

Côte d'Ivoire

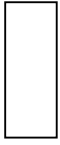
2007



MID-YEAR
REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)





Côte d'Ivoire

2007



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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 strike, a Flash Appeal. 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 and Red Crescent 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 to be presented to donors in July 2007.

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

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

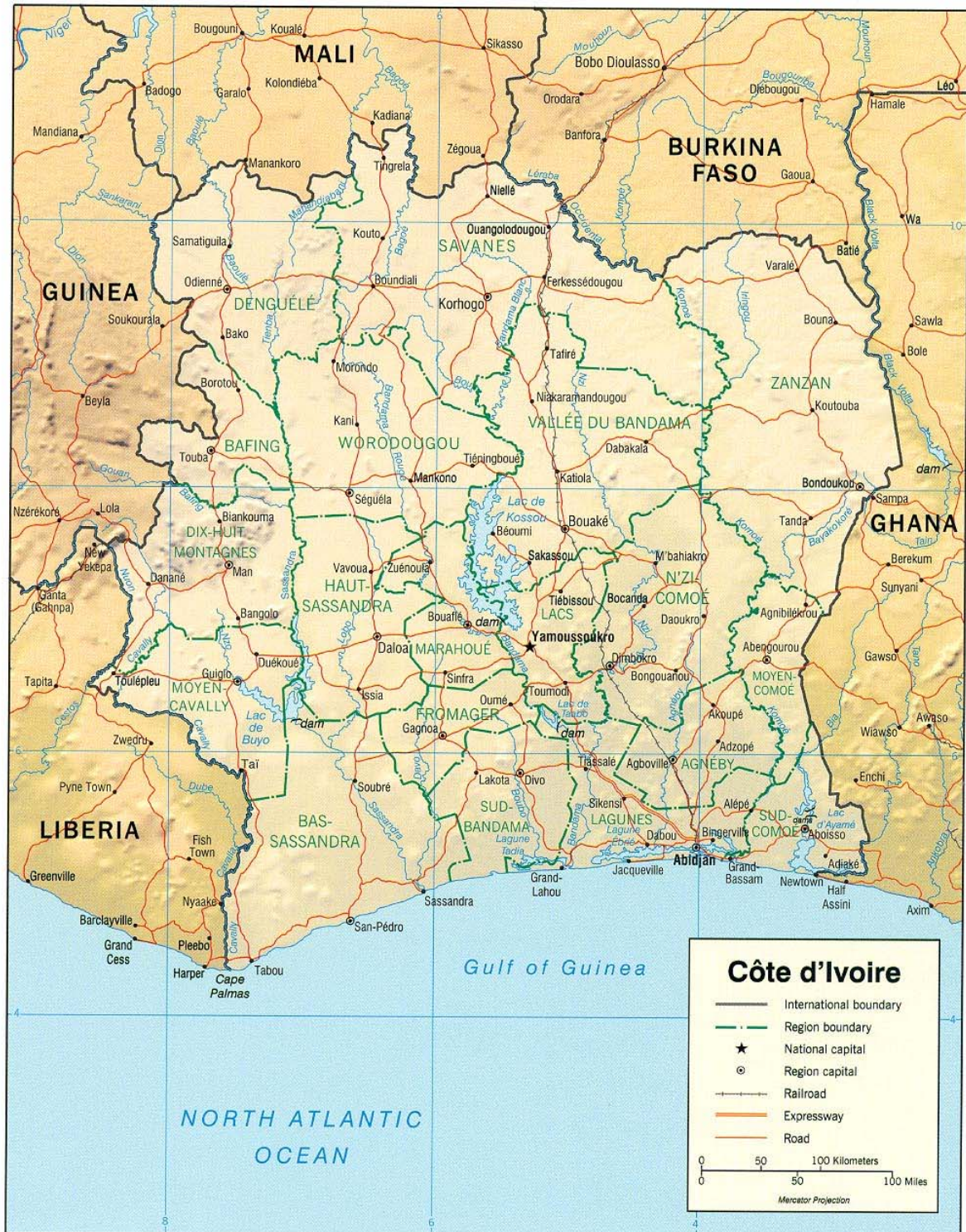
ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The political context in Côte D'Ivoire (CDI) changed significantly following the signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement on 4 March 2007 under the auspices of President Compaoré of Burkina Faso. As a result the stakeholders, including Government representatives, NGOs, and United Nations Agencies, in addition to the donor community, deemed it crucial to review the Common Humanitarian Action Plan of the 2007 Côte d'Ivoire CAP, along with the projects. A full review of the CAP has thus been necessary as the most likely scenario and strategic humanitarian priorities for the sector response plans essentially differ.

Despite some delays, the Government's roadmap for the implementation of the Agreement is progressing, and the overall economic profile of the country is relatively encouraging. However, issues such as population displacement and return, slow redeployment of the administration, poor basic social services, and land and nationality disputes remain major threats to social cohesion, stability, and the fragile peace process.

To adequately respond to current humanitarian needs and emerging recovery and development requirements, flexibility and complementarity are needed from both humanitarian and development actors. In this regard, the humanitarian community decided to seize the opportunity of the Mid-Year Review to focus on identifying and responding to the current humanitarian and protection needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and other vulnerable communities, including host communities in both displacement and return areas. Needs related to early recovery and development will be addressed through the relevant mechanisms.

Most of the new projects in the Mid-Year Review thus address needs related to IDPs, returnees, and refugees among other vulnerable populations. However, in the event of massive population movements resulting in a new humanitarian emergency, especially in the impoverished zones, a flash appeal would be considered. This implies maintaining the heightened state of preparedness, including the capacity to respond rapidly to the diverse needs that might be generated from crises in neighbouring countries.

Appealing agencies revised their project proposals both in terms of funding requirements and relevance to correspond to the current post-crisis context determined by the Peace Agreement. Funding requirements in the sectors of health, water and sanitation, and education were significantly reviewed to reflect current humanitarian needs.

Thirteen new projects have been included to address needs in protection, social cohesion and food sectors. For the first time, World Food Programme Côte d'Ivoire introduced its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation food requirements of US\$ 13.9 million¹ in the CAP 2007 Mid-Year Review.

According to Financial Tracking Service (FTS), as of 21 June 2007, \$14 million (25%), including \$4.2 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), had been disbursed out of the \$56.4 million originally required. Following the downward review of the total requirements of CAP 2007 to \$51.5 million, the unmet requirements have dropped to \$37.5 million, bringing overall coverage of the revised requirements at 27%.

SOME BASIC FACTS ABOUT CÔTE D'IVOIRE

➤ Population	15,366,000 persons
➤ Under 5 mortality	195 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	45.9 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	13% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤ Gross national income per capita	USD 870 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	14.8% (WHOSIS 2005)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	84% (MDG 2004)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	709,380 (4.6%) (UNHCR 2006)
➤ Refugees	10 – 15,000 Liberians (CAP MYR 2007)
➤ In-country	27,288 Ivorians (UNHCR 2007)
➤ Abroad	3/3 (most severe rank)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	0.421: 164 th of 177 – low (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

TABLE I AND II: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS – BY SECTOR AND BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007
 Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
 as of 21 June 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,009,931	2,867,937	1,140,674	40%	1,727,263	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,994,595	4,194,595	2,039,161	49%	2,155,434	-
EDUCATION	5,189,370	2,613,500	821,250	31%	1,792,250	-
FOOD	-	13,870,271	-	0%	13,870,271	-
HEALTH	18,991,017	9,564,773	3,926,885	41%	5,637,888	-
MULTI-SECTOR	7,339,340	7,339,340	2,241,308	31%	5,098,032	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	13,991,140	8,664,254	2,722,543	31%	5,941,711	-
WATER AND SANITATION	3,865,060	2,374,129	1,088,477	46%	1,285,652	-
GRAND TOTAL	56,380,453	51,488,799	13,980,298	27%	37,508,501	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 21 June 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COOFEF-WOYOBAN	141,994	-	-	0%	-	-
DRC	1,951,700	1,230,600	1,123,578	91%	107,022	-
EMSF	1,460,800	429,000	-	0%	429,000	-
FAO	2,867,937	2,867,937	1,140,674	40%	1,727,263	-
IOM	1,989,985	1,989,985	475,278	24%	1,514,707	-
IRIN	-	237,540	-	0%	237,540	-
NRC	2,550,000	1,998,000	940,000	47%	1,058,000	-
OCHA	3,994,595	4,152,955	1,839,161	44%	2,313,794	-
OHCHR	126,000	126,000	-	0%	126,000	-
UNDP	-	301,222	200,000	66%	101,222	-
UNFPA	3,547,765	2,341,302	1,119,163	48%	1,222,139	-
UNHCR	13,013,640	9,527,859	2,157,855	23%	7,370,004	-
UNICEF	19,066,865	9,721,155	3,307,139	34%	6,414,016	-
UNIFEM	-	50,611	-	0%	50,611	-
WFP	-	13,870,271	-	0%	13,870,271	-
WHO	5,669,172	2,644,362	1,677,450	63%	966,912	-
GRAND TOTAL	56,380,453	51,488,799	13,980,298	27%	37,508,501	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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).

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CHANGES IN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The most significant development since the launch of the 2007 Consolidated Appeal in November 2006 was the signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement on 4 March 2007. This agreement came after one month of direct dialogue between President Laurent Gbagbo and *Forces Nouvelles* leader Guillaume Soro, brokered by President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso. The Ouagadougou Agreement has the potential to achieve a permanent settlement of the crisis that erupted in September 2002. In principle, it incorporates many of the key elements crucial for a return to lasting stability: an identification process for the population, the redeployment of the administration to all parts of the country, the reorganisation of the armed forces, the return of IDPs, and the holding of free and fair elections.

Remarkable progress has since been made. Guillaume Soro was appointed Prime Minister and an all-inclusive and power-sharing Cabinet was formed in April 2007. An Integrated Command Centre for the army has been established. The Zone of Confidence (ZoC) was dismantled on 16 April 2007 and redesignated a Green (demarcation) Line. On 2 May 2007 all members of the Government agreed on a roadmap with a timeframe for implementation of all the elements of the Ouagadougou accords. On 19 May 2007 former Government-backed militia handed over their weapons and ammunition to the Head of State, who forwarded them to the Acting Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General (SRSG). This marked the official launching of the process of disarmament and demobilisation of the militias (DDM) which, according to the President, would be concluded within a month.

However, although positive results have been registered at the political level, there have been serious delays in key areas. These include setbacks in the merging of former soldiers from the various warring factions into a single army, and the beginning of public hearings on the population identification process, which were initially scheduled to start in April but were later postponed until June. In addition, a legislative framework for the identification process has yet to be established.

Further difficulties include a lack of adequate financial resources for implementation of the Agreement. Logistical and administrative constraints persist. For example, agreement on the deployment to the former ZoC of mixed patrols of ex-combatants from the different sides foundered due to a shortage of equipment, a lack of training incentives, and unresolved negotiations over the ranks of former rebel military officers. In light of these trends, the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was forced to review the envisaged withdrawal of its forces from the former ZoC, instead organising escorts and securing the main roads so as to protect the civilian population and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The Government's road map, which was shared with the international community and recently approved by the Council of Ministers, stressed the need to restore a functioning administration. This applies not only to sectors like security and policing, but also to basic social services, which had virtually ground to a halt in some areas after years of crisis and conflict. There has been a tentative start to the redeployment of the police, judiciary, and educational and medical personnel to major towns in the northern and western regions. This is expected to speed up as normal operators take over the security-related duties that were previously performed by the Impartial Forces and relief workers.

The creation of a stable security environment and the provision of basic social services are key preconditions for the safe return/reintegration of more than 700,000 IDPs, whose return is called for under the Ouagadougou Agreement. It has to be kept in mind that any solution for the displaced has to be based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement if it is to prove durable. IDPs must be allowed to decide freely whether they wish to return, resettle or stay where they are. Moreover, any return or resettlement of the displaced has to guarantee their security and dignity.

Socio-economic Context

Côte d'Ivoire has experienced socio-economic difficulties since the military *coup d'état* in 1999 and the beginning of the rebellion in 2002. The country is currently classified 164 out of 177 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human development report, and the crisis has only accentuated the level of poverty, which affects 48% of the population in 2006 compared to 34.4% at the beginning of the crisis in 2002.

The International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) reported that “among individual countries, Côte d'Ivoire remains by far the largest cocoa producer, contributing to about 37% of world cocoa supply. During the projection period, its share is expected to decline slightly from 37.4% to 37.1%”.

TABLE 2. FORECASTS OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COCOA PRODUCTION THROUGH TO 2011/12

1000 tonnes	Estimates				Forecasts	Projections				
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Africa	2231	2548	2380	2625	2479	2677	2728	2789	2839	2878
Cameroon	160	162	184	187	175	185	186	189	188	188
Côte d'Ivoire	1352	1407	1286	1408	1300	1413	1428	1453	1479	1501
Ghana	497	737	599	741	720	784	814	839	856	868
Nigeria	173	180	200	180	160	182	185	190	195	200
Americas	428	462	443	444	447	451	456	465	476	482
Brazil	163	163	171	162	155	160	161	163	167	170
Ecuador	86	117	116	115	118	119	120	123	126	126
Dominican Republic	47	47	31	42	47	46	47	48	49	50
Asia/Oceania	510	525	560	605	546	618	632	650	668	684
Indonesia	410	430	460	500	440	508	519	533	547	561
Malaysia	36	34	29	30	30	33	35	36	37	38
WORLD	3169	3535	3383	3674	3472	3746	3817	3905	3983	4046

Source: ICCO, Market Committee MC/9/3, Annual Forecasts of production and consumption and estimates of production levels to achieve equilibrium in the world cocoa market, ninth meeting, Kuala Lumpur, 7 February 2007.

According to a report issued by Global Witness², “about 10% of the country’s cocoa is grown in the northern area of Côte d'Ivoire controlled by the Forces Nouvelles rebels; the rest is grown in the Government-controlled south.” The same report revealed that “the lucrative cocoa trade has been at the heart of the war economy. Both sides in the conflict have reaped significant political and economic benefits. The absence of control and accountability, the primacy of individuals’ short-term financial advantages and the entrenchment of corruption has proved disastrous. In the long term, such a situation threatens both the future of the country and the welfare and security of the population”.

In other sectors, low prices of cash crops such as coffee and cotton further eroded the income of farmers already affected by outstanding debts owed by some textile fibre firms, which halted their activities due to the conflict. The trade in goods and services remains threatened by smuggling and increasing competition from the informal sector. Although some roadblocks have been removed and their overall number has been significantly reduced, informal taxation has increased tremendously.

Meanwhile the Government’s road map clarified the role of the international community as limited to providing substantive external funding to support the transitional and post-crisis programmes. The roadmap defined the main pending priorities, including the process for identifying nationals as set out in the Agreement, the redeployment of local administration, the establishment of one integrated army, and free movement of persons. However, at \$70 million, the road map’s financial provisions were underestimated. In addition, the CDI Government committed to fund only one third of requirements, while the remaining two thirds are expected to be covered by the international community.

As part of its efforts to reengage with bilateral and multilateral donors, the new Prime Minister requested the African Development Bank (ADB) to return its headquarters to Abidjan as a gesture of confidence in the peace process. The ADB board of governors will reportedly examine this request closely in the coming months. To reinforce its role in the region, particularly with regard to economic activities, Côte d'Ivoire has applied for the presidency of the West African States Central Bank (BCEAO³). Talks with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to explore ways of

² Global Witness: [Hot Chocolate: How cocoa fuelled the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire](#), June 2007.

³ Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

resuming extended and nationwide rehabilitation and development programmes in the near future were reported to be positive.

Humanitarian Consequences

The signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement, and resultant changes in the political and socio-economic contexts, has highlighted new challenges for humanitarian actors, particularly at the field level. The conflict has aggravated the vulnerability of many households and accentuated imbalances in the sharing of resources, lowering the incomes and worsening the living conditions of thousands of families. The livelihoods of vulnerable communities affected by years of conflict require continuous humanitarian support in order to avoid further deterioration.

The physical protection of civilians remains an issue of concern, as many are systematically threatened by the prevailing insecurity in the former western ZoC, particularly in the Bangolo region and also in the north. Over the last few months, armed robbery has increased significantly on some of the main axes, with the perpetrators often indirectly targeting humanitarian personnel and vehicles. Further delays in the deployment of the mixed brigades and the return of local administration have continued to hamper the voluntary return of IDPs, particularly in the west.

The root causes of the initial displacement still need to be addressed. These include the breaking of the social fabric caused by killings, rape and other forms of violence, as well as long-lasting land tenure conflicts resulting in inter- and intra-ethnic tensions. Social cohesion and reconciliation support undertaken by international humanitarian partners in some areas of the country, particularly in the west, will have to be increased and harmonised. Moreover, the Government should be called upon to take ownership of this process through key Ministries and redeployed local authorities.

Some IDP reintegration has taken place, but not without complications. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) initiated an exit strategy and processed the return and reinstallation of IDPs from the Temporary Reception Centre for Displaced Persons (CATD⁴), in Guiglo to their original villages in Glo Kouin canton, on the Guiglo-Boléquin axis. However, conditions in host areas are reportedly poor and require adequate programmes to sustain the reinstallation of returnees with their host families. The return of further CATD displaced to a number of other areas can still not take place. For example, there are targeted areas for return that are still occupied by displaced from the Zou region. In the Zou region itself security conditions are not yet in place for a return process.

A recent study conducted by external consultants on the request of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC) highlighted geographical and sectoral disparities in IDP returns. The report indicated that relative security in stable areas has allowed for spontaneous or organised returns coupled with a number of ongoing rehabilitation activities in the western regions of 18 Montagnes, Toulépleu and Boléquin, and Moyen Cavally. Some other areas still show chronic insecurity and absence of rule of law, constituting a continuing obstacle to the return of IDPs. These areas are in the Zou, Diéouzon (18 Montagnes), and south of Boléquin in the Moyen Cavally.

The nutritional situation is a matter of concern in some regions (i.e. Region des Savannes where Global Acute Malnutrition is over 10%) In the west, community disputes jeopardise land access and compromise the food security situation. The World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted a food security assessment during September and October 2006. According to the results, in ten of the 19 regions of the country around 566,500 persons, or 9% of rural households, are food insecure while 1,109,600 people, or 20% of households, are at risk of food insecurity. The Moyen Cavally region is the one of most concern with 43% of food insecure households, while an additional 27% of households are at risk of food insecurity.

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-3) conducted in 2006, 33% of children under five are suffering from moderate malnutrition and 15% from severe malnutrition. Severe chronic malnutrition was particularly identified in the northeast (23.3%) and in the southwest (21.1%). The rates are also considerable in the centre-west (15%) and in the northwest (16.7%). Acute malnutrition rates were also higher compared to the national average rate in the north, with 13.6% of acute moderate malnutrition and 3% of severely acute malnutrition. In the centre-north, the study indicated 11.6% of moderate acute malnutrition and 7.6% in the west. Findings from the MICS-3 confirmed considerable malnutrition prevalence and considered the feeding practices administered to under two infants crucial and inappropriate. Also, poor maternal and

⁴ Centre d'Accueil Temporaire des Déplacés.

childcare, including poor rates of exclusive breastfeeding (4%), remained the major threats to malnutrition. Households with daily working income are vulnerable and exposed to food risk.

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevalence study, which was conducted in 2005, stated that the magnitude of HIV/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the country is 4.7%, one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in West Africa. The disease is being feminised with 6.4% of women affected compared to 2.9% of men. The WFP study also noted that only 52% of women are aware of mother-to-child transmission.

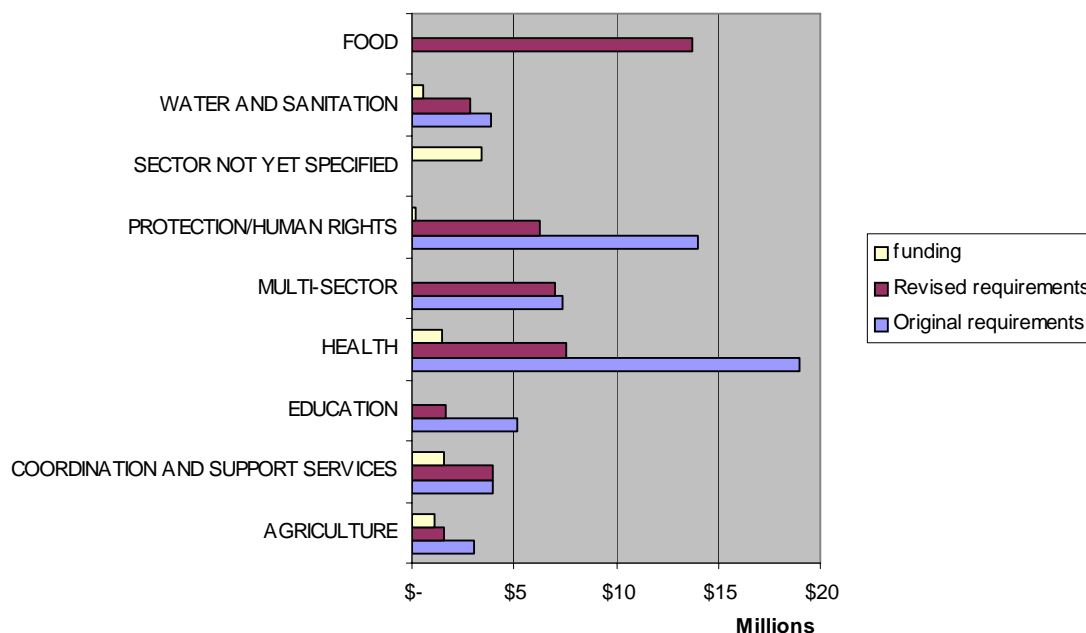
A cycle of strikes in the education system has impacted on the quality and the amount of teaching available in the school year that started in September 2006 and will end in July 2007. Qualified teachers are urgently needed across the country. School absenteeism and high dropout rates have significantly increased the number of street children, particularly in urban areas. Repeated public sector strikes linked to civil servants' claims for higher salaries and benefits have undermined the education and health sectors. Despite support from specialised United Nations agencies and NGOs, indicators are still far below the required standards.

Access to safe water has relatively improved in rural areas whilst its distribution in towns is undergoing progress thanks the support provided by international partners to the national water plant corporation.

The legacy of the 2006 toxic waste scandal is still very much an issue. The compensation claims made on behalf of victims of the toxic waste dumping and the judicial investigation into the disbursement of funds by the department in charge of monitoring toxic waste remained pressing concerns, and often used for political purposes.

3. COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 IMPACT OF THE LACK OF FUNDING ON HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES



Projects submitted through the CAP 2007 are seriously under-funded at the mid-term status, and this low level of funding has had a serious impact on humanitarian programmes and activities. As of 21 June 2007, FTS reported that the CAP 2007 received only \$14 million, representing 25% of the original required funds totalling \$56.4 million. Of this amount, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocations were available to some projects up to about \$4.2 million, i.e., 30% of funds received to date. On 21 June 2007, funds disbursed per sector, respectively were: Coordination and support services (49%); Agriculture (40%); and, WatSan (46%). The revised requirements of these three sectors represent only 18% of the money required in the CAP 2007.

Key under-funded sectors include:

Education

Of \$2.6 million required, 31% has been funded. Five projects related to the rehabilitation of educational infrastructure and school equipment, the reintegration of children associated with armed forces into school, education on peace, tolerance, and sensitisation campaigns on the return to school are not being implemented. However, it is worth noting that the education system functioned throughout the nationwide cycle of strikes and despite the prevalent social malaise, especially in primary schools from October through December 2006, and during March and April 2007. Efforts during the second half of the year should concentrate on the preparation of the 2007-2008 school year, on support to the Government in the redeployment programme of qualified teachers, and the reorganisation of the education system.

Protection

Should funding not be forthcoming in 2007 for protection activities, as in 2006, there is a major risk that IDPs will be returned by force given the Government's stated desire in the Ouagadougou Agreement for IDPs to return. It is then possible that IDP return or resettlement will not be sustainable considering that conditions would not be in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Additionally, premature IDP return or resettlement is likely to exacerbate inter-community tensions and undermine the peace process, increasing the chances that IDP women and children would find themselves even more at risk of human rights abuses.

Health

Of about \$9.6 million required only 41% has been disbursed so far. Hierarchically centralised and managed from the capital, this sector functions on an ad hoc basis and is dependent on political

whims. Considering the activities proposed in the framework of the CAP 2007, some donors advised that project proposals should concentrate strictly on purely humanitarian relief issues and leave development programmes to specialised actors and the Government. However, a range of epidemic diseases has continued to threaten the centre-north-western regions, which are in addition having to deal with the absence of sentinel sites, poor access to health care, ill-equipped medical facilities, and a lack of qualified personnel. Using \$1.6 million donated under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response window, as well as \$0.5 million of World Health Organization (WHO) funds, the Ministry of Health (MoH) organised immunisation campaigns to mitigate meningitis in the north regions. In January 2007 vaccination campaigns against the outbreak of yellow fever were conducted in the same area following the identification of two cases in Korhogo and Ourahogon.

Water and Sanitation

Water shortages were noted in some western cities, especially in Duékoué and Guiglo, and were mostly due to insufficient power supply and distribution problems. Against \$1,228,360 needed by UNICEF for the improvement of access to water for rural communities, including schools and health facilities, CERF allocated some \$548,950 (14% of the total original funding required) to address urgent needs created by the current water shortages. The CAP 2007 stream contributed to the repair of hydraulic pumps and hygiene promotion activities in rural areas. As the *Forces Nouvelles* exempted residents in former rebel-held towns from payment of water and power services, the assistance with the production costs of the state water distribution company (SODECI⁵) somewhat compensated for the shortfalls, and contributed in preventing dramatic service breakdowns and the spread of waterborne diseases. In collaboration with UNOCI, UNICEF dispatched water bladders, which were installed in health centres in Bouaké.

In general, FTS reports indicated that organisations have received less than 50% of what they requested in terms of funding. CERF allocated some \$4.2 million for under-funded projects of IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNDP. WFP, which submitted a proposal within the regional CAP 2007, also received \$1.5 million from CERF for food assistance.

3.2 SCENARIO

The March 2006 signing of the Peace Agreement has paved the way for progress in the stalled political process. Owing to the significant changes in the political context, the most likely scenario agreed upon during the mid-year review of the CAP was of **progressive return to peace and rule of law, with sectoral and geographically localised humanitarian needs**.

Key Hypotheses

- Extended transition period with sound progress being made towards the elections;
- Existing pockets of insecurity remain despite progress in the implementation of the Agreement;
- Reinforced social cohesion and reconciliation initiatives.

Triggering Factors

- Delay in the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and identification processes;
- No confirmation of dates for the elections, and no electoral registration list;
- Political opposition/civil society boycott the peace process.

The best scenario was maintained as **return of peace and rule of law** with a key hypothesis of full implementation of the Peace Agreement. The worst case, a **generalised resumption of war**, must be considered if the major political leaders fail to implement the Peace Agreement.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Strategic priorities defined in the CHAP 2007 were the following:

- To support the restoration and improvement of access to basic social services: health, education, water and electricity;
- To provide assistance and appropriate protection for IDPs, host families, refugees and other vulnerable populations in accordance with the pertinent legal instruments and the Guiding

⁵ Société de Distribution d'Eau de Côte d'Ivoire.

- Principles on Internal Displacement, as well as support for the gradual reintegration of populations within their communities;
- To improve food security and promote sustainable livelihoods.

During the MYR workshop, humanitarian actors unanimously agreed that the strategic priorities of the 2007 CAP required some slight modifications and reprioritisation in view of the significant changes in the overall context following the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreement. It was agreed that during the next six months the strategic goals will be:

- To provide assistance and appropriate protection for returnees, IDPs, host families, refugees and other vulnerable populations in accordance with the pertinent legal instruments and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, as well as support for the gradual reintegration of populations within their communities;
- To efficiently support the restoration and improvement of access to basic social services: health, education, water and sanitation in rural and urban areas;
- To improve food security and the nutritional situation, as well as to promote livelihoods.

Humanitarian agencies would pursue a concerted and coordinated approach in the following areas to accomplish the goals referred to above:

- Advocacy on protection needs and response;
- The promotion of social cohesion;
- The integration of the “gender” dimension;
- The consideration of the humanitarian challenges posed by HIV/AIDS.

4. RESPONSE PLAN

4.1 AGRICULTURE

a. Context

- Progressive return movement of IDPs in Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes and Vallée du Bandama Regions, and reinstallation of displaced communities in the Bas Sassandra region;
- Ongoing redeployment of state functions, especially the Ministries of Agriculture and of Livestock and Fisheries, and National Rural Development Agencies. However, relief and rehabilitation capacities are still too low to help vulnerable households facing weather hazards, plant diseases, a cotton crisis, soil deterioration, and lack of access to quality agricultural inputs.
- Poor rains from October 2006 to March 2007 have affected the western, central and eastern parts of the country. This may lead to low vegetable production, and to a significant shortage of plantain bananas in southern Côte d'Ivoire.
- Market performance saw food prices remain, in general, stable from the second semester 2006 until mid-2007.

b. Progress Made

In 2006, more than 37,000 households received assistance from FAO, UNDP, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), including seeds and small agricultural tools. The beneficiaries included vulnerable households, IDPs, returnees and special cases of social distress. WFP distributed 25,839 tons of food, 32% of which was rations for schools, to 949,684 persons, and also assisted FAO supported beneficiaries with seeds protection rations. During the rainy season in 2007, a number of agencies (FAO, *Solidarités* and Caritas) are planning to assist more than 22,000 vulnerable households in Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes, Denguélé, Savanes, Zanzan, Vallée du Bandama and N'Zi Comoé Regions. In the western regions, about 50% of the targeted beneficiaries are returnees or IDPs.

c. Challenges and New Objectives

The new challenges are:

- The nutritional situation in northern, central and western regions;
- A high number of food insecure households in the west with new needs following progressive returns of IDPs to the western and central regions;
- A cotton crisis in the north, with consequences for household incomes.

The new objectives are:

- To strengthen livelihoods of vulnerable households, IDPs, and returnees in the central, northern and western regions;
- To sustain livestock capacities of vulnerable households in the north;
- To improve treatment and prevention of stunting and acute malnutrition where malnutrition rates are high (the Savanes, Vallée du Bandama);
- To increase the rate of school attendance and prevent dropouts amongst pupils in 2,400 schools throughout the country through school feeding programmes, and also to reduce the disparity between boys and girls, especially in the 18 Montagnes region.

d. New Indicators

No change from CAP 2007.

e. Participating Organisations

FAO, WFP, UNDP, OCHA, Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI⁶), Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources (MIPARH⁷), Office for the Trading of Food Crops (OCPV⁸), National Nutrition Programme (PNN⁹), *Médecins Sans Frontières-Holland* (MSF-H), *Solidarités*, Caritas.

⁶ Ministère de l'Agriculture.

⁷ Ministère de la Production Animale et des Ressources Halieutiques.

⁸ Office d'aide à la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers.

⁹ Programme National de Nutrition.

4.2 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

a) Context

The signing of the Ouagadougou Agreement on 4 March 2007 resulted in considerable changes in the political context, which until then had been characterised by years of stalemate. The progress achieved in the implementation of the Agreement, albeit with serious delays, has had a positive impact positively on the security situation and access and resulted in reducing the operational constraints faced by humanitarian actors, particularly in the west. The west remains the area where the United Nations Mission's security system has yet to be fully replaced by the national, mixed brigade system. The full dismantlement of the militias, together with the DDR process, the redeployment of mobile courts, and the scheduling of elections remain key milestones to be achieved in the peace process.

b) Progress Made

The IAHCC continues to perform adequately and now comprises all international humanitarian NGOs operating in Côte d'Ivoire. Monthly IAHCC meetings with donors and quarterly IAHCC meetings with non-IAHCC members (SRSG, the United Nations Force Commander and the General of the French *Licorne* Forces) were regularly maintained. The establishment in 2006 of the first cluster on Protection of Displaced Persons will have to be extended to all key areas of protection in 2007 to strengthen the coordination between humanitarian actors involved in protection activities and their operational response to protection needs. In addition, coordination between humanitarian actors and the Government continued to function satisfactorily in the areas of sectoral coordination, such as the response to the water shortage crisis, education, health, social cohesion and IDPs.

However, efficient collaboration between humanitarian actors and the Government at the strategic level is still hampered by the lack of appropriate Government coordination mechanisms to ensure strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian activities in Côte d'Ivoire. The toxic waste dumped in several sites in Abidjan highlighted the importance of preparedness in responding to both war related humanitarian needs as well as to natural and environmental disasters. OCHA has remained engaged with international environmental agencies, as well as the Ivorian authorities, to help improve their response capacity for any future event of a similar nature. Henceforth, these aspects should be incorporated into national and inter-agency contingency plans.

c) Challenges/New Objectives

Field coordination mechanisms will remain flexible so as to provide the most appropriate response to the needs of vulnerable populations in a rapidly changing environment.

The coordination support for Groups/Sectors will be maintained and intensified at the central and field levels to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation of trends and analysis in the sectors concerned.

The Protection Cluster, together with the specialised Child Protection Forum and the Gender Group, will continue to collect and analyse pertinent data, undertake advocacy activities, provide a link with protection of civilian activities, and ensure that protection needs of IDPs will be met in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. At the same time, the Protection Cluster will extend its activities to the field through Regional Protection Clusters to increase operational response to the protection needs of the population. Overall coordination will be facilitated through improved access to information and evaluation tools, as well as information and technical support services. Consequently, the Management Information System will be strengthened to improve access to information and evaluation tools in support of humanitarian response, as well as coordination and advocacy activities.

The mechanisms aimed at encouraging coordination among members of the wider humanitarian community will be maintained and improved. The security, information, and communication network established with help from European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) to provide assistance to partners and NGOs will also be maintained despite the transfer of the project from OCHA to UNDP for practical reasons related to the provision of funds from CERF. Efforts to improve strategic coordination with Government partners through the establishment of a strategic coordination mechanism involving Government and humanitarian actors will be pursued. The focus on humanitarian activities within the CAP process and in particular the coordination provided through OCHA just in this sector, will require an increase in coordination efforts in the areas of early recovery and development through the appropriate tools, such as the Common Country Assessment or the United Nations Development and Assistance Framework.

Developments in neighbouring Guinea in January 2007 prompted the revision of the preparedness plans of the international community in order to respond adequately in the event of an influx of people

from Guinea. An IAHCC mission visited Odienné and Sirana, a village three km from the Guinean border in February 2007 to identify the probable entry points into Côte d'Ivoire for Guinean refugees and to ensure that appropriate measures in terms of contingency planning are in place. Beyond the evaluation of the level of preparedness on the ground to respond, the mission also assessed the humanitarian needs and response capacity.

The recommendations of the mission confirmed the preparedness of humanitarian actors to respond, under the leadership of UNHCR, to any refugee situation, as areas of collaboration were identified and early warning systems were established in collaboration with the local authorities. Subsequently, the working group on contingency planning regularly updated the scenarios, prepositioned relief stocks, and developed supporting tools, including maps. Local contingency plans for the west, the north and the centre-south of Côte d'Ivoire and the regional dimensions including the Côte d'Ivoire "plus 5" neighbouring countries have been equally integrated in the process. The humanitarian community will continue to monitor closely the situation in Guinea so as to respond promptly to any emerging humanitarian needs.

d) New Indicators

The indicators remain unchanged. However, due to the changes in the context resulting from the Ouagadougou Agreement, existing coordination mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire will be modified to meet needs resulting from the post crisis phase.

e) Participating Organisations

In addition to the usual partners, coordination efforts will continue to work at improving Government involvement.

4.3 EDUCATION

a) Context

The 2006-2007 school year began with a degree of optimism that the education system would be able function nationwide. Hopes were high, particularly in the northern, central and western regions that students would be able to sit end of year exams, something which has been impossible since the start of the crisis in 2002. Unfortunately, a teachers' strike during the first term constituted a major set back, and the country's education system remains greatly affected. Additionally, the impoverishment of the population has contributed to an increase in the number of child labourers, particularly in rural areas. Schools and school attendance, particularly in those areas hardest hit by the war, is characterised by the following

- A lack and/or shortage of qualified teaching personnel; many schools are managed by voluntary teachers, often ill-trained and unmotivated: to date, only 30% of the original qualified teachers have been redeployed.
- The development of informal education systems;
- An increasing and generalised decay of school infrastructure;
- An inadequate number of operating schools: several schools remained closed during this period because of a lack of teachers, significant structural degradation and/or destruction, and a lack of furniture;
- High rates of dropout due to the crisis (child soldiers, traumatised children or children affected economically by the crisis).

b) Progress Made

- Stimulation of demand for education: the Back to School campaign initiated by all partners of the sectoral group resulted in the mobilisation of communities with regard to children's right to education;
- Improvement in the 'supply' of education: almost 100 schools have been rehabilitated and equipped in the zones most affected by the crisis, by all partners together;
- Improvement in the quality of education: 4,880 teaching kits have been distributed to teachers in the zones most affected by the crisis;
- School directors have been trained in school management, and 1,200 teachers were trained in the Peace and Tolerance education programme.

c) Challenges

As a result of the above, the specific objectives of the response plan and the indicators have been reviewed. The activities to be carried out will be more focused on areas that are likely to face specific needs as a result of the return of displaced persons and/or the redeployment of the administration.

d) Objectives and Indicators

Strategic Objectives	Specific Objectives	Indicators
To support the restoration and improvement of access to basic social services	1. To boost social demand for education in target zones in rural areas in the central, northern and western regions and the ex-ZoC for access and/or return of children to school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children supplied with school kits; Number of school canteens opened and/or reopened; Number of children enrolled or re-enrolled in the target zones.
	2. To improve the availability and quality of education in 50 schools in the target zones, benefiting 15,000 children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools opened and/or re-opened; Number of classrooms rehabilitated and equipped with school furniture; Number of schools equipped with water and latrines; Number of temporary classrooms built; Number of teachers trained.
	3. To facilitate war-affected children's \ access to school for by establishing alternative programmes (reorientation classes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children registered in accelerated or bridging classes; Number of such classes operating.

e) Participating Organisations

UNICEF, *Solidarités*, WFP, UNDP, Save the Children Fund (SCF), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

4.4 HEALTH**a) Context**

- The progressive return of qualified personnel in the central, northern and western regions: approximately 80% of medical facilities are functional with 60% of qualified personnel;
- Côte d'Ivoire is the country most affected in West Africa by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with the prevalence rate among general population estimated at 4.7% in 2005;
- The preparation and response to epidemic outbreaks of disease (cholera, meningitis, and yellow fever) are perennially beset by difficulties;
- Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity and a major cause of mortality, in particular for children under-five. Malaria is also the most common disease reported;
- High maternal mortality (690 deaths for every 100,000 live births) is an alarming issue and statistic.

b) Progress Made

- National infant immunisation coverage during the last six months is 77%;
- 80% of health centres have re-opened in the central, northern and western regions;
- 60% of qualified personnel are currently on duty in the central, northern and western regions.

c) Challenges

- Need for rehabilitation of the medical facilities in the central, northern and western regions;
- Growing poverty among the population limiting access to quality care;
- Availability of drugs, including AntiRetroVirals (ARV);
- Availability of vaccines and immunisation equipment in health structures;
- Capacity building for health personnel nationwide;
- Low budget allocation to health services by the Government;

- Considerable delay in addressing Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) specific to Côte d'Ivoire.

d) New Indicators

- Rate of access to quality health services;
- Under five mortality rate;
- Maternal mortality rate;
- Vaccine coverage rate;
- Number of outbreaks detected and responded to in a timely manner;
- Case fatality rate during outbreaks;
- Coverage rate of prenatal care;
- Number of births attended by trained personnel;
- Number of children under five sleeping under Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs);
- Malaria specific case fatality rate;
- Increase malaria drugs and ARV availability in health facilities;
- Number of people sensitised about HIV prevention.

e) Participating Organisations

Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene (MSHP¹⁰)/MoH, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, National NGO (NNGO) called "Sounyegnon".

4.5 MULTI SECTOR

a) Context

- Improved socio-political and security conditions in Liberia have prompted the voluntary repatriation of 15,000 Liberian refugees with the support of United Nations High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR);
- A new crisis in Guinea Conakry may prompt thousands to seek refuge in the fragile north-west of Côte d'Ivoire with serious socio-economic (if not political and military) implications for both new arrivals and host communities;
- The dismantlement of the ZoC and the disbanding of militias have created a volatile security environment in western Côte d'Ivoire, where most refugees and foreign communities live; this affects the security and well-being of resident populations and returnees, as well as the humanitarian character of the settlement sites.

b) Progress Made

- Voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees continued at a reduced rate. So far more than 15,000 Liberian refugees have been assisted to repatriate, and close to 18,000 refugees have returned to Liberia spontaneously since September 2004.
- Protection and material assistance are being provided to some 6,000 Liberian refugees in Nicla camp, 2,600 refugees in the Tabou transit centre, and 1,800 urban refugees of different nationalities;
- This assistance is gradually being phased out to promote voluntary repatriation.

c) Challenges/New Objectives

- Liberian refugees who do not opt to return home will have to be integrated into Ivorian villages and urban centres as of 1 July 2007. UNHCR has finalised arrangements with the Ivorian authorities to facilitate this integration by providing individual packages and support to local structures that will help under a community-based approach. Refugees will also be informed of the legal provisions on citizenship should they consider applying for Ivorian nationality. Arrangements with the Government postponed to 30 June 2007 the closure of the Nicla refugee camp and Tabou transit centre.
- Continued protection and assistance to urban refugees in a declining economic environment, in which employment opportunities are scarce and income-generating activities lack adequate markets;
- Phasing out voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees in safety and dignity in line with the regional multi-year plan.

¹⁰ Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique.

d) New Indicators

- Number of Liberian refugees repatriating to Liberia;
- Number of Liberian refugees integrating in villages;
- Number of urban refugees reaching a certain level of self-sufficiency.

4.6 PROTECTION**a) Context**

Social cohesion remains fragile largely due to land disputes and inter-community tensions, especially in the west and in the Tabou area. The IDP return and resettlement process could exacerbate these tensions, so long as necessary conditions are not put in place to support it (non deployment of administration; lack of security and of freedom of movement; housing, land and property rights addressed in a discriminatory manner). A culture of impunity persists due to the absence of the rule of law in the central, northern and western regions, and the erosion of the rule of law in the south through corruption and lack of independence of the judiciary. Women and children remain especially vulnerable to structural discrimination and growing poverty, resulting for instance in unequal rights or access to education and employment, and to increased risks of sexual or labour exploitation. Of particular concern is the situation of some 4,000 children who were allegedly associated with any of the former warring factions.

b) Progress Made

- Establishment of Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of Assistance and Protection of IDPs with a national action plan and a Bill on IDPs based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;
- Merger of the Protection Network into the Protection Cluster with the mandate to coordinate the operational response of partners to priority protection problems and regional protection clusters established in Tabou/San Pedro, Guiglo and Bouaké, with UNHCR carrying out the lead role;
- Social cohesion and protection activities of partners resulted in ongoing dialogue and IDP return in some areas in the west;
- Increased attention paid and support provided to returnees and vulnerable IDPs; Increased willingness by Government forces and pro-Government militia to release Children Associated with Fighting Forces (CAFF).

c) Challenges/New Objectives

- Strengthen the capacity and ownership of the Government to implement the key actions in the Ouagadougou Agreement to promote the respect for human rights;
- Increase donor interest through accurate information and analysis of protection problems;
- Regional Protection Clusters to systematically collect and share human rights information;
- Extend coverage of the Protection Clusters to areas where the lead agency (UNHCR) has no presence;
- Integrate priority protection issues, including child protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), into national Protection Cluster initiatives, and reinforce interaction with specialised working groups on child protection and gender.

d) New Indicators

- IDP return, resettlement and reintegration conducted in accordance with the Guiding Principles;
- Governmental and NGO social cohesion mechanisms and activities strengthened and inter-community tensions reduced;
- Number of Government institutions with a "protection mandate" redeployed and actively contributing to the promotion and respect of human rights;
- Number of children associated with armed groups demobilised and reintegrated.

e) Participating Organisations

Protection Cluster: United Nations agencies, SCF-UK and Sweden, IRC, Search For Common Ground (SFCG), UNOCI Human Rights/Rule of Law/Elections/Public Information, CARE International, IOM, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), NRC. ICRC participated as an observer. Also participating were specialised working groups on child protection and gender.

4.7 SECURITY

a) Context

The security situation is still very volatile. Although developments have had a positive impact on general security conditions, indications are that in recent months assaults against United Nations' and NGO premises have increased. The rationale for this targeting might vary, but it is possible to reduce the operational capacity and efficiency of relief organisations by compromising their general safety and protection in urban areas and in field sub-offices.

Road attacks and robberies committed against commercial convoys and relief vehicles continued in the former ZoC and along the Korhogo – Ferkessédougou axis in the north, as well as the Abidjan – San Pedro axis. Any delay in the deployment of the mixed brigades will enhance the current the climate of uncertainty, and will ultimately determine future security threat levels significantly.

The Integrated Security System (ISS) established by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), combining United Nations agencies and UNOCI security systems in Côte d'Ivoire, left out the International NGOs (INGOs) who continued to voice the claim to be members of the Security Management Team (SMT).

b) Progress Made

Due to a lack of funds a three-month project managed by OCHA to develop a security tree model integrating INGO partners' individual systems into an information sharing system and a 24/7-radio room radio watch has been on hold since 1 April 2007. Arrangements are under way with UNDP, which will take over the concept using an initial CERF allocation, which will cover the coming six months.

The integrated SMT, comprising United Nations agencies and UNOCI senior management, continued to meet on a weekly basis under the chairmanship of the SRSG as the Designated Official to share information on security and formulate related policies. Four INGOs have subscribed to an agreement under the former security system of the United Nations agencies to benefit from increased information sharing and assistance concerning staff evacuation.

c) Challenges/New Objectives

There is still a significant gap in security information sharing between humanitarian INGOs and the United Nations system which needs to be closed. A new Chief Security Advisor (CSA) has just been nominated and is working on revamping the ISS to make it truly inclusive and operational. There is still work to be done to achieve the full integration of the United Nations security system at operational level particularly with regards to the management of assets and the coverage of services. For instance, the ISS aims at establishing joint radio communication rooms servicing both United Nations agencies and UNOCI at sub-office and national level, however, the implementation pace of this process has been slow and has thus far only been implemented in some sub-offices.

d) New Indicators

- Time frame for full integration of the United Nations security system at operational level;
- Timeframe for handover by UNDP of INGOs security project and resumption of service to partners.

e) Participating Organisations

Participating organisations remain unchanged.

4.8 SOCIAL COHESION

1. Context

Whilst the issue of rural land tenure remains the root cause of the Ivorian conflict, other factors condition the return of displaced populations and need to be addressed and resolved. These include the question of "voluntary return with security and dignity", the mutual acceptance and integration of the populations, the existence of basic social services and a support package to aid with reinsertion, as well as a flexible and defined return plan according to the specific differences of each zone.

2. General Objective

- To contribute to the improvement of the protection and security of vulnerable populations;
- To facilitate local access to humanitarian information by communities;

- To strengthen information sharing and networking within social cohesion thematic groups.

3. Specific Objectives

- To strengthen the capacity of some 200 "peace committees" set up by several organisations since the beginning of the conflict;
- To inform and sensitise the population on protection and inter community-based dialogue;
- To contribute to the improvement of community-based "peace codes" or "integration codes";
- To encourage the strengthening of national capacities, at the central and local level, while targeting women and youth;
- To support awareness and mainstreaming of the law on land tenure.

4. Key Targets

- Displaced populations, returnees, and host communities and families;
- Community leaders, NGOs, women and youth;
- Peace committees, early warning committees and land tenure committees;
- Local authorities, the media and the Government;
- The entire population.

5. Indicators

- A decreased number of open conflicts, in particular in the west;
- The number of media reports on actual events and media advocacy;
- Strengthened and updated information networks on activities conducted by the various actors;
- The implementation of a multimedia programme covering local broadcasting and television.

6. List of Participating Organisations in Abidjan/Duékoué and Bouaké

AGENCIES	INTERNATIONAL NGOS	NATIONAL NGOS	GOVERNMENT
UNDP/WFP	SFCG	Society Coalition for Peace and Development in Côte d'Ivoire (COSOPCI ¹¹)	Ministry of National Reconciliation and Institutional Relations (MINRRI ¹²)
UNICEF/FAO	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)/African Union Club (CLUB UA ¹³)	Ivorian Human Rights League (LIDHO ¹⁴)	Primature/Governmental Centre for Information and Communication (CICG ¹⁵)
HCR/IOM/OCHA/Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	<i>Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières</i> (EMSF)	Ivorian Human Rights Movement (MIDH ¹⁶)	National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (PNDDR ¹⁷)
UNOCI/Human Rights	CARE International	Action of African Women Against Wars (VAFAG ¹⁸)	The Ministry of Solidarity and War Victims (MSVG ¹⁹)
UNOCI/Public Information Office (PIO)/UNOCI Frequency Modulation (FM)	CARITAS	Artistic Club: the Messengers of UNESCO of Abidjan (CAMUA ²⁰)	Ministry of Communication (MINCOM)
UNOCI/Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)	ICRC	Organisation of Active Women in Côte d'Ivoire (OFACI ²¹)	
Protection Cluster	IRC	CDI Red Cross	

¹¹ Coalition de la Société civile pour la Paix en Côte d'Ivoire.

¹² Ministère de la Réconciliation Nationale et des Relations avec les Institutions.

¹³ Club Union Africaine.

¹⁴ Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme.

¹⁵ Centre d'Information et de Communication Gouvernemental.

¹⁶ Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits Humains.

¹⁷ Programme National de Désarmement, de Démobilisation et de Réinsertion.

¹⁸ Vision et Action des Femmes Africaines contre les Guerres.

¹⁹ Ministère de la Solidarité et des Victimes de Guerre.

²⁰ Club Artistique les Messagers de l'UNESCO d'Abidjan.

²¹ Organisation des Femmes Actives de Côte d'Ivoire.

4.9 WATER AND SANITATION

a) Context

The quality of water supplied to urban centres remains insufficient and distribution is often interrupted. This is due to poor network maintenance and power cuts, which are in turn the result of poor cost recovery on energy bills as there has been exemption from payment since the eruption of the crisis in 2002. The return of the 1.5 million IDPs from the former Government zone is slow and the peri-urban areas of cities continue to receive new residents. In rural areas, reports indicated that the number of broken down pumps has decreased thanks to large-scale repair campaigns carried out by the Department of Water Affairs (DHH²²) and a number of international organisations. Outbreaks of waterborne or excreta-related diseases have not been observed, however, the exposure risk for these diseases is higher during the rainy season, which started in June.

b) Progress Made

In urban areas, extra boreholes have been drilled in Man, Odienné and Korhogo and a campaign for 500 new boreholes is under way in the north east. In rural areas, several projects are underway to repair hand-pumps, notably DHH (repairing 7,500 pumps) and UNICEF (repairing 1,000 using European Commission funds). Other organisations actively repairing pumps and rehabilitating hand-dug wells include IRC, *Solidarités*, and Medical Assistance Programme (MAP) International. In addition, water committees have been created or re-activated and trained in over 1,500 villages throughout the country. Pump mechanics have also been trained and spare-parts made available in regional stores. In terms of sanitation and hygiene, efforts have focused mostly on rural areas where better hygiene practices have been promoted.

c) Challenges/New Objectives

The general objective remains mostly unchanged. In terms of water and sanitation the appeal aims to improve the well being of the population and to reduce the risk of diseases associated with poor quality of water and hygiene practices. The target population consists of IDPs, host communities and populations remaining in areas affected by the crisis. The specific objectives have been reworked and target populations modified, in particular in the centre, north, west, the ex-ZoC, and peri-urban areas particularly affected by the influx of displaced populations, in order to better adjust to the current situation as follows:

- 80% of the population in the designated areas to receive at least 20 litres of clean water per person per day;
- Rapid actions in the coming months to target villages like Toa Zéo, Blody, Yrozon, Zou, and other areas of return in the former ZoC, where water sources and springs were reportedly polluted with dead bodies during the ethnic clashes;
- Better hygiene practices are observed in the designated areas;
- Sanitation systems are supported in the designated areas.

In order to achieve these objectives, it is important that SODECI and DHH technical staff report back to their duty stations. Emergency actions will specifically target hospitals and schools in order to ensure adequacy in water supply and sanitation systems. In rural areas, activities should continue without major changes. Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and water disinfection campaigns will be carried out to mitigate against possible disease outbreaks.

d) Indicators

Indicators remained unchanged with the exception of the number of hospitals with adequate water supply and sanitation systems.

e) Participating Organisations

DHH, MAP International, EMSF and UNICEF.

²² Direction de l'Hydraulique Humaine.

5. CONCLUSION

Although positive results have been achieved at the political level, serious delays have been noted in key areas. The lack of tangible progress in the redeployment of the administration since the signing of the Peace Agreement has continued to impact on the prevailing humanitarian situation in the country. It is widely accepted that this redeployment would improve security and facilitate the delivery of basic social services, which in return would contribute positively in ameliorating the overall humanitarian situation.

The prolonged crisis, compounded by the devastating impact of the protracted presence of IDPs on vulnerable host families, and with already fragile inter-ethnic relations under considerable strain, has deeply affected the livelihoods of these communities and resulted in their further impoverishment. Substantial improvements have yet to be made in key sectors, such as the protection of civilians, including IDPs, respect of human rights, law enforcement, and access to basic services.

In this context, the primary goal of humanitarian action will continue to be the provision of adequate protection of and support to IDPs, as well as relief assistance to vulnerable populations including host communities at both displacement and return areas. Key priority action areas remain the same as in the CAP 2007 and include access to basic health care, food security, potable water, and education.

LIST OF PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007

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PROJECT CODE: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

AGRICULTURE

CIV-07/A01 (WITHDRAWN): Finalization of the project on development of 28 ha of lowlands implemented by COOFEF-WOYOBAN in partnership with the World Food Programme to boost food production for rural populations of Fronan	COOFEF-WOYOBAN	141,994	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/A02: Support to food security, nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities	FAO	540,925	540,925	228,135	42%	312,790	-
CIV-07/A03: Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	1,412,153	1,412,153	684,404	48%	727,749	-
CIV-07/A04: Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire	FAO	554,829	554,829	228,135	41%	326,694	-
CIV-07/A05: Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis	FAO	360,030	360,030	-	0%	360,030	-
CIV-07/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific project	FAO	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		3,009,931	2,867,937	1,140,674	40%	1,727,263	-

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

CIV-07/CSS01: Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	OCHA	3,994,595	3,994,595	1,839,161	46%	2,155,434	-
CIV-07/CSS02: Reseau d'echange et de communication d'informations securitaires (RECIS)	UNDP	-	200,000	200,000	100%	-	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		3,994,595	4,194,595	2,039,161	49%	2,155,434	-

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Values in US\$							

EDUCATION

CIV-07/E01 (WITHDRAWN): Construction and equipment of primary education facilities	DRC	364,500	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/E02 (WITHDRAWN): Improving the offer and quality of access to education in the Kouto, Gbon and Kasseré zone in Boundiali Department	EMSF	635,800	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/E03: Youth Education Pack (YEP)	NRC	550,000	550,000	420,000	76%	130,000	-
CIV-07/E04: Education in basic skills	UNICEF	401,250	401,250	401,250	100%	-	-
CIV-07/E05 (REVISED): Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines and water points	UNICEF	3,237,820	1,234,250	-	0%	1,234,250	-
CIV-07/E06 (NEW): Classes Passerelles: Older primary children go back to school	NRC	-	428,000	-	0%	428,000	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		5,189,370	2,613,500	821,250	31%	1,792,250	-

FOOD

CIV-07/F01 (NEW): Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10672.0)	WFP	-	13,870,271	-	0%	13,870,271	-
Subtotal for FOOD		-	13,870,271	-	0%	13,870,271	-

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HEALTH							
CIV-07/H01 (REVISED): Improve nutritional status of children through community-based and facility-based activities in 13 health districts in Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	818,550	411,950	-	0%	411,950	-
CIV-07/H02 (WITHDRAWN): To improve the offer and access to health care for populations of Fongolo and Toa Zoé in the West region of Côte d'Ivoire	EMSF	396,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/H03 (REVISED): Support for integration of reproductive health components in the Minimum Package of Activities of functional health structures in the Centre and East of the occupied zones	UNFPA	2,350,500	1,494,163	969,163	65%	525,000	-
CIV-07/H04 (REVISED): Strengthening integrated preventive care services (including immunization) in 41 districts in Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	1,166,300	753,300	-	0%	753,300	-
CIV-07/H05 (REVISED): Malaria prevention in war affected areas through ITNs	UNICEF	3,293,995	1,541,058	-	0%	1,541,058	-
CIV-07/H06 (REVISED): Raising vaccination coverage among children and pregnant women in Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	1,209,100	1,141,690	729,222	64%	412,468	-
CIV-07/H07: Improve hygienic delivery to reduce maternal and neonatal tetanus	UNICEF	433,350	433,350	-	0%	433,350	-
CIV-07/H08 (REVISED): Prevention and care of STIs-HIV/AIDS among youth and children formerly associated with armed groups in Western and Central Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	363,800	181,900	-	0%	181,900	-
CIV-07/H09 (REVISED): Improve malaria case management in 41 health districts	UNICEF	823,900	411,950	-	0%	411,950	-
CIV-07/H10: Emergency obstetric care for women and neonates affected by the conflict	UNICEF	551,050	551,050	551,050	100%	-	-
CIV-07/H11 (WITHDRAWN): Tetanus vaccination campaign	UNICEF	1,915,300	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/H12 (REVISED): Reinforce Minimum Health Care package delivery in the North and Western regions of Côte d'Ivoire	WHO	3,600,000	1,385,000	-	0%	1,385,000	-
CIV-07/H13 (WITHDRAWN): Enhancing National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity	WHO	400,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/H14 (REVISED): Support to the coordination of health activities and information networking in the northern and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire	WHO	623,810	214,000	-	0%	214,000	-
CIV-07/H15: Disease surveillance, early warning system and response to outbreaks and other disasters	WHO	1,045,362	1,045,362	1,677,450	160%	(632,088)	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		18,991,017	9,564,773	3,926,885	41%	5,637,888	-

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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PROJECT CODE: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
MULTI-SECTOR							
CIV-07/MS01: Community-based Support to Integration of Liberian Refugees	DRC	325,700	325,700	368,413	113%	(42,713)	-
CIV-07/MS02: Repatriation of Liberian Refugees	UNHCR	1,377,342	1,377,342	374,579	27%	1,002,763	-
CIV-07/MS03: Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees	UNHCR	1,981,946	1,981,946	524,411	26%	1,457,535	-
CIV-07/MS04: Local integration of urban refugees	UNHCR	824,129	824,129	224,747	27%	599,382	-
CIV-07/MS05: Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees	UNHCR	2,830,223	2,830,223	749,158	26%	2,081,065	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		7,339,340	7,339,340	2,241,308	31%	5,098,032	-

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PROJECT CODE: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
CIV-07/P/HR/RL01 (WITHDRAWN): Protection of internally displaced persons and provision of basic assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs	UNHCR	6,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL02: Village based Integrated Return and Livelihood Recovery Programme	DRC	904,900	904,900	755,165	83%	149,735	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL03: Assistance to internally-displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the West zone	IOM	1,020,100	1,020,100	475,278	47%	544,822	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL04: Assistance for voluntary return of IDPs living in Abidjan to their regions of origin in Côte d'Ivoire	IOM	969,885	969,885	-	0%	969,885	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL05 (REVISED): Protection of returned IDPs through reconstruction of housing and public infrastructure.	NRC	1,500,000	1,020,000	520,000	51%	500,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL06 (REVISED): Support for reinsertion of war-displaced women who have volunteered to return to their regions of origin	UNFPA	768,629	470,000	150,000	32%	320,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL07 (WITHDRAWN): Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	NRC	500,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL08: Assistance to victims of serious violations of human rights and people requesting for protection.	OHCHR	126,000	126,000	-	0%	126,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL09 (REVISED): Pilot project on Reconstitution of civil status facts in the Departments of Bouaké, Man and Vavoua	UNFPA	428,636	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL10: Protection, social and family care, reintegration of children directly victims of the conflict	UNICEF	537,140	537,140	537,140	100%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL11 (WITHDRAWN): Fighting sexual violence against children in 11 districts of Western, Northern and Central Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	888,100	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL12 (WITHDRAWN): Identification and prevention of children's rights violations along the border of Western Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	347,750	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL13 (NEW): Protection – Coordination/Capacity Building	UNHCR	-	186,044	35,620	19%	150,424	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL14 (NEW): Protection – Assistance to IDPs in the Centre Mie Gou	UNHCR	-	193,743	35,620	18%	158,123	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL15 (NEW): Protection – Documentation	UNHCR	-	143,513	35,620	25%	107,893	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL16 (NEW): Protection – Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights	UNHCR	-	165,039	35,620	22%	129,419	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL17 (NEW): Protection – Information, Counselling, Legal Assistance (ICLA)	UNHCR	-	416,475	35,620	9%	380,855	-

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PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW (Continued)							
CIV-07/P/HR/RL18 (NEW): Protection – Monitoring	UNHCR	-	301,377	35,620	12%	265,757	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL19 (NEW): Protection – Community Dialogue	UNHCR	-	605,734	35,620	6%	570,114	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL20 (NEW): Protection – Durable solutions intention survey	UNHCR	-	502,294	35,620	7%	466,674	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL21A (NEW): Radio service for social and humanitarian information and contribution to peaceful coexistence and integration of different communities particularly internally displaced and returnee persons	IRIN	-	237,540	-	0%	237,540	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL21B (NEW): Radio service for social and humanitarian information and contribution to peaceful coexistence and integration of different communities particularly internally displaced and returnee persons	OCHA	-	158,360	-	0%	158,360	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22A (NEW): Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNFPA	-	177,139	-	0%	177,139	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22B (NEW): Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	-	177,138	-	0%	177,138	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22C (NEW): Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNDP	-	101,222	-	0%	101,222	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22D (NEW): Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNIFEM	-	50,611	-	0%	50,611	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		13,991,140	8,664,254	2,722,543	31%	5,941,711	-

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Values in US\$							

WATER AND SANITATION

CIV-07/WS01 (WITHDRAWN): Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Tabou area	DRC	356,600	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/WS02: To contribute to the improvement of access to potable water in the villages of Priro and M'Bahiakro (localities situated in the confidence zone)	EMSF	429,000	429,000	-	0%	429,000	-
CIV-07/WS03: Improvement of access to water for rural communities inadequately covered by humanitarian assistance (including schools and health centres)	UNICEF	1,228,360	1,086,000	1,088,477	100%	(2,477)	-
CIV-07/WS04 (WITHDRAWN): Improving the quality of water used by communities affected by the crisis	UNICEF	711,550	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/WS05 (REVISED): Preventing water-borne diseases, particularly cholera and typhoid fever, in poor districts receiving internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in the Centre, North and West (CNW) and confidence zones	UNICEF	1,139,550	426,100	-	0%	426,100	-
CIV-07/WS06 (NEW): Ensuring adequate water and sanitation services in 10 hospitals in the Centre, North and West (CNW)	UNICEF	-	433,029	-	0%	433,029	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		3,865,060	2,374,129	1,088,477	46%	1,285,652	-

Grand Total		56,380,453	51,488,799	13,980,298	27%	37,508,501	-
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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.

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NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS

EDUCATION

Appealing agency	NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)
Project Title	Classes Passerelles: Older primary children go back to school.
Code	CIV-07/E06
Sector	Education
Objective	To solve one of the most pressing problems in post-conflict, the problem of children who never started or who dropped out of primary school in the zones affected by displacement.
Targeted Beneficiaries	6,000 – 8,000 children of primary school age
Implementing partners	NRC, SCF (UK and Sweden)
Project Duration	June – December 2007
Funds requested	\$428,000

Summary

There are a large number of children particularly in the west of the country who either never entered primary school or dropped out during the recent years of strife and displacement. Because the law does not allow children over nine years old to start primary school and because, anyway, the full six years of primary would take too long, the Autonomous Literacy Service²³ of the Ministry of National Education has created an accelerated curriculum at two levels. The first level will prepare them to enter the regular primary school towards the end of CP2²⁴ (Grade 2) or directly into CE1²⁵ (Grade 3) depending on the time of year. The second level is for those who had started Primary school but dropped out (usually because they were displaced or the school was closed). Most of the 120 – 160 centres are temporary and are located where the children actually are, though some are attached to existing primary schools. Each centre takes 50 children who are taught by one assistant. There is a supervisor/trainer for every three to four schools who provides ongoing support. Special modules exist for the accelerated curriculum.

The accelerated course may range from six months (only for level 2) to ten months and does not necessarily follow the national school year.

Activities

- Mobilisation of the population to encourage them to make sure all their children receive a primary education, with particular emphasis on girls. Provide encouragement for them to contribute in kind to providing extra classrooms, including temporary ones.
- Identifying children in the two categories;
- Training special assistants in the best methodology;
- Providing an intensive express course of six months so that they can enter Primary 3 and Primary 5, respectively;
- Monitoring the courses and ensuring that the primary schools accept the children at the end.

Expected Outcomes

- 6,000 – 8,000 children back in school;
- A team of experienced and competent assistants and trainers available.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Animateurs and trainers	100,000
School supplies	270,000
Administration and supervision	30,000
Indirect support costs (7%)	28,000
Total	428,000

²³ Service Autonome d'Alphabétisation.

²⁴ Cours Préparatoire.

²⁵ Cours Élémentaire.

FOOD SECURITY

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation [PRRO] 10672.0)
Project Code	CIV-07/F01
Sector	Food Security
Objective	To contribute to return, stability and household food security through food aid actions that preserve human and productive assets while promoting recovery and self-reliance of vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.
Targeted beneficiaries	794,000 beneficiaries, in particular 17,000 IDPs, 90,000 food-for-recovery beneficiaries, 580,000 primary school children, 42,000 people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, 5,000 nutrition beneficiaries.
Implementing Partners	FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, National Directorate for School Canteens (DNC ²⁶), Ministry of Health and Hygiene, MSF, CARE, IRC, CARITAS and other international and local NGOs.
Project Duration	July - December 2007
Funds Requested	\$13,870,271

Summary

Despite recent political events, the long-term effects of Côte d'Ivoire's complex socio-political crisis, including widespread food insecurity, are expected to persist. WFP will continue its strategy to mitigate the long-term effects of the protracted crisis, while at the same time fostering the recovery process. Geographic and socio-economic targeting will be based on a range of secondary data analysis and primary data collection, including the MICS-3 by UNICEF, the 2006 crop assessment from FAO, WFP Food Security Monitoring System, and the in-depth Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted in September/October 2006. Conducted in ten of country's 19 regions, it found that 9% of the population in these areas is food insecure, with an additional 20% at risk.

Through PRRO 10672.0, WFP will assist 794,000 vulnerable beneficiaries with 15,169 MT of food aid, from July 2007 to December 2007. Relief assistance will be directed to IDPs. Recovery-type activities (Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training) will be focused on agriculture, infrastructure rehabilitation and training. The education sector will receive the bulk of food resources (55%) through hot meals and take home rations for girls, focusing on food insecure regions with low enrolment rates. 18% of the PRRO will target nutrition programmes for HIV-affected people, vulnerable mothers and children under five.

Activities

- Food procurement and distribution;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Needs assessments.

Expected Outcomes

The nutritional status of IDPs and returnees and refugee beneficiaries is maintained. Access to food for resettled IDPs and returnees/refugees is improved. Ability of targeted Ivorian households who are vulnerable to shocks, to maintain/increase their productive and physical assets is increased. Level of malnutrition among children under-5 and pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas is reduced. Nutrition and health status of beneficiaries under both ARV/Tuberculosis (TB) treatment and Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) programmes is improved. Enrolment and attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted primary schools, including orphans and vulnerable children, is increased.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Direct support costs ²⁷	3,035,976
Operational Costs	9,926,894
Indirect support costs (7%)	907,401
Total	13,870,271

²⁶ Direction Nationale des Cantines.

²⁷ Includes staff and staff-related costs, recurring expenses and equipment and capital cost.

PROTECTION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Coordination/Capacity Building
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL13
Sector	Protection
Objective	To build protection capacity of partners and improve coordinated responses to priority protection problems.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Civilians affected by protection problems and partners in Abidjan, Bouaké, Guiglo and Tabou.
Implementing Partners	NRC
Project Duration	January – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$186,044
Funds Available	\$ 35,620
Funds Requested	\$150,424

Project Summary

In January 2007 the Protection Cluster was formally established to coordinate responses to priority protection issues, namely return, resettlement, and reintegration of IDPs; identification and documentation; housing, land and property rights; and cross cutting issues such as women's and children's rights and HIV/AIDS. Regional protection clusters have been established in Bouaké, Tabou/San Pedro and Guiglo. The Protection Cluster will work closely with national authorities, NGOs, donors and UNOCI to ensure that protection issues are addressed in a timely fashion.

To strengthen the protection capacity of partners UNHCR, in coordination with NRC and OCHA, will conduct four additional workshops on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement for key stakeholders, including relevant Governmental partners. Furthermore, training-of-trainers workshops for NRC trainers will be facilitated on conflict resolution, documentation processes, and on nationality, housing, land and property rights.

Main Activities

- Develop a common analysis and coordinated responses to priority protection problems;
- Strengthen the protection capacity of partners through training and joint missions;
- Monitor and analyse priority protection problems and prepare reports for advocacy purposes.

Expected Results

- Coordinated responses to identified priority protection problems through assistance programmes and advocacy;
- Increased respect and understanding of human rights;
- Improved information sharing and analysis of the human rights situation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	173,873
7% Indirect Costs*	12,171
Total Project Budget	186,044
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	150,424

* A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Assistance to IDPs in the Centre Mie Gou
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL14
Sector	Protection
Objective	To find durable solutions for registered IDPs in the Centre Mie Gou, Yamoussoukro.
Targeted Beneficiaries	371 registered IDPs
Implementing Partners	DRC and IRC
Project Duration	January – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$193,743
Funds Available	\$ 35,620
Funds Requested	\$158,123

Project Summary

The Centre Mie Gou in Yamoussoukro was formerly used to provide assistance to disabled persons. However, since 2002 it has been used to house IDPs, many of who had fled Bouaké. As assistance to disabled persons will soon resume in the centre, the IDPs must be relocated. The IDPs currently receive only little assistance and live in deplorable living conditions due to overcrowding and poor sanitation facilities in the centre. In February 2007, UNHCR registered IDPs and in May 2007, provided Non-Food Items (NFIs), repaired the sanitation facilities, and organised a *go-and-see* visit to Bouaké. Out of 114 families residing in the centre there are 35 single female-headed households, which are particularly vulnerable as they have no support network and lack the education or skills to become self-sufficient.

UNHCR, together with DRC and IRC, will assist in the return or resettlement and reintegration of 371 IDPs. IRC will provide sensitisation on HIV and AIDS, hygiene and reproductive health, including the provision of family planning. In addition, IRC will provide treatment to victims of sexual and gender based violence. IRC and DRC will empower IDPs to become self-sufficient through training and income-generation schemes, and will actively follow the reintegration process and promote community dialogue in areas of return and resettlement. IDPs without documentation will be assisted to obtain relevant documentation and, to the extent possible, to recover their property in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and with the help of NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance programme.

Main Activities

- Assist IDP return or resettlement and reintegration through income-generation schemes;
- Provide training and education to IDPs on HIV and AIDS, hygiene and reproductive health, and provide family planning;
- Assist IDPs to recover property and to obtain documentation;
- Monitor the reintegration process to ensure that the reintegration is sustainable.

Expected Results

- Sustainable IDP return or resettlement and reintegration;
- IDPs with documentation are fully able to exercise their rights;
- The Centre Mie Gou is reverted to its original function of providing assistance to disabled.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	181,068
7% indirect costs*	12,675
Total Project Budget	193,743
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	158,123

* A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Documentation
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL15
Sector	Protection
Objective	To identify, reduce and prevent cases of statelessness.
Targeted Beneficiaries	200,000 - 4,000,000 persons without documentation.
Project Duration	January – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$143,513
Funds Available	\$ 35,620
Funds Requested	\$107,893

Project Summary

The Ouagadougou Agreement recognises the urgent need to address the issue of identity and documentation but only proposes partial solutions. To that end, UNHCR has employed a Surge employee in order to identify, reduce, and prevent cases of statelessness, and these issues have been the subject of several meetings between the relevant authorities and concerned communities. UNHCR will address the specific documentation problems of the various categories of persons, such as IDPs and “foreigners” from Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries so as to design appropriate responses in close collaboration with national and local authorities, United Nations agencies, NGOs, UNOCI and donors.

UNHCR will work with relevant partners, including NRC, to develop and implement an awareness-raising campaign to inform the general population on how they can obtain documentation and who is eligible for Ivorian nationality. UNHCR will train partners, particularly the UNOCI Electoral Section, on how to monitor the “*audiences foraines*” process to prevent statelessness and to implement proposed solutions. UNHCR will also advocate that identification and documentation issues are included in the 2008 population census and that the civil registries are reconstituted rapidly.

Main Activities

- Document specific problems relating to the identification of various categories of persons such as IDPs and “foreigners” from neighbouring ECOWAS countries and to provide responses, including advocacy and nationwide awareness campaigns;
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of proposed solutions and advocacy initiatives with relevant partners;
- Liaise with ECOWAS countries to promote birth registration, issuance of personal identity documents, and provision of consular assistance to its nationals living in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Develop a long-term plan of action to address the issue of statelessness.

Expected Results

- Clearer understanding of the documentation problems faced by various categories of persons contributing to the formulation of adequate responses, including advocacy and legal reform;
- Increased understanding among the general population regarding the procedures available to obtain documentation and the laws governing nationality;
- Persons without documentation are provided with information, counselling and legal aid.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	134,124
7% indirect costs*	9,389
Total Project Budget	143,513
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	107,893

* A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL16
Sector	Protection
Objective	Propose and advocate for solutions in housing, land and property rights-related issues.
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs seeking to recover their property and persons seeking to access rural land.
Project Duration	June – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$165,039
Funds Available	\$ 35,620
Funds Requested	\$129,419

Project Summary

HLP rights are indispensable components of the post-conflict peace-building process, in particular in the context of Côte d'Ivoire where land disputes have led to intercommunity tensions and internal displacement. In addition to the ongoing return and resettlement process, returnees will be increasingly seeking to recover their property and possessions in line with the Pinheiro Principles. UNHCR will work with Protection Cluster members, the Ministries of Justice, Agriculture, Solidarity and War Victims, and Interior, ECOWAS embassies and consulates, and the European Union (EU) to seek solutions for protection problems linked to the non-application of the 1998 law on rural land, including legal reform.

Land disputes are closely linked to the issue of identity and documentation and are particularly acute in the west and in the Tabou region. In close collaboration with relevant partners, UNHCR will seek to address IDP property claims through conducting a review of existing remedies (national legislation, customary law and community mechanisms for property restitution) to develop and advocate for appropriate solutions, including a national HLP policy, action plan, awareness-building campaign, and the establishment of an independent body to process restitution claims.

Main Activities

- Review of existing remedies for property restitution and establish the scope of the problem facing IDPs so as to develop and advocate for appropriate solutions;
- Review of existing customary laws on land ownership and inheritance laws to identify whether these laws are in accordance with Côte d'Ivoire's international human rights obligations;
- Conduct nation-wide information campaign to inform the general population about their HLP rights.

Expected Results

- Research will contribute towards solutions, including the development of a national policy and action plan on HLP and the establishment of an independent body to process restitution claims;
- Thorough understanding of the discriminatory effects of the 1998 law on rural land and other laws related to HLP rights will contribute towards legal reform;
- Persons are informed about their HLP rights, which will reduce intercommunity tensions related to housing, land and property rights.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	154,242
7% indirect costs*	10,797
Total Project Budget	165,039
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	129,419

*A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Information, Counselling, Legal Assistance (ICLA)
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL17
Sector	Protection
Objective	To provide information, counselling and legal assistance for IDPs and others seeking legal advice regarding documentation as well as housing, land and property rights.
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs and others seeking legal advice regarding documentation and housing, land and property rights.
Implementing Partners	NRC
Project Duration	January – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$416,475
Funds Available	\$35,620
Funds Requested	\$380,855

Project Summary

UNHCR will fund NRC to extend and accelerate its ICLA programme for IDPs. The programme will build on NRC's training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and provide information, counselling and legal advice to IDPs and others on identity and documentation related issues as well as on HLP rights to assist IDPs to recover their houses and/or land which were confiscated, destroyed or occupied during the conflict. Mobile legal aid clinics will first be established in Abidjan and then expanded to the west, centre and north. A total of seven mobile teams will be established, some of which will be all female to encourage women and children to come forward. The ICLA programme will be linked to the monitoring programme, such that victims can be referred to the legal aid clinics. Information gathered by both programmes will be instrumental in analysing the human rights situation of IDPs.

Main Activities

- Provision of information, mediation, and legal advice to IDPs and others on documentation as well as on housing, land and property rights;
- Advocacy to address protection problems detected through legal assistance programme;
- Establishment of a referral system so that IDPs with legal problems, other than documentation or HLP rights, are referred to relevant partners.

Expected Results

- IDPs and others obtain information about the key protection problems they are confronted particularly during the return and resettlement process;
- Information and legal advice will help IDPs and others to fully exercise their rights and recover property or receive compensation;
- Advocacy initiatives undertaken are based on accurate information gathered through the legal aid clinics and monitoring system.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	389,229
7% indirect costs*	27,246
Total Project Budget	416,475
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	380,855

A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Monitoring
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL18
Sector	Protection
Objective	To establish a monitoring system to systematically gather information on IDP return, resettlement and reintegration and other protection issues.
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs and receiving communities.
Implementing Partners	NRC
Project Duration	January – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$301,377
Funds Available	\$35,620
Funds Requested	\$265,757

Project Summary

UNHCR and NRC will reinforce the coordination and information gathering conducted by United Nations agencies, NGOs and other credible actors on IDP return, resettlement and reintegration, as well as other protection issues. NRC will hire a consultant to develop and distribute a common monitoring tool as well as train partners on its use. NRC will set up a common database and systematically analyse the information gathered to help Government and humanitarian actors establish whether IDP return or resettlement can be carried out in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Based on the information gathered, solutions can be proposed to ensure that the return and resettlement process is voluntary, in dignity and in safety. IDPs will be informed through the ICLA programme on areas of return and resettlement so that they can decide whether they wish to return or resettle to their homes, their place of habitual residence or to another area in the country. IDPs will be actively involved in the monitoring process to strengthen their capacities and to involve them in the whole process of return, resettlement and reintegration.

Main Activities

- Establishment of a monitoring system to gather information on return, resettlement and reintegration conditions;
- Information sharing with IDPs;
- Advocacy as response to protection problems identified through the monitoring.

Expected Results

- IDPs able to take informed decisions about whether they want to return or resettle;
- Accurate information on return and resettlement conditions will contribute to IDP return, resettlement and reintegration and advocacy initiatives;
- Collaborative links are established between the various humanitarian partners and state actors, with increased understanding of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	281,661
7% indirect costs*	19,716
Total Project Budget	301,377
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	265,757

*A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Community Dialogue
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL19
Sector	Protection
Objective	To promote community dialogue at national and grass roots level.
Targeted Beneficiaries	General population, in particular in the west and Department of Tabou where intercommunity tensions are acute.
Implementing Partners	MINRRI and DRC.
Project Duration	January – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$605,734
Funds Available	\$ 35,620
Funds Requested	\$570,114

Project Summary

The concept of “ivoirité” was introduced in 1993 and some politicians have continued to exploit it for xenophobic and political reasons. In addition, the stagnating economy combined with a growing population has given rise to increased tensions between “local” and “foreign” communities over land, particularly in the fertile west. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire needs to urgently address this issue by actively promoting community dialogue at national and grass roots level. NGOs also need to adopt a common approach and standards in their peace and protection committees. To promote non-discrimination, UNHCR aims to strengthen the MINRRI. An international conflict resolution expert based in the Ministry will develop a national community dialogue policy and action plan, including a comprehensive sensitisation campaign to inform the general population about the benefits of community dialogue. Three local conflict resolution experts will be recruited to implement grass roots solutions to reduce intercommunity tensions in the west, particularly in Tabou, and in the centre and north in line with the national policy and action plan. UNHCR will also fund DRC to implement grass roots programmes with aim of addressing intercommunity tensions in the Tabou area where there are few active NGOs.

Main Activities

- Reinforce the capacity of the MINRRI to develop and implement a national policy and action plan to promote community dialogue by recruiting international and local conflict resolution experts;
- Coordination of NGO peace and protection committee activities;
- DRC will implement community dialogue programmes in the Tabou area.

Expected Results

- Nefarious effects of xenophobia are reduced and non-discrimination is promoted;
- Government through the MINRRI addresses xenophobia in a coordinated and pro-active manner;
- Reduced intercommunity tensions due to implementation of grass roots programmes in line with the national community dialogue policy and action plan.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	566,107
7% indirect costs*	39,627
Total Project Budget	605,734
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	570,114

*A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection – Durable solutions intention survey
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL20
Sector	Protection
Objective	To determine the intentions of IDPs regarding durable solutions (return and resettlement), and to have reliable information on the impediments to return and resettlement in order to enable the Government and other actors to take appropriate action.
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs in the west
Implementing Partners	<i>Afrique Secours et Assistance (ASA)</i>
Project Duration	June – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$374,500
Funds Available	\$35,620
Funds Requested	\$338,880

Project Summary

The return of IDPs features prominently as one of the key points in the Ouagadougou Agreement. In this regard, the Government has outlined steps aimed at ensuring the return of IDPs. Given that resettlement is not mentioned in the aforementioned Agreement as one of the available options for IDPs, UNHCR and its partners will advocate with the Government that resettlement should, alongside return, be equally considered as a durable solution for IDPs.

Through its implementing partner, UNHCR will conduct an intention survey among IDPs in the west. This will be done concomitantly with a rapid return area assessment questionnaire, which will focus on immediate needs (such as health, school facilities, shelter, etc). The survey will focus on the intention by IDPs to either return or resettle, and will also assess the most pressing needs of IDPs in their areas of return and resettlement. The survey will be conducted at the household level.

Main Activities

- Recruit a technical expert;
- Recruit relevant staff and train survey personnel;
- Conduct a sensitisation campaign;
- Conduct the survey, collate and analyse the findings of the survey;
- Share the findings of the survey with Government and relevant actors to generate an appropriate response.

Expected Results

- Return and resettlement assistance is provided to IDPs;
- Precise information is available on impediments to return and resettlement, and targeted action is carried out.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme	350,000
7% indirect costs*	24,500
Total Project Budget	374,500
Minus Available Resources	35,620
Total	338,880

* A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and Headquarters).

Appealing Agency	INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS (IRIN)/OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Project Title	Radio service for social and humanitarian information and contribution to peaceful coexistence and integration of different communities particularly internally displaced persons and returnees.
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL21 AB
Sector	Social Cohesion
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote social cohesion through authoritative coverage of key social and humanitarian concerns; To prevent conflicts and promote voluntary return.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Returning IDPs, rural communities, women and youth in the west, north and centre of Côte d'Ivoire.
Implementing Partners	Local and international humanitarian agencies, social cohesion sector, protection cluster and the Government
Project Duration	July – December 2007
Total Project Budget	\$395,900 (IRIN - \$237,540 OCHA - \$158,360)

Project Summary

Much needs to be done to explain the content and implications of the Ougadougou Agreement throughout Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the more fragile parts of the country. More must be done to create social cohesion, which is indispensable for any lasting resolution of the conflict and the return of stability. In this context, a continuous information campaign containing messages of peace and reconciliation is indispensable. Devised and operated by IRIN Radio, the humanitarian information service will contribute programmes to UNOCI-FM and a countrywide network of local stations. Programme content will focus strongly on existing humanitarian needs and social issues, sensitising populations and promoting social cohesion. There will be a strong emphasis on the concerns of IDPs, the challenges they face and the conditions for their return and sustainable reintegration. Programmes will also address concerns about security, unresolved disputes on land issues and the needs and challenges facing former combatants.

Activities

- Broadcast of programmes in French and local languages to a mass audience on a wide range of humanitarian and social issues;
- Training of journalists on humanitarian reporting and peace-building radio;
- Missions to support social cohesion in the western and central regions.

Expected Outcomes

- Over 70 radio programmes on humanitarian issues broadcast countrywide;
- Improved quality of information available to returning IDPs and other vulnerable populations;
- Ten meetings organised for training and sensitisation to peace-cohabitation;
- Better coordination to support returnees and social cohesion.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	90,000
Implementing costs	180,000
Operating costs	100,000
Recovery costs (7%)	25,900
Total	395,900

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)/UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)
Project Title	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase.
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL22 ABCD
Sector	Protection and Health
Objective	To prevent girls' and women's rights violations and ensure care for victims of sexual violence in four departments in the north and west.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Girls and women at risk and/or victims of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in target areas; 80,000 inhabitants of target areas.
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, Ministry of Family, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, National and International NGOs, grass roots groups, women and youth organisations.
Project Duration	January - December 2007
Funds Requested	\$506,110 (UNFPA: \$77,139; UNICEF: \$177,138; UNDP: \$101,222 UNIFEM: \$50,611).

Summary

The legacy and consequences of Côte d'Ivoire's conflict has left girls and women increasingly vulnerable to a rise in sexual exploitation, abuse and violence. Particularly in the north and west, the prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting (FGM/C) remains very high. According to the MICS 2006, 88% of women (aged 15-49) in the north-west, and 73.3% of women in the west are affected. Other cases of sexual and/or gender based violence were multiplied by the crisis and closely linked to an increase in STI transmission rates.

Victims have limited availability to health and psychosocial care, legal advice and compensation. UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP have thus jointly decided, together with their national partners, to incorporate gender perspectives in the transition from relief assistance to development cooperation, to strengthen results in the field and guarantee coordination at the macro level. A project by the same Agencies already aims at preventing and/or reducing GBV, in particular sexual violence, providing victims with adequate care and support, supporting the socio-economic integration and empowerment of women, and collecting data on GBV.

Activities

Awareness raising and information campaigns through media and social mobilisation on girls and women's rights, consequences of gender based violence and services available for victims; Capacity building of local NGOs, youth and women groups, local protection committees on prevention of GBV and basic assistance to victims; Training of trainers (members of social/health centres, security forces and legal workers) on: detection of signs of sexual violence and provision of specific assistance, existing legislative measures on sexual violence; Provision of medical and legal assistance and psychosocial support to all reported victims of sexual violence in the target area (fistula included); Capacity building of women and support to Income Generating Activities (IGAs).

Expected Results

- 80,000 people of four targeted departments in the west and centre of the country are aware of girls' and women's rights and of the dangers and consequences of gender based violence;
- All reported victims of sexual violence in the target areas are provided with medical and psychological care and receive legal assistance;
- Capacities of 400 women are strengthened and 400 IGAs are initiated with them.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Awareness raising and information campaigns	90,000
Capacity building on prevention of GBV and response and assistance to victims	90,000
Training of women trainers on IGAs and economic support for IGAs	100,000
Provision of legal assistance and medical and psychosocial support to all reported victims of sexual violence in the target area (provision of Pep Kits included)	150,000
Project Support	43,000
Total Project cost	473,000
Recovery costs (7%)	33,110
Total	506,110

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR/HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION OF UNOCI)
Project Title	Assistance to victims of serious violations of human rights and people requesting for protection.
Project Code	CIV-07/P/HR/RL08
Sectors	Protection/Human Rights
Objective	To provide support to victims of serious violations of human rights and those in need of protection.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Victims of serious violations of human rights
Implementing Partners	NGOs defending human rights, United Nations Agencies, Cooperation Agencies and Embassies.
Project Duration	12 months
Total Project Budget	\$126,000

Project Summary

Côte d'Ivoire's long running socio-political and military crisis has engendered serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Summary executions, assault, rape, extortion, threats and intimidations, damage and destruction of property, attacks against civilian populations, impeding free movement – all have been committed by all the armed groups in the conflict. The crisis has caused movements of populations constrained to seek refuge inside or outside the country, and often denied of their basic rights. Inter-community and inter-tribal conflicts, particularly in the west and southwest of the country, have also been the catalyst for human rights violations observed for several years. To this long list of attacks are added cases of persons threatened with death, attacks on their physical integrity, disappearance or sequestration who have sought the protection of UNOCI or other partners.

The aim of the project is to provide assistance to victims of violence submitted by the human rights division of UNOCI. The project will consist in identifying victims of human rights violations and persons seeking protection, and providing them with counselling and material assistance, in collaboration with the above-mentioned partners, irrespective of eventual legal actions, with particular emphasis on women and children.

Activities

- Identification of victims through daily monitoring activities;
- Assistance in legal and psychosocial counselling;
- Material assistance with a view to protecting them against threats;
- Assistance for treatment and support in case of torture, rape or other attacks on their life or physical integrity.

Expected Results

Effective care and support for victims of serious human rights violations, pending long term solutions; taking the people away from the places of threat, protecting civilian populations and vulnerable groups and opposing impunity for violations of human rights.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Victim Identification Activities	15,000
Protection Assistance	50,000
Care and Support Assistance	55,000
Programme support costs (5%)	6,000
Total	126,000

WATER AND SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Ensuring adequate water and sanitation services in ten hospitals in the centre, north and west.
Project Code	CIV-07/WS06
Sector	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Objective	To improve the hygiene standards in ten hospitals in the centre, north and west of the country.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Approximately 500,000 people covered by ten hospitals, health personnel of ten hospitals
Project Duration	July - December 2007
Funds Requested	\$433,029

Summary

The armed conflict has had dramatic consequences on public services, especially in the northern and western regions of the country. Health services in particular have suffered from the destruction and/or deterioration of infrastructure, the departure of qualified personnel, and a lack of funds for maintenance. In certain health centres, water and sanitation systems used to rely on central services that are now often dysfunctional. In such conditions, the absence of storage facilities creates huge problems for medical staff who are often obliged to rely on hand-pumps to obtain water. The same applies to sanitation facilities, which tend to be in a state of disrepair. This includes not only toilets, but also incinerators for medical waste, which are either absent or not properly used.

Activities

- Needs assessment;
- Overhaul of water supply systems i.e. connection to a network or individual supply (boreholes);
- Installation or repair of submersible pumps when appropriate;
- Installation of water storage facilities;
- Overhaul of sanitation systems;
- Repair or construction of medical waste management systems e.g. incinerators and sharp pits;
- Training on medical waste management.

Expected Results

- Ten hospitals in cities and towns situated in the centre, north, west, and the ex-Zone of Confidence, serving an estimated 500,000 people, are equipped with appropriate water, sanitation, and medical waste disposal facilities;
- As a result, the quality of health care and working conditions of medical staff are improved. This may encourage the return of staff to areas they fled from during the conflict;
- The danger of disease being spread due to poor medical waste disposal is reduced.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Personnel costs	30,000
Implementing costs	177,000
Provision for repairs on existing systems	100,000
Provision for two new boreholes	40,000
Water storage facilities	12,000
Medical waste facilities	15,000
Training on medical waste management	10,000
Operating costs	20,700
Indirect Costs (7)%²⁸	28,329
Total	433,029

²⁸ The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006.

ANNEX I. ADDITIONAL FUNDING TABLES

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)
 as of 21 June 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

DONOR	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	4,176,613	29.9 %	-
Sweden	2,867,263	20.5 %	-
Ireland	2,237,189	16.0 %	-
Norway	1,221,748	8.7 %	-
Denmark	1,123,578	8.0 %	-
United States	1,050,000	7.5 %	-
Netherlands	495,000	3.5 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	284,960	2.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	165,000	1.2 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	150,000	1.1 %	-
France	130,000	0.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	78,947	0.6 %	-
Grand Total	13,980,298	100.0 %	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Côte d'Ivoire 2007
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included)
 as of 21 June 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

DONOR	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	4,176,613	28.3 %	-
Sweden	2,867,263	19.5 %	-
Ireland	2,237,189	15.2 %	-
Norway	1,221,748	8.3 %	-
Denmark	1,123,578	7.6 %	-
United States	1,050,000	7.1 %	-
Germany	657,895	4.5 %	-
Netherlands	495,000	3.4 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	284,960	1.9 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	165,000	1.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	150,000	1.0 %	-
France	130,000	0.9 %	-
Switzerland	100,738	0.7 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	78,947	0.5 %	662,252
Grand Total	14,738,931	100.0 %	662,252

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Côte d'Ivoire 2007

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 21 June 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

CHANNEL	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Food aid and livelihood recovery support for vulnerable people in crises [ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01000]	-	662,252
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		-	662,252
Germany			
ICRC	Assistance activities	657,895	-
Subtotal for Germany		657,895	-
Switzerland			
Swiss Embassy	Swiss Dairy Products	75,328	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Review Milk Projects	12,705	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Review Milk-projects	12,705	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		100,738	-
Grand Total		758,633	662,252

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	AntiRetroVirus
ASA	Afrique Secours Assistance
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BCEAO	Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
CAFF	Children Associated with Fighting Forces
CAMUA	Club Artistique les Messagers de l'UNESCO d'Abidjan
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CATD	Centre d'Accueil Temporaire des Déplacés
CDI	Cote D'Ivoire
CE1	Cours Élémentaire
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CICG	Centre d'Information et de Communication Gouvernemental
CLUB UA	Club Union Africaine
COOFEF-WOYOBAN	Cooperative of Determined Women of Fronan
COSOPCI	Coalition de la Société civile pour la Paix en Côte d'Ivoire
CP2	Cours Préparatoire
CSA	Chief Security Advisor
DDM	Disarmament and Demobilisation of the Militias
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DHH	Direction de l'Hydraulique Humaine
DNC	Direction Nationale des Cantines
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMSF	Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting
FM	Frequency Modulation
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IAHCC	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICLA	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International NGO
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
ISS	Integrated Security System
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
LIDHO	Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme
MAP	Medical Assistance Programme
MDG	Millenium Development Goals

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIDH	Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits Humains
MINAGRI	Ministère de l'Agriculture
MINCOM	Ministère de la Communication
MINRRI	Ministère de la Réconciliation Nationale et des Relations avec les Institutions
MIPARH	Ministère de la Production Animale et des Ressources Halieutiques
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MSHP	Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique
MSVG	Ministère de la Solidarité et des Victimes de Guerre
MT	Metric Tonne
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National NGO
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCPV	Office d'aide à la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers
OFACI	Organisation des Femmes Actives de Côte d'Ivoire
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PIO	Public Information Office
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNDDR	Programme National de Désarmement, de Démobilisation et de Réinsertion
PNN	Programme National de Nutrition
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
QIP	Quick Impact Project
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SFCG	Search For Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMT	Security Management Team
SODECI	Société de Distribution d'Eau de Côte d'Ivoire
SRSG	Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for the Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOCI	United Nations Operations in Cote d'Ivoire
VAFAG	Vision et Action des Femmes Africaines contre les Guerres
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZoC	Zone of Confidence

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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 Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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

- 1. 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 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 presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?**

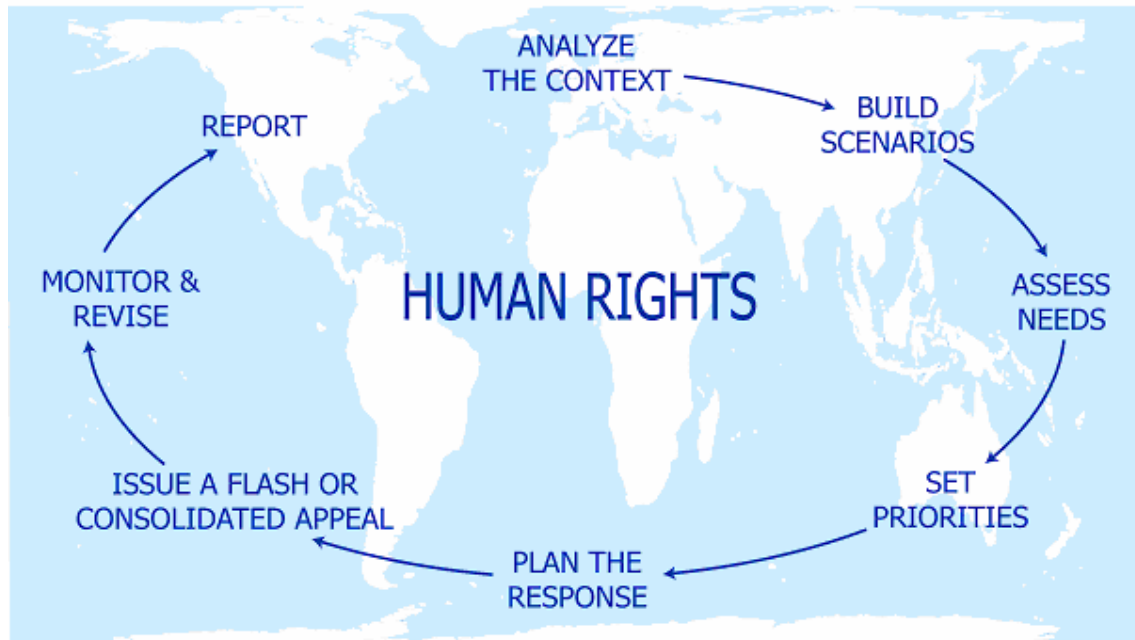
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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