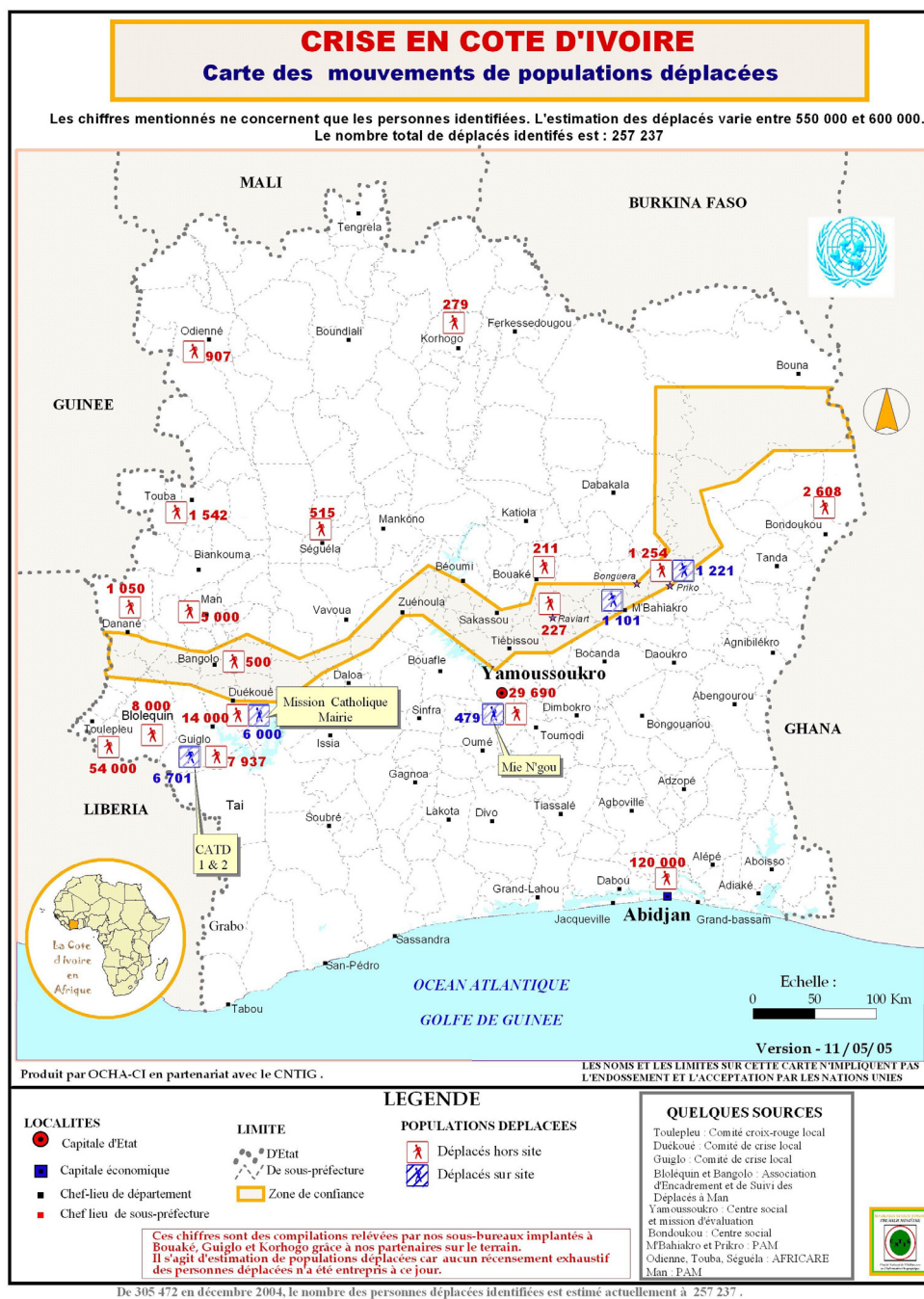
SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	2,655,000	2,593,000	1,038,000	40%	1,555,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,127,292	3,032,764	945,495	31%	2,087,269	-
EDUCATION	3,562,700	3,474,247	494,322	14%	2,979,925	-
FOOD	365,906	365,906	-	0%	365,906	-
HEALTH	6,021,030	8,280,659	414,297	5%	7,866,362	-
MULTI-SECTOR	12,815,922	11,615,922	6,360,368	55%	5,255,554	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,578,748	2,735,023	-	0%	2,735,023	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,309,178	0%	(1,309,178)	-
SECURITY	-	193,185	-	0%	193,185	-
WATER AND SANITATION	3,119,318	4,180,000	201,613	5%	3,978,387	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>34,245,916</b>	<b>36,470,706</b>	<b>10,763,273</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25,707,433</b>	-

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).  
**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.  
**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.



## ANNEX II

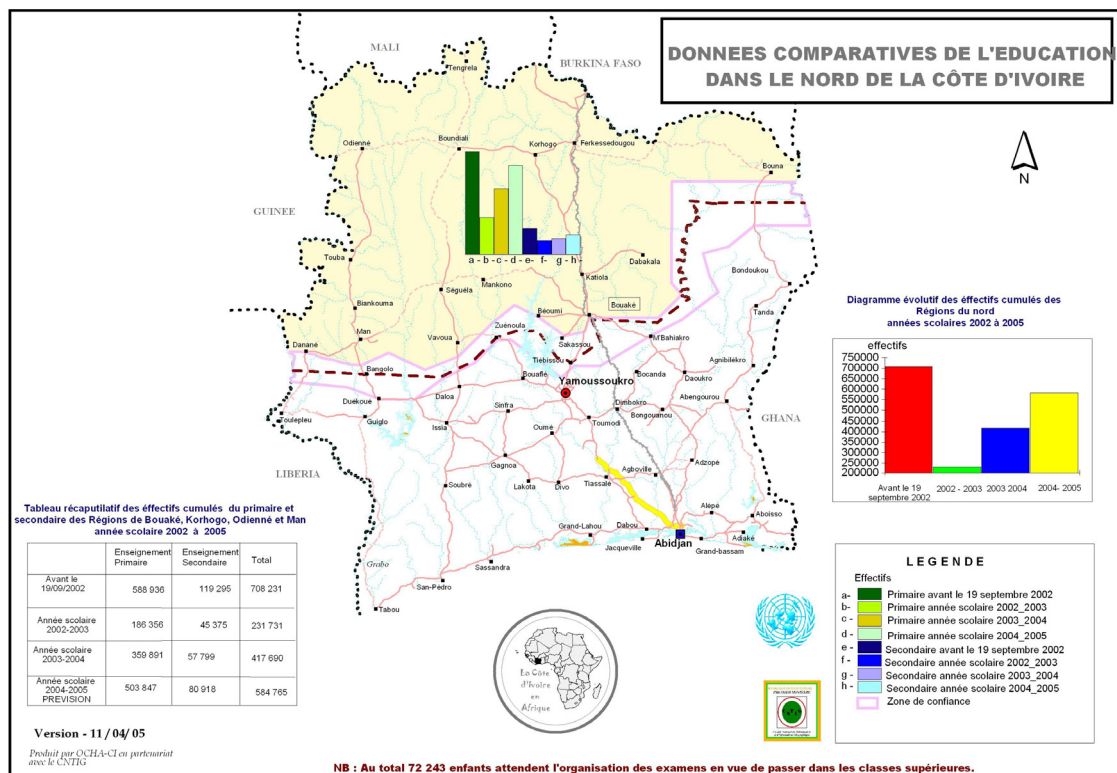
# CRISIS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE Map of Movements of Displaced Populations





## ANNEX III

# Comparative Figures of Education in the North of Côte D'ivoire

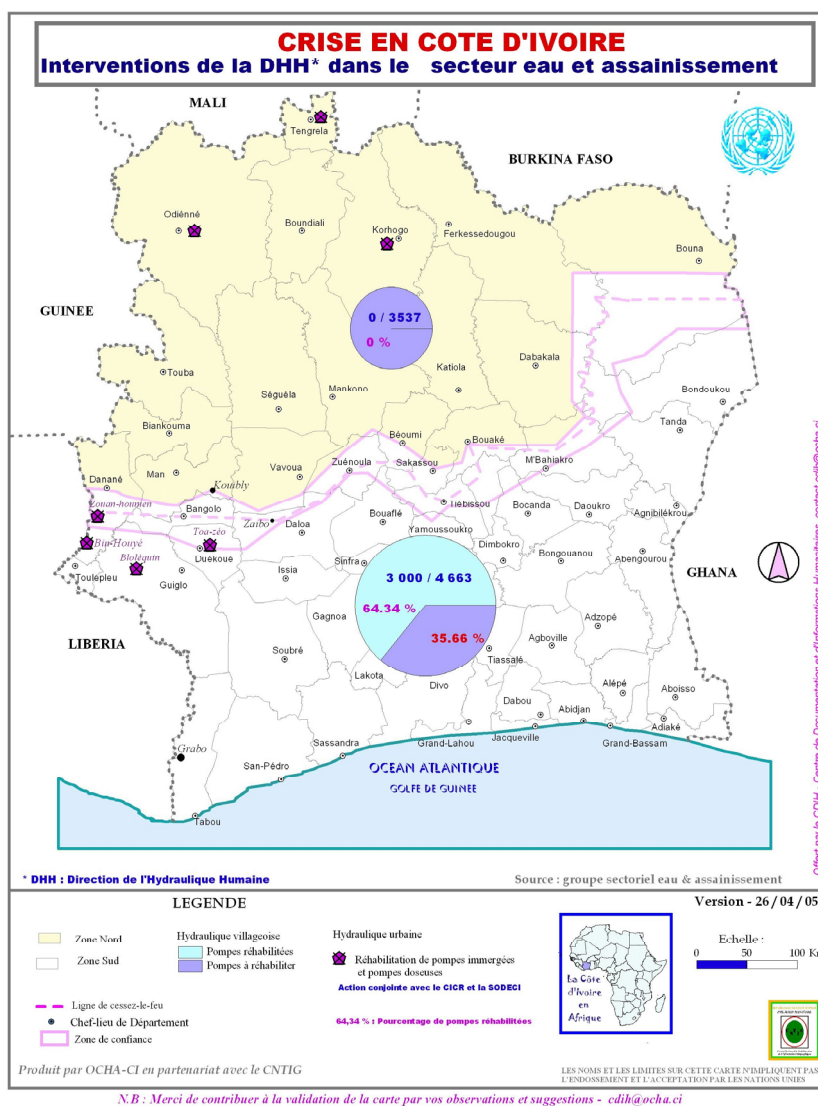




## ANNEX IV

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE CRISIS

## Initiatives of the DHH in the Water and Sanitation Sector









**ANNEX V****ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ACOPCI	Actions contre la Pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ANADER	The National Agency for Rural Development
APDH	Action for the Protection of Human Rights
ARK	Animation Rurale de Korhogo
ARN	Animation Rurale de Napie
ASA	African Studies Association
ASAPSU	Urban Health Self-Help Support Organisation
BDPH	Bureau Diocésain de Promotion Humaine
BEPC	Brevet d'Etude du Premier Cycle
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CEPE	Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Élémentaires
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CNDRR	National Commission on DDR
CRAS	Centre Rural d'Animation Sanitaire
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DDS	Direction Département de la Santé
DNC	National Directorate for School Canteens
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EMSF	Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDD	Forces for the Defence of Democracy
FN	Forces Nouvelles
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
HCR	Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IFEV	Training and Education Institutes for Girls
IFS	International Friendship Service
ILO	International Labour Organization
INHP	National Institute for Public Health
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LIDHO	Ivoirian Human Rights League
MAP	Medical Assistance Programmes
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MIDH	Ivoirian Human Rights Movement
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières



NGO(s)	Non-Government Organisation(s)
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODAFEM	Organisation pour le développement des activités des femmes
OFACI	Active-woman of Côte d'Ivoire
OFEP	Oasis Ferkla de l'Environnement et du Patrimoine
ONEF	Organisation for the Child, Woman, and Family
ONUCI	French Licorne and UN Côte d'Ivoire
OXFAM	OXFAM
PNEVG	Programme National d'Eradication du Ver de Guinée
PNR	Projet National Riz
RDR	Rassemblement des Républicains
SAARA	Service d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Refugies et Apatrides
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SODECI	Société de Distribution d'Eau de la Côte d'Ivoire
STI	Sexually-Transmitted Infection
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peace Building
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## **Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet**

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int)  
Comments reaching us before 1 September 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

### **Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA**

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**Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:**

- 1. What did you think of the review of 2005?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 4. To what extent are roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 6. Is the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?**

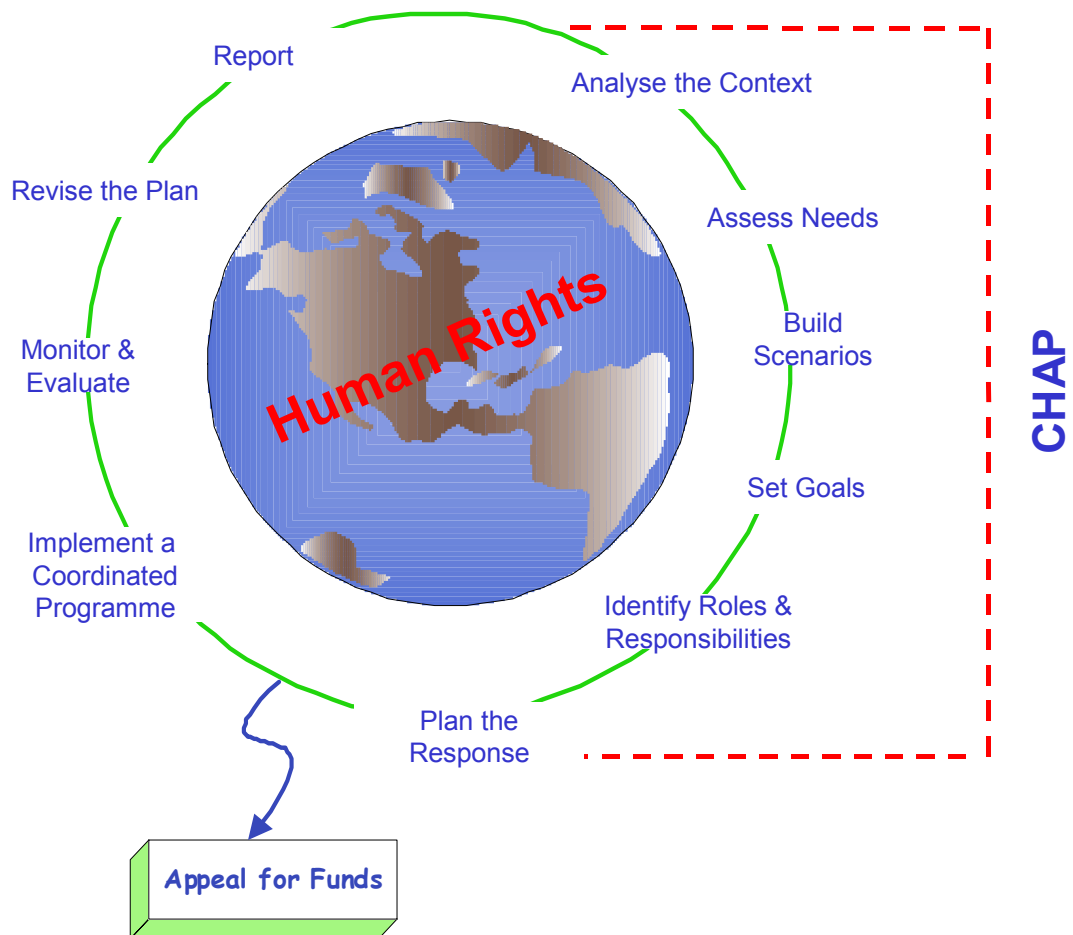
**Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.**

**Name:**  
**Title & Organisation:**  
**Email Address:**



# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
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