

# Côte d'Ivoire

## 2004



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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## 2004



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





## *In Tribute*

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and  
Non-Governmental Organisation  
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

*Scores more were attacked and injured.*

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.  
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action  
and pledging to continue the work we began together  
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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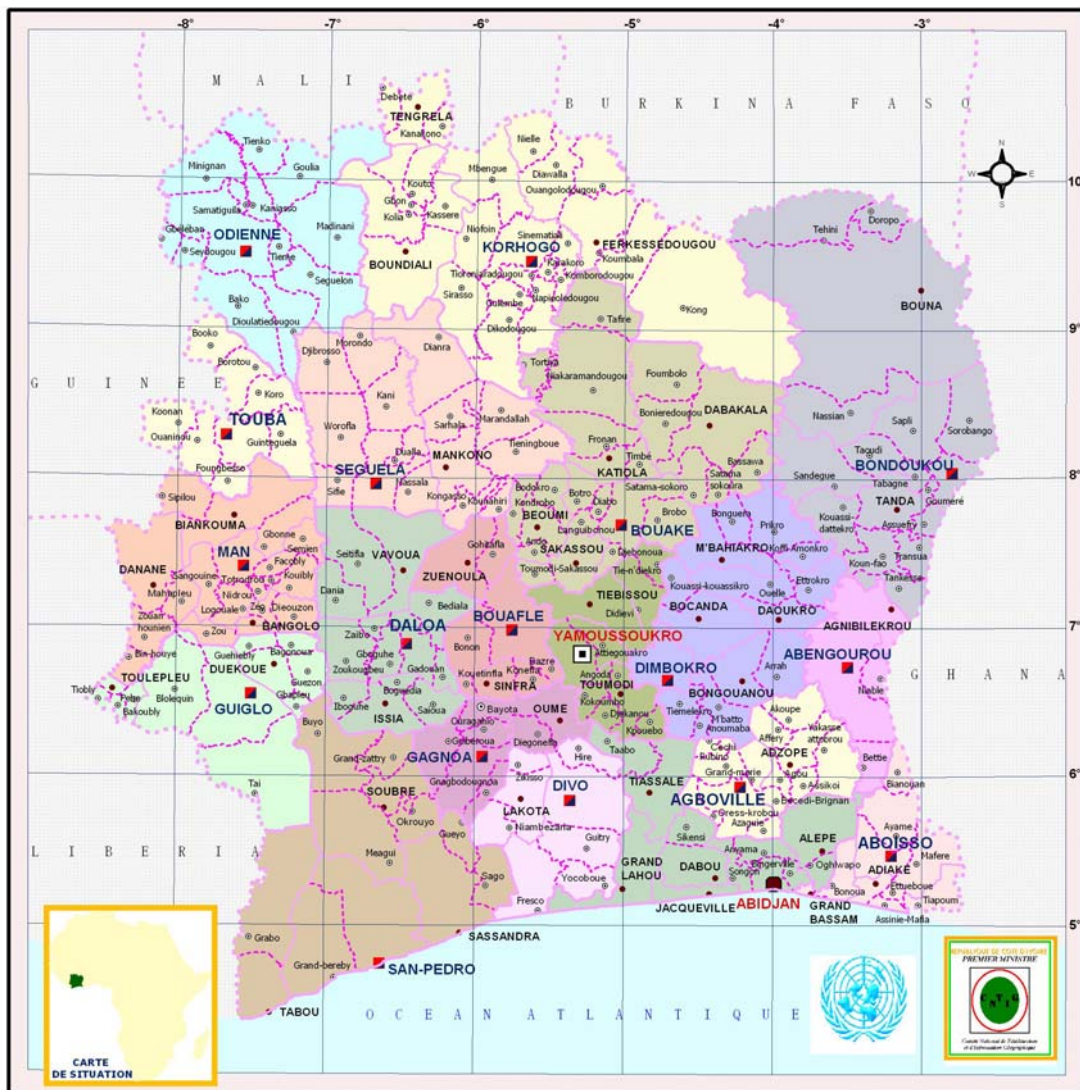


**UNITED NATIONS**  
New York and Geneva, November 2003

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# CARTE ADMINISTRATIVE



## LEGENDE

### LIMITES

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



Produit par OCHA-RSO en partenariat  
avec le CNTIG sous financement du Fonds  
de coopération Ivoir-Canadien

### LOCALITES

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

## REGIONS

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

ECHELLE : 1/4 000 000



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Humanitarian and development agencies are appealing for **US\$ 59,812,624** to respond to the needs of over one million people affected by the war in Côte d'Ivoire.

One year after the attempted coup that split Côte d'Ivoire into two and brought instability to the country unknown since its independence, there continue to be serious humanitarian needs affecting the people of Côte d'Ivoire and those who have fled to Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

Due to the departure of the civil service administration, acts of violence, and insecurity, formal education of children and the health system have effectively collapsed in the West and the North of the country. Curable diseases have once again started killing the populations and malnutrition, which was unthinkable in Côte d'Ivoire, has made its appearance, affecting the most vulnerable groups, i.e. women and children. In the South, thousands of displaced children are unable to attend school while health services are overburdened. The crisis has seriously affected agriculture and trade, and poverty has generally increased. Religious and ethnic-based inter and intra-community tensions are rife, thus posing a serious problem regarding the protection of vulnerable population groups, including in particular displaced populations and refugees.

The country finds itself at a critical juncture: significant progress has been made towards the achievement of peace. But at the same time simmering tensions at the political, military and community level, if unchecked, could easily push the country back into the spiral of violence and war.

In such a "make or break" situation, humanitarian assistance and protection activities can have a key impact on the national reconciliation process, laying the foundations for the recovery of livelihoods and a return to stability.

While the focus of the previous Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) was to address the life saving needs of vulnerable populations, the 2004 CAP also aims to promote the gradual stabilisation of the country. The common humanitarian strategy therefore adopts a two-pronged approach: on-going efforts to respond to critical needs will be coupled with medium and longer term activities, contributing to the stabilisation of conditions and the recovery of livelihoods. In addition to promoting effective protection of civilians in the aftermath of the conflict, and in an effort to curb rising ethnic and religious tensions, priority focus will be given to developing a culture of peace and addressing the wider human rights issues that lay at the root of the conflict. Finally, agencies will work to reinforce the capacity of national and local authorities to respond to the crisis by sustaining the timely re-establishment of local administration and social services throughout the country. In accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Humanitarian Review Mission (JHRM) and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) decisions, the impact of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis on Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana is also reflected in analysis and projects attached to this Appeal as these countries continue to bear the humanitarian fallout of the crisis.

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 3 2004**

Summary of Requirements  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 25 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
FAO	4,312,300
IOM	8,342,392
MINUCI - Human Rights Unit	236,170
OCHA	2,440,047
UNDP	8,810,514
UNDP/UNESCO	500,000
UNDP/UNSECOORD	898,476
UNFPA	1,744,000
UNHCR	12,219,782
UNICEF	18,558,342
WFP	0
WHO	1,750,601
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,812,624</b>

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 3 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
as of 25 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	4,312,300
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,247,774
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7,597,392
EDUCATION	3,443,864
FOOD	0
HEALTH	14,806,762
MULTI-SECTOR	15,289,782
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	9,400,365
SECURITY	898,476
WATER AND SANITATION	1,815,909
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,812,624</b>

## **2. YEAR IN REVIEW**

### **2.1 Changes in the Humanitarian Situation**

While the past year saw significant progress being made towards the consolidation of peace in Côte d'Ivoire, the dramatic humanitarian consequences of the crisis continued to unfold.

The country continued to operate under a de-facto political and administrative partition, with the centre and the north controlled by the Forces Nouvelles (a coalition of three ex-rebel groups: MPCJ, MJP and MPIGO), the south controlled by the Government, and the west gradually becoming a weapons-free zone of confidence. As a consequence, the humanitarian response differed from zone to zone: the west experience open violence with life-threatening consequences on the civilian population in the first half of the year, the south caving in to the pressure of hundreds of thousands displaced, and the north struggling to support populations in the absence of all local administration and social services.

In particular, a number of key elements characterised the evolution of the humanitarian situation in 2003:

- The gradual securing of the west and the ensuing humanitarian access to populations in that area;
- The increase in inter and intra-community tensions;
- The arrival in south-western Côte d'Ivoire of a new wave of Liberian refugees, following the escalation of violence in Liberia;
- The continued absence of local administration and social services in the North and in the West, leading to a deterioration in the general health situation, affecting in particular women and children as well as the continued lack of access to education for a large number of children;
- The mounting pressure of IDP presence on host communities, weakened economy, and unconfirmed militia activities in the south.

#### **The gradual securing of the "West"**

The western areas of the country (between the south-western town of Grabo, north to Guiglo-Man-Danané-Toulepleu) was effectively a security "no-go" zone from January through June of 2003. This area suffered the most sustained period of violence and human rights violations in the country. Tens of thousands fled from the area, both east within Côte d'Ivoire and west into an insecure Liberia. The towns of Duékoué and Guiglo became transit centres for large numbers of IDPs, ECOWAS migrant workers and refugees fleeing the violence. Populations unable to flee were forced to spend weeks, even months, hiding in the forests, or confined to their villages or towns. Many lost their belongings, savings, identification documents, and food stocks to looting. Widespread violence impeded access to fields for cultivation and harvest, and populations were forced to eat planting seeds to sustain themselves and their families, leaving them with no seeds to sow for the mid-year planting season.

In June, following a tri-partite security operation undertaken by French Operation Licorne, ECOMICI (ECOWAS Mission in Côte d'Ivoire) and Ivorian forces (including FANCI and Forces Nouvelles), relief organisations were able to access the area to find dire humanitarian conditions. Agriculture had come to a halt, and public services personnel, including health workers and teachers, had fled the area. Local authorities for the most part also fled at the onset of the conflict there in November 2002.

The west immediately became the focus of humanitarian efforts in Côte d'Ivoire. Food distribution, immunisation campaigns, primary health services, medical supplies, and therapeutic feeding initially for over three thousand malnourished children were among the most urgent needs immediately addressed.

### **The increase in inter and intra-community tensions**

As the situation stabilised in the west between June and August 2003, inter-community tensions, notably along the Toulepleu-Bolequin-Guiglo axis, grew, resulting in various ultimatums to, and effective expulsions of, non-native groups, including populations of Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) origin and Ivorians not native to the region. This situation has resulted in the continued arrival of displaced populations to towns such as Guiglo, where efforts to reinforce transit facilities were already under great pressure.

In response to the protection needs of the most vulnerable, International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided voluntary repatriation for just over 7,000 ECOWAS nationals from Guiglo/Duékoué in the west, as well as from Tabou in the southwest, and Abidjan in operations lasting from June through September 2003. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and World Food Programme (WFP), within an inter-agency strategy, assisted displaced persons (Internally Displaced Persons [IDPs], Third Country Nationals [TCNs] and refugees) in Guiglo town. The humanitarian community also worked to defuse the tensions in the west through the encouragement of mediation and dialogue among the concerned parties, and advocacy with the Government.

### **The Southwest / Refugees**

With the escalation of violence in Liberia, southwestern Côte d'Ivoire experienced an influx of Liberian refugees estimated at over 45,000 from mid-June through July of 2003. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and religious organisations provided primary health care (PHC), food and non-food items (NFI), shelter, water and sanitation infrastructure during the initial weeks of the influx. Improved security in the southwest and west since June, allowed also for a provisional census of the refugee population.

This latest influx brought the refugee population of Côte d'Ivoire back to its pre-crisis level of over 70,000. While Liberian refugees had been welcomed and integrated into Ivorian society throughout the past decade of civil war in Liberia, their perceived involvement in the recent Ivorian conflict, particularly in the devastated west, and the southwest, rendered them unwelcome by certain segments of the host communities. Targeted, threatened, occasionally attacked, refugees became increasingly afraid to appear in public. In this atmosphere, UNHCR and its implementing partners realised the urgent need for a sensitisation/public awareness campaign to minimise the anti-refugee and foreigner feelings in the country. Such a campaign was not only deemed necessary but also immediately imperative to increase the protection of this vulnerable group. A nation-wide campaign was developed, focussing on reinforcing peaceful co-existence between refugees and the local population.



### **Lack of social services in the north and the west**

Local administration and public services personnel, including health and education, remained absent from the north and the west: over 80% of health personnel in formerly occupied areas left their posts, and 70% of health structures ceased to function. The humanitarian community worked to provide health assistance to the most vulnerable. In cooperation with the Government, large-scale epidemics of measles and cholera were averted. Health indicators such as deaths from curable diseases, and infant and maternal mortality, however continued to rise dramatically, and Human Immune-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) infection rates are feared to be on the rise. The women and girls reportedly subject to rape and violence, or

forced into prostitution as a means of generating income to support their families, are particularly at increased risk of transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS.

As a result of the crisis, the education of over 700,000 children was halted. The lack of schooling compounded by the increased poverty of the population, exposed children to delinquency and exploitation, including recruitment by armed elements. In the north and the west, the efforts of the humanitarian community allowed over 100,000 children to benefit from informal educational activities. However, it is unclear if the Government will validate these activities. For example, in Bouaké and Korhogo, some primary schools were re-opened in some of the crisis-affected areas and "volunteer" teachers who could not access their salaries (as banks remained closed in many areas) were provided a food incentive by WFP. Refugee children in the west and southwest were also involved in informal educational and recreational activities in Niela refugee camp and in the villages in Tabou, however no Liberian refugee was involved in formal primary or secondary education. In the south, a "second school year" was organised for some 75,000 internally displaced primary school-age children, however large numbers of displaced children remained out of school.

### **Overburdening of livelihoods in the South**

The stagnant economy and the pressure placed on livelihoods by the presence of displaced populations within host families severely strained the resources of households in the south. Humanitarian organisations continued to struggle with the identification and the targeting of vulnerable populations, including in particular IDPs, scattered in the various towns and villages of the south.

The more stable areas of the south also experienced heightened political tensions due to the activities of extremist groups and armed militias. Abuse of refugee and other non-Ivorian and disenfranchised populations - an example is the destruction of shantytowns in Abidjan - continued but at a slower pace.

## **2.2 Impact of the Côte d'Ivoire Crisis on Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ghana <sup>1</sup>**

### **Burkina Faso**

At the onset of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis there was considerable concern as Burkina Faso nationals were often targets of the hostilities. Thus, according to Government figures, to date some 341,825 people have returned to Burkina Faso. The majority of whom have never resided in Burkina Faso nor maintain any social ties there. Returnees continue to arrive on a daily basis, though numbers have been decreasing due to mitigation of tensions. The Burkina Faso / Côte d'Ivoire border has also recently opened but there is still a great deal of anxiety as deep levels of mistrust exist between both countries. It took many missions on both sides of the border to achieve the 10<sup>th</sup> September opening. The Government has carried out a repatriation operation, named Bayiri, through which some 13,367 people were returned to Burkina Faso. The Government with support from the humanitarian community also prepared an operational plan, setting the foundation for an eventual reintegration plan.

The inflow of Burkina nationals put a serious strain on infrastructure and basic social services in the health, education and water and sanitation sectors. However, for the most part people arrived after Burkina Faso experienced a good agricultural season mitigating the food security concern.

The UN/ humanitarian community supported Government response and coordination efforts by strengthening community absorption capacity in the sectors of health, education, water and sanitation as well as providing a 1-month take home ration to returnees at functioning transit/reception centres. In addition, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) provided a disaster management capacity building training to the Government disaster management unit (CONASUR) and its provincial teams. The IOM established a satellite presence in Burkina Faso to assist with the organised return process.

The two successive normal rainy seasons will most likely translate into two good agricultural harvests. In addition, the positive trade and market adaptability caused by the re-routing of trade

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<sup>1</sup> Country analysis for Ghana, Mali, and Burkina Faso is also presented in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal.

through Ghana, Togo and Benin as well as the increased traffic in becoming a transit country for Mali may lead to economic benefit for Burkina Faso. However, even in the exceptionally good agricultural context, relief food will still be needed for people living in dry areas affected by drought. In addition, Burkina Faso's trade with Côte d'Ivoire has decreased, particularly affecting women's income, and having an immediate impact at the household level. In addition, a significant number of Burkinabe have family ties in Côte d'Ivoire and depend on remittances that are no longer available, resulting in additional loss of income for families in rural areas.

Consequently, in this context, the socio-economic reintegration of returning populations will be difficult for those who have lived for decades in Côte d'Ivoire. Moreover, the Government's overall response capacity still needs strengthening and considerable humanitarian and donor community support is needed. The integration of children of returnees into the school system and the strengthening of the system's capacity to receive them is a particularly urgent need, as is the provision of water and sanitary facilities and health outreach services to returnees. Tension between returnees and host populations, though not generalised, has occurred in certain areas, and need to be contained through peace building initiatives.

## **Mali**

Since the beginning of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Mali has actively participated in the Côte d'Ivoire peace process. Many diplomatic and political visits have been organised between the two Governments as well as among representatives of the civil society. Although the tension escalated at times between Governments around certain issues, such as the recent arrest of Ibrahim Coulibaly in Paris, the borders have remained officially opened. Moreover, for two months now, commercial convoys have resumed on the Abidjan-Bamako direct route.

A national coordination committee chaired by the Foreign Affairs Ministry has managed the Government's humanitarian response. A coordination mechanism composed of key humanitarian actors was also established under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinator providing leadership to ongoing efforts to streamline and reinforce existing coordination mechanisms within the Government and its financial partners. The Government has also indicated that it remains very concerned that the longer-term effects of the crisis could negate the years of development efforts towards poverty reduction.

On the security side, permanent patrol teams have been established to monitor the borders and reinforce security in urban centres to reduce banditry and curtail the risk for cross border incursion into of people carrying weapons and ammunition. Awareness and sensitisation missions are continuously conducted all the way to the village level to maintain confidence among the border populations and demonstrate the ability of the Government to ensure basic safety

The Côte d'Ivoire crisis erupted at a time when the country was hit by a severe rainfall deficit in 2002 that forced the Government to release food stocks from the national food security system and provide emergency supply of seeds to areas affected by the drought. However, the good rainfall distribution of 2003, should translate into a return to normalcy in agriculture production hence drastically improving food security in 2004. With the return of a relative stable situation in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, traditional trade from Mali into Côte d'Ivoire (agricultural products, livestock etc.) should resume in the next dry season (November to June) hence reducing tensions witnessed in recent months between Malian migrants and Ivorian indigenous people along the border areas.

A large solidarity movement has emerged with the establishment of the National Solidarity Fund for those returning from Côte d'Ivoire. This national humanitarian response - mostly funded by private donations – combined with the ad-hoc responses of the UN and NGO community have allowed Mali to cope with this emergency in a satisfactory manner. As an illustration of this cooperative effort, the Government itself allocated substantial amounts of public funds to facilitate the evacuation of Malian nationals stranded in Côte d'Ivoire although an explicit policy for local integration of these returnees is yet to be developed and implemented.

## Ghana

Following the outbreak of fighting in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire in September 2002 and Liberia in May 2003 there has been an influx of asylum seekers, returnees and TCNs in transit crossing into Ghana. At the peak of the Ivorian crisis, as many as 1,800 persons were crossing the border every day through the Elubo border post into Ghana. The numbers have reduced considerably in the last two months with a weekly average now at about 530 persons a week.

Ghana has also played a significant role in the resolution of the Ivorian crisis. The country hosted the first ECOWAS summit on the Ivorian crisis and has supported the return of peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire by ensuring that the parties to the conflict uphold their obligations to the Linas Marcoussis Peace Accord.

## 2.3 Financial Overview

Since the crisis erupted in Côte d'Ivoire on 19 September 2002, the humanitarian community has launched two inter-agency consolidated appeals for funding.

A Flash Appeal was launched in November 2002, covering humanitarian needs in Côte d'Ivoire and the affected countries in the sub-region for the period of January to March 2003, originally requested US\$ 15.9 million. UNHCR subsequently issued a separate appeal for the needs of refugees, which was incorporated in the first revision process in early December 2002, bringing the total requirements to US\$ 22 million. Following consultations with the donor community the Flash Appeal was again revisited in January 2003.

In April 2003, UN agencies launched the "Côte d'Ivoire plus Five" Appeal for just over US\$ 83.8 million to respond urgently to the immediate needs of an estimated three million vulnerable war-affected people in Côte d'Ivoire and the five neighbouring countries: Liberia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana, for the remainder of 2003.

While recognising that a peaceful settlement of the crisis would be possible in the short-term, the Appeal adopted a scenario of "no war, no peace" and focused exclusively on immediate life-saving interventions to be implemented up to the end of year. In light of the critical needs of Liberian refugees and the constant outflow of populations, UNHCR issued a separate Appeal in March 2003 calling for US\$ 29 million.

Funding levels for both the Flash Appeal and the Côte d'Ivoire + 5 Appeal have been disappointing. As of mid-September, the Flash Appeal had received just over 54% of its total requirements, faring however better than the Côte d'Ivoire plus Five Appeal which had only received 39.4% of its requirements. Assistance for food-aid, refugees, and third country nationals received approximately 50% support in the Côte d'Ivoire + 5 Appeal, while sectors such as health, education, and coordination, received little or, in some cases, no funding.

Appeal	Period	Required	Received	Percent
Flash Appeal	10/02– 03/03	US\$ 22 million	US\$ 11.7 million	53.5%
Côte d'Ivoire + 5	04/03-10/03**	US\$ 91 million	US\$ 35.7 million	39.4%

\* Figures rounded off to nearest US\$ 500,000.

\*\* As reported to OCHA as of 23 September 2003.

Contributions were also not always received in a timely manner. This affected WFP's interventions especially in July and August because of pipeline breaks and thus food shortfalls. Humanitarian agencies were forced to allocate resources to the most extremely vulnerable of populations in the west, leaving IDPs and refugees in other areas with reduced rations. WFP activities and assistance had to be prioritised with therapeutic and supplementary feeding and distribution to refugees and only the most acutely vulnerable IDPs as a first priority. Moreover, it has been impossible for humanitarian organisations to thoroughly evaluate the needs in any area of the north, although such evaluations were scheduled for fall 2003.

Due to under-funding WFP has also seen a delay in the implementation of its food-security monitoring system (FSMS). Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been forced to use its own funding to initiate programmes of seed and tool distribution to farmers in the west and southwest. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has also resorted to using its own funding to initiate health programmes in favour of pregnant women and campaigns aimed at stopping the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. UNICEF-led education programmes suffered with acute shortages of materials for teachers and students alike; the back to school programme targeting 500,000 children only benefited 130,000 of them. The same was true for health programmes which received virtually no funding through the CAP: only 348,908 out of 8,300,000 children between 6 months to 14 years were vaccinated against measles in April 2003.

Low levels of funding have had similarly negative repercussions on the human resources of humanitarian agencies. Limited resources for personnel have resulted in short staffing for some organisations and forced others to rely on short-term missions to carry out urgent activities. Limited staffing has also meant a lower field presence for many. Another important effect of under-funding is the lack of implementing partners for UN agencies. International NGOs have not come to Côte d'Ivoire in large numbers, and national NGOs have little or no experience in emergency humanitarian operations.

### **Funding/Response Outside of Côte d'Ivoire +5 Appeal**

Actors operating outside of the CAP framework such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Ivorian Red Cross, national and international NGOs, religious groups and civil society constitute an extremely important source of assistance and protection to vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Red Cross action in Côte d'Ivoire is essentially two-pronged:

With regard to protection, the ICRC is striving to secure the protection humanitarian law affords persons who are not, or no longer, participating in hostilities by:

- carrying out regular visits to persons who have been detained on account of the present situation, and gathering allegations of arrests;
- restoring contact between relatives who have been separated by the conflict, especially unaccompanied children;
- obtaining assurances from the authorities that they will protect civilians and personnel providing essential services (health, water and electricity).

With regard to assistance, until public services start to function normally again, the Red Cross is supporting those services that are essential for the population's survival (health, water and electricity). For example, the ICRC, with the support of the European Union (EU), is supplying more than 110 medical facilities through the provision of medical supplies and vaccines. In order to ensure that the population is supplied with enough drinking water and to forestall major public health problems (epidemics of water-borne diseases), the ICRC facilitates the dispatch of chemical products (reagents), spare parts and technicians to the northern and western regions. Thus, every month, during the first half of the year, the ICRC transported more than 60.5 tonnes (MTs) of reagents (hypo chlorite, aluminium sulphate and lime) in order to ensure that about 70 water-treatment plants in the north remained functional.

A number of international NGOs such as Action Against Hunger (AAH), Africare, German Technical Corporation (GTZ), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin), Médecins San Frontières (MSF) (France, Holland, Belgium), Médecins du Monde (MDM), Oxfam, Save the Children (SC-UK and Sweden) and Solidarités are also present in Côte d'Ivoire, providing key contributions in all sectors of the humanitarian response. Several NGOs received funding from European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), which, outside of the framework of the CAP, has provided some 7.2 million euro in support of humanitarian assistance. Religious organisations country-wide have provided a vast range of assistance in the health, food security, education and protection sectors, and provided valuable information on the situation of vulnerable populations from the field to the humanitarian community.



## **2.4 Lessons Learned**

As the Côte d'Ivoire crisis enters its second year, the humanitarian community, drawing on the experiences of the previous Consolidated Appeal Processes, has identified a number of key lessons:

### **The importance of having a common, agreed-upon analysis of the humanitarian situation as a prerequisite for the development of a coherent and effective response strategy.**

As the West Africa Humanitarian Field Review Mission undertaken in July 2003 underlined, the lack of a common understanding of the humanitarian challenges continued to undermine collective efforts to respond to the crisis. In 2003 some steps were taken to address this: coordination and information sharing mechanisms were reinforced; a common needs assessment form was introduced; multi-sector interagency needs assessment missions to areas of high vulnerability, notably in the west and southwest, were organised.

In the context of the development of the 2004 CAP, a three-day workshop was organised with the participation of key stakeholders, including national authorities and donor representatives, to allow for the setting of common strategic goals as well as priority sectors of activities.

At the regional level efforts were made to reinforce common contingency and operational planning. The establishment in 2004 of a regional coordination support structure in Dakar will further reinforce regional strategy setting processes.

### **The need to reinforce monitoring and evaluation of the humanitarian response.**

As the previous CAP for Côte d'Ivoire covered the period from April to December 2003, no mid-year review could be undertaken. Ongoing strategic monitoring was also limited due to the overstretched capacities of existing coordination mechanisms.

With the country beginning a one-year planning cycle, a mid-year review of the CAP will be undertaken in 2004. At the same time, the monitoring and evaluation functions of coordination mechanisms will be reinforced. The Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC) and the sector groups will be tasked with reviewing on a regular basis the level of funding received, the status of implementation of projects, etc., with a view to assessing the impact, or lack thereof, of interventions and allowing the timely reorientation of programmes. OCHA, through its Humanitarian Documentation and Information Centre, is also in the process of developing and disseminating monitoring tools (e.g. projects assessment form) to facilitate the collection and compilation of data on the status of project implementation and impact.

### **Need to address inequities in funding per sector and per vulnerable groups.**

Closer monitoring of the flow of funds will also strive to redress inequities in the financial support provided to the different sectors (e.g. low funding for protection, health, education) as well as to the different target groups (e.g. low funding for IDPs, host communities, women and children), which greatly affected the humanitarian response in 2003.

While there is widespread recognition that the Côte d'Ivoire crisis is fundamentally a protection crisis, activities in this sector went largely unfunded. Similarly, critical activities in the health sector, such as the establishment of epidemiological surveillance mechanisms, received little or no funding.

The choices of resource allocation made by donors, as well as by multi-sectoral agencies, continued to privilege short-term life saving activities versus medium or longer-term interventions to assist vulnerable populations in the path to recovery and self-reliance (i.e. distribution of food rations versus the distribution of seed and tools). In this light, the 2004 two-pronged strategic approach subscribes to the need to look beyond the immediate emergency needs and advocates for the support of transitional activities as the only means to break the cycle of dependency and allow for the recovery of livelihoods.

Funding imbalances affected also the level of response provided to the different vulnerable groups. In 2003 activities targeting IDPs remained woefully inadequate. With over 80% of the displaced being sheltered with host families, the displacement problem remained essentially an invisible one, with the needs of IDPs and their hosts falling through the cracks.

**Need to reinforce operational capacity and coordination mechanisms.**

The lack of adequate operational capacity on the ground to respond to the humanitarian needs continued to limit the timeliness and the scope of activities in place. The absence of a Humanitarian Coordinator coupled with the limited OCHA presence also posed serious constraints to coordination functions. The establishment in February 2003 of the IAHCC was a significant step forward in this regard. OCHA was also able to open a field office in Yamoussoukro.

However, as OCHA continued to struggle with a limited staffing capacity, operational agencies agreed to serve as coordination focal points for other parts of the country. Sector group presidents were also asked to establish satellite sector groups at the field level.

In an effort to systematise coordination mechanisms and information flows, OCHA developed standard reporting forms for coordination focal points and sectoral groups, and established information sharing procedures. Training sessions were organised in this regard. Moreover, where possible, OCHA provided support to field coordination focal points with the deployment of UN volunteers, as was the case in Guiglo and Man.

With the multiplying of actors, including in particular the arrival of MINUCI and the return of the World Bank, the reinforcement of linkages and partnerships will represent a key priority for 2004. The strengthening of the coordination function in 2004 will however be conditioned to the allocation of the required resources.

Coordination with national counterparts will also be reinforced. In July 2003, the Government, in consultation with international counterparts, initiated a process of revision of its humanitarian assistance coordination structures, proposing the creation of a National Committee to coordinate humanitarian assistance. The effective establishment of the Committee, which at the time of writing still had not taken place, will surely strengthen the national-international partnership and aid in ensuring the effective coordination and complementarity of actions.

### **3. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT**

#### **3.1 Problem Analysis**

The 12 months of armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire has crippled the political, economic and social foundation of the country, with severe implications for the lives and livelihoods of other countries in the sub-region and their nationals residing in Côte d'Ivoire.

##### **Political**

At the political level, while the Government formally announced the end of hostilities on 4 July 2003, the situation remains tense, and peace fragile. Authorities in France recently uncovered an alleged coup attempt and arrested several individuals. The recent appointment of the ministers for defence and interior security, a much-awaited step, rather than ease tensions, fuelled the political debate and led the Forces Nouvelles (FN) to declare a boycott of the Government of National Reconciliation and to suspend their participation in the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programme.

##### **Security**

The continued presence of impartial forces on the ground is expected to ensure unfettered humanitarian access to all vulnerable populations in 2004. However, the presence of armed pockets of resistance to the reconciliation process and delinquency due to increased poverty may pose security risks for humanitarian personnel and goods, and should not be completely ruled out. Adequate security arrangements must remain a priority for the humanitarian community.

##### **Economic Environment**

Côte d'Ivoire continues to face a severe economic and social crisis, which has had adverse repercussions on the entire West African sub-region. The optimistic projections of 3% growth in 2002 for Côte d'Ivoire's economy have been revised downwards, to -1.2%. Increases in public expenditures, in particular military expenditures to support the war effort, have resulted in an

overall treasury deficit of 91.8 billion CFA francs. Meanwhile, there has been a sharp decline in the flow of external resources to Côte d'Ivoire. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have put on hold disbursements of the second portion of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and the second portion of the economic recovery credit.

Although the economy is expected to begin a slow recovery, the effects of the crisis and the traumas experienced by communities and individuals will take years to mitigate.

### **Humanitarian Environment**

The humanitarian situation continues to remain worrisome. Between 500,000 to 600,000 people remain internally displaced. Whether of Ivorian origin or not, they often find themselves a minority group in their host communities and, in the backdrop of the escalating religious and ethnic tensions, they increasingly face abuse and discrimination at the hands of local populations.

The situation of Liberian refugees also remains precarious. Many refugees had returned to Liberia despite the deteriorating situation there. Meanwhile, the escalation of the conflict in June-July 2003 in Liberia led to a new exodus of more than 33,000 Liberians across the border into southwestern Côte d'Ivoire. Hostility towards those who have remained or those who have recently arrived continues, because of the perceived involvement of armed Liberian elements in the Côte d'Ivoire conflict.

Ensuring food security of vulnerable populations continues to present a challenge. Over 3,000 malnourished children had been identified and treated to date by Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and Merlin in the west as of early September 2003.

Owing to the violence, displacement and lack of access to land over the past months, households have been forced to consume their seed stocks, thus jeopardising production in the next planting season. As 68% of women work in the area of agriculture, they and their households are particularly affected.

There is evidence that malnutrition and poverty are steadily rising in the north. Evaluations to quantify these effects are planned for the fourth quarter of 2003. It is clear, however, that only the return of public administration and public services to the entire country can reverse the increase in poverty and the apparent deterioration in the humanitarian situation.

With the economic blockade of the North, middlemen are uncertain about moving cotton to the ports and therefore are not purchasing cotton from the small producers (though there are now reports of some cotton being moved). Sugar plantation workers and several northern villages that rely solely on income from artisan work are in a similarly difficult situation.

Difficult access and a widespread focus on western areas of the country, has left much less assistance to the northern part of the country, which is facing a serious humanitarian situation characterised by:

- besieged territory with restrictions on population movements;
- economic embargo, massive closure of industry;
- paralysis of cash economy with the closure of banks for over a year;
- lack of market outlets for cash crops (cotton, sugar, cashews);
- heavy reliance on stunted cash economy for food security;
- closure or near collapse of basic social services (schools, health centres, etc.);
- brain drain of state employees to South;
- limited NGO presence;
- malnutrition.

The absence of a functioning Government authority continues to curtail efforts to restore basic social services. While the United Nations and international non-governmental organisations and ICRC partners continue to attempt to fill the vacuum of the collapsed system through limited primary and secondary health interventions, essential programmes such as reproductive health, family planning and vaccination programmes are unavailable to the population.

Some 700,000 primary school children have had their school year disrupted by the conflict. In g-controlled areas, where schools continue to function, some 75,000 internally displaced children were able to attend supplementary schools established to receive the overflow. In northern zones, schools remain closed and unofficial education activities continue with the support of religious organisations and civic groups, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the "School for All" programme and WFP through school canteen programmes.

In an effort to cement reconciliation gains in Côte d'Ivoire, the humanitarian community, in cooperation with MINUCI and the international community at large, must ensure that the root causes of inter-community conflict and tension are addressed not only at the local level, but also at the central Government level. Planned activities in the area of culture of peace, reconciliation and tolerance campaigns are key in this regard.

Recent months have seen the cautious return of some displaced populations. It is key to ensure that conditions are in place to ensure a durable return, in safety and in dignity. In this connection, humanitarian activities will fully support and complement the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration) and RRR (Return, Recovery and Rehabilitation) processes. In order for this to be achieved, strong mechanisms for coordination and information sharing between the humanitarian community, the Government, and the World Bank and UNDP must be put in place, and roles and responsibilities clearly defined.

#### **Population Movements: Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana**

The humanitarian consequences of the current crisis in Côte d'Ivoire on Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana are serious. Since the outbreak of fighting in September 2002, and in the wake of growing hostilities against foreigners, hundreds of thousands of nationals from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana who were residing in Côte d'Ivoire have fled to seek refuge in their country of origin. The impact on the health conditions of the fleeing populations as well as the increased pressure on receiving communities cannot be under-estimated. Humanitarian needs will persist and communities are in urgent need of assistance to ease the related socio-economic burdens and mitigate tensions between incoming populations and host communities.

Country	Refugees	Returnees	TCNs	Country Totals
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	63,919	4,000	-	<b>67,919</b>
<b>Mali</b>	251	38,424	20,775	<b>59,450</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	488	341,825	2,000	<b>344,313</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	43,339	6,400	150,000	<b>199,739</b>
<b>Category Totals</b>	<b>107,997</b>	<b>390,649</b>	<b>172,775</b>	

\*All numbers supplied by UNCTs.

### **3.2 Humanitarian Principles and Human Rights**

As documented by various human rights missions, the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has been characterised by abuse and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict. Human rights-related issues are also at the root of the conflict: issues of nationality such as the right of long-term migrants to become nationals of their adopted country on a basis of equality as well as issues of land tenure such as the right of long-term residents to enjoy their property and possessions in the rural areas and to pass on such property to their heirs. These issues have yet to be tackled.

#### **Key protection challenges include:**

- The protection of civilians, including in particular refugees, IDPs, migrant workers, minority groups, women and children, continue to be subject to abuse at the hand of armed actors as well as of local populations. The on-going exacerbation of ethnic and religious tensions has also led to abuses between civilian populations. The unconfirmed reports of ethnic-based, armed militia groups is a serious concern to the international community and could pose a serious threat as far as the protection of civilians is concerned;
- The conflict has forced families to separate. Female heads of household and unaccompanied minors are particularly vulnerable to abuse, including sexual violence and

exploitation. Unconfirmed reports note that armed groups have recruited several thousands of children;

- The overall climate of insecurity, harassment by armed forces, the springing up of military as well as civilian checkpoints, etc., has hindered the freedom of movement of populations, and limited their access to basic social services and assistance.

In light of increasing ethnic and religious tensions, humanitarian actors reinforced their advocacy around the humanitarian principles of non-discrimination and impartiality, underscoring the need to address vulnerability solely on the basis of need regardless of nationality, religious creed or location of populations.

In July 2003, the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee developed a Code of Conduct for Humanitarian Action in Côte d'Ivoire (Annex III). The Code, to cover all national and international actors involved in the humanitarian response to the crisis, aims to consolidate the credibility and enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian action, with a view to ensuring humanitarian logic and professionalism.

Dissemination of and training on normative and legal standards including the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement was also undertaken by a number of actors.

Humanitarian access was often linked to the operations of the impartial forces on the ground. To guide their work with the Force Licorne and the ECOWAS peace keepers on the ground, humanitarian organisations adopted the IASC endorsed "Guidelines on the use of military and civil defence assets in complex emergencies" as well as the "Guidelines on the use of military or armed escorts for humanitarian convoys". UNICEF and OCHA organised a training session for humanitarian actors as well as a number of sensitisation sessions for the Operation Licorne and ECOWAS forces to raise awareness and understanding of the above-mentioned guidelines. OCHA, UNHCR and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also participated in the MINUCI orientation sessions held in Freetown.

The training and sensitisation sessions with humanitarian and military actors also aimed at promoting the implementation of the IASC "Core Principles on Protection From Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises" in an effort to address sexual and gender-based violence.

In 2004, the respect of human rights and humanitarian principles will continue to be a critical challenge. Sector responses will aim to ensure that populations may enjoy their basic rights, such as access to education and health services, both through the provision of life saving assistance and the implementation of activities aimed at restoring human dignity.

The establishment of the MINUCI and its Human Rights division will reinforce efforts to assist authorities in addressing issues of human rights and rule of law, while capacity to monitor and follow up on instances of abuse will also be strengthened.

### **3.3 Vulnerable Group Analysis**

While the deterioration of the social and economic fabric of the country has affected all segments of the population, the following groups have been identified by the humanitarian community as the most vulnerable and will be specifically targeted in the CAP 2004:

- Children affected by the conflict, including in particular child soldiers;
- IDPs;
- Refugees;
- Third country nationals/Migrants;
- Returning populations;
- Host communities and host families.

#### **Children**

Children have been particularly affected by the conflict: tens of thousands have been separated from their families, physically and sexually abused, exploited, abducted or have perished as a result of hunger and disease. According to UNICEF, over 300 children have been drafted into

armed groups. Meanwhile, over one million children were forced to interrupt their schooling, while 700,000 have lost a full school year. The reopening of schools in 2003-2004 in the northern areas is scheduled for January 2004 but it remains uncertain how the school year would be organised.

The loss of their social environment -family or school - and the ensuing increased marginalisation of vulnerable children has led to an increase in drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, HIV transmission and unwanted pregnancies.

Building on children's resilience and capacity to readapt and recover, the first priority for 2004 will be the demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers and the reintegration of all other vulnerable children in their social, family and schooling environment. The timely reopening of school structures will be key in this regard. Humanitarian actors will also aim to ensure food security and access to primary health for all children.

### **IDPs**

As of end-September 2003 it was estimated that some 500,000 to 600,000 people remained internally displaced in Côte d'Ivoire. The situation remains very volatile: while return movements are taking place, in other areas, particularly in the West, insecurity prevails and populations continue to seek refuge in the few UN-run transit camps or with host families.

Host families are supporting the overwhelming majority of the displaced. In this regard, beyond addressing the immediate needs of IDPs, activities in 2004 will also aim at stabilising the displaced population and host families where return is not yet feasible. Along the lines of the adopted "two-pronged approach", interventions will aim to promote conditions for the return of the displaced, support their recovery and reintegration, and reinforce the absorption capacity of communities in the areas of return.

In a climate of heightened ethnic and religious tension, civilians, including in particular IDPs face serious protection needs. Humanitarian actors will aim to reinforce capacity on the ground to monitor and report on the protection conditions of vulnerable populations and increase advocacy efforts with all relevant actors to promote the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

Increased advocacy will also aim to prevent incidents of arbitrary displacement. Notwithstanding a presidential commitment to put a halt to the destruction of shantytowns in Abidjan, with the ensuing forced displacement of their inhabitants has continued, albeit at a slower pace. Most recently the destruction of the "Derriere-Wharf" shantytown in July 2003 in the outskirts of Abidjan caused the death of three people, including an infant.

Using the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as the overall framework, a number of workshops and training sessions were organised to reinforce understanding of the problem of internal displacement, and the inherent rights of the displaced. In an effort to promote a common strategic response to IDP needs, the IAHCC issued an IDP Strategy Note. Future efforts in this regard will include the endorsement on the part of the national authorities of the IDP Strategy Note and, if possible, the issuance of a national policy on internal displacement.

### **Refugees**

Before 19 September 2002, 72,000 Liberian refugees were registered in Côte d'Ivoire, living either in its one refugee camp located outside of the town Guiglo or in the western communities of the Zone d'Accueil des Réfugiés (ZAR). As a result of the fighting and in the wake of growing hostility against Liberian nationals, many of them have been forced to abandon their homes for safer locations, and are now dependent on aid after years of leading self-sufficient lives. Nearly 40,000 were estimated to have fled back into Liberia as of March 2003, and then many were forced back into Côte d'Ivoire because of fighting in eastern Liberia. It is estimated that about 45,000 Liberian refugees arrived in the border district of Tabou between the months of June and July 2003.

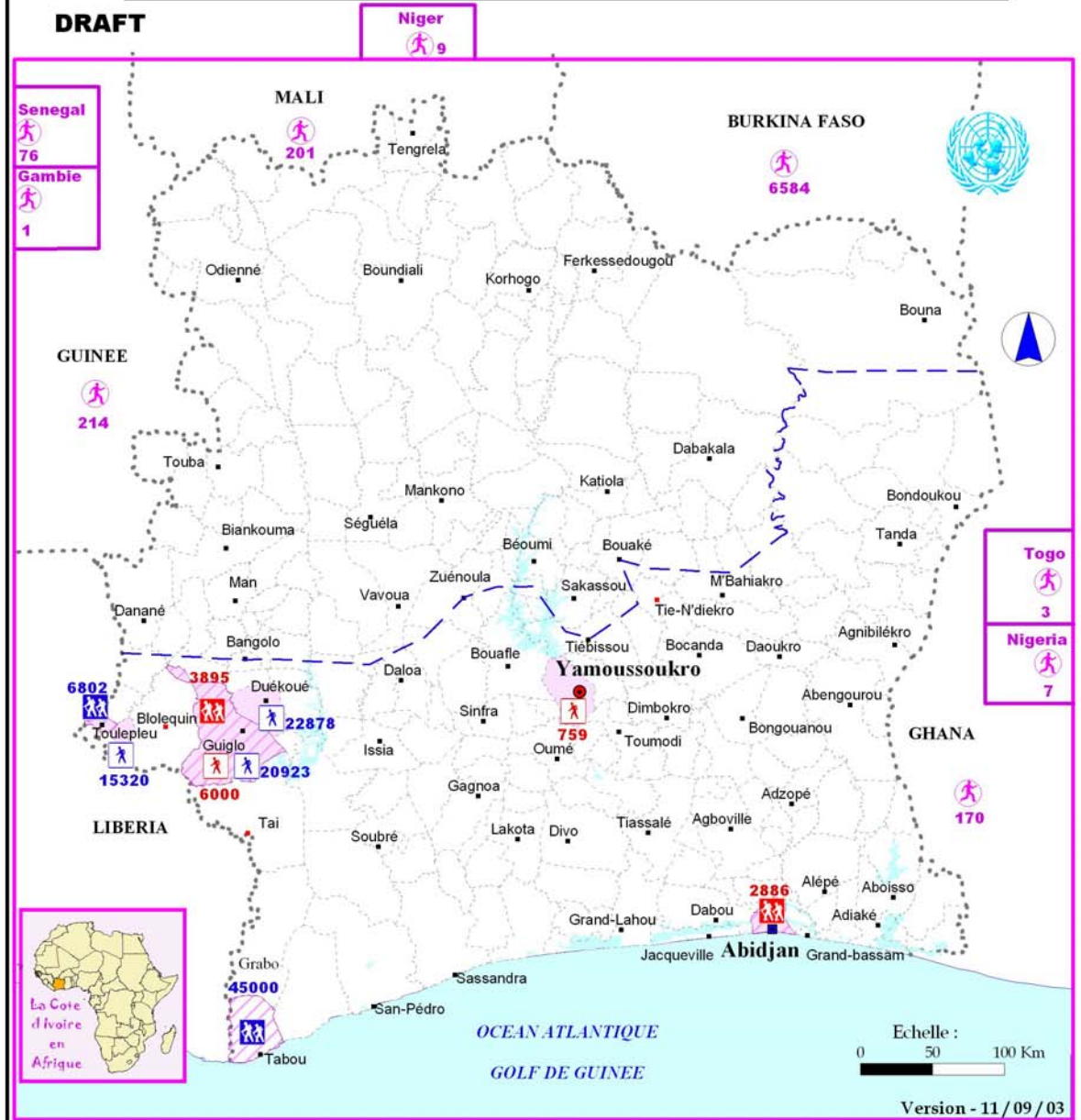
Liberian refugees are particularly vulnerable to abuse due to their perceived linkages with armed groups. Programmes in 2004 will continue to aim to ensure their protection and assistance in their host country, while searching for possible longer term durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation or third country resettlement.

# **CRISE EN COTE D'IVOIRE**

## **Carte des mouvements de populations**

( Sources : HCR , OIM , Croix Rouge et Cellule de crise locale )

**DRAFT**



### **LEGENDE**

#### **LOCALITES**

- Capitale d'Etat
- Capitale économique
- Chef-lieu de département
- Chef-lieu de sous-préfecture

#### **LIMITE**

- D'Etat
- De sous-préfecture
- Ligne de cessez-le-feu
- Site des réfugiés
- Site des déplacés

#### **POPULATIONS DEPLACEES**

- Déplacés hors site
- Déplacés sur site
- Réfugiés hors site
- Réfugiés sur site
- TCNs rapatriés de l'ouest de la CDI vers leur pays d'origine

#### **SOURCE**

##### **Données sur les réfugiés**

Toulepleu : Chairman communauté des réfugiés libériens  
Guiglo - Abidjan : HCR

##### **Données sur les déplacés**

Toulepleu : Comité croix-rouge local  
Duékoué : Comité de crise local  
Guiglo : Comité de crise local

##### **Données sur les TCNs**

OIM

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



Activities will include the provision of food by WFP, distribution of non-food items, provision of potable water and adequate sanitation infrastructures, health care, psychosocial support, tracing and reunification for unaccompanied minors, schooling, provision of tools to refugee farm families in close collaboration between UNHCR and FAO as well as skills training. Female refugees will be particularly targeted for support including through the establishment of mechanisms to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence.

### **Third Country Nationals/Migrant Workers**

Several thousand immigrant farmers and agricultural labourers from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ghana are still being forced to leave villages in the troubled west of Côte d'Ivoire as a result of continuing tension with their host communities. Since the beginning of the crisis, it is estimated that over 300,000 Burkinabe have returned to their country of origin, 80% of them women and children. In August, a UN mission noted that expulsions of non-Ivorians were continuing in villages around the Government-controlled towns of Toulepleu and Zouan Hounien on the Liberian border and Guiglo and Duekoue further east. Immigrants were generally given an ultimatum to leave their villages by the local chiefs. Some were reportedly attacked and threatened by groups of unidentified youths on their way out. Beyond threats to physical security, in a further effort to drive them out of the region, the migrant workers are also being barred by the local population from working the coffee and cocoa plantations.

In 2004 humanitarian actors will continue to ensure that migrants wishing to leave are returned to their countries of origin in safety and in dignity and are afforded assistance for their reintegration in-country. At the same time, activities aiming at addressing social, ethnic and religious tensions at the root of the problem in Côte d'Ivoire and in Ghana, Mali, and Burkina Faso will be reinforced. In particular the CAP 2004 underlines the strategic priority of promoting a culture of peace through sensitisation campaigns, mediation, the promotion of the rule of law, etc.

### **Returnees**

Recent months have seen some movements of spontaneous return of Ivorian IDPs and refugees, however the lack of basic services including in particular health, water and sanitation, and education, especially in Forces Nouvelles controlled areas, has prevented thousands of civilians from returning to their villages or towns. IDPs residing in transit centres throughout the country continue to rely on food aid and will not return if not provided assistance to recover their livelihoods, including through the provision of agricultural support. Moreover, large-scale return of populations is unlikely without the root causes of displacement, including ethnic, political and religious tensions, being addressed

Priority actions in this regard will aim at creating an enabling environment for return in safety and in dignity. They will include sensitisation campaigns promoting social reintegration, rehabilitation and recovery of property, livelihood recovery, including skills training, income generating activities, credit schemes, etc. The timely re-establishment of basic services such as health and education will also constitute a key pull factor for return.

### **Host Communities and Host Families**

The presence of displaced populations, whether in camps or with host families in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, and Burkina Faso has placed local coping mechanisms, already weakened by the economic downturn, under considerable strain. It is estimated that 80 % of IDPs have found shelter with host families. However, host families do not necessarily receive proper aid to provide food, accommodation and essential non-food items, including clothing, to the IDPs.

Host communities have also suffered, in many instances, the general collapse of social services, the degradation of water and sanitation facilities, environmental destruction and increased insecurity in addition to the presence of internally displaced or refugee populations.

Assistance will continue to be provided through a community-based approach. Sector response plans will aim to promote the recovery of social services. Programmes will also target in particular host families, through agricultural inputs, support to schooling for their children, income generating activities, etc.



## **4. SCENARIOS**

### **Most Likely Scenario: “Fragile Consolidation of Peace”**

#### ***Trigger Events***

- Status quo

#### ***Key Acquired Factors***

- Formal Declaration of peace by FANCI and Forces Nouvelles
- Approved amnesty law
- Decree of reintegration of ex-FANCI soldiers
- Integration of Forces Nouvelles into Government of National Reconciliation and completion of the Government of National Reconciliation
- Existing / expanding military “buffer zone” (confidence zone)
- Presence of French Operation Licorne and MICECI “impartial forces”
- Presence of MINUCI

#### ***Key Factors Through to end-2004***

- Continued areas of insecurity and proliferation of armed groups
- Country remains effectively partitioned with a gradual expansion of “buffer zone”
- Difficult and slow application of the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accords
- Limited to no return of civil administration to west and areas under control of Forces Nouvelles
- Continued economic decline, increase in unemployment
- Increase in inter and intra-community tensions
- Greatly reduced agricultural production
- Economy of sub-region remains dependant on Côte d’Ivoire
- Cautious return of nationals from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ghana to Côte d’Ivoire

#### ***Humanitarian Implications***

- Continuing but cautious return of IDPs and other populations to their areas of habitual residence
- Overburdened households in areas of “return”
- Necessity to provide assistance to vulnerable populations with “two-pronged” approach: (i) responding to immediate needs; (ii) promoting reconciliation of populations and supporting returns
- Continuing humanitarian needs: insufficient access to food, health care, sanitary living conditions
- Continuing need to support the provision of basic social services, education, health services, particularly in the north
- Possible barriers to free and unimpeded humanitarian access to all parts of the country. Humanitarian actors could need to rely on the support of impartial forces to gain access
- Need to address rising ethnic and religious tensions
- Necessity to provide strong support to reconciliation among communities, through integrated, coordinated Culture of Peace programmes countrywide

### **Most Likely Humanitarian Effects from Liberia and Guinea**

Elements of the most probable scenario for Liberia and Guinea are expected to be relevant to the humanitarian situation in Côte d’Ivoire, namely:

#### **Liberia**

- Sporadic fighting in interior of country in 2004
- Refugee influx into south-western and western Côte d’Ivoire
- Return of some Liberian refugees living in Côte d’Ivoire to their home country

## Guinea

- Tense but stable political situation, no open conflict foreseen for 2004
- Low IDP movements away from border areas due to security considerations
- Moderate arrival of Liberian refugees
- Low arrival of TCNs from Liberia
- Low arrivals of TCNs and Ivorians from Côte d'Ivoire
- Low returns of Guinean nationals from Côte d'Ivoire
- Return of ex-combatants from Liberia
- Deterioration of living conditions for host communities and aggravated poverty

Given the expected tensions in both of these countries, as well as plans to carry out cross-border humanitarian operations from Côte d'Ivoire into eastern Liberia, maintaining security in western and south-western Côte d'Ivoire is of paramount importance.

### **Worst Case Scenario: "Return to Open Conflict"**

#### ***Trigger Events***

- Withdrawal of Forces Nouvelles Ministers from Government
- Implosion of Government of National Reconciliation
- Assassination of prominent politician(s)
- Coup d'état or attempted coup d'état

#### ***Key Factors***

- Halt in national reconciliation process
- Return of open conflict/violence
- Deterioration in public order countrywide
- Limited capacity of peacekeeping forces
- Failure of economy, insolvency of State
- Economic isolation of country
- Reinforcement of war economy

#### ***Humanitarian Implications***

- Deterioration of security leading to designation of UN Security Phase IV or V, resulting in operational limits and limited or no access to vulnerable populations
- Increase in displacement and population movement within and beyond borders
- Increase in vulnerability of populations
- Widespread human rights violations
- Recruitment of children
- Countrywide interruption in basic social services (health clinics, schools, etc.)
- Very limited access to drinking water, food, shelter, etc.
- Explosion of epidemics, sharp rise in HIV/AIDS infection rates
- Sharp rise in severe malnutrition, especially among children
- Increased flow of vulnerable nationals from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ghana to home-country
- Separation of families increasing the general vulnerability of women and children, exposure of women to increased sexual and gender-based violence, high numbers of unaccompanied/separated children

### **Best Case Scenario: "Rapid Reconciliation and Consensus"**

#### ***Trigger Events***

- Announcement of, and effective, comprehensive implementation of DDR
- Announcement of, and effective, comprehensive return of public administration countrywide

#### ***Key Factors***

- Consolidated Government of National Reconciliation
- Consensus reached on implementation of all elements of Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accords

- Deployment of peacekeeping troops throughout country, and effective border patrols
- Military reintegration begun, discussions begun on formation of new army
- Progressive recovery of economy and maintenance of open borders
- Foreigners begin returning to Côte d'Ivoire, as well as investors and financial institutions

#### ***Humanitarian Implications***

- Côte d'Ivoire again becomes safer haven for Liberian refugees, possible continued influx into Côte d'Ivoire and limited returns to Liberia
- Families/communities hosting IDPs begin to recover
- Côte d'Ivoire again becomes safe and open to migrants from Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Mali
- Populations begin to have access to basic social services (health, education) and administrative services (documentation) countrywide
- IDPs and Ivorian refugees begin to return to areas of habitual residence
- Implementation of culture of peace/conflict prevention/reconciliation programmes through both formal education and public campaigns

## **5. STRATEGIC GOALS**

Based on the most likely scenario of Fragile Peace, the Strategic Goals of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan for 2004 will aim to:

1. Address immediate life saving needs of populations affected by the crisis based on objective criteria of vulnerability;
2. Contribute to the recovery and stabilisation of the social and economic conditions of affected populations promoting reconstruction, development and prevention activities;
3. Support efforts aimed at the promotion of national reconciliation and a culture of peace, including through advocacy and sensitisation campaigns, mediation, negotiation and civic education;
4. Promote the protection of civilians, including the provision of appropriate assistance to victims of violence or intimidation, as a central part of the core principles of the humanitarian response;
5. Support the capacity of national and local authorities to respond to the crises.

## **6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire will continue to bear primary responsibility for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and as the sovereign authority, for the protection of civilians.

The work of UN and other humanitarian and development agencies will aim to complement and support the role and responsibilities of the Government. As local administration and social service personnel remain absent in large part of the country, agencies have to de facto substitute the role of authorities as social service providers. In this regard, the return of local administration and health and educational personnel will constitute a key priority for 2004.

In the area of food security, WFP, in collaboration with international NGOs such as Solidarités, ACF, MSF, Oxfam and CARE, will ensure food aid to all vulnerable populations while FAO's activities will reinforce rural communities capacities in relation to the agricultural production. UNICEF, in partnership with the relevant line ministries and ACF, MDM, MSF and CARE will focus its activities in addressing nutritional issues.

In the health sector activities will aim to reinforce the provision of health services, in this light WHO, in addition to reinforcing epidemiological surveillance mechanisms, will target for support referrals to hospitals while UNICEF will target primary health care centres. WHO and UNFPA will also

collaborate in the area of prevention and care of STIs and HIV/AIDS, targeting particularly at risk populations such as the military or displaced populations. UNICEF will also lead the measles immunisation campaign and work to improve water and sanitation conditions.

In the area of education, UNICEF will focus on a back to school programme targeting some 700,000 children and will also support the education on life skills on peace and tolerance. WFP will support school attendance with its emergency school feeding to primary school students, while UNDP will focus on the rehabilitation of school infrastructures, damaged during the conflict.

In the area of protection, OCHA with the support of UNICEF will chair the protection working group. MINUCI Human Rights Division in partnership with the OHCHR will also ensure the promotion of human rights, including through monitoring and reporting on human rights' abuses. UNICEF's activities will focus on ensuring the protection of children affected by the conflict. UNFPA will work at preventing and responding to cases of sexual violence, while OCHA will provide specialised capacity to ensure strengthened coordination and complementarity of protection efforts, with a particular focus on the needs of the internally displaced. In the framework of protection activities, particular focus will be given to the promotion of a culture of peace. UNDP will give support to the prevention of the proliferation of small arms and in peace consolidation and national reconciliation efforts through its support to civil society and religious leaders.

UNHCR will facilitate coordination for multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and to Ivorian returnees in close collaboration with the SAARA, the relevant Government bureau, other UN agencies and NGOs such as ASAPSU, GTZ, IRC, Oxfam and SCF-UK.

Finally, in the transition sector, IOM will support the return or resettlement of displaced populations. UNDP will support the reintegration of ex-combatants, in close collaboration with UNICEF with regard to child-soldiers. UNDP will also implement projects aimed at reinforcing national capacity and supporting the return of the local administration. WFP and FAO's programmes in the food security sector will closely support transition activities.

# **CRISE EN COTE D'IVOIRE** ZONES OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES



# **CRISE EN COTE D'IVOIRE**

## **Répartition spatiale de la coordination des organisations humanitaires**



### **LEGENDE**

#### **Agence assurant la coordination**

- Ocha / sous-bureau
- OCHA / antenne
- PAM / sous-bureau
- PAM / antenne
- HCR / sous-bureau
- HCR / antenne

- Zone de coordination
- Zone d'intervention intensive des organisations humanitaires
- Ligne de cessez-le-feu
- Chef-lieu de Département

Version -12/ 09/ 03

Echelle :

0 50 100 Km

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



LES NOMS ET LES LIMITES SUR CETTE CARTE N'IMPLIQUENT PAS  
L'ENDOSSEMENT ET L'ACCEPTATION PAR LES NATIONS UNIES



**Country Coordination Mechanisms**

In September 2003, the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator for Côte d'Ivoire was nominated. Upon taking office, the HC will assume responsibility for the strategic and operational coordination of humanitarian efforts. (In the absence of a Humanitarian Coordinator this responsibility was entrusted to the chair of the Interagency Humanitarian Coordinating Committee)

The Humanitarian Coordinator will be supported by OCHA.

Sectoral coordination groups will continue to operate both at the capital and the provincial level:

- WFP will facilitate coordination in food security, nutrition and agriculture and establish a Food Security Monitoring System;
- WHO will facilitate coordination in health and water and sanitation;
- UNICEF will facilitate coordination in education;
- HCHR/UNDP will facilitate coordination in protection;
- UNHCR will facilitate coordination for multi-sectoral assistance to refugees.

A number of thematic groups will also operate:

- Media and Communication facilitated by OCHA; and
- Peace building, conflict prevention and transition, facilitated by UNDP.



# **CRISE EN COTE D'IVOIRE** Forces en présence et Zone de confiance



Version - 23 / 07 / 03

Offert par le Centre Régional d'Informations Humanitaires CRIH

LES NOMS ET LES LIMITES SUR CETTE CARTE N'IMPLIQUENT PAS L'ENDOSSEMENT ET L'ACCEPTATION PAR LES NATIONS UNIES

## **LEGENDE**

- Capitale d'Etat
- Capitale économique
- Chef-lieu de département
- Autre localité
- Chemin de fer
- Autoroute
- Route bitumée
- Route non bitumée

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



- Limite d'Etat
- Ligne de cessez-le-feu
- Plan d'eau
- Cours d'eau
- Zone de confiance
- Aire protégée

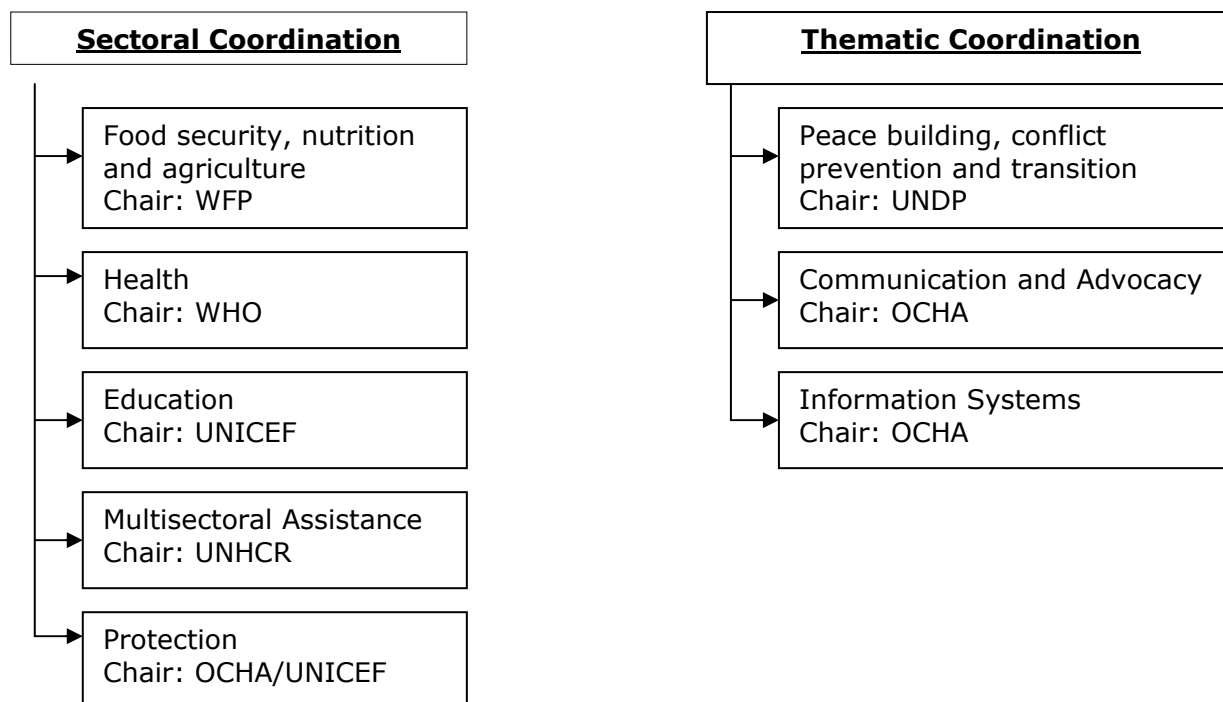
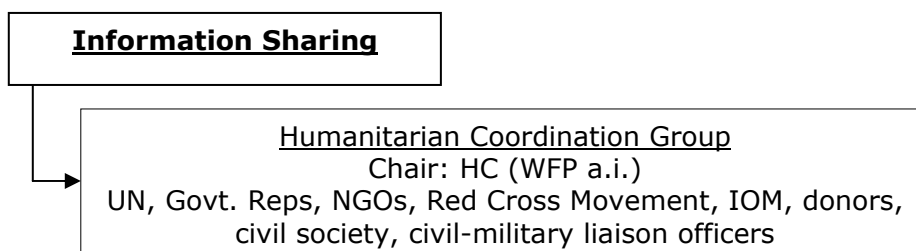
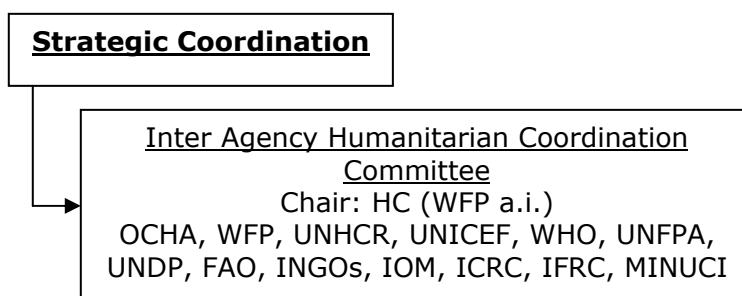
## **FORCES EN PRESENCE**

- Forces Armées Nationales de Côte d'Ivoire - FANCI (Forces loyalistes)
- Mouvement Populaire du Grand Ouest (MPIOG)
- Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix (MJP)
- Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI)
- Troupes des Forces de la paix de la CEDEAO
- Troupes Françaises
- Contingent mixte chargé de la sécurité, l'escorte des convois humanitaires et d'interventions diverses

## **Sous-groupe des forces de la paix de la CEDEAO**

- Ghana
- Niger
- Sénégal
- Togo
- Bénin
- Bénin\_Togo





(Other forums related to issues outside of this Appeal also meet regularly.)

At the field level coordination will be provided by the OCHA field office in Yamoussoukro, as well as by the different UN agencies acting as field coordination focal points.

### **Sub-regional Coordination Mechanisms**

Coordination with sub-regional counterparts will be carried out through respective agency Mechanisms. In line with the recommendations of the Joint Humanitarian Field Review Mission, OCHA is also in the process of re-establishing its West Africa Regional Support Office (RSO) in Dakar, Senegal. An Advisory Group, composed of NGOs, donors and UN, will be established to work closely with the RSO. A sub-regional protection team will also be established

## **7. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS**

Activities outlined in the present CAP will be implemented in close collaboration and coordination with all relevant partners and stakeholders, including the Red Cross Movement, the World Bank, the United Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), national and international NGOs and donor representatives. Coordination mechanisms presented above will work to ensure complementarity and avoid duplications.

The humanitarian response will strive to complement the work of the recently established United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI). The Security Council established MINUCI on 13 May 2003 to facilitate implementation of Linas-Marcoussis peace agreement. The Council approved the establishment of civilian and military staff to support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on political, legal, civil affairs, civilian police, elections, media and public relations, human rights and humanitarian issues, and the establishment of a military liaison group to provide advice to the SRSG on military matters.

Within the framework of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, the MINUCI is mandated to consolidate and strengthen conditions for a return of peace and stability through promotion of dialogue among political parties and the Government of National Reconciliation; facilitate and monitor the law making process and the implementation of pieces of legislations related to: national identity; citizenship; foreign nationals' status, land tenure and rights and freedom of individual.

The MINUCI is also tasked to facilitate the resolution of issues that have prompted population movements within Côte d'Ivoire and across borders. In this regard, the national mechanism of promotion and protection of human rights would be enhanced through providing technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission, to the judiciary and to support the establishment of an international board of enquiry to investigate serious human rights and international humanitarian law since 19 September 2002.

## **8. RESPONSE PLANS**

### **8.1 Security**

The UN agencies and the entire humanitarian community, including NGOs and IGOs, have been operating under severe security conditions and have experienced periods of limited access, and then a system of temporary "Laissez-Passer" was introduced and then abolished. Currently UN agencies need only notify local security authorities on their movements.

A single United Nations Field Security Coordination Officer and two Field Security Advisers advise the security management team. One is respectively from UNHCR and the other is from WFP. The team of three is based in Abidjan. The only joint radio room for all agencies is also based in Abidjan; therefore, the Area Security Coordinators in the interior have been operating without any operational emergency communication system (ECS) or a full-time professional security advisor. Thus in order to ensure compliance with the UN's Minimum Operating Security Standards or MOSS, an additional radio room must be established to service all parts of the country.

### **8.2 Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture**

#### **Background**

The joint WFP/FAO food needs assessment (Jan.-Feb. 2003) and later studies carried out by ACF (Zouan-Hounien, Bin-Houyé, June-July), Solidarités (in Moyen Cavally Region, June-July), CARE (Bandama and Savanes Regions, May) as well as MSF nutritional assessments, all confirmed that due to the cumulative effects of massive displacement, depletion of food stocks and seeds, loss of two agricultural campaigns, lack of access to land or cash, insecurity and deterioration of the economy in addition to the collapse of social services, Côte d'Ivoire will require external assistance in 2004, in order to meet the basic food and nutritional needs of vulnerable people.

Preliminary indications from FAO showed that below average harvests have left rural households with insufficient food stocks to meet their needs. The collapse of the administrative, manufacturing/processing and business sectors has reduced the purchasing power of urban households.

The characteristics of food vulnerability tend to differ geographically, from region to region, with the North (due to economic embargo of the north) and especially the West (due to conflict), generally more at risk. The South on the other hand, is suffering from the effects of considerably reduced purchasing power. This is a result of the economic crisis as well as the burden on families hosting so many displaced persons. In the North, farmers are heavily reliant upon cash crops, while artisan villagers are reliant on tourism. As a result of the collapse of social services, closure of banks and collapse of the general infrastructure, all caused by the conflict, both farmers and artisans have few and limited resources to fall back on.

The most recent study on livelihoods and food security in the north carried out by CARE in May 2003 reported that vulnerability, until now based exclusively on the direct impact of the war, has extended to numerous other groups beyond displaced and host families. This is in turn affecting many marginal farmers, cash crop farmers and particularly landless households dependent on non-farming activities. The latter group, mostly located in urban areas, does not have land and consequently has had no access to revenue or income for up to 9 months. In the Savannah region particularly, households in these groups have sold their assets, exhausted their savings, sold their crops (if they had land), used formal and informal support methods and considerably reduced their overall food consumption.

The numbers of internally displaced people, including Ivorians and *residents of West African origin* has been estimated at around 600,000 persons. The IDPs have limited access to land for cultivation, and this lack of agricultural input together with inter-ethnic tensions in some areas of the West, have become a sensitive issue. The situation in the West remains the most alarming aspect of the humanitarian crisis. Due to the persistent conflict, certain areas (i.e. Zouan-Hounien and Bin-Houyé) remained completely inaccessible until June. As a result, according to WHO and MSF reports, malnutrition among displaced women and children has increased dramatically in this area.

Following a rapid assessment carried out by WFP and FAO in the West in June and July 2003 the two agencies jointly implemented a seeds and tools distribution supported by "food for agriculture". Some 7,500 households of IDPs, returnees and host communities were targeted in the districts of Man, Danané, Zouan-Hounien, Bin Houyé, Duékoué, Guiglo, Toulepleu, Tabou and Grabo.

In response to the agricultural situation and follow up to the interventions already made, there will be a joint WFP/FAO "Crop and Food Supply Assessment" mission in late October 2003. This will provide a better overall understanding of the food security in the country. In the same period joint UNICEF/WHO nutritional surveys will be conducted where access and capacity will make them possible. Additional data on food, agriculture and nutrition would be also provided through the WFP-managed Risk and Food Security Monitoring System. A WFP/UNHCR "Joint Food Needs Assessment Mission" is scheduled for October specifically to evaluate the refugees' situation in the western region.

The crisis in Liberia and the influx of refugees has further aggravated the precarious situation in the Southwest and led to further tensions in that part of the country. Preliminary results of the refugee population verification exercise conducted in September, indicate that there are presently 45,000 refugees in the Tabou area. According to the assessment carried out by Oxfam in June, on nutrition and food security in Tabou District, there could be a potential negative impact on food security later this year 2003 and next year 2004 because of the poor harvest in Grabo, the food basket and primary cereal supplier for Tabou. This region was directly affected by the Ivorian conflict in January 2003.

## **Strategies**

### **Food aid sector:**

- Saves lives of war-affected people by meeting their immediate needs;
- Mitigate the deterioration of the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees, host families and vulnerable groups;
- Contribute to the stabilisation of social and economic conditions of war-affected populations, protecting human and production assets and supporting initiatives of development and conflict prevention.

### **Agricultural sector:**

- Promote agricultural activities and production (seeds, tools, fertilisers, other inputs, access to the land, with particular attention to the situation in the West and to the structural food insecurity in the North);
- Promote the agricultural activities and production (agricultural inputs) to Liberian refugees, Ivorian refugees returning to Côte d'Ivoire in 2004 and their host communities, and returning nationals of Mali, Ghana and Burkina Faso and their host communities.

### **Nutrition Sector:**

- To prevent malnutrition-related death and further deterioration of nutritional status among population groups who are nutritionally at risk, specifically children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women through technical and material support;
- Strengthen the capacity of national counterparts in analysing the overall nutrition situation, implementing, monitoring and evaluating nutrition strategies.

In order to inform the design of appropriate interventions and policy choices, a WFP-managed Food Security Monitoring System will help to develop capacity for analysis of socio-economic and political factors affecting the food security situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Response plan will be based on the adoption of the most likely scenario of "fragile consolidation of peace", through a "*two pronged*" approach. This is intended to meet the immediate needs and at the same time to promote the re-integration of populations.

### **Food Assistance:**

WFP will provide food aid in three intervention areas: food distributions to address the basic needs of refugees, IDPs in camps and among host populations, and returnees; Therapeutic and supplementary feeding for malnourished children as well as pregnant and nursing mothers; Response to food insecure populations through safety nets (food-for-work [FFW], food-for-training [FFT], street children, people living with HIV/AIDS, demobilised soldiers, seed protection and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups). In the FFW activities, food will mainly support activities in the educational, health, water and sanitation, and agricultural (food for seed protection) sectors. The interventions will be implemented primarily by international NGOs such as Solidarités, ACF, MSF, OXFAM, CARE, as well as national organisations and Governmental institutions (ARK, Caritas, etc.) and in partnership with other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, IOM). Among interventions supporting activities of other agencies or complemented by them, there are: support to people living with HIV/AIDS (WHO/UNFPA, UNICEF); distribution to refugees and reintegration of Ivorian Returnees (UNHCR); assistance and protection to IDPs (IOM); beneficiary targeting in assistance to cash crop farmers (FAO). Under the emergency operations, WFP will provide food aid to specific groups reintegrating into their village of origin, demobilised (including child) soldiers and their dependents (UNDP). Through its Food Security Monitoring System WFP will also provide agencies with the information and data serving as a guide on the potential of food aid as an emergency response mechanism. This will be done in partnership with the Statistics Department, the Agricultural Department, other Government bodies, International Organisations and NGOs.

### **Agriculture:**

FAO will reinforce the capacity of rural communities to reinvigorate the production of food crops. FAO will provide essential agricultural inputs, technical expertise and assistance, and improve irrigation systems in lowland areas for paddy rice and vegetable crops. FAO will prioritise the following geographical areas: areas in the west, where the food crop production is precarious, due

primarily to the absence of farmers, and returnees arriving without means to begin farming; the north, where cotton farmers have been without cash crop incomes for the past two harvests, and a general structural food insecurity is especially evident in Odienné. A school gardening initiative will be launched in close cooperation with WFP and UNICEF to complement their school feeding programme through the production of fresh vegetables. FAO's assistance will mainly target IDPs, returnees, refugees, Ivorians repatriated and host families. Beneficiary targeting and the project implementation will be done in close cooperation with other UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNDP, and with IOM, thus increasing the capacity to respond and the complementarity of interventions. FAO's assistance will also be provided in collaboration with other implementing partners such as the international NGOs ACF, Solidarités, OXFAM, CARE and the national NGOs A.R.K. (Korhogo), ACOPCI (Zouan Houien and Bin Houyé), and ODAFEM (Bangolo & Zélé).

**Nutrition:**

UNICEF will provide technical assistance to national counterparts (PNN) and NGOs and supplies (therapeutic foods, essential drugs, micronutrients) and will support, implement and monitor nutritional rehabilitation programmes in conflict-affected areas and host populations. WHO will provide guidelines to facilitate the standardisation process of nutritional rehabilitation protocols will be completed in order to provide quality services to vulnerable populations. In order to identify and monitor adequacy of nutrition interventions, standardised nutritional surveys will be conducted; a nutritional surveillance system will be implemented only if validity and quality of data are guaranteed; however attendance rate of feeding centres can be used as proxy. The strategy needs to be further developed (facility or/and community-based surveillance). In addition, UNICEF and WHO will tackle the hidden hunger by providing major micronutrients (vitamin A and iron and folic acid) to at-risk populations through NIDs, routine health activities, measles campaign, micronutrient days and school feeding. The nutritional strategies are closely linked with food security, health care, and water access and sanitation strategies. Therefore, nutrition projects will succeed only if complementary activities are in place with WFP (food aid), livelihood intervention (FAO and NGOs), income-generating activities (UNDP) and health assistance (WHO and NGOs).

**Objectives**

**Food aid:**

- To cover food needs for vulnerable IDPs, host families, returnees, refugee populations, demobilised soldiers and other vulnerable groups during the year 2004;
- To provide food needs to the vulnerable population as an incentive to carry out community/social work during the year 2004;
- To collect and provide information and data through the WFP-managed Food Security Monitoring System in order to contribute to a better understanding of the risk, coping mechanisms and food security among vulnerable groups. This will help in guiding the proposed response.

**Agriculture:**

- To provide agricultural input in the form of seeds, tools and pesticides to the war-affected population, during the sowing/planting season 2004 (1/2 ha for food crops and 200 sqm for vegetables);
- To ensure the required availability of rice seeds for at least 1 ha per household, in order to ensure that the affected population increase their crop production in 2004;
- To promote income-generating activities, through the sale of crops and vegetables produced in 2004;
- To reduce the food assistance dependency, by consuming foods made available locally (produced or bought from the local market);
- To reintegrate repatriated nationals of Mali, Ghana and Burkina Faso into agricultural activities in order to cover their food requirements;
- To initiate a school gardening programme to complement the school feeding interventions.

**Nutrition:**

- To strengthen the capacity of national counterparts through training, coaching from international NGOs and supervision of nutrition interventions;

- To provide therapeutic foods (F100, F75, CMV, ReSoMal) and essential drugs and micronutrients to 50% of screened severely malnourished children in war-affected areas;
- To set-up national standards for nutritional surveys, nutritional surveillance system and feeding programmes;
- To organise, if access and capacity allow, baseline survey and systematic collection of nutritional information in child health facilities and sentinel sites at community level;
- To alleviate micronutrient deficiencies (especially vitamin A and iron deficiency anaemia) through supplementation activities during mass immunisation campaigns, routine health activities, school feeding and micronutrient days.

## **Indicators**

### **Food aid:**

- Number of beneficiaries (male, female, children) assisted (IDPs and refugees; beneficiaries participating in asset and income-generating activities);
- Quantity and quality of food distributed to the different groups.

### **Agriculture:**

- Harvest yield per household;
- Quantity of seed stock per household;
- Improvement of general household well being;
- Quantity of food produced and/or purchased and consumed per household;
- Number of refugees assisted and their production.

### **Nutrition:**

- Prevalence of acute severe malnutrition rate (<-3SD);
- Number of staff trained on management of severe and moderate malnutrition;
- Number of feeding programmes supported in terms of supplies;
- Quality indicators of feeding programme (recovery, defaulter and death rate);
- Number of children less than five years having received Vitamin A supplements;
- WFP Food Security Monitoring System: Improved targeting of food and non-food assistance;
- WFP Food Security Monitoring System: consolidated information/data on the food, agriculture and nutrition situation particularly in the areas affected by the crisis (the North and West).

## **Monitoring**

### **Food Aid:**

- WFP monitoring system (Distribution and Post Distribution Monitoring, COMPASS, food stock tracking; Risk and Food Security Monitoring System; implementing partners reports).

### **Agriculture:**

- FAO coordination, monitoring (technical assistance and training) and reporting systems.

### **Nutrition:**

- UNICEF: PNN staff will monitor nutritional projects; all feeding centres will fill weekly and monthly forms, which will be analysed by PNN staff. Field visits to selected feeding centres will help to identify constraints and weak points. Sentinel sites and clinic-based surveillance system will provide data to evaluate coverage and impact of nutritional projects.

## **8.3 Health, Water and Sanitation**

### **Background**

The Côte d'Ivoire crisis has completely disrupted the public health system, especially the provision of safe water and sanitation conditions in northern and western areas.

A joint assessment conducted by WHO and the Ministry of Public Health revealed very serious problems. Health facilities have been looted and vandalised, and the equipment has been seriously

damaged, and is now useless, except for some beds in hospitals. Globally 80% of the 547 health facilities in the west and north are closed. Concerning health personnel, 85% have left their duty stations, and have yet to return. Before the crisis, there were 3,500 health workers operating in those areas.

As a result, access to health care has been significantly reduced. The few functioning facilities cannot cover all needs. The lack of ambulances hinders the transfer of patients to the referral hospitals or clinics. In addition to this, there are no drugs and other medical supplies because of management problems with the Public Health Pharmacy.

This crisis has also affected coordinating structures, resulting in paralysis of health information reporting and surveillance systems. The reporting rate decreased from 90% before the crisis, to 30% in September 2003.



The epidemiological situation includes the epidemic prone diseases (measles, cholera, meningitis and yellow fever), current diseases and emergent diseases (malaria, worms and diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition, STI/HIV-AIDS and tuberculosis).

As of 20 August 2003, the following data were collected:

- 4,180 measles cases, with 55 deaths and 61 confirmed cases among 97 samples analysed;
- 1,076 cholera cases with 52 deaths;
- 408 suspected meningitis cases with 48 deaths, but 0 confirmed cases;
- 120 suspected yellow fever cases with 8 deaths, but 0 confirmed cases.

Measles and cholera are serious public health problems. Meningitis and yellow fever, while not confirmed, constitute a great concern as well, as such epidemics have been declared in the neighbouring countries, mainly Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea. In addition many populations have experienced many negative health effects of the crisis, including sexual violence, the increase of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. That causes great needs in the framework of reproductive health.

Concerning HIV/AIDS, case management is almost non-existent in the country. The prevalence rate which was estimated at 10,7% before the crisis may have increased because of mass population displacements, overcrowded IDP sites or camps, and the development of undesirable behaviour, particularly in the areas of military quarters or stationing. UNFPA and UNAIDS provided condoms, which were distributed as well by national and international NGOs. WHO and UNAIDS gave support to National Blood Transfusion Centre by purchasing equipment, tests and others laboratory reagents. Meanwhile the Ivorian Government has just signed a US\$ 55,000,000 agreement with Global Fund, working on the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, sensitisation activities, case management with antiretroviral treatment, counselling and voluntary testing. This, however, does not include blood safety, which is therefore being appealed for in this document.

Food insecurity has further aggravated the malnutrition situation. A survey conducted in the western area revealed 17% of acute malnutrition and 5% of severe malnutrition among children under five.

The crisis has also had a negative impact on safe drinking water supplies and sanitation facilities because of direct effects of the conflict, and over-use of these precarious facilities in the IDP host communities' areas. Lack of maintenance has also resulted in heavy degradation. Therefore,

affected populations are forced to drink unsafe water from ponds and un-protected wells, resulting in an increase in cholera and diarrhoea cases causing many deaths.

One of the main consequences of the crisis was the disruption of the national health system, which evolved with two aspects:

- the northern and western areas suffering many setbacks with about 80% of health facilities closed;
- the southern area overcrowded with health facilities functioning beyond their capacities.

The response organised by the UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA), ICRC, the international NGOs (CARE, ACF, IRC, SOLIDARITE, MSF/F, MSF/B, MSF/H, OXFAM, MDM, MERLIN) and national NGOs (GBH-CI, SAAPROC, MAP international, ASAPSU, Institut les Belles Demeures) allowed to partially control the situation and to prevent the extension of epidemic outbreaks of measles and cholera declared in some localities. The response interventions concerned more the southern areas and frontline areas, due to limited access to the west and the north.

The Flash Appeal in November 2002 and the Côte d'Ivoire + 5 Appeal in April 2003 have not mobilised important financial resources from donors in the health sector. However, the UN agencies provided support to vulnerable populations through the mobilisation of their own funds. The resources received by UNICEF from the donors in the framework of the Côte d'Ivoire + 5 Appeal for water & sanitation and measles immunisation will cover only 2 or 3 districts out of the initially envisioned 23. Some operations are ongoing now in Tabou (south-western area) concerning safe water provision and latrine building. A limited measles campaign will be carried out in November 2003, but it will cover only a fraction of the needs. Because of the lack of funding, but continued validity of the projects, some projects from the Côte d'Ivoire + 5 Appeal are being resubmitted in slightly modified form.

### **Strategies**

The purpose in 2004 in the sector of Health, Water and Sanitation will consist of improving the functioning facilities in western areas and to reopen the non-functioning structures in the northern and western areas. In addition, the health delivery systems, water and sanitation services, and reproductive health care services in Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Mali will be strengthened in order to respond to vulnerable populations fleeing from Côte d'Ivoire.

The priority interventions are summarised as follows:

- provision of health kits;
- organisation of mass immunisation campaign;
- epidemiological surveillance;
- prevention of HIV/AIDS;
- health workers' training;
- safe water supply;
- training of health care providers;
- sanitation facility building.

### **Objectives**

- Facilitate health care access to the population in the northern and western areas by providing equipment, drugs and other medical supplies, and rehabilitation of 80% of health facilities.
- Immunise 80% of children from 6 months to 14 years of age against measles in the whole country.
- Sensitise 80% of vulnerable populations (youth, military) in the western and northern areas on STI/HIV-AIDS.
- Provide with safe drinking water 80% of the population in the west and the north.
- Improve the epidemiological surveillance system in order to quickly respond to epidemic outbreaks.
- Facilitate access to adequate sanitation facilities for 80% of affected population.
- Promote hygiene and ecosystem protection in the IDP sites and in host communities.
- Assist communities receiving and hosting large number of returnees in delivering adequate reproductive health care.



### Indicators

- Number of reopened health facilities by levels.
- Measles coverage rate.
- Number of realised sensitisation campaigns on HIV/AIDS.
- Number of safe drinking water in litres per person per day.
- Number of latrines constructed.
- Number of health kits distributed.
- Drugs' stock break.

### Monitoring

The sector coordinating committee, chaired by WHO, will be tasked with monitoring indicators. The committee includes UNICEF, UNFPA, the Ministry of Health, the ICRC, donors and NGOs. UNFPA will manage all issues concerning reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS. UNICEF is responsible for primary health facilities, measles immunisation campaign, water and sanitation. WHO will manage all issues concerning drug and medical supplies, referral facilities, epidemiological surveillance, response to the epidemics outbreak, and health workers training. WHO will coordinate the implementation of sector projects.

The coordination committee meets weekly in the WHO office.

## 8.4 Education

### Background

The net enrolment rate for primary school in Côte d'Ivoire hardly exceeds 56%, with only 46% enrolment for girls. The crisis and the consequent partitioning of the country compounded weaknesses in the education system, depriving an additional 700,000 children of primary school education. The closing of schools in conflict-affected zones following the departure of staff and teachers favoured the occupation of these buildings for purposes other than teaching or led to their destruction or plundering.



Informal educational initiatives initiated with the support of religious groups, NGOs and UN agencies allowed 200,000 pupils to receive primary and secondary school education.

However, these initiatives have faced numerous constraints, namely:

- the lack of a genuine relationship with the Ministry of Education despite attempts to draw them into a true partnership;
- the uncertainty as to the validation and certification of the schoolwork completed in the west and north;
- difficult access to rural areas, hence reaching mainly urban populations;
- the increasing disparities in access to education for young girls, due to insecurity and the ensuing amplification of sexual and physical violence against young girls and women.

In areas under Government control, a second academic year started in January 2003. This enabled the integration of about 75,000 displaced children in primary schools called "relay" schools. This number represents 12.6% of primary school attendees in areas under the control of the Forces Nouvelles.

The lack of funding for the education sector severely limited planned interventions: only 130,000 children, out of the 500,000 initially targeted, received support towards their reintegration into the school system (IDPs in the south) or through educational/recreational activities in the centre, north and the west. Furthermore, activities aiming at integrating 23,000 refugee children into formal education structures in Guiglo, Danané, Tabou and at eliminating illiteracy among young girls in Bouna could not be implemented. In large portions of the country, WFP was forced to suspend its school-feeding programme. As a result, only 315,963 students (84% of the targeted group) were fed, and some one thousand teachers were unable to receive a salary.

In 2004 WFP is planning an emergency school-feeding programme for 450,000 primary school children. Of this caseload, 265,000 children (59%) will be residing in Government-controlled areas from October 2003, while 195,000 children (41%) will participate in the programme in the FN-held territories starting in January 2004, which is the beginning of the school year in that part of the country.

Challenges ahead include the mobilisation of adequate resources to ensure access to primary education for children, focusing on the most vulnerable populations in three different zones, namely the zones under the control of the Forces Nouvelles, the “zone of confidence” or “buffer zone”, and the areas entirely under Government control.

This will require the need to address a number of key problems:

- At the central level: (i) the lack of technical expertise within the ministries in charge of the educational and training sector, and the ineffectiveness of decentralised structures, for the planning, organisation and running of the 2003-2004 academic year country-wide (ii) the differences between school calendars in the various areas hinders the return to a regular and normal curriculum, (iii) the failure to view education as a public service instead of a political tool.
- In the “zone of confidence”, in zones controlled by Forces Nouvelles and in the west/southwest (Tabou, Grabo, Toulepleu): (i) the destruction or degradation of educational infrastructures and equipments (ii) the absence of staff, (iii) the non-validation and non-certification of alternative learning programmes.
- In the three areas: the poverty of parents is a limiting factor to school attendance in general and a serious obstacle to girls’ school enrolment in particular.

### **Strategies**

- Reinforcing and building of national capacities (Planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation).
- Advocating for the restoration of the notion of education as a public service.
- Coordinating interventions and generating synergy within sectors, namely food-security and health (WFP, WHO, UNFPA, FAO).
- Giving peace a chance. Teach the kids how to achieve peace through tolerance.
- Transition for the rehabilitation of looted or destroyed school infrastructures.
- Reduction of costs for families (supplies, canteens, assistance, income generating activities).
- Sensitisation of parents and communication with them to encourage school attendance, in particular of school girls.
- Addition of new programmes in the curriculum such as life skills, sensitisation to peace and tolerance, prevention against HIV/AIDS.
- Development of educational alternatives: non-formal education, education of refugees.

## Objectives

Strategic objectives	Operational objectives	Indicators	Constraints
B.S 1,5	Rehabilitation of infrastructures and equipment in the three areas.	Number of infrastructures rehabilitated. Number of pupils, by sex.	Time, financing, access, local capacities.
B.S 1,5	In 2004, assist the Government in re-settling 15,000 people in the zone de confiance and the areas controlled by the Forces Nouvelles.	Number of posts provided, gender balance.	Government resources Attitude of trade unions.
B.S 5,1	Ensure that schools are attended by 700,000 kids from poor families in the 3 areas, stressing attendance by girls.	Number of children (boys and girls) who: receive a learning kit, are beneficiaries of canteens in each area Attendance rate Dropout rate; by sex.	Availability of funds. Attitude of parents.
B.S 1,3	Sensitise parents and communities on the resumption of schools, insisting on the attendance of girls.	Number of sensitisation campaigns. Number of parents contacted men/Women in each area.	Staff technical capacities Government and NGOs.
BS 1,2	Through school feeding programme encourage student enrolment and attendance.	Number of students enrolled by sex. Number of students eating daily lunch Quantity of food distributed to schools.	Sufficient food stocks to meet needs. Contribution of parents to sustain canteen.

## Monitoring

- At the central level, a monitoring committee will be set up with all the main participants involved in the CAP process with the objective of supervising and analysing the entire process and visiting the sites.
- At the regional level, a regional monitoring committee should be established under the leadership of the regional Department of the Ministry of Education with the local representatives of ministries intervening in the regional council, the United Nations Agencies and NGOs. Their mission is to supervise implementation and produce periodic reports to be presented to the follow up committee, and undertake field visits.
- At the local level, the local committee should consist of primary school inspectors, headmasters, NGOs, general councils and communities.

## 8.5 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

### Background

The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has been characterised as a "crisis of protection" by various analysts in light of the serious problems of protection that continue to prevail in the country. There is a partial breakdown of the nation-state coupled with a complex pattern of human rights and international humanitarian law violations and abuses. Notwithstanding the seriousness of the situation, financial support to address issues of protection has been minimal, thereby limiting the implementation of programmes in favour of vulnerable groups.

In 2004, the protection response plan sets out to: (1) provide a legal and non-legal protection framework for vulnerable groups; and (ii) strengthening the culture of peace in order to reduce tensions among various communities, while teaching values based on tolerance and programmes of the other sectors aimed at restoring humanitarian dignity of vulnerable populations.

Key protection concerns are:

- the militarisation of the civilian population, including recruitment among groups at risk such as refugees, women and minors into armed groups, militia and other local self-defence groups;
- exacerbated intra and inter-community tensions (among the different Ivorian ethnic groups, refugees and foreign nationals from the sub-region), resulting in forced displacement and separation of families as well as reducing significantly the return of displaced populations to their areas of origin;
- the forced displacement of foreign and native communities, including the expulsion of certain minority groups in the poorer urban districts of Abidjan, coupled by forced dispossession of land and looting of property;
- sexual abuse and exploitation of women, girls and children displaced or on the move, including in areas controlled by various opposing armed forces and local communities;
- non-respect and serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, particularly arbitrary detentions, summary and extra-judiciary executions, illegal expropriation, etc. by the different armed forces as well as by local authorities and host communities.

Protection problems are compounded by:

- an inadequate response in terms of legal assistance to victims of acts of violence and human rights violations, and poor documentation of cases of violations and their follow-up;
- a highly politicised media, inciting hatred and xenophobia, which some human rights specialists have described as a “war of words”;
- delays in the implementation of some of the annexes to the Linas-Marcoussis Accords, particularly as regards the code of nationality, the land tenure system and individual rights and freedoms.

### **Strategies**

Based on the factors of analysis identified, namely:

- weakness of public authorities and institutions to enforce the respect and application of IHL and HR;
- small number of humanitarian organisations and specialised organs to document, and monitor violations and non-application of IHL and Human Rights;
- limited response in terms of assistance and support for the most vulnerable victims of acts of violence and violations during the conflict, specifically women and children particularly in the western region.

The priorities retained in the response to the Crisis of Protection are as follows:

- development of a rights-based approach to assistance and a protection culture;
- reduction of violations and support for the respect and the application of rights;
- strengthening of observation, monitoring and reporting of violations;
- provision of assistance to victims of violations and acts of violence;
- community reconciliation and support for the return and cohabitation process;
- support for the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement.

The main strategies are:

Within the normative framework:

- Strengthening the national legal framework with the participation of all actors involved in the promotion, dissemination and application of rights, specifically International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights (HR);
- Establishment of a specific coordination framework for the dissemination on non-compliance of IHL and HR with a view to obtaining the involvement of concerned officials in the search for solutions and resolutions of cases of human rights violations;
- Improvement of the system of collection, processing and dissemination of violations identified and registered with the deployment of specialised personnel and the establishment of a monitoring mechanism;
- Systematic integration of the principles and annexes of the Linas-Marcoussis Accords in all activities related to protection and consolidation of peace;

- Development at the grassroots level, and by the community of a rights-based and culture of peace among communities through education and their own involvement in its application.

Within the operational framework:

- Strengthening of the national capacities, with a view to providing medical, psychosocial and legal support to vulnerable groups and victims of violations and acts of violence, specifically abused women and girls, and children directly involved in the conflict;
- Assistance and follow-up of victims of violations and acts of violence;
- Ensuring the complementarity of interventions of national and international normative agencies and institutions specialised in protection, around a coordination framework and a comprehensive response strategy;
- Qualitative and quantitative identification of displaced people and the specific problems confronting them.

## **Objectives**

Overall Objective: Encourage the re-establishment of a legal framework and promote its application and its compliance with by all the opposing actors in favour of all civilian populations living in Côte d'Ivoire.

Results-based objectives:

- Civilian populations, especially the most vulnerable groups, protected by national authorities in place as guarantors of the respect and application of IHL and HR;
- Rights of civilian populations respected by involving and making all the opposing actors responsible for their dissemination, promotion and application;
- Moral and physical rehabilitation and reintegration of the most vulnerable groups, victims of acts of violence and violations;
- Annexes to the Linas-Marcoussis Accords concerning individual rights and their protection implemented through activities and programmes of the actors in charge of protection.

## **Activities**

Awareness raising and legal protection:

- Raising awareness and dissemination of HR and IHL among official and traditional policy makers and the grassroots community, and facilitating its application, including access of the victims to their rights;
- Supporting and enhancing Government and non-Government mechanisms for the promotion and respect of human rights (e.g. creation of observatories on the respect and application of HR and IHL);
- Supporting the authorities to address issues of protection identified in the field and included in the Linas- Marcoussis accords as priority issues, such as the land tenure system and the law on identification and status of foreigners;
- Strengthening the system of surveillance of the respect of HR and IHL, improving the collection and sharing of information, as well as the coordination of the interventions and advocacy between national and international officials in charge of protection.

Non-normative protection:

- Ensuring the reintegration and follow-up of victims of violations and acts of violence, comprising assistance and medico-psychosocial care and support, particularly for abused women and little girls and children directly involved in the conflict as child soldiers;
- Strengthening national and local capacities of protection officers by providing technical and logistical support through specific training sessions in supervision, listening and following-up, and through the offer of support;
- Providing legal assistance to victims of abuse, specifically sexual abuse, and violations through the intensification of operational national partnerships and establishment of monitoring mechanisms;
- Supporting and accompanying the process of return of internally displaced victims of discrimination or hostilities in coordination with the Culture of Peace and Transition sectors;
- Strengthening the protection group by deploying additional qualified personnel.

Activities outlined will be undertaken in close collaboration with all protection related actors, including the Human Rights Division of MINUCI, UNHCR, ICRC and relevant national and international NGOs. Coordination of efforts will be ensured through the protection working groups.

#### **Indicators**

- Number of cases of violations identified, registered and monitored.
- Number of victims of violent acts offered medical, psychosocial care and legal support.
- Assistance provided to victims of violence is adequate and timely.
- Effectiveness and timeliness of follow up to protection cases.

#### **Culture of Peace**

##### **Background**

There is a need to address the tensions and conflicts caused by the return of displaced populations to their regions of origin. Ethnic, tribal, political inter- and intra-community conflicts as well as exacerbated tensions resulting from depleted host families, who for over more than a year, have shared their meagre resources with the displaced, may not only jeopardise the return process of IDPs to their areas of habitual residence, but also result in further expulsions and populations movements.

Another area of tension may appear in 2004 when the Government starts reviewing the land tenure system, and the laws and guidelines regarding documents and, and again when the country enters the pre-electoral period.

On a more positive note, it should be noted that the risk of a civil war remains decidedly low, under the combined effect of several actions, including strong advocacy by the international community at large and the humanitarian community, and field missions conducted by the "Civil Society Peace Collective", funded by UNDP. The Government has also established a new ministry called the "Ministry of National Reconciliation," which is tasked with promoting tolerance.

##### **Strategies**

The programmes on Culture of Peace will address/integrate the following key issues:

- weak dissemination of positive initiatives by civil society and other actors to achieve peace;
- build on existing Culture of Peace activities already carried out;
- lack of local capacities and competencies in conflict management;
- protection of vulnerable groups.

##### **Sectoral response**

Developing a public awareness campaign and a programmes of activities throughout the year, with a view to:

- supporting communities to assume ownership and apply the essential components of culture of peace;
- train and support various actors in conflict prevention and management, negotiation, mediation and search for consensus";
- promoting the creation of a national and local network of peace promoters and mediators;
- raising awareness and national collective commitment to the restoration of a lasting peace.

Sectoral activities will be designed and implemented: I) with close coordination between OCHA and UNDP; II) in consultation with UNICEF formal education programmes where they concern a Culture of Peace; III) in consultation with UNHCR where refugees are concerned; IV) taking into account the issues brought out in the Protection sector group, in a timely manner.

Identification of priorities:

- dissemination of mechanisms for conflict prevention and management among communities, associations and local actors, with the integration of national administrative staff as well as the beneficiaries of humanitarian aid;

- constant involvement of heads of ethnic, religious and traditional communities, of Authorities and of opinion leaders in the search for peace;
- establishment of both mass and local communication campaigns, adapted to the socio-cultural context and the different communities;
- specific involvement of the target groups and messengers of peace, notably women and youth;
- commitment and specific involvement of the Government, political parties and institutions of the Republic;
- strengthening the media regulatory organs;
- strategic coordination of programmes for the promotion of peace.

### Objectives

In this context, every effort should be made to ensure the maintenance and consolidation of peace in 2004, in particular with the implementation of a programme on Culture of Peace, with the following objectives:

- to ensure sustainability of humanitarian assistance in the entire national territory;
- to lay down the basis for confidence and dialogue among communities;
- to create the conditions for restoring lasting peace.

### Sectoral objectives

Objectives	Indicators
To strengthen the capacity of communities in conflict resolution	Number of initial training courses and their replication at the local level; number of individuals trained; number of successful mediations.
To involve the media in advocating for peace, and decrease instances of unprofessional journalism	Number of articles in favour of peace Popular support for peace initiatives Establishment of new monitoring systems Application of the codes of democratic, civic and media ethics
To sensitise the public on tolerance, peace and peaceful co-existence	Audience size and demographic of sensitisation campaigns
To create promoters and messengers of peace at all levels	Number of pacification and early warning committees formed Number of peace mediators / per community / per region
To strengthen capacities of national public institutions	Number of Government and public employee participants in qualification and training of trainers seminars
To strengthen the social mobilisation capacity of civil society	Number of major actors and opinion leaders involved in the active promotion of the culture of peace, Instances of collective participation, and voices of different communities in favour of the reconciliation process
To promote education on peace among key "youth/ women" targets	Establishment of: 1) peace education programme among out-of-school youth, 2) peace education programme for women at the grassroots level

### Monitoring

- 5.1) Central level: with a monitoring committee comprising involved actors, analysis of implementation and results of activities, or pre- and post-campaign public opinion survey(s) in the area(s) of support.
- 5.2) Regional level: Centralisation of the results of a zone by community NGOs and community representatives; submission of periodic reports to central level.
- 5.3) Local level: Submission of periodic reports from committees and contact groups in the field; Support and follow-up of the coordination teams of humanitarian agencies, Missions and follow-up visits to the field; Media monitoring of dissemination of messages.

## 8.6 Multi-Sectoral

### Background

#### Recent developments

Some 35,000 Liberian refugees residing in the Danane/Man areas fled the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and returned to Liberia. Meanwhile, some 52,000 Ivorians became refugees in Guinea, Liberia, Ghana and Mali and more than 1,300 mainly Liberian refugees living in Abidjan lost their homes following a shantytown destruction operation organised by the Government



UNHCR established eight transit centres in Abidjan to accommodate the homeless refugees. In May 2003, fighting in eastern Liberia resulted in some 45,000 Liberians becoming refugees in the Tabou region. UNHCR together with WFP provided emergency food aid and complementary assistance to all new arrivals, to refugees in hosted in Abidjan transit centres and to about 8,000 Liberian refugees in Nicla camp. UNHCR provided increased support and training to its Governmental counterpart, the *Service d'aide et d'assistance aux refugies et apatrides* (SAARA), to enable it to assume responsibility with regards to the new influx and continue the individual status determination through the National Eligibility Committee.

Throughout the crisis, anti-refugees and anti-foreigners feelings were expressed by local communities in some areas and some politicians, thus contributing to a xenophobic climate in many parts of the country. This prompted UNHCR and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to mount a mass information campaign encouraging tolerance and peaceful coexistence to increase the protection of refugees and to reinforce a peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local population, a large-scale mass information campaign was implemented (sensitisation of local chiefs/militant youth and others, production of an institutional film with the participation of the local Government, partners, refugees, Ivorian displaced, former Ivorian refugees, expositions, radio and TV spots, soap operas, broadcasting on various radio stations two songs on refugees made by two famous Ivorian artists, etc).

In terms of durable solution, during 2003, several states accepted to receive refugees from Côte d'Ivoire as a burden sharing contribution. This offered a durable solution to vulnerable refugees who went through difficult times at the high of the crisis. Some 4,000 Liberian refugees are scheduled to depart within an emergency resettlement operation towards the United States of America (USA) during the last quarter of 2003. Whilst in Abidjan for interviews, those selected under the US repatriation programme receive food aid assistance from the World Food Programme.

UNHCR had to adjust its programmes fast and search for urgent durable solutions due to insecurity and protection concerns for refugees. UNHCR programmes switched from local integration and promotion of self-reliance through community based assistance to overall basic care and maintenance.

For many years, local integration had benefited from the open Ivorian environment, but change of attitudes from host communities caused in 2003, a major security threat for the refugees and other "foreign" residents.

UNHCR and other humanitarian stakeholders did not have access to refugees in areas held by "Forces Nouvelles".



Another major constraint was linked to the Government's and rebel forces' efforts to involve refugees in the armed conflict by recruiting them to fight. Maintaining the civilian nature of refugee sites, camp security and protection of vulnerable refugees, in particular refugee children became major preoccupations for UNHCR. Access to refugees in conflict areas along the Liberian border has also been a major constraint due to security considerations.

### **Strategies**

The strategy of intervention will be elaborated around a most likely scenario.

#### Most likely Scenario:

It is hoped that the momentum gained by the current peace process will continue:

- peace process continues in Côte d'Ivoire and situation in Guinea remains stable;
- humanitarian actors have access to all parts of Côte d'Ivoire;
- UN mission for Liberia approved and started deployment as of 1<sup>st</sup> October 2003;
- Transitional Government in Liberia takes office on 14 October 2003;
- disarmament and demobilisation in Liberia are implemented followed by reinsertion and reintegration activities.

### **Protection**

UNHCR will continue its efforts to strengthen the legal framework for refugee protection by supporting the Government in its efforts to pass a Refugee Law and will continue supporting the National Eligibility Committee. Enhancing refugee protection will also involve raising awareness among the general public and senior Government officials at all levels.

Close monitoring of the refugee-hosting areas and appropriate interventions will also be affected. Appropriate measures will be taken, together with Government authorities, to provide refugees with an official identification document. Registration of refugees will be conducted.

Resettlement will continue to be a durable solution for some vulnerable refugees in 2004.

### **Care and Maintenance programme**

- Care and Maintenance assistance for Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire will continue throughout 2004 but UNHCR will refrain from commencing long-term programmes, such as camps construction/ relocation.
- Care and Maintenance activities should be pursued in favour of Liberian refugees, bearing in mind that they should not be in conflict with the repatriation programme.
- Care and Maintenance for Sierra Leonean refugees should continue until June 2004.
- Food aid assistance will be provided by WFP in 2004. A Joint UNHCR/WFP Food Aid Assessment Mission will take place in October 2003 and will review the food aid/food security and related strategies (water and sanitation, health and nutrition, as well as education) and level of assistance in Côte d'Ivoire with a specific focus on refugee (and co-located) IDP programmes. The recommendations of the mission will be utilised in elaborating future joint assistance (2004) programme to Côte d'Ivoire.

### **Repatriation**

- The ongoing organised Repatriation programme of Sierra Leonean refugees should end in June 2004.
- Depending on developments in Liberia, UNHCR will facilitate the repatriation of Liberian refugees of those who wish to return.
- UNHCR will facilitate the repatriation of urban refugees (non Liberian and non Sierra Leonean) who wish to return to their country of origin.

### **Resettlement**

- The Resettlement of 5,000 Liberian refugees from Côte d'Ivoire to Nigeria is put on hold. This is due to the improvement of the situation in Liberia and the positive attitude of Ivorians local population towards refugees.
- The ongoing Emergency Resettlement programme of 6,000 Liberian refugees from Côte d'Ivoire to the US started during 2003 will be concluded before end of February 2003.

- The regular Resettlement of Liberian refugees to third countries from the various countries of asylum should be pursued throughout 2004. However, a strategic decision should be made as to whether the Resettlement programme should continue during the promotion phase of the repatriation.

#### **Local integration**

- As from July 2004, Sierra Leonean refugees should undergo individual refugee determination status, mainly for local settlement purposes.
- UNHCR will implement a programme of local integration of some 1,300 urban refugees from different nationalities. As soon as there is any prospects for local integration the host country, UNHCR will advise and consult with WFP with a view to planning jointly, with the Government concerned, any appropriate food aid assistance for that phase.

#### **Reintegration of Ivorian returnees**

In the case of a return of Ivorian refugees, WFP will be consulted on aspects relating to food aid be considered and planned jointly from the earliest possible moment. The provision of assistance to the returnees should be planned and managed taking account of any need to provide similar assistance to other groups (e.g. internally displaced people) in the same areas. This may include: (a) providing the people, as they leave the camps, with some "take-home" rations to cover their needs while en route and for an initial short period; (b) providing appropriate assistance, for a pre-determined period, to *returnees* in the locations where they are re-establishing themselves following return to their country of origin.

#### **Objectives**

##### **Ivorian returnees**

- Depending on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, facilitate the reintegration of some 7,000 Ivorian refugees currently in Liberia, Guinea, Ghana and Mali. Several thousand more are expected to return spontaneously; Monitor returnees and ensure their well being through quick impact projects.

##### **Liberian refugees**

- Facilitate the departure of about 2,000 vulnerable Liberian refugees selected end of 2003 to resettle to the USA.
- Facilitate the repatriation of some 10,000 Liberian refugees.
- Provide basic humanitarian assistance to some 40,000 Liberian refugees who will remain in Côte d'Ivoire. Also provide some assistance to host communities and IDPs in refugee hosting areas.

##### **Sierra Leonean refugees**

- Promote the repatriation of some 250 Sierra Leonean refugees and conduct individual status determination for the remaining caseload.
- Help the Government to pass the refugee law and issue identity cards to all refugees aged 15 and above
- Contribute to a dialogue of tolerance, peace building and respect for refugees living in Côte d'Ivoire through a mass information and peace education campaign.

##### **Urban refugees**

- UNHCR will implement a programme of local integration of some 1,300 urban refugees from different nationalities. The main objective for the urban refugees of various origins in Abidjan is to ensure their protection and adequate assistance, with focus to improve their self-sufficiency through implementation of income-generating activities and skills training.

#### **Indicators**

- Repatriation and reintegration of some 7,000 Ivorian refugees currently in Liberia, Guinea, Ghana and Mali, facilitated and monitored.
- Some 2,000 vulnerable Liberian refugees resettled to the USA.
- Repatriation of some 10,000 Liberian refugees facilitated.

- Basic humanitarian assistance provided to some 40,000 Liberian refugees living in Nicla or Tabou camps and villages along with IDPs and local populations in these areas. Capacities of hosting communities strengthened.
- Repatriation of Sierra Leonean residual caseload promoted and some 250 Sierra Leonean refugees repatriated. Individual status determination conducted for those who may have genuine protection reasons to remain in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The refugee law passed and identity cards issued to all refugees aged 15 and above.
- Some 1,300 urban refugees of various nationalities (excluded Liberians and Sierra Leoneans) are protected and integrated locally.

Planning figures	Jan 2004	Dec 2004
Liberian refugees	64,000*	40,000
Sierra Leonean Refugees	250**	100
Other refugees	1,389	1,289
Ivorian returnees	0	7,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>65,639</b>	<b>48,389</b>

\* An estimated 22,000 Liberian refugees will repatriate in 2004, of whom 10,000 will be assisted and 12,000 spontaneous. 2,000 will be resettled to USA.

\*\* 150 Sierra Leonean refugees are expected to repatriate from Côte d'Ivoire during the 1<sup>st</sup> semester in 2004.

## 8.7 Transition

### Background

There has been limited progress in the national reconciliation process, which has translated in a fragile consolidation of political stability. Since the establishment of the Government of national reconciliation in March 2003, there have been important events facilitating the consolidation of the return of peace and security. To illustrate the progress towards peace, it is important to recall the following positive events signalling the probably end of the armed conflict:

- the signing of a nation-wide cease-fire between the FANCI and the *Forces Nouvelles*;
- establishment of a zone of confidence under the control of ECOWAS and French Forces;
- a joint declaration of the FANCI and the *Forces Nouvelles* on 04 July 2003, marking the end of the war;
- the adoption of an Amnesty Law by the national assembly on 06 August 2003 and its promulgation by the President of the Republic;
- a Committee for reunification of the country, composed of top officers of the FANCI and the FAFN, was set up by the Prime Minister;
- the appointment of the Ministers of Defence and Security followed by the Minister of Family Affairs, thus completing the formation of the Government of National Reconciliation;
- the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration established.

Notwithstanding the existence of recurrent humanitarian problems, it is important to underline that Côte d'Ivoire has really entered a transitional phase. To consolidate these achievements and avoid negative actions that could rekindle and exacerbate tensions, the transitional phase needs to be supported by the international community.

### Analysis of the context

Faced with a process of reconciliation and reconstruction, which is not backed up by concrete actions, parts of the population will lack the resources that could enable them to meet their basic needs. A weak economy and decline of opportunities are making it difficult to help families out of the crisis. In this regard, it is considered that the "transitional" period is crucial for identifying and promoting opportunities to facilitate national reconstruction. Moreover, transition activities and programmes will lay the foundations for the consolidation of peace and an environment conducive to sustainable recovery.

In other words, if in Côte d'Ivoire the national reconciliation process is not supported with a parallel programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration, it could result in a downward spiral and, consequently, increased impoverishment of war-affected persons.

In this regard, during the transition process in Côte d'Ivoire the following issues need to be addressed:

- reintegration of ex-combatants under the National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme constitutes a determinant stage for creating a peaceful and secure environment, which could facilitate the implementation of a national reconciliation and reconstruction programme on the entire national territory;
- redeployment on the national territory of the administration and indispensable social services for improving the livelihood of families;
- return of internally displaced populations;
- rehabilitation of small basic socio-economic infrastructures to facilitate the resumption of economic activity in the affected areas by the crisis;
- reduction of the proliferation of light and small weapons.

### **Strategies**

The transition strategy aims at creating favourable conditions for the return of displaced populations, the reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependants, and the strengthening of the absorption capacities of the host communities. The proposed integrated approach will contribute to preventing a resumption of the conflict by reducing the risk factors such as post-conflict delinquency, proliferation of armed groups and increased poverty.

### **Objectives**

The main objective is to create favourable conditions to allow a socio-economic recovery that will contribute to national reconciliation and reconstruction and thereby facilitate the "sustainable" transition between emergency and development.

### ***Specifics objectives and activities***

The ex-combatants, their dependants and displaced populations are reintegrated into their host communities by:

- creating income-generating activities;
- providing qualifying vocational training or upgrading of skills;
- setting up micro-credits;
- strengthening the decentralised institutional framework;
- supporting the host communities to resume an acceptable standard of living, which will enable them to absorb the groups of returnees.

The socio-economic sector will be rehabilitated by:

- rehabilitating small socio-economic infrastructures;
- strengthening the technical and material capacities of the economic bodies;
- promoting the restoration of social cohesion and the community fabric.

The administrative institutions should be redeployed on the entire national territory by:

- stimulating the local economy in the zones affected by the crisis, through the implementation of income-generating activities, job creation, vocational training;
- strengthening the institutional framework, supporting the redeployment of the administration and basic social services and local governance.

### **Indicators**

- Sustainable rehabilitation of ex-combatants into host communities.
- Disappearance of armed groups and militia.
- Reduction of the proliferation of light weapons.
- Final return of displaced populations to their places of origin.
- Effective redeployment of public administration in the affected zones.
- Availability of basic social services in the affected zones (education, health, etc.).
- Reduction of the socio-ethnic conflicts and consolidation of the social cohesion.

## 8.8 Coordination and Support Services

### Background

The humanitarian crisis in Côte d'Ivoire presents a challenge for coordination with a complex pattern of internal displacement, a precarious situation for Liberian refugees and their constant movements in and out of the country, the departure of long-standing West African residents from Côte d'Ivoire to their respective country of origin and the flight of Ivorian nationals to neighbouring countries. In each specific areas of the country, the humanitarian community is faced with a particular set of concerns and issues, which call for a tailor-made response and matching advocacy efforts.

**Coordination committee:** An Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC), established in March 2003 and based on the membership of the IASC, supports the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in strategic coordination and assures appropriate response to needs identified by the humanitarian community. It ensures coordinated assessments, operational delivery and advocates on behalf of victims to the Government and other concerned actors, through the use of the media and through direct consultations. In the absence of a Humanitarian Coordinator in Côte d'Ivoire, the IAHCC is chaired by the WFP Regional Coordinator based in Abidjan, with the functions of Vice-President and Secretariat taken up by OCHA.

**Field Coordination:** In light of the specific needs and the poor-level of funding, the situation called for an innovative and adaptable coordination structure in the field. In a bid to strengthen field coordination, OCHA established a sub-office in December 2002 in Yamoussoukro to provide backstopping for the town of Bouaké and parts of the Western region, while an OCHA staff is based in Guiglo to support the Coordinator for the region. Based on an IAHCC decision, the country was divided into geographic zones with a Regional Coordinator from an agency, and supported by OCHA. Standardised reporting tools and other products have been developed and disseminated to the Regional Coordinators during a training session organised in Yamoussoukro in July 2003 to streamline reporting formats.

**Government counterparts:** At the beginning of the crisis, the Government established within the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Affairs – the Cellule de Solidarite et Action Humanitaire – which deals primarily with the reception and distribution of substantial amounts of cash, food and non-food items to the displaced and even for those behind the front lines from national partners and affected citizens. The Cellule established several sectoral groups and the UN humanitarian family endeavoured to work with them on programming issues, defining humanitarian response and setting policies. OCHA and the Cellule developed a common humanitarian evaluation form, which is currently being used by the UN and its partners on all multi-sectoral assessment missions. In the meantime, with the establishment of a Government of national reconciliation, the humanitarian community has been lobbying for the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee, which would include all relevant ministries, and facilitate coordination and policy making between the Government and the humanitarian community.

**Media and advocacy:** Since the beginning of the crisis, a media and communications strategy was developed to inform the media and the general public on humanitarian principles and response, and the issues surrounding the protection of civilian populations in armed conflict. Under the chairmanship of OCHA, a communication thematic group was established, in recognition of the pivotal role of the media in the unfolding of the crisis, to deal and attempt to solve some of the thorny issues resulting from a polarised media. The thematic group has also focused on the dissemination of information on what was reported in the press, weekly radio programmes on humanitarian issues, drafting of press releases, production of an IAHCC film for the launch of the CAP as part of a media package on the activities of UN agencies and supported the local media. In partnership with an international NGO, Media Action International, OCHA organised a workshop for Ivorian journalists on their roles and responsibilities in a crisis. OCHA, through the IAHCC, has conducted several advocacy campaigns on the plight of shantytown dwellers, on the expulsion of Ivorians and West African nationals from their plantations in Western Côte d'Ivoire, and on raising the profile of the humanitarian needs despite strides made on the implementation of the Peace agreement.

The Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) played a key role in supporting the production and dissemination of neutral information on key humanitarian issues. Through the IRIN Radio Project, launched in West Africa in September 2003, IRIN aimed to help selected partner radio stations based in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea improve the quality of their output. In particular, the project helped radio stations to broadcast balanced information about sensitive and controversial issues in an interesting and professional manner. It also helps them to promote thoughtful public debate about these issues in a more balanced, levelheaded and entertaining fashion. IRIN also continued to provide, through Plus News, specialist news service on HIV/AIDS. In light of the increasing problems of HIV/AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire, in 2004, IRIN plans to expand the service, currently edited in South Africa, to produce a French language version of Plus News out of Abidjan.

Information management: In any crisis, humanitarian data is critical to the decision and policy-making processes and that is also true for Côte d'Ivoire, which is facing its first crisis since its independence in 1960. In light of the sudden need for data, OCHA identified a local counterpart, the *Centre National de Teledetection et d'Information Geographique* (CNTIG), and through the Ivorian-Canadian Fund, received funding of US\$ 50,000 to commence the collection, processing and analysis of humanitarian data. Under OCHA's supervision, the seconded CNTIG staff has produced maps, database on the 5 Ws, schedules of missions, contact list and other products which have been useful tools for planning, identifying gaps and advocacy. Specific maps and databases were produced on the west and the centre of the country.

### **Strategies**

- Strategies to address coordination: Strengthen coordination with all humanitarian partners, including the Government, to improve the response to the pressing needs of the war-affected civilian population in all parts of the country.
- Develop adequate Humanitarian Information tools to identify and understand the needs of vulnerable groups.
- Ensure production and dissemination of well balance information on key humanitarian issues.
- Identify partners and organisations who can implement transition activities.

### **Objectives**

- Coherent coordination arrangements for better service delivery and improved advocacy.
- Reliable field coordination and links with national mechanisms in Abidjan.
- An integrated inter-agency humanitarian information management system with database and geographical mapping capacity.
- Improved field security system and communications.
- Partnerships with the media to raise awareness on the impact of the crisis on the well-being of the affected populations.

### **Activities will include:**

- Reinforce humanitarian coordination mechanisms.
- Strengthen and consolidate information sharing.
- Continue to support radio stations to broadcast balanced information about sensitive and controversial issues in an interesting and professional manner, including through training of radio journalists, co-production of programmes with partner radio stations, etc.
- Expand and improve IRIN's PlusNews service on HIV/AIDS including by making available the entire output of PlusNews in French.
- Strengthen inter-agency planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Disseminate, promote and monitor the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Humanitarian Action.
- Promote the establishment of emergency preparedness and early warning mechanisms.
- Facilitate adequate coordination between the MINUCI as well as the ECOWAS and Licorne forces and the humanitarian community, including by ensuring a smooth information flow between these two entities.

**Indicators**

- Number of OCHA staff deployed to the field.
- Policies implemented in the field with immediate results in terms of a humanitarian response to the needs of victims of the conflict.
- Improved mapping capacities and more comprehensive databases.
- Readership.
- Identification of partners to implement transition activities.

**9 CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS**

The following criteria have been used to determine the inclusion of projects in the 2004 Consolidated Appeal:

- Projects must have been developed in consultation with, and therefore have the agreement of, the target beneficiary group. Projects must include at least one activity aimed at beneficiary participation;
- Projects must present clear caseloads in specified operational areas and must be complimentary and not duplicative of other activities being undertaken in the relevant sectors;
- Projects must be consistent/coherent with the strategic goals of the common humanitarian action plan and the sectoral objectives of relevant Response Plans;
- Projects must be feasible;
- Submitting agencies must have the expertise, the capacity and the mandate to implement the proposed projects;
- Project must be based on needs assessments and respect the Sphere criteria;
- Project budgets must be realistic and logically linked to project activities;
- The impact of the projects on the humanitarian situation must be measurable within the year period. The project objectives must respect the SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound) criteria and include measurable indicators.

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 3 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 25 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>FAO</b>			
CIV-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to Liberian refugees, Ivory, repatriated and their host communities through a provision of agricultural inputs	845,000
GHA-04/A04	AGRICULTURE	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to Ghanaian returnees from CIV and Liberia and their host families in the central, upper-east and upper-west regions of Ghana	404,000
CIV-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to IDPs and returnees in the most crisis-affected areas	1,745,000
CIV-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of a school gardening initiatives in favour of war-affected children in CIV	194,300
MLI-04/A05	AGRICULTURE	Social and economic reintegration of war-affected people repatriated fro CIV into agricultural activities in Mali through input distribution and training	481,000
BUF-04/A06	AGRICULTURE	Social and economic reintegration of war-affected people repatriated from CIV into agricultural activities in Burkina Faso	643,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>4,312,300</b>
<b>IOM</b>			
BUF-04/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Assistance in the reinsertion of the Burkina Nationals from CIV	2,568,604
MLI-04/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Assistance in the reinsertion of the Malians from CIV	2,703,788
CIV-04/MS04	MULTI-SECTOR	Support for the return or resettlement of internally displaced TCNs and Ivorian nationals in CIV	3,070,000
<b>Sub total for IOM</b>			<b>8,342,392</b>
<b>MINUCI - Human Rights Unit</b>			
CIV-04/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Human rights protection and capacity building in CIV	236,170
<b>Sub total for MINUCI - Human Rights Unit</b>			<b>236,170</b>



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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>OCHA</b>			
CIV-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Common humanitarian documentation and information centre	300,558
CIV-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in CIV	1,947,216
CIV-04/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection and IDP Advisor	192,273
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>2,440,047</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
CIV-04/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rehabilitation of social and educational infrastructures	1,575,000
CIV-04/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Strengthening the capacities of NGOs and associations	750,000
CIV-04/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Addressing small arms proliferation in CIV	1,829,750
CIV-04/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Culture of peace communication campaign and support to positive media involvement in national reconciliation	421,665
CIV-04/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Education and training in culture of peace and conflict resolution	634,099
CIV-04/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Redeployment of the administration and public services	850,000
CIV-04/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthening the peace process through the socio-economic rehabilitation of former combatants and the child soldiers	2,450,000
CIV-04/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support to the "Civil Society Collective for Peace" (Phase II)	300,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>8,810,514</b>
<b>UNDP/UNESCO</b>			
CIV-04/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Peace building and conflicts resolution through tradition, intercultural values and intercommunity alliances in transition situation	500,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP/UNESCO</b>			<b>500,000</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>UNDP/UNSECOORD</b>			
CIV-04/S01	SECURITY	Addressing security and safety of UN staff and operations in CIV	898,476
<b>Sub total for UNDP/UNSECOORD</b>			<b>898,476</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
BUF-04/H10C	HEALTH	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas	106,000
MLI/BUF/GHA-04/H11	HEALTH	Reproductive health care services for vulnerable populations (returnees, TCN, etc.) in Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana	880,000
CIV-04/H04	HEALTH	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and care among armed forces personnel	400,000
CIV-04/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention and response to sexual violence	358,000
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>1,744,000</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
CIV-04/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Care and maintenance to Liberian refugees in CIV	8,407,112
CIV-04/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Local integration of 1,350 urban refugees in CIV	648,703
CIV-04/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Reintegration of 7,000 Ivorian returnees in CIV	3,163,967
<b>Sub total for UNHCR</b>			<b>12,219,782</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>UNICEF</b>			
CIV-04/E01	EDUCATION	Back to school	2,090,909
MLI-04/E03	EDUCATION	Education for Ivorian refugees children and Malian evacuee children in the Sikasso Region	170,455
CIV-04/E02	EDUCATION	Education to peace and tolerance and life skills	648,409
BUF-04/E04	EDUCATION	Restoring access to basic education and IECD	534,091
BUF-04/H10B	HEALTH	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas	161,363
MLI-04/H09	HEALTH	Emergency maternal and child health and nutrition services	208,295
CIV-04/H01	HEALTH	Emergency nutrition and control of micronutrient deficiency disorders	1,075,200
CIV-04/H07	HEALTH	Emergency vaccination campaign to prevent epidemics of measles in CIV	6,895,758
CIV-04/H06	HEALTH	Support to emergency primary health care in conflict affected areas	3,329,545
CIV-04/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection and social and family reinsertion of children	1,022,727
BUF-04/P/HR/RL14	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees; pop transit and refugees	454,545
MLI-04/P/HR/RL13	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Special protection for children and women in Sikasso and Bamako	85,227
GHA-04/P/HR/RL12	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support for children and women seeking refuge in or transiting through Ghana	65,909
MLI-04/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water supply and sanitation for displaced, women and children and other vulnerable groups	227,273
CIV-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	1,250,000
GHA-04/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and environmental sanitation support to asylum seekers	126,136
BUF-04/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation for returned population from Cote d'Ivoire	212,500
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>18,558,342</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>WFP</b>			
CIV-04/F01	FOOD	Emergency food assistance to war-affected people and vulnerable groups in CIV (incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
CIV-04/F03	FOOD	Emergency school feeding to primary school students in CIV (project incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
CIV-04/F02	FOOD	Risk and food security monitoring system for CIV (project incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
CIV-04/H02	HEALTH	Early warning health information system for epidemic diseases surveillance and monitoring of health status of populations in the affected areas	136,841
BUF-04/H10A	HEALTH	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas	200,000
CIV-04/H05	HEALTH	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention	436,560
GHA-04/H08	HEALTH	Strengthening health response in Ghana	86,800
CIV-04/H03	HEALTH	Supporting referral health facilities in the most affected areas	890,400
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>1,750,601</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>59,812,624</b>

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 3 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 25 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
CIV-04/A03	FAO	Emergency assistance to Liberian refugees, Ivoria, repatriated and their host communities through a provision of agricultural inputs	845,000
GHA-04/A04	FAO	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to Ghanaian returnees from CIV and Liberia and their host families in the central, upper-east and upper-west regions of Ghana	404,000
CIV-04/A01	FAO	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to IDPs and returnees in the most crisis-affected areas	1,745,000
CIV-04/A02	FAO	Promotion of a school gardening initiatives in favour of war-affected children in CIV	194,300
MLI-04/A05	FAO	Social and economic reintegration of war-affected people repatriated fro CIV into agricultural activities in Mali through input distribution and training	481,000
BUF-04/A06	FAO	Social and economic reintegration of war-affected people repatriated from CIV into agricultural activities in Burkina Faso	643,000
<b>Sub total for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>4,312,300</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
CIV-04/CSS02	OCHA	Common humanitarian documentation and information centre	300,558
CIV-04/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in CIV	1,947,216
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>2,247,774</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
BUF-04/ER/I04	IOM	Assistance in the reinserion of the Burkina Nationals from CIV	2,568,604
MLI-04/ER/I03	IOM	Assistance in the reinserion of the Malians from CIV	2,703,788
CIV-04/ER/I01	UNDP	Rehabilitation of social and educational infrastructures	1,575,000
CIV-04/ER/I02	UNDP	Strengthening the capacities of NGOs and associations	750,000
<b>Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>7,597,392</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
CIV-04/E01	UNICEF	Back to school	2,090,909
MLI-04/E03	UNICEF	Education for Ivorian refugees children and Malian evacuee children in the Sikasso Region	170,455
CIV-04/E02	UNICEF	Education to peace and tolerance and life skills	648,409
BUF-04/E04	UNICEF	Restoring access to basic education and IECD	534,091
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>3,443,864</b>
<b>FOOD</b>			
CIV-04/F01	WFP	Emergency food assistance to war-affected people and vulnerable groups in CIV (incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
CIV-04/F03	WFP	Emergency school feeding to primary school students in CIV (project incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
CIV-04/F02	WFP	Risk and food security monitoring system for CIV (project incorporated in the West Africa Sub-Regional Appeal)	0
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>0</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
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**HEALTH**

CIV-04/H02	WHO	Early warning health information system for epidemic diseases surveillance and monitoring of health status of populations in the affected areas	136,841
BUF-04/H10A	WHO	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas	200,000
BUF-04/H10B	UNICEF	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas	161,363
BUF-04/H10C	UNFPA	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas	106,000
MLI-04/H09	UNICEF	Emergency maternal and child health and nutrition services	208,295
CIV-04/H01	UNICEF	Emergency nutrition and control of micronutrient deficiency disorders	1,075,200
CIV-04/H07	UNICEF	Emergency vaccination campaign to prevent epidemics of measles in CIV	6,895,758
MLI/BUF/GHA-04/H11	UNFPA	Reproductive health care services for vulnerable populations (returnees, TCN, etc.) in Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana	880,000
CIV-04/H05	WHO	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention	436,560
CIV-04/H04	UNFPA	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and care among armed forces personnel	400,000
GHA-04/H08	WHO	Strengthening health response in Ghana	86,800
CIV-04/H06	UNICEF	Support to emergency primary health care in conflict affected areas	3,329,545
CIV-04/H03	WHO	Supporting referral health facilities in the most affected areas	890,400
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>14,806,762</b>

**MULTI-SECTOR**

CIV-04/MS02	UNHCR	Care and maintenance to Liberian refugees in CIV	8,407,112
CIV-04/MS03	UNHCR	Local integration of 1,350 urban refugees in CIV	648,703
CIV-04/MS01	UNHCR	Reintegration of 7,000 Ivorian returnees in CIV	3,163,967
CIV-04/MS04	IOM	Support for the return or resettlement of internally displaced TCNs and Ivorian nationals in CIV	3,070,000
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>15,289,782</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
CIV-04/P/HR/RL09	UNDP	Addressing small arms proliferation in CIV	1,829,750
CIV-04/P/HR/RL06	UNDP	Culture of peace communication campaign and support to positive media involvement in national reconciliation	421,665
CIV-04/P/HR/RL07	UNDP	Education and training in culture of peace and conflict resolution	634,099
CIV-04/P/HR/RL01	MINUCI - Human Rights Unit	Human rights protection and capacit building in CIV	236,170
CIV-04/P/HR/RL05	UNDP/UNESCO	Peace building and conflicts resolution through tradition, intercultural values and intercommunity alliances in transition situation	500,000
CIV-04/P/HR/RL02	UNFPA	Prevention and response to sexual violence	358,000
CIV-04/P/HR/RL04	OCHA	Protection and IDP Advisor	192,273
CIV-04/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Protection and social and family reinsertion of children	1,022,727
BUF-04/P/HR/RL14	UNICEF	Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees; pop transit and refugees	454,545
CIV-04/P/HR/RL10	UNDP	Redeployment of the administration and public services	850,000
MLI-04/P/HR/RL13	UNICEF	Special protection for children and women in Sikasso and Bamako	85,227
CIV-04/P/HR/RL11	UNDP	Strengthening the peace process through the socio-economic rehabilitation of former combatants and the child soldiers	2,450,000
GHA-04/P/HR/RL12	UNICEF	Support for children and women seeking refuge in or transiting through Ghana	65,909
CIV-04/P/HR/RL08	UNDP	Support to the "Civil Society Collective for Peace" (Phase II)	300,000
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>9,400,365</b>
<b>SECURITY</b>			
CIV-04/S01	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Addressing security and safety of UN staff and operations in CIV	898,476
<b>Sub total for SECURITY</b>			<b>898,476</b>



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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
MLI-04/WS03	UNICEF	Emergency water supply and sanitation for displaced, women and children and other vulnerable groups	227,273
CIV-04/WS01	UNICEF	Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	1,250,000
GHA-04/WS02	UNICEF	Water and environmental sanitation support to asylum seekers	126,136
BUF-04/WS04	UNICEF	Water supply and sanitation for returned population from Cote d'Ivoire	212,500
<b>Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>1,815,909</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>59,812,624</b>

## PROJECT SUMMARIES

### Côte D'Ivoire Project Summaries Food Security, Nutrition And Agriculture

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to IDPs and returnees in the most crisis-affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/A01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, Nutrition, Gender and Income Generation.
<b>Objective:</b>	To permit beneficiaries to resume agricultural activities and to improve their food security through input distribution in support of food crop and vegetable production for consumption and income generation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	30,000 IDPs, returnees and host family households, with a focus on female-headed and most vulnerable households
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	The most vulnerable areas of the western part of the country (Toulepleu, Bin Houyé, Bangolo, Duékoué) and the departments of Odiénné, Korhogo, Ferké, Bouaké.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and national NGOs in close collaboration with the national official services of the Ministry of agriculture.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,745,000</b>

#### Project Summary

The conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, which began in September 2002, caused massive population displacement and has negatively impacted on the food security situation of affected populations. Until June 2003, there was no humanitarian access to the western part of the country due to severe insecurity. This insecurity led to looting and destruction of crops and agricultural assets and farmers missed two agricultural seasons. As a consequence, the western part of the country is currently experiencing acute food insecurity.

#### Objectives

This project aims to provide 30,000 IDPs, returnees and host family households with essential inputs, including rice, maize, groundnut and vegetables seeds, tools and other essential agricultural inputs.

#### Activities

It is envisaged that 20,000 beneficiaries will benefit from food crop seeds (maize, upland rice and groundnuts) during the main food crop season from March to August, while 5,000 beneficiaries will be assisted with vegetable seeds and 5,000 others with lowland rice from June/July to December. The expected production will improve the nutritional value of the food basket and generate income for the beneficiaries. FAO will select project beneficiaries in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, as well as with community-based associations and international NGOs through whom supplies procured in the region by FAO's - will be distributed. The most vulnerable households with a minimum knowledge of cultivation techniques and female-headed families will be given priority.

The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies (WFP and UNICEF notably) and NGOs in order to ensure the complementarities of activities and the optimal use of available resources. WFP contribution is particularly sought for seed protection and food aid during the cropping period.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
<b>Personnel Costs</b>	
Technical assistance (international consultant agronomist, national consultants agronomists, supervisors and animators), administrative support.	162,000
<b>Project Implementing Costs</b>	
Seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs	1,390,000
Training.	30,000
<b>Operating Costs</b>	
(transport, rent of premises, communications, maintenance, travels, monitoring and evaluations, office support, storage and handling, etc).	80,000
Direct operations cost (5%)	83,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,745,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency food assistance to war-affected people and vulnerable groups in Côte d'Ivoire.
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/F01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure food security among vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 245,100: 50,000 refugees, 60,000 IDPs (in camps and host families); 20,000 returnees, 20,100 malnourished children, pregnant/nursing mothers and caretakers; 20,000 demobilised soldiers; 45,000 FFW (cash crop farmers and health/sanitation families), 10,000 seed protection, 20,000 street children, HIV/AIDS, & handicapped.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGOs, Government counterparts, UNHCR, FAO, IOM
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 23,560,712
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b> Project integrated in the West Africa EMOP, covering Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana, and presented in the West Africa Regional Appeal

### Project Summary

In 2003, WFP's response was directed at needs resulting from the complex situation in Côte d'Ivoire that went from being mostly a rapid-onset emergency (war and displacement) to the slow-onset emergency (loss of livelihoods and general economic deterioration). Contributing factors to food insecurity are: the collapse of social services and all sectors (industries, banks, health, education, etc.) in affected areas, the displacement of approximately 600,000 people, the depletion of food stocks, and the lack of access to land or cash to meet household needs. WFP's proposed interventions address priority issues as identified in several food security assessments conducted throughout 2003. WFP/FAO food needs assessment and studies carried out by ACF, Solidarités, OXFAM and CARE, as well as MSF nutritional assessments all confirmed that external assistance will be required to meet the basic needs of vulnerable populations during this period of 'fragile consolidation of peace'.

### Objectives

- Provide life saving food to war affected populations.
- Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable groups.
- Protect human and productive assets while political and security solutions are being sought.
- Promote and support recovery by assisting IDPs and returnees and their communities as well as demobilised combatants through return/relocation/re-settlement FFW, FFT and other programmes.

### Outputs

- 2,100 Kcal basic full ration provided to 50,000 refugees.
- Provide hot meal for 450,000 primary students.
- Provide supplementary and therapeutic feeding for 20,100 malnourished children, pregnant and nursing women.
- Provide food for work rations to 45,000 families.
- Provide food for training and food for work for 20,000 street people, people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups.
- Promote and support recovery through rations for 20,000 returnees.
- Promote and support recovery through seed protection for 10,000 families.

### Activities

WFP will provide food aid in three intervention areas: general food distributions to address the basic needs of refugees, IDPs in camps and among host populations, and returnees; therapeutic and supplementary feeding for malnourished children as well as pregnant and nursing mothers; response to food insecure populations through safety nets via targeted distribution (food-for-work, food-for-training, street children, people living with HIV/AIDS, demobilised soldiers, seed protection and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups).

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency nutrition and control of micronutrient deficiency disorders.
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food security, Nutrition and Agriculture.
<b>Themes:</b>	Management of malnutrition, nutrition survey and surveillance and micronutrient deficiency disorder control.
<b>Objective:</b>	To prevent malnutrition-related death and further deterioration of nutritional status among population groups who are nutritionally at risk, specifically children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	600,000 returnees, 90,000 IDPs, 50,000 refugees and 10,000 malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	War affected and host populations in Western, Northern and Southern areas.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	WHO, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, ACF, MDM, MSF, CARE, WFP, FAO.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,075,200</b>

### **Project Summary**

Since 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has been affected by sporadic armed conflict inside and outside its territory. This has led to massive displacement of population, estimated to up to 800,000 in 2003. IDPs have fled from the western part of the country to the south, increasing the pressure on host population already under economic crisis while in the northern part; there are reports of increasing food insecurity due to economic embargo. The humanitarian crisis in the west and the economic crisis in the south and north have impeded the nutritional status of vulnerable groups such as children less than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. In 1999, the prevalence of wasting was 7.8% with 0.7 severely wasted; in 2003 in the displaced population of Duekoue (town in western Côte d'Ivoire), the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is as high as 17.2% with 5.4% children severely malnourished. This situation is furthermore aggravated by the crisis in neighbouring Liberia. Food shortage, general food insecurity and lack or insufficiency of basic health services in many parts of the country will put an added pressure on the nutritional status of displaced and host populations, if life-saving measures are not undertaken and safety nets put into place.

### **Objective**

The purpose of this project is to prevent malnutrition-related death and further deterioration of nutritional status among population groups who are nutritionally at-risk, specifically children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. In collaboration with Governmental counterparts and NGOs, UNICEF and WHO will conduct, whenever access and capacity allow, nutritional surveys and analyse routine quality data collected through feeding centres, health facilities and community sentinel sites. Surveys and routine data will help to understand the situation, follow the trends and identify and implement appropriate nutrition interventions. In an emergency situation, micronutrient deficiency is an important component; all efforts will be made in providing vitamin A supplements to vulnerable populations (measles mass vaccination campaign, NIDs, micronutrient days, immunisation plus and school feeding). Promotion of appropriate infant and young feeding practices is also part of emergency response and will be implemented in catchments areas, feeding centres, health facilities and through community workers.

### **Activities**

- Capacity-building through training of trainers, coaching by international NGOs and training of hospital health workers, first-line health workers and community workers in management of nutrition interventions and communication and social mobilisation for appropriate infant and young feeding and caring practices.
- Organisation of nutritional surveys and collection and analysis of routine data from community sentinel sites, health facilities and feeding centres.

- Provision of therapeutic products (F75, F100, ReSoMal, CMV), micronutrient (Vitamin A and iron and folic acid), essential drugs and anthropometric equipment to health facilities, feeding centres and community health posts

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs	200,000
Operating costs	250,000
Implementing costs	510,000
Indirect programme support costs*	115,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,075,200</b>

\*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003."

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Promotion of a school gardening initiatives in favour of war affected children in Côte d'Ivoire.
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/A02
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, Nutrition, Gender, Income Generation,
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide vegetable production inputs to 200 selected schools in order to improve the nutritional value of the food basket and to generate income.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	60,000 primary school children
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	The buffer area between the south and the northern and western occupied areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and national NGOs in close collaboration with WFP and UNICEF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 194,300</b>

### Project Summary

The Ivorian crisis has negatively impacted the food supply situation and the general food security of the war affected people. Children are counted among the most vulnerable war-affected groups and suffered considerably from diseases caused by lack of food, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Moreover, many of them and in particular the girls have missed two to three school cycles and are likely to abandon further schooling in the absence of adequate support.

WFP started implementing a school-feeding programme in Côte d'Ivoire in 1999. In the framework of the 2004 CAP, it is planning to implement an emergency and recovery school feeding operation targeting 450,000 primary school children countrywide with 265,000 (59%) beneficiaries in the Government areas and 195,000 (41%) in the occupied zones. Schools in the zones with high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity and poverty will be given priority. Areas that have a particularly high dropout rate, particularly for girls, and low literacy rates will be targeted for WFP intervention.

### Objective and Activities

The project aims to assist around 200 schools i.e. about 60,000 pupils, to implement school gardening initiatives. The objective is to supplement WFP school feeding programme and familiarise children with agricultural activities: The selected schools will each benefit from two vegetable production kits composed of 300 gm of vegetable seeds, 40 kg of fertilisers, 20 kg of Urea, 5 watering cans, 5 hoes, 5 rakes, 5 mattocks and 5 wheelbarrows. In addition, an appropriate technical assistance as well as a sound training programme will be provided. Children will be divided into groups, each group will participate once a week in the school gardening activities. Activities requiring heavy labour i.e., the parents will implement ploughing.

The target schools will be selected among the most operational schools assisted by WFP in the buffer area which stretches from Daloa, Yamoussokro to Didiévi and which is hosting a high number of IDPs. The target beneficiaries should also have an easy access to land and enough water. The expected production will supplement the food aid, improve the nutritional value of the food basket and generate income. This pilot experience could be extended later to also benefit the currently occupied northern and western areas when the security situation permits.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Technical assistance (one national consultant agronomist for 12 months) and administrative support	30,000
Seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs	120,000
Training	15,000
General operating costs (transport, travels, monitoring and evaluations, office support, storage and handling)	20,000
Direct operations cost (5%)	9,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,300</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency assistance to Liberian refugees, Ivorian repatriated and their host communities through a provision of agricultural inputs.
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/A03
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, Nutrition, Gender, Income Generation, Infrastructure Rehabilitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide rice, maize, vegetable seeds and tools to allow beneficiaries to resume crop production for consumption and income generation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	13,000 households of refugees, repatriated and host population, with a focus on female-headed households
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	The Tabou transit centre and Guiglo refugees camp with the surroundings villages.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and national NGOs in close collaboration with the UNHCR, IOM and WFP
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 845,000</b>

### Project Summary

The long lasting civil war in Liberia and the recent civil strife in the Mano River countries and Côte d'Ivoire have led to an important influx of refugees arriving in Côte d'Ivoire. According to UNHCR the number of refugees is estimated at 64,000 of which 45,000 are in Tabou, 6,000 in Nicla camp and 13,000 in the Refugees host areas that have not been accessible so far. Since July 2003, the security situation has improved significantly in the Tabou area and the refugees who do not face any land access constraints are well integrated in the host communities. However, in the absence of humanitarian access before June 2003 in the western region of the country, the food security situation is very critical for both refugees and host communities.

At the same time, UNHCR is assisting the Ivorian refugees, the number of which was estimated in March 2003 at around 38,000 in Liberia and 6,500 in Guinea. These people are returning home in a state of utter destitution with no means to rebuild their lives or resume their livelihoods. Improving access to food and the food security situation for refugees, repatriated and vulnerable host families thus requires an emergency assistance in the form of essential agricultural inputs.

### Objective and Activities

This assistance should cover the needs of some 13,000 households (7,000 refugee households, 3,000 repatriated households and 3,000 host households). Within this project, 5,000 households will benefit from gardening seeds and tools, 1,500 from lowland seeds and tools during the period from June to December and 11,500 beneficiaries will receive food-producing seeds (upland rice and maize) and tools for the long crop season (from March to August). The identification of beneficiaries will be conducted by UNHCR in close cooperation with FAO, WFP, IOM, the Ministry of Agriculture, local farmers associations and national and international NGOs, on the basis of vulnerability criteria.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
<b>Personnel Costs</b>	
Technical assistance (international consultant agronomist, national consultants agronomists, supervisors and animators), administrative support.	50,000
<b>Implementing Costs</b>	
Seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs	685,000
Training	20,000
<b>General Operating costs</b>	
(transport, rent of premises, communications, maintenance, travels, monitoring and evaluations, office support, storage and handling, etc).	50,000
Direct operations cost (5%)	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>845,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Risk and Food Security Monitoring System for Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/F02
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Agriculture
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management, preparedness and contingency planning
<b>Objective:</b>	Support Government bodies, humanitarian organisations and donors to better understand how risks affect certain population groups and to improve targeting of food and non-food assistance.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Beneficiaries of humanitarian programmes, through support to humanitarian organisations and Government bodies.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b> Project integrated in the West Africa EMOP and presented in the West Africa Regional Appeal

### Project Summary

The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has created a complex emergency situation that has disrupted the countries food security situation. Massive displacement has skewed many traditional production indicators of food availability, as physical access to the agricultural products has been changed completely. The virtual shutdown of transportation for a long period has distorted the market through simultaneous and drastic reduction of supply and demand. Knowledge of opportunities and hazards is imperfect due to the unstable situation in the country and the different levels of intimidation for different groups. This is leading to inconsistent messages on sector information related to labour, wages, the informal sector, migration and vulnerability in general. In addition, the forced closure and collapsed of health services/facilities in the rebel-held areas has limited information on health issues.

A Risk and Food Security Monitoring System would provide the necessary information to the Government, international agencies, NGOs and donors in order to make informed decisions in terms of policy and assistance programmes. This in response to the current lack of consolidated information/data on the food, agriculture and nutrition situation particularly in the areas affected by the crisis (the North and West). A holistic approach to information collection is the only way to overcome the clear limitations other approaches would face in the Côte d'Ivoire context. A monitoring system built on risk and livelihoods analysis is the best way to understand the dynamics of vulnerability and food security as result of the crisis and in the coming months and years.

### Objectives

The objectives of the Risk and Food Security Monitoring System are to:

- provide agencies with information and data on the variety of risks affecting food security including economic, social, health and political factors;
- guide agencies involved in responding to the current crisis on the role of food aid as an emergency response mechanism;
- advise on possibilities of non-food interventions and complementary support in order to improve food security;
- provide background information useful for targeting and implementation of food aid and non-food aid programmes (e.g. direct targeting against indirect targeting approaches, social aspects, dangers of inclusion and exclusion errors);
- develop an understanding of assets and strategies important to livelihoods in Côte d'Ivoire in order to inform the design of appropriate interventions and policy choices; and
- coordinate data collection and dissemination.

### Activities

- Panel Data will be the centrepiece of the Food Security Monitoring System. This will focus on longitudinal data collection at the household level. A repeated and systematic collection of information on risk exposure, risk management strategies, and changes in welfare status will be necessary at two-month intervals. Similarly, a sample of displaced and non-displaced households in the separate control areas will also be necessary.

- Focus Group interviews using participatory techniques will complete the longitudinal panel data. Most importantly, focus groups will chronicle participation and effects of community level structures and organisations.
- Cross-Sectional Risk and Vulnerability Studies will be required for more representative information and extrapolation of the longitudinal data. An initial vulnerability study will help estimate who is currently food insecure, will become food insecure over the next year, or who is vulnerable. Additional funding could be secured to perform these studies would take place at six month intervals. A cross-sectional study will include modules on nutritional, livelihoods, risk, and risk management.
- Partnerships will be pursued with the partner agencies and organisations as well as Government bodies such as the Institute National de Statistique (INS).

#### **Expected outputs**

- Data collected through panel studies, focus groups and cross-sectional risk and vulnerability studies analysed and shared with partners, Government and donors.
- Integration and mainstreaming the monitoring system into each WFP operation at the sub office level with Abidjan providing technical support to the field offices and dissemination of information.
- Creation of a database that will serve as a foundation for continued studies.
- RFSM System established with full participation from Government, UN agencies and NGOs.
- Decision makers and food security actors are regularly informed on the food security situation.
- Targeting of food and non-food security interventions refined.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Direct operational costs	55,331.6
Direct support costs	114,761.9
Total direct costs	170,093.5
Indirect support costs (5%)	8,504.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,599*</b>

\*This project was already initiated in 2003. Some funding was made available. WFP will extend the project to 2004. Funding requested is the balance between the cost of the 2004 extension and the available carry-over.

## Security

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (for UNSECOORD)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Addressing Security and Safety of United Nations staff and operations in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/S01
<b>Sector:</b>	Security and Safety of UN staff and operations
<b>Themes:</b>	Transition
<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen the security management structure for UN staff and operations in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	UN humanitarian agencies and implementing partners operating in war affected populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International IGOs and NGOs, local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 898,476</b>

### Project Summary

The unfolding crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has resulted in the division of the country in two main areas under the respective control of Government forces – south of the so-called “ zone of confidence “ – and the Forces Nouvelles which is the gathering of the three rebel forces MPCl, MPIGO and MJP. Consequently, the United Nations agencies and the whole humanitarian community, including NGOs and IGOs, have been operating under severe security conditions and have experienced periods of limited access, then temporary “Laisser-Passer” and finally prior notification to local security authorities. This situation has often reduced the efficiency of humanitarian agencies while putting staff at high-risk.

In the meantime, the security management structure of the country has been limited to the presence of a single United Nations Field Security Coordination Officer and two Field Security Advisers for UNHCR and WFP respectively. They are based in Abidjan. The only joint radio room for all agencies is also based in Abidjan; therefore, the Area Security Coordinators are functioning without any operational emergency communication system (ECS) or a full-time professional security advisor.

The deployment of international forces on the field, LICORNE, MINUCI and ECOFORCE, along with the presence of FANCI and Forces Nouvelles, require also on a daily basis the implementation of security coordination measures that should be carried out by professional security officers provided with the necessary operational equipment.

### Strategy

This project will focus in particular sectors where UN Agencies and their implementing partners are operating, with the aim of enhancing the security coverage for staff and operations.

### Objective

To strengthen the security management structure and to provide reliable security coverage for UN staff and operations, mainly in the western and the northern regions of the country.

### Specific objectives, activities

1. Establishing in Bouake a 24/7 Emergency Communications System to be directed by an international professional security officer as Assistant Field Security Coordination Officer. This person will have sector responsibility extended from Yamoussoukro to Bouake and Korhogo. A joint radio room will be established at Bouake. Another radio room will be established at Yamoussoukro to be manned by a national Field Security Coordination Assistant.
2. Establishing at Duekoue a 24/7 Emergency Communications System to be directed by an international professional security officer as Assistant Field Security Coordination Officer. This person will have sector responsibility covering the area between Duekoue, Man, Tabou and San Pedro, and taking into account all cross-border activities. A joint radio room will be established at Duekoue.

3. Reinforcing the office of the United Nations Field Security Coordination Officer at Abidjan with the recruitment of a national Field Security Coordination Assistant who will assist in daily activities related to different sectors where agencies are operating.

**Implementation strategy**

The project will be funded through UNDP and implemented by UNDP in close cooperation with the Inter-Agency security office according the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between UNSECOORD and UNDP. The partnership between UNDP and UNSECOORD field budget management in all duty stations are now well established and fully implemented by UNESCOs throughout the worldwide United Nations system.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff costs	783,000
Project implementing costs	
Operating costs	80,000
Administrative & Equipment costs	35,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>898,476</b>

## Health, Water And Sanitation

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Early warning health information system for epidemic diseases surveillance and monitoring of health status of populations in the affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H02
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Information Management
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the health information system to monitor epidemic diseases by focusing on critical epidemic threshold among the population of affected areas
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	War affected populations, including IDPs, remaining refugees in western region, and host communities estimated to 6,700,000 people
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Northern and Western Zones covering axis Zanzan to San Pedro
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MoH, MERLIN, MSF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 136,841
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 136,841</b>

### Project Summary And Objectives

The weakness of the current health information system severely limits the possibility to respond in a timely and effective manner to epidemic outbreaks. In this light, this project aims to establish, within the national health information system, an early warning health information system capable of early detection of epidemics for timely preventive and responsive action as to strengthen monitoring of the health status of populations.

The project was already included in the previous appeal, however could not be implemented due to the lack of funding. There remains a critical need to strengthen information and monitoring on health.

The project, which will target war-affected populations particularly in the areas of Man, Yamoussoukro and Korhogo, will complement disease/nutritional surveillance activities as well as reproductive health data collection mechanisms.

### Activities

- Recruit three (3) national epidemiologists
- Improve the communication system by providing equipment
- Train health workers from the MoH and other partners in data collection and analysis
- Provide tools for data collection and equipment for data processing
- Disseminate disease trends information among the partners on a weekly basis for immediate action

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel Costs	46,800
Implementing Costs	70,000
HAC*, Operating Costs, monitoring, coordination and evaluation	12,295
Administrative Costs	7,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,841</b>

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\* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for projects coordination, monitoring and reporting.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Supporting referral health facilities in the most affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H03
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Referral health care
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure the main inpatient referral care including surgery and gynaecology-obstetric cares in northern and western areas by providing equipment, drugs and other medical supplies.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	700,000 war affected and vulnerable people in rebel-held zones including IDPs, host communities, and 700,000 children and 150,000 pregnant women in both areas
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Northern and western Zones
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MoH, WHO, UNFPA and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 890,400</b>

### Project Summary

Many NGOs attempted successfully to open primary health facilities. However, the lack of the referral care involved disruption of health care system. Most delivery cases needing high technical assistance cannot be managed locally. As a result of this situation an increase in maternal and neonatal mortality has been noted.

### Objective

The project aims to support referral hospital services in most affected areas by providing drugs for emergency case management, equipment, and training of health workers. These interventions will be complementary to UNICEF's planned activities in support of primary health centres and UNFPA's planned activities in support of reproductive health.

### Activities

- Support the referral health services by preposition of WHO emergency health kits.
- Provide essential drugs, vaccines, and medical equipment.
- Purchase of EPI buffer stock and related supplies.
- Train health workers on packet of reproductive health in emergency including clinical management of survivors of violence of sexual abuse.
- Support reproductive health service with provision of reproductive health kits including delivery kits/consumable.
- Provide STI kits.
- Provide mosquito bed-nets in the paediatric and maternity services of referral hospitals.
- Support monitoring and supervision of activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Implementing costs	760,000
HAC*, Operating costs, monitoring, coordination and evaluation	80,000
Administrative costs	50,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>890,400</b>

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\* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for projects coordination, monitoring and reporting.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Provision of safe water, sanitation & hygiene promotion
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/WS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Safe water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce waterborne disease outbreaks and loss of life due to insufficient access to safe water, poor sanitation and unhygienic behaviour amongst affected populations (refugees, internally displaced populations and host communities).
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000,000 people, including 800,000 women & children
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministries in charge of rural water provision and sanitation, UNICEF, WHO, WWF, UNHCR, IRC, OXFAM, SOLIDARITES, CICR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,250,000</b>

### **Project Summary**

In support to the provision of water and sanitation (WES) to vulnerable populations, UNICEF has already responded by providing water storage tanks, disinfectants and chlorine for water treatment, and other materials including pump spare parts, latrines and shower facilities, both in Government and Forces Nouvelles controlled zones.

However, greater efforts are required to meet the basic water and sanitation needs of vulnerable populations, particularly in the western region of the country. To address these gaps, UNICEF plans to rehabilitate 200 existing hand pumps, drill and equip 100 boreholes and construct 200 latrines in target camps and host communities.

In addition, UNICEF will promote sanitation and hygiene at the community level, including the training of local WES committees on hygiene improvement and mechanics for hand pump maintenance. At the national level, UNICEF will provide leadership in coordination (in collaboration with the Government) and provide advice to all stakeholders on hardware aspects of water and sanitation services delivery.

### **Objective**

- To reduce waterborne disease outbreaks and loss of life due to insufficient access to safe water, poor sanitation, and unhygienic behaviour amongst affected populations (refugees, IDPs and host communities).
- Ensure, in collaboration with relevant partners/stakeholders, the provision of minimum quantity of safe clean water and sanitation facilities to affected populations, particularly women and children.

### **Activities**

- Ensure availability of water containers and tanks, and chlorine to enable the provision of safe clean water to affected populations and enough water for personal and domestic hygiene and cooking.
- Rehabilitate 200 existing hand pumps and drill 100 new boreholes.
- Construct 200 latrines and washing cubicles.
- Mobilise and organise affected populations and host communities for promotion of sanitation and hygiene.
- Train 200 local level sanitation & hygiene promotion workers (linked to WHO).
- Train 10 local level teams for rapid response to cholera outbreaks (linked to WHO).
- Provide overall coordination and technical advice (at national level) for an effective, efficient and collaborative response to emergency water and sanitation services delivery (also see collaboration with WHO).

### Monitoring Indicators

- Coordination: # of informed stakeholders on WES emergency (e.g. consensus on problems and solutions including minimum standards to follow. And knowing who is doing what, where and with what resources.
- Sanitation & Hygiene: % of affected people with access to (at least) minimum standards of latrines and washing facilities; prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases; % of people who wash hands at critical times; response time and results to cholera/dysentery outbreaks.
- Water Supply: % of affected population with access to (at least) minimum standards of water supply; % of water points (hand pumps etc.) working at any one time; response time from breakdown to repair.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personal cost	80,000
Operating costs	1,020,000
Indirect programme support costs*	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>

- \* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and care among armed forces personnel
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H04
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Water and Sanitation.
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce spread of HIV and associated morbidity and mortality among armed forces personnel
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	FANCI and Forces Nouvelles military personnel (estimated at 20.000)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Armed forces; NGOs (Espoir Fanci, AIMAS, Ponpon rouge, etc.); Retro-CI
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 400,000</b>

### Project Summary

The crisis that has erupted in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2002 has created an increased mobilisation of military forces especially concentrated around the buffer zone and in the west of the country. This in turn has generated an increased activity of prostitution in those zones. There are also reports of sexual violence in the crisis-affected regions of the country. As a result, there is an increased spread of HIV/AIDS among the military personnel, the sex workers, and the population in general.

The purpose of this project is to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and the associated morbidity and mortality by improving access to condoms, availability of STI treatment and availability of information on STIs and HIV/AIDS to the military staff present in the country. The project supports two objectives outlined in the sector plans, namely the accessibility to health care and sensitisation and information of the target population. Activities will target an estimated 20,000 military personnel of the FANCI and Forces Nouvelles. The project will also strengthen health prevention methods through IEC/BCC activities.

### Activities

- Sensitisation of military staff on STI/HIV/AIDS through Information, Education and Communication/Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities (peer educators, IEC materiel, interpersonal communication, mass media, etc.);
- Provision of condoms;
- Train health care providers on Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs) syndrome management;
- Provide STI kits;
- Monitor and evaluate activities on a regular basis and update partners through monthly reports.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs	34,000
Operating costs	346,000
Administrative costs	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	STI/HIV/AIDS prevention
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H05
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Blood safety, population sensitisation and access to condoms clinical management of victims of sexual violence
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce sexual transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	900,000 people including pregnant women, under five, war wounded and victims of sexual abuse.
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Frontline and occupied areas in Northern and Western
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MoH, UNDP, UNFPA and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 436,560</b>

### Project Summary

Provision of health services especially blood safety transfusion with the closing of the regional centres of Bouaké and Korhogo has been disrupted. The equipment of the Daloa centre is obsolete and can not ensure blood transfusion safety in the western region where needs are increased by the crisis. The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS which was estimated at 10.7% before the crisis may have increased because of mass population displacements, overcrowded IDP sites or camps, the increase in sexual violence and exploitation, particularly in the areas of military quartering or stationing.

### Objective

The project objective is to reduce the HIV/AIDS and STI prevalence among IDPs and other vulnerable populations in conflict affected areas in the north and west of the country through the provision of personnel and equipment support to health care centres.

### Activities

- Provide equipment for blood storage.
- Provide blood testing agents and consumables to blood centres.
- Provide STI kits to health services through PHC.
- Provide post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits and condoms.
- Train peer educators on HIV/AIDS and STI.
- Sensitise through health educators affected populations on HIV/AIDS.
- Follow and evaluate the activities on regular basis.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel cost	18,000
Implementing costs	350,000
HAC*, Operating costs, monitoring, coordination and evaluation	40,000
Administrative costs	28,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,560</b>

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\* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for projects coordination, monitoring and reporting.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to emergency primary health care in conflict affected areas
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H06
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Primary health care and reproductive health
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase access to primary health care services (including reproductive health) for populations of northern and western part of the country, through provision of equipment and supply of essential drug and impregnated mosquito nets in 80% of rehabilitated health centres.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	600,000 children, vulnerable persons in conflict-affected areas (IDPs and host communities) and 200,000 pregnant women.
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Northern and western parts of the country (affected by armed conflict) and hosting areas of Yamoussoukro, Abidjan and San-Pedro.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,329,545</b>

### Project Summary

The closing of health facilities and the displacement of health workers have greatly reduced the capacity of health services and therefore access to health care, especially for women and children. It is feared that cases of diseases and malnutrition will increase along with epidemic outbreak of measles.

### Objective

The main objective of the project is to restore and increase access to basic health services, including reproductive health. In collaboration with WHO, who will focus on supporting referral hospitals, and UNFPA, who will focus on reproductive health care, UNICEF will provide equipment and materials, essential drugs, impregnated mosquito nets and delivery kits to all functional primary health centres in conflict-affected areas (centre, north and west).

### Activities:

- Provide essentials drugs and delivery kits and ensure regular supply of vaccines and immunisation materials for routine Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI).
- Strengthen routine vaccination activities.
- Train health workers on minimum package integrating management of illnesses and reproductive health; pregnancy surveillance with prophylactic treatment of malaria and anaemia and clean deliveries.
- Distribute impregnated mosquito nets to pregnant women and new mothers.
- Support monitoring and supervision of activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff costs	130,000
Operational costs	2,800,000
Indirect programme support costs*	399,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,329,545</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency vaccination campaign to prevent epidemics of measles in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/H07
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Emergency Health
<b>Objective:</b>	To vaccinate against measles 90% of children targeted in 2004 in Côte d'Ivoire, i.e. 7,460,334 children with a single dosage of vaccine, associated to one dosage of vitamin A.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	7,460,334 children throughout Côte d'Ivoire between the ages of 6 months and 14 years for measles vaccine, and 2,674,427 children between 6 months and 4 years for vitamin A
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health, WHO, ECHO, HKI, MSF, MDM, Merlin and national NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 6,895,758</b>

### Project Summary

Since September 2002 the political situation led to the decline of health services in the conflict zones of Côte d'Ivoire, with a collapse of the routine EPI coverage. The measles immunisation coverage was only 44% in May 2003. The emergency campaign against measles for vulnerable children took place in April-May, with the support of UNICEF. It allowed 340,898 children from 4 districts to be immunised, with a coverage rate of 80%. But the remainder of the 65 districts was not covered. Moreover, there are an increasing number of vulnerable children each month, because children who should be immunised have no access to health services. Thus the risk of measles epidemics outbreak is high in both the occupied zones and Government controlled zones. Mortality due to measles is significant (over 10%), especially for children weakened by malnutrition and infectious diseases.

### Objective

The objective of the project is to protect 90% of children against measles in both government-controlled zones and in rebel held zones. This will be achieved through mass campaigns at district level and through the revitalisation and reinforcement of routine EPI activities. During measles campaigns vitamin A will also be distributed.

### Activities

The main activities are: to repair the regional cold chain equipment when possible, to supply measles vaccines and materials for injections safety; to make available the cold chain equipment, to produce the reporting forms, to carry out the micro-planning and to train staff; to sensitise populations; to follow-up and to evaluate the campaign in each district.

The project will be implemented by team district of Ministry of health, reinforced staff at central level if needed and with the support of UNICEF, WHO, ECHO, European Union, HKI for vitamin A, international NGOs and local associations. Synergy with the implementation of other Health and Water Sanitation projects and with Education will be key to reach children from 5 to 14 years old. The follow-up will be done by the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, which is the Body coordinating all EPI activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Implementing costs (vaccines)	2,263,497
Operating costs	3,804,770
Indirect programme support costs*	827,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,895,758</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## Education

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Back to school
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/E01
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure children go back to school and access to a education of quality in safe conditions
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	700,000 children
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, NGOs, UNHCR, UNFPA, IRC, WANEP, MIDJ, IFS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,090,909</b>

### Project Summary

More than 700,000 children are out of school because of conflicts. Most of them are located in areas controlled by the New Forces, where schools were closed all along the year 2003, due to insecurity and the total closure of formal school. UNICEF contributed in reinserting 30,000 displaced children in Government controlled zones and in organising educational and recreational activities for over 100,000 children in zones under the control of the New Forces upon its capital stock. However, the results are still limited compared to the needs, because of the low level of funding raised for the sector by the previous CAP. The situation of education then became worse due to the insufficiency or even the lack of offers, therefore causing parents to be discouraged and children to progressively show very little interest, all this accentuated by poverty and insecurity.

### Objectives and Activities

This support project for the back to school programme aims at:

- ensuring the return to school of 700,000 children, of which about 300,000 in Government controlled zones, 100,000 in the confidence zone and 300,000 in the occupied zones;
- provision of basic teaching materials to 14,000 teachers;
- train 500 teacher's trainers to sexual discrimination in schools;
- sensitising parents and communities for a sustainable support to the education of children through 5 information and sensitisation campaigns (one campaign/Regional Education Department), and during distribution sessions of school material in schools.

Beside the service supply, the reinforcement of teachers' capacities and the sensitisation of the communities, the main strategies will be to look for complementarity and synergy with other projects, namely the school canteen project (WFP), the project of education to peace and life skills (UNICEF), the project of peace education (UNHCR), the project of infrastructure rehabilitation (UNDP) and of sanitation in schools (UNICEF). The implementation will be made in collaboration with the technical Government structures concerned, international and local NGOs, and associations deriving from basic communities, schools.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs	80,000
Operating costs	1,760,000
Indirect programme support costs*	250,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,090,909</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency School Feeding to Primary school students in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/F03
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide hot meal to primary school students to increase enrolment rates especially for girls, reduce short-term hunger for children, reduce school absenteeism, and abandon rates.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 450,000 primary school students
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	DNC, Ecole pour Tous
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b> Project integrated in the West Africa EMOP, covering Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana, and presented in the West Africa Regional Appeal

### Project Summary

In 2003, WFP's response was directed at needs resulting from the complex situation in Côte d'Ivoire that went from being mostly a rapid-onset emergency (war and displacement) to the slow-onset emergency (loss of livelihoods and general economic deterioration). A WFP school feeding mission conducted in August-September 2003 indicated that the crisis had serious consequences in the education sector due to the massive displacement of populations from north to south, the destructions and looting of schools, and displacements of teachers and closure of administrative structure in the North and West. Only 43% of teachers remained in areas where fighting erupted. In the north and west, schools were closed. Some 700,000 primary school children have no access to schools. In the south, schools were inundated with IDPs and hard-pressed to manage the influx, often obliged to double hours and/or add new schools or classrooms.

The situation is gradually changing and schools are re-opening in the west and north. The mission concluded that WFP food aid is essential in responding to the diverse needs of the north and the south. In the north the food aid in the school canteen will principally reinforce the enrolment rates, and reduce short-term hunger for primary students. In the south under the control of the Government, the food aid will support the Government's school feeding programme with particular attention to areas heavily affected by IDPs. In total, WFP will provide 12,870 MTs of food aid countrywide.

### Objectives

- Encourage the enrolment of all primary school aged children, reduce drop out and absentee rates.
- Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status school aged children.
- Support households food needs by providing a hot meal for their children at school.
- Target vulnerable groups (HIV/AIDS affected households & high malnutrition rates).
- Protect human and productive assets while political and security solutions are being sought.
- Promote and support recovery by assisting IDPs, returnees & communities through school feeding.

### Activities

WFP will implement an emergency and recovery school feeding operation targeting 450,000 primary school children countrywide with 265,000 (59%) beneficiaries in the Government areas and 195,000 (41%) in the occupied zones. WFP will target the schools in the zones with high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity and poverty. Areas that have a particularly high drop out rate particularly for girls and low literacy rates will be targeted for WFP intervention.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rehabilitation of social and educational infrastructures
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/ER/I01
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic Recovery
<b>Theme:</b>	Rehabilitation of Infrastructures
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the rehabilitation of social and educative infrastructures in zones concerned by the crisis.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	10 (5 Technical grammar schools + 5 professional training centres) and 10 secondary schools in Bouake, Bondoukou, Korhogo, Man and Odiénne.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Teaching, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, NGOs, World Bank, ADB.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,575,000</b>

### Project Summary

The social and political crisis which has been affecting Côte d'Ivoire for a year have resulted in the defacing of several national basic development facilities among which are such social and educational materials as secondary and vocational schools. Regions of the national territory involved in the armed conflict must be privileged by this project. Primary school was not concerned in order to avoid any interference with other programmes led by the UN, namely UNICEF.

The major objective of this project is to participate in the rehabilitation and the equipping of secondary and vocational schools in five (5) towns that have been affected by this armed conflict. In this perspective, there will be an assessment of the damages before the interventions planned in the framework of the rehabilitation of the most affected facilities and equipment.

Such a step aims at contributing to reinforce the capacities of the secondary and technical vocational teaching systems in order to provide the young generation of these areas with diverse training opportunities that answer to the needs of social reinstatement in a post crisis situation. The facilities rehabilitated by the local people will serve as a platform of support for most specific social reinsertion programmes regarding the solution of the crisis.

The targeted beneficiaries are mainly students who were initially enrolled in secondary schools of the national education system and in technical and vocational schools, and who shifted towards other areas or who were no longer benefiting from any teaching or technical education because of the crisis. As a matter of fact, the schools, which have been plundered and therefore cannot, ensure an adequate teaching, must receive such appropriate tools as benches, tables for the teachers, and the adequate pedagogical tools. However, the achievement of these activities will necessarily involve the local capacities, thus generating employment opportunities and social reinsertion for contractors, craftsmen and the local manpower.

### Objectives

- Contribute to the restoration/rehabilitation of school infrastructure defaced by the conflict.
- Provide the five (5) vocational schools, the five (5) vocational training centres and the ten (10) secondary schools with teaching material.
- Provide the children gathered into a school Association for Environment with the necessary tools for the arrangement of green spaces and cooperatives.

### Activities

- Assessment of the damages undergone by the identified facilities in Bouake, Bondoukou, Korhogo, Man and Odiénne during the conflicts.
- Physical rehabilitation of the facilities defaced in the localities concerned, using the local manpower for the social reinsertion through the high intensity manpower (HIMO).
- Acquisition and supply of educational material and equipment (benches, table + chairs for teachers, tools for laboratories and practical work classes, books and diverse supplies for teachers and educators) for the effective resumption of teachings in rehabilitated schools.

- Creation of 20 school Associations for Environment to arrange green spaces. Creation of cooperatives for the management of hygiene and environment in schools.
- Supply of civil engineering tools (shovel, pick, daba, rake, and wheelbarrow) and maintenance kits for green spaces, toilets and sanitation (watering can, hygiene products, diverse plants, etc).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Operating costs	1,500,000
Administrative costs	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,575,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Education to peace and tolerance and life skills
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/E02
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Children/youth, children's rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure life skills regarding peace and tolerance among children and youth in all primary schools and first secondary schools & non formal centres at the national level
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1.5 million children and adolescents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, NGOs, UNHCR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 648,409</b>

### Project Summary

One of the consequences of the social and economical crisis in Côte d'Ivoire is the loss of basic social values as demonstrated by physical and moral violations caused by the war, the superficial inter ethnic tensions translated into exclusion or open conflicts, as well as the diversion of behaviours translated into abuse and provocations. Neither the children, nor the adolescents are spared, since the population's shifts have resulted in the weakening or even the damage of social units and families, leading to a psychological and moral weakening of the populations left to their own devices. More than one million children and adolescents are directly concerned, including the displaced people as well as those whose school time has been suddenly stopped because of war in areas under the control of the "New Forces". During 2003, UNICEF and its partners have supported the Government in developing a peace education curriculum and in training 250 trainers of trainers. They have also developed a strategy for the HIV prevention in school and extra school environments, through the production of a suitable educating material, upon capital stock.

### Objective

This project aims at teaching the values of peace and tolerance on the one hand, and the basic competencies for life on the other hand, to about 1,500,000 children and adolescents, whether in school or extra school environment, namely stressing the prevention of conflicts, violence, drugs and HIV. The strategies will aim at adapting and circulating the curricula in both school and extra school environments, at training teachers and other instructors to the use of the tools and the design of education activities involving the participation of both the children and the young, the "children for children" approach, and the education of peers.

### Activities

The main objectives and fields of activities are:

- reproducing and disseminating to 250,000 primary school and secondary school teachers, the new curriculum of education to peace;
- reproducing and disseminating in school and extra school environment, 25,000 books dealing with HIV prevention;
- organising a 3-day training of 1,500 trainers (inspectors and consultants);
- providing 650 primary pilot schools with supporting material to organise peace associations and basic competencies for life.

The implementation will be ensured by: (i) schools and decentralised technical departments of the ministries in charge of education, as far as the activities of the formal sector are concerned; (ii) the associations and partner NGOs for the implementation in the non formal sector. A synergy has to be found for the interventions, namely with such sectors as "Health, Water and Sanitation" for the teaching of hygiene, health and prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and the "Culture of peace" for peace education in school and extra school environments, together with such partner agencies as UNESCO, WHO, WFP and UNFP. The supervision will focus on three points: (i) The central level in charge of providing guidance and the inputs, in supervising and studying the implementation; (ii) The regional level in charge of supervising the implementation and producing the periodical reports based on follow up indicators; (iii) The local level with local communities organised around primary education inspections, headmasters, basic communities, general councils and NGOs involved in the implementation, the collection of every day data as well as the proximity control.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Implementing costs	475,000
Personnel costs	25,000
Operating costs	70,000
Indirect programme support costs*	78,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>648,409</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## Protection/Human Rights/Rule Of Law

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>MINUCI - HUMAN RIGHTS UNIT</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Human rights protection and capacity building in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL01
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Human rights, coordination, peace-building, reconciliation initiatives, justice and human right education
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist in efforts aimed at protection, promotion of human rights and culture of peace and tolerance, including through support to the development and strengthening of human rights capacities within the Government institutions and civil society in Côte-d'Ivoire.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	National institutions, Civil society; medias and civilians affected by conflict
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Country wide, with particular focus on areas affected by the conflict
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with Government and relevant ministries (Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Communication), UN agencies, UNCT, NGOs, local communities.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 236,170</b>

### Project Summary

Protection of the civilian population remains one of key issues that are central to a lasting solution to the crisis in Côte-d'Ivoire. MINUCI's activities relating to human rights will be primarily to facilitate and provides assistance in the implementation of the human rights-related provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as well as to monitor and report on the human rights developments across the country.

### Activities

The following activities are to be implemented:

- addressing the human rights abuses and ending the culture of impunity, including through monitoring and reporting on human rights and humanitarian developments and providing support for the establishment of a commission of inquiry into human rights violations committed during the conflict;
- establishing a monitoring human rights network, through recruiting a support team consist of national human rights officers to be based in provinces;
- facilitating the peace-building and reconciliation initiatives, including through seminars and sensitisations initiatives on tolerance;
- assisting the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the UN country team in developing and implementing a programme aimed at building national capacities in the field of human rights including by assisting the Government in the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Commission (provision of training for the members of the Commission) and the development of a National Human Rights Action Plan; the rule of law; and undertaking advocacy on human rights issues in order to increase the international community's awareness of human rights needs and mobilise resources to address these;
- support efforts to integrate human rights curriculum in the education system and establishment of human rights chairs in various institutions such as the military and police academic school;
- constructive engagement with the national media;
- Constructive engagement with Governmental institutions, such as the Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice as well as media to ensure protection of rights and freedoms in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI human rights unit will aim at constructive engagement of Ivorian media and media sponsors in order to provide accurate information on human rights development and the peace process at whole).

Other priorities for MINUCI human rights unit include support of the rule of law and administration of justice, support to the implementation of human rights related recommendations of the National Forum for Reconciliation, assisting local media on freedom of expression and opinion, focus on migrants and protection of IDPs, promotion of human rights education and adherence to international human right instruments, as well as the ICC status. The gender aspect and children protection within MINUCI activities will also need priority attention.

### Objectives

- Ensure coordination, cohesion and complementarity of human rights protection efforts of different actors (developmental and humanitarian organisations; other international partners and NGOs, etc.).
- Ensure on-going monitoring of protection needs in the field of human rights and identification of appropriate follow-up in consultation with other actors.
- Promote advocacy initiatives on human rights protection issues.
- Promote awareness and understanding of international human rights norms and standards;
- Contribute to reinforcing national capacities –at national and local levels in addressing human rights aspects of the peace process.
- Assist the national authorities in developing a National Plan of Action in the field of human rights; etc.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel cost	132,000
Operating cost	37,000
Implementing cost	40,000
Administrative cost	2,7170
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,170</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Prevention and response to sexual violence
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL02
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Psychosocial support, health, sexual violence, gender.
<b>Objective:</b>	To mobilise community and authorities to be implicated in sexual violence prevention; to reinforce capacity of health care services in taking care of sexual violence.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Women, men and adolescents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	IRC, local NGOs (REFAMPCI, AFJCI, etc.)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 358,000</b>

### Project Summary

The crisis that started September 19, 2002 in Côte d'Ivoire has had multiple repercussions on the economic, social and demographic fabrics of society. Conflict brings increased vulnerability to women and children caught in or exposed to violence and armed forces. Many factors have led to an increase of sexual and gender based violence incidents throughout the country. The mobilisation of, sometimes uncontrolled, armed factions, large scale displacement of populations and the increased militarisation of the population are some of the contributing factors. These events are some of the underlying causes for the increasing reports of sexual violence in the crisis-affected regions.

In addition to representing a grave human right violation, cases of sexual violence are accompanied by HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancies and trauma. This project aims to address both the medical and psychosocial effects of sexual and gender based violence through different means. Larger scale IEC campaigns, training of community health workers, awareness raising with authorities, health and social agents, military actors, on the ways and means to understand, address and treat victims. Finally, address train and implement medical care and psychosocial support.

### Strategies

The project consists of two overall strategies:

- I. To prevent the occurrence of sexual violence, through sensitisation, information and awareness raising campaigns targeting community leaders, women and youth associations, social and medical workers, judges, police, armed forces and members of parliament; and,
- II. To provide timely and effective medical care and psychosocial support to victims of sexual and gender based violence.

#### Specific Activities Strategy 1

- To reinforce mechanisms at the local level to help prevent women and children's exposure to sexual and gender based violence.
- Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the situation at the local level in the areas of intervention.
- Design, produce and disseminate context-specific and appropriate messages to raise awareness and educate persons on the associated risks and security measures needed to prevent sexual and gender based violence.
- Implement Information, Education and Communication/Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities on the issue of sexual violence (peer educators, IEC materiel, interpersonal communication, mass media, etc).
- Train and conduct awareness raising campaigns for community leaders, representatives of Governmental structures and local institutions that are positioned to prevent sexual and gender based violence among the population.
- Implant a network of intervening party and a mechanism of reference.
- Conduct advocacy at all levels on the prevention of sexual and gender based violence practices.

#### Specific Activities Strategy 2

- Train health care providers and community health agents in medical response and psychosocial support needs for victims of sexual and gender based violence.
- Provide STI and PEP kits, emergency contraceptives in areas of intervention.
- Support income generating activities benefiting victims of sexual violence.
- Monitor and evaluate activities on a regular basis and update partners through monthly reports.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	80,000
Operating costs	248,000
Administrative costs	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection and social and family reinsertion of children
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL03
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Reinsertion and reinstatement of displaced children, social and family reinsertion of former children soldiers, specific care for girls and little girls victims of sexual abuse, rehabilitation of children affected.
<b>Objectives:</b>	Promote children's right in the framework of overall protection of civil population and look after its respect and implementation by all the decision makers and actors involved. Contribute to and sustain social and family reinsertion of discharged children and prevent their re-enlistment and the development of post conflict delinquency. Contribute to the reinstatement of displaced children and particularly the reinsertion of children separated from their family. Ensure the medical and psychosocial care of girls and little girls victims of sexual abuse, as well as children victims of trauma, and prevent other risks of violations on the most vulnerable groups.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 children affected by the conflict
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministries of Youth, War victims, Solidarity, Defence and Interior, CNDDR (National Committee for DDR) UNHCR, WFP, SCA (Save the Children Alliance), IRC, Local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,022,727</b>

### Project Summary

The militarisation of the civil population comprising children, of which many are refugees, the forced displacements within the limits of the country making families to abandon their properties and often to be separated from each other, discretionary urban expulsions, the destruction of social values leading to "a new form of sexual freedom" between all the fighters and the local women populations, violations together with inter and intra community fracture which has developed a culture of hatred and rejection, are as much elements which have had a direct negative impact on children during the conflict. Certain areas and zones of Côte d'Ivoire have been more severely affected by these strains and violence, particularly the West, along the Liberian border.

UNICEF has focused its efforts on the prevention of abuses and violations on children during the conflict through the prevention of children enlistment in armed groups, by continuously pleading to decision makers and soldiers, but also to communities on the one hand, and by developing specific activities of psychosocial and educational care to children under risk on the other hand. The areas covered were specifically Bouaké, Korhogo, Man, Danané and Yamoussoukro.

This proposal placed in the current unchanged context aims at contributing to the medical and psychosocial care and the social reintegration of children victims of sexual abuses and violation in zones which were the most affected by the effects of the conflict as the West, the Centre, and the North of Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the social and family reinsertion of children who have been enlisted. As far as the programme for the reinsertion of former children soldiers is concerned, it will be undertaken in line with the PNDDR (National DDR Programme), the CNDDR (National DDR Commission) of the Government, but shall also take into account the other children involved in the conflict and who are not concerned by the national programme (children used as sexual slaves, carriers, messengers, bodyguards, etc).

The objective of this project will be to integrate specific protection activities such as the strengthening of parallel and non formal social structures, the support to basic and most underprivileged communities, in favour of other children victims of the conflict included in the 3 R programmes (Reinstatement, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation) developed by the other humanitarian and development partners. The consolidation of the social workers' environment and the strengthening of accommodation and attending structures for children under risk already undertaken in 2003 will be strengthened in order to improve the care to children victims of sexual

abuse. The promotion of children's right as special objective for the prevention of violations, through the circulation and sensitisation, as well at the level of institutions as at the level of basic communities, will remain the major axis for the project. The activities of reinsertion of children will be developed in line with and as a complement to other social projects developed by the other humanitarian agencies and actors.

### Objectives

Through the UNICEF children's protection project: (i) contribute to the social and family reinsertion of children victims of enlistment and prevent such post conflict risks as delinquency; (ii) minimise the effects of violations and sexual abuses on children, particularly on girls, by providing them with a specific and specialised care; (iii) contribute to the reinsertion and reinstatement of displaced children by emphasising on family reunification and community reintegration for children separated from their parents, as well as the access to such basic services as education, both formal and informal, in order to prevent any abuse and economic exploitation.

### Major and specific activities for special protection cases:

Relating to Child Soldiers and DDR:

- Development of Transit and Direction Centres (TDC) for temporary psychological care of discharged children before their social and family reinsertion, in regrouping zones and also in zones, not affected by the PNDDR;
- Setting and promotion of social and educational activities and compensatory education for the social reinsertion of discharged children and strengthening of formal and non formal accommodation centres, as well as their supervisory staff.

Relating to girls and little girls victims of sexual abuses:

- Development of a specific programme for medical and psychological care to girls and little girls victims of sexual abuse, based on technical and material capacity building of the supervisory staff.

Relating to the general protection of children affected:

- Promotion and dissemination of children's right in the framework of the global protection of civil populations to all the forces and armed groups, and sensitisation of communities to all the aspects of child protection and to its implementations;
- Strengthening of the social environment and the protection of children through training of social workers and animators in monitoring stations and accommodation centres for children affected, but also working with parents and communities;
- Development of programmes of education and community participation around the protection of children under risk in order to favour social and family reinsertion activities of former children soldiers and displaced children who went back home, but also in order to prevent other risks of abuse on groups under risk as girls and little girls;
- Setting of local Committees for the description and protection of children by local NGOs for the improvement of the observation, the follow up and the respect of children's rights;
- Support to the development of social and educational compensatory activities for children affected in general and those who do not have or who have no more access to basic social services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel cost	150,000
Operating cost	50,000
Implementing cost	700,000
Indirect programme support costs*	122,727
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022,727</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection and IDP Advisor
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL04
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Protection, IDP, coordination, human rights
<b>Objectives:</b>	Coordination, advocacy and information sharing on protection activities, particularly with regard to IDPs. Support to the national and international response to internal displacement in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Civilians affected by conflict, including some 600,000 IDPs, of which the majority are women and children,
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Country wide, with particular focus on areas affected by internal displacement and areas of return
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Govt and line ministries, UN agencies, MINUCI, NGOs, local communities.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 192,273</b>

### **Project Summary**

Promoting the protection of civilian population in the aftermath of the conflict is a key priority for the 2004 CAP. Beyond the limited protection capacity in the country, past efforts in this regard have been thwarted by the lack of coordination and information sharing among the different protection actors.

Of particular concern is the lack of attention paid to the plight of the internally displaced persons. Internal displacement in Côte d'Ivoire today affects an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 people. As most of the displaced settled with host communities, the plight of the IDPs has remained somewhat invisible and hence has received little attention. While an IDP strategy has been developed, there continues to be a need for a clear national policy on IDPs as well as an operational strategy to guide the response. The project sets out to ensure specialised capacity to ensure coordination and information sharing on protection related activities and promote advocacy and appropriate follow up, as necessary. The project will also allow the reinforcement of the capacity of the UN to ensure focused attention to the problem of internal displacement, including in particular the challenge of protection of IDPs, the promotion of durable solutions, etc.

### **Objectives**

- Ensure coordination, cohesion and complementarity of protection efforts of different actors (e.g. HCHR, ICRC, MINUCI HR Division, UNHCR, UNICEF, NGOs, etc.).
- Ensure on-going monitoring of protection needs and identification of appropriate follow-up in consultation the HC, the IAHCC and the MINUCI.
- Promote advocacy initiatives on protection issues.
- Promote awareness and understanding of legal and normative standards, including the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- Ensure the protection and assistance needs of the displaced are addressed in an effective and coordinated manner.
- Reinforce national capacities –at a central and local level- to respond to the needs of the displaced and promote the development and implementation of a National Policy on IDPs.

### **Activities**

- Facilitate and service the inter agency protection working group.
- Ensure information sharing among protection actors and channelling of information as appropriate to key actors for follow up.
- Establish, in collaboration with the MINUCI HR Division, reporting mechanisms on protection issues at local and central level, identify potential protection problems among vulnerable populations communities, and undertake or recommend appropriate follow-up as necessary.
- Disseminate legal and normative standards, identify and address potential training and capacity building needs.

- Support the HC in discharging his responsibility as IDP focal point, including by ensuring the establishment of effective institutional arrangements to respond to the needs of the displaced, under the framework of the collaborative approach, and the implementation of the IDP Strategic Note.
- Ensure the establishment/reinforcement of data collection mechanisms aimed at assessing, numbers, needs and durable solutions for internally displaced persons.
- Support the Government in the elaboration of a national policy on IDPs, based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- Monitor and evaluate IDP-related activities on a regular basis, and update partners through bi-monthly reports.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs (1 L4 x 12 months)	139,404
Operating costs (Advocacy initiatives and training initiatives)	20,000
Project implementing costs Travel budget	10,000
Administrative costs (13.5%)	22,869
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,273</b>

## Culture of Peace

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Peace building and conflicts resolution through Tradition, Intercultural Values and Intercommunity Alliances in Transition Situation.
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL05
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Involvement of Community and Local Governance for Redeployment of Administration, Social Services and Reunification. Reactivation of Inter-Community Alliances and Intercultural Values and Rules for Social Cohesion and Reconstruction.
<b>Objectives:</b>	National Capacity building for Consolidation of peace and Security; Creation of Inter-Ethnic and Socio-cultural Conditions for Sustainable Recovery.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Internally displaced populations, Ex Combatants, Hosting Communities, Rural and Urban Civil Society, Grass Roots Institutions, Kings and Traditional Chiefs, Local Authorities, Decentralised Institutions, Central Governmental Bodies.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINISTRIES : Réconciliation nationale, Administration territoriale, Culture et Francophonie, Personnes déplacées et victimes de guerre, Défense, Droits de l'Homme, Famille, Femme et Enfant ; FANCI and Forces Armées des <i>Forces Nouvelles</i> ; Traditional Kings, Chiefs and Community Rulers; Decentralised Institutions; UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, NGOS, Media.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	November 2003 - November 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>

### Project Summary

The major effects of the politico-military crisis facing Côte d'Ivoire since September, 2002 (militarisation of the population emergence of armed group and child soldiers, decline in revenue in the agricultural sector, refugees and displacement of population and deterioration of the social and economic fabrics) are affecting deeply and extensively the communities in the besieged zones as well as in territories under Governmental control.

Despite these disturbances, UNESCO's Culture of Peace activities supported by UNDP have proven the vitality of the inter-cultural values and rules and the great relevance of inter-community alliances throughout the whole country and in neighbouring countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mali.

In the context of national reconciliation, reconstruction and reunification, Traditional Kings, Chiefs and Grassroots Rulers in close cooperation with FANCI (Government Army) and with UNESCO supported by UNDP, are implementing underground mediation and forgiveness and reconciliation processes between the communities and the Armed Forces of Forces Nouvelles.

These initiatives, contacts, consultations, meetings and activities, have resulted recently with the Conférence des Rois et Chefs traditionnels de Côte d'Ivoire (Conference of Kings and Traditional Chiefs) held at Yamoussoukro (19 – 21 September 2003), the *Déclaration de la paix, de la démocratie et du développement* (Declaration of Peace, Democratie and Development) and the *Conclave du Pardon* (Conclave for Forgiveness).

Through this programme, a strong consensus among all the stakeholders has been created.

The major objective of this project is to contribute to strengthen these outcomes in order to contribute to the reconciliation, reunification and reconstruction of the country.

**Objectives**

- Peace building and conflicts resolution through Tradition, Intercultural Values and Intercommunity Alliances in Transition Situation.
- National Capacity building for Consolidation of peace and Security; Creation of Inter-Ethnic and Socio-cultural Conditions for Redeployment of the Administration and Sustainable Recovery.
- Reactivation of Inter-Community Alliances and Intercultural Values and Rules for Social Cohesion and Reconstruction.
- Agreement between communities, Forces Nouvelles and FANCI for the reinstallation of internally displaced populations.
- Reinforcement of the absorption capacities of the hosting communities.
- Prevention of post-conflict delinquency and proliferation of armed groups.

**Activities**

- Follow up of the *Conference of Kings* and Traditional Rulers and the Conclave for Forgiveness.
- Development of the process of mutual forgiveness and national reconciliation amongst the communities.
- Evaluation of the impact of the crisis among the communities.
- Resettlement of displaced communities, ex-combatants and their dependants.
- Consolidation of the regional inter-community alliances.
- Development of new inter-cultural values and inter-community alliances for the widening of the peace building process with the involvement of similar partners in neighbouring countries.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Operating costs	425,000
Administrative costs	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Culture of Peace Communication Campaign and support to Positive Media Involvement in National Reconciliation
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL06
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Sub-sector:</b>	Culture of Peace
<b>Themes:</b>	Reconciliation, Peace Building and Promotion, IDPs
<b>Objective:</b>	Create and Nurture a dynamic of peace and reconciliation among communities throughout Côte d'Ivoire through support to the media
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Journalists and media managers, opinion leaders, political leaders, affected communities, including specifically women and youth
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Countrywide
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGOs, OLPED, PANOS Institute, UNJCI, ANUCCI, AJORP-CI, CPRCI, mass and local media outlets, Ministries of Communication, and National Reconciliation
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 421,665
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 421,665</b>

### Project Summary

This project aims to instil a culture of peace in both the spirit and concrete efforts of Côte d'Ivoire towards national reconciliation through support to national and local media outlets as well as through a communication campaign designed in collaboration with journalists and media operators. A media communication programme will be put in place to promote peace, democratic culture, and professional and ethical norms within the profession. The programme will endeavour to articulate three strategic orientations in its activities: a) the right of the citizen to express him/herself; b) the force and weight of public opinion; c) the role of regulatory organs.

### Objectives

- Reduce the number of highly partisan messages in the national press.
- Change the attitudes of media professionals and increase the number of articles in favour of peace and reconciliation.
- Stimulate behaviour and attitudes among readers and listeners in favour of peace, tolerance and peaceful coexistence.
- Motivate civil society and opinion leaders to mobilise themselves to build peace.
- Nurture journalistic practices and techniques linked to the promotion of a culture of peace.
- Urge relevant authorities and political parties to fully assume their engagement in favour of national reconciliation.

### Expected Results

- Reduction in number of articles opposing peace and reconciliation.
- Visible manifestation of strong current of public opinion in favour of peace.
- Effective contribution of media to process of peace and reconciliation.
- Improvement of political environment currently influencing the media.
- Increase in "media space" dedicated to expressions of democratic debate.
- Contribution to civic, intellectual and political engagement of the population.

### Activities

- Training and support for journalists and media editors and managers.
- Public Opinion Surveys.
- Communication campaign for newspapers, radio and TV.
- Revitalisation of OLPED.
- Direct support to and collaboration with Ministries of National Reconciliation and Communication.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	71,666
Implementing costs	250,000
Operating costs	83,333
Administrative costs	16,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,665</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Education and Training in Culture of Peace and Conflict Resolution
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL07
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Sub-sector:</b>	Culture of Peace
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace, Conflict Prevention, Reconciliation
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase the capacity of local representatives and leaders of public opinion to effectively mediate in favour of peace and reconciliation and to create the conditions for durable peace.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	NGOs, local authorities, women's associations, youth organisations, children, local and ECOWAS national communities, IDPs host families and host communities, traditional leaders
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	18 cities/towns/villages most affected by inter- / intra-community tensions due to the conflict
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, MINUCI, Operation Licorne, Ministry of National Reconciliation, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Solidarity, Ministry of the Family, Ministry of Women and Children, NGOs, AID-CI, WANEP UP, LIDHO, AMNESTY CI, AIDD
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 634,099
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 634,099</b>

### Project Summary

This project aims to create the conditions for a lasting peace in Côte d'Ivoire by empowering local actors and communities to acquire and implement the principles and mechanisms of conflict prevention and management. The programme will be based on two major types of activities: a) decentralised training of trainers and subsequent activities; b) establishment of mediation and pacification committees in identified communities.

### Objectives

- Maintain humanitarian access to all vulnerable populations.
- Restore confidence and establish framework for permanent, constructive dialogue among communities.
- Impede the outbreak of open conflict between communities.
- Prevent / reverse phenomena of expulsion and expropriation of lands and possessions.
- Promote and support return of IDPs to their zone of habitual residence, and the redeployment of national administration.

### Expected Results

- 20 Seminars for training of trainers.
- Network of 100 trainers countrywide.
- Duplicate training among 10,000 members of target groups and communities.
- Install 250 local committees for mediation and pacification.

### Activities

- Creation of Forum/Network of all relevant actors and participants.
- Training seminar for supporting NGOs.
- Development of training materials (written, audio-visual) integrating relevant elements of culture of peace, human rights, international humanitarian law, good citizenship, civic education and basic rights.
- Training of trainers' seminars.
- Mass media/communication campaign in support of activities.
- Coordination of Culture of Peace activities undertaken by humanitarian organisations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	71,600
Operational costs	125,000
Logistical costs	416,666
Administrative costs	20,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>634,099</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to the « Civil Society Collective for Peace » (Phase II)
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL08
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Theme:</b>	Culture of Peace
<b>Objective:</b>	Consolidate the process of reconciliation and peace Capacity Building
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Government, public administration and Security Forces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Collective, UN agencies, International NGO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 300,000</b>

### **Project Summary**

As Côte d'Ivoire seeks to definitively end the crisis, and in the face of certain difficulties, it is imperative to support the Government's programme of national reconciliation, engaging all sectors of the population. The Civil Society Collective for Peace has undertaken a vast sensitisation campaign since the beginning of the crisis, and has elected to continue its efforts in favour of national reconciliation, with the support of the international community. The Collective will adapt its strategy to the evolution of the situation, concentrating on the consolidation of sensitisation activities undertaken in 2003, and in coordination and complementarity with efforts being undertaken by other UN agencies, such as OCHA and UNICEF.

### **Principle products and activities**

1. Redeployment of Public Administration and Security Forces:
  - Organisation of meetings with representatives with Forces Nouvelles and Defence and Security forces;
  - Organisation of a common workshop for administrative authorities and Forces Nouvelles;
  - Sensitisation campaigns for populations living in Forces Nouvelles zones to prepare for the redeployment of National Administration;
  - Seminars for administrative authorities at regional and local and regional level as well as at the central level, as well as for the forces of Defence and Security.
2. Revitalisation of «Peace Committees»:
  - Strategy to ensure the sustainability of the peace Committees;
  - Training of members of Peace Committees in participatory techniques for conflict resolution;
  - Improvement of logistical and financial means to allow local Committees to be more operational and effective;
  - Creation of sub-Committee for Peace in each sub-prefecture and village.
3. Promotion of inter-ethnic alliances:
  - Organisation of activities and meetings between/among different ethnic groups;
  - Grassroots sensitisation campaigns in support of peaceful coexistence, including the history of various ethnic groups in Côte d'Ivoire;
  - Revitalisation of traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution.
4. Collaboration with NGOs:
  - Organisation of meetings and workshops to share experiences in supporting national reconciliation, defining complementary intervention strategies and building partnerships.
5. Sensitisation for Security Forces and Political Parties:
  - Organisation of training seminars in national and international Human Rights laws and concepts, including in situations of conflict;
  - Sensitisation in principles of ethics and morals in political practices;
  - Elaboration of a Code of Ethics and a Code of Conduct engaging the political parties in the framework of the resolution of the crisis.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Sensitisation campaigns	50,000
Workshops and seminars	50,000
Didactic tools and media support	50,000
Logistics	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## Multi-Sector Assistance

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reintegration of 7,000 Ivorian returnees in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/MS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sectoral Assistance
<b>Theme:</b>	Returnees
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the reintegration of some 7,000 Ivorian returnees from Liberia, Guinea, Ghana and Mali.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 7,000 Ivorian returnees
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Danané, Tolepleu, Grabo and Tabou areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	GTZ, IRC, OXFAM, CARITAS, SAARA, WFP, FAO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,163,967</b>

### Project Summary

During the conflict that followed the September 2002 failed coup attempt in Côte d'Ivoire, close to 52,000 Ivorians fled the country and took refuge in neighbouring countries. It is expected that in 2004, conditions in the north, east and south of Côte d'Ivoire will improve, particularly in the security, political, economic and legal domains. As a result, up to 7,000 Ivorians who fled to neighbouring countries are expected to return to their places of origin.

Therefore, UNHCR offices in Côte d'Ivoire will strengthen cross-border collaboration with countries hosting Ivorian refugees and provide information on conditions in the main areas of origin. Where conditions favour return, UNHCR will promote identification, documentation, tracing and family reunification as well as transportation to areas of return.

### Objectives

The main goal of this project is to ensure a smooth reintegration of 7,000 Ivorian returnees through community-based projects. The return operation will be combined with an ongoing information and sensitisation campaign in order to permit a successful return operation.

### Project strategy and Complementarity

The regional coordination mechanism under the Regional Coordinator of UNHCR operations for the Liberian and Côte d'Ivoire refugee situation established in Accra to ensure a coherent and effective approach in the sub-region will continue its mandate throughout 2004. A Special Unit has been created for the Liberian and Ivorian crisis at Headquarters level in order to ensure a coordination role. Regular cell-meetings including UNHCR from Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be established.

UNHCR will work closely with other UN agencies. The project will benefit from WFP returnee food packages for Ivorian returnees. UNDP will also implement a rehabilitation programme of schools in Côte d'Ivoire, a programme that will be complementary to the school rehabilitation programme planned by UNHCR. UNHCR will work in close collaboration with FAO who will provide agricultural tools, and expertise to the 3,000 Ivorian returnee families who are returning spontaneously to their villages in the West of Côte d'Ivoire.

UNHCR will also benefit from UNICEF's expertise in terms of nutritional surveys and capacity-building relating to nutritional aspects. This complementary assistance will be implemented under the terms of Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and the Agency to ensure that the needs are addressed effectively.

### Activities

#### Legal assistance/Protection

- Monitor returnees' situation and ensure their well being, and to ensure that returnees receive humane standards with proper respect for their human rights.
- Establishment of database and collection methods.
- Increase the capacity of 'Saara' and the prefectural authorities.
- Seminars on refugees' rights and duties, children's rights, etc.
- Authorities/communities are trained in respect of human/children's rights.

- Development of a series of soap operas for both radio and TV that can be broadcast to the people on a very regular basis on UNHCR activities in favour of returnees.

#### Transport/Logistics

- Management and material transport of material needed for reintegration projects/activities.
- Road rehabilitation/construction in villages receiving Ivorian returnees.

#### Domestic needs/Household Support

- Harmonisation with government/other agencies to set standard package contents.
- All Ivorian returnees will receive a reintegration kit. For this purpose, mats, blankets, buckets, plastic sheets, jerry cans, kitchens sets and soap will be distributed.

#### Water/Sanitation

- Particular attention will be paid to ensuring access to clean water and to sanitation infrastructure in return areas.
- Conduct assessment in order to determine the needs of the local communities in areas of return.
- Surveys completed for well construction/rehabilitation.
- Following community based assessment, construct /rehabilitate latrines, showers, boreholes or wells in the villages of return of Ivorians.
- Water committees formed with 50 % participation of women.
- Conduct hygiene training and training regarding maintenance of hydraulic infrastructures.

#### Health/Nutrition

- Conduct assessment in order to determine the needs within the health sector of the local communities in areas of return.
- Support will be given to national health centres and hospitals in areas of return in the initial phase of reintegration through provision of medicine, logistical support and rehabilitation of infrastructures in order to enable returnees to have access to adequate medical care.
- Ensure capacity-building by providing training and formation of medical staff.
- Awareness on HIV/AIDS.

#### Shelter/Other Infrastructure

- Conduct assessment in order to determine the needs within the health sector of the local communities in areas of return. Following assessment in villages of return with local communities, returnees and local authorities, eventually provide assistance in the construction/rehabilitation of shelters on a community basis.
- Negotiate and ensure the hand-over of activities within shelter sector by Development Agencies.

#### Community Services

- Identification, documentation, assistance, tracing and family reunification activities will be carried out for separated children among the returnees.
- Counselling and rehabilitation support will be provided to victims of violence and other vulnerable groups.
- Organise ARC training (Action of the Rights of the Child) to returnees, local communities, local authorities etc.
- Provide funds to Community Empowerment Projects.
- Provide sanitary kits to returnee women aged 12-45.

#### Education

The objective under this sector is to ensure that primary school-aged children are attending primary and secondary school in areas of return.

- UNHCR will participate in the rehabilitation of schools so that school-aged children have access to primary and secondary education in the areas of return.
- Provide punctual assistance to students to support their reintegration in the school system.
- Discuss and obtain the commitment from Ministry of Education to provide sufficient number of teachers.

- Peace educational training in schools: development of a curriculum that focuses on tolerance, reconciliation, coexistence etc.

#### Crop Production

- UNHCR will implement an agricultural project in favour of about 700 Ivorian families who return to Côte d'Ivoire within a facilitated repatriation operation. UNHCR will provide seeds and tools to these returnee farm families.

#### Income generating activities

The objective is to encourage self-sufficiency through vocational training and implementation of income generating activities for returnee vulnerable groups.

- Establish criteria with beneficiaries for loan qualification and follow-up mechanisms.
- Provide assistance to returnees to receive vocational skills training (management, business training).
- Provide small business grants to enable returnees to pursue income generating activities.

#### Agency Operational Support

- Provide support to implementing partners (equipment, offices, salaries etc) in view to increase the responding capacity of the partners implicated in the reintegration activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Protection, monitoring and coordination	355,568
Transport/Logistics	473,410
Domestic Needs/Household support	118,150
Water (non-agricultural)	73,707
Sanitation	41,601
Health/Nutrition	143,435
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	131,116
Community Services	162,075
Education	18,412
Crop production	43,825
Legal assistance/Protection	324,916
Income generation	20,677
Agency operational support	198,676
Programme support	1,058,399
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,163,967</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Care and maintenance to Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/MS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sectoral Assistance
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugees, Protection
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure international protection and adequate assistance to 64,000 Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 64,000 Liberian refugees
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	ZAR (Zone d'Accueil des Réfugiés : Guiglo, Tabou)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CARITAS, GTZ, SAARA, SC-UK, Oxfam, IRC, WFP, FAO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 8,407,112</b>

### **Project Summary**

The outbreak of war in the Zone d'Accueil des Réfugiés (ZAR) in late 2002 caused a major exodus into eastern Liberia of Ivorian nationals, Liberian refugees and third country nationals. The rebel insurgency in the Harper region of eastern Liberia in May 2003 provoked an influx into the south western provinces of Côte d'Ivoire of over 45,000 Liberians, bringing the refugee population in the country back to its pre-crisis level of over 70,000. An insidious by-product of the evolving crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has been an upsurge in negative attitudes towards refugees and other foreigners who benefited from the open Ivorian environment for many years.

In order to promote peaceful coexistence, UNHCR will continue to coordinate activities implemented by the international community in favour of refugees, host communities, IDPs and third country nationals in the western provinces of Côte d'Ivoire. UNHCR will facilitate the repatriation of Liberians who opt to return before the "promotion" phase of the voluntary repatriation operations. Once criteria for promoting repatriation to Liberia are met, UNHCR will undertake mass information campaigns and provide the necessary logistical support for refugees to repatriate in safety and dignity.

### **Objectives**

For the year 2004, UNHCR's primary goal of the project is to ensure international protection and adequate assistance to 64,000 Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire through direct individual assistance to refugees and also community-based interventions aiming at strengthening the absorption capacities of hosting communities. In order to fulfil this primary goal, UNHCR will pursue the programme of care and maintenance in favour of 10,000 Liberian refugees remaining in Niela camp and Tabou transit centre. Measures will be taken in order to ensure the civil and humanitarian character of the camp and the transit centre. UNHCR will also continue to provide community-based assistance to some 54,000 remaining in border villages in the ZAR while waiting for conditions to be fulfilled for their return to Liberia.

### **Project strategy and Complementarity**

The regional coordination mechanism under the Regional Coordinator of UNHCR operations for the Liberian and Côte d'Ivoire refugee situation established in Accra to ensure a coherent and effective approach in the sub-region will continue its mandate throughout 2004. A Special Unit has been created for the Liberian and Ivorian crisis at Headquarters level in order to ensure a coordination role. Regular cell-meetings including UNHCR from Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be established.

UNHCR will work closely with other UN Agencies. The project will benefit of the WFP general food rations for Liberian refugees in camps and in the border villages. FAO will also implement an agricultural project in favour of 8,000 Liberian refugees and host population in Tabou Department in the West of Côte d'Ivoire, while UNHCR will implement an agricultural project for about 2,000 Liberian refugees and host population in Guiglo area. UNHCR will also benefit from UNICEF's expertise in terms of nutritional surveys and capacity-building relating to nutritional aspects. This complementary assistance will be implemented under the terms of Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and the Agency to ensure that the needs are addressed effectively.

## **Activities**

### **Transport/Logistics**

- Management of two food and non-food items warehouses in camp.
- Distribution of food aid provided by WFP and non-food items to Liberian refugees.
- Maintain workshops for repair/service of all vehicles (light and heavy) intervening in the camp.

### **Domestic needs /household Support**

- 10,000 Liberian refugees in camp/transit centre will receive non-food items in 2004. For this purpose, sleeping mats, blankets, buckets, plastic sheets and jerry cans, kitchens sets, soap corresponding to 400 gr./person/month and mosquito nets will be purchased and distributed to these refugees. Vulnerable refugees living in the border villages in Tabou area outside the camp will also receive non-food items.
- Provide subsistence allowances to extremely vulnerable refugees.

### **Water/sanitation**

- Maintenance of all hydraulic and sanitation infrastructures.
- Management of the drainage system.
- Water committees formed in the villages with 50 % participation of women carry out the maintenance of the infrastructures.
- Pursue hygiene training and training regarding maintenance of hydraulic infrastructures.

### **Health/Nutrition**

- Distribution of health cards to refugees.
- Purchase of medical equipment and medicine.
- Carry out a vaccination campaign for all refugees not vaccinated against measles, yellow fever.
- Peer support groups will be organised for refugee adolescents to prevent the spread of AIDS.
- Referral of refugees in Tabou and Guiglo to specialised health centres in Abidjan.
- Assistance to hospitalised refugees (medical fees, food).
- Provide primary health care, medical consultations.
- Distribution of sanitary napkins to all refugee women between 12-45 years.

### **Shelter/Other Infrastructure**

- Maintenance of all infrastructures/shelters in the camp/transit centre.
- Maintenance of the electrification system in the camp /transit centre.

### **Community Services**

- Identification, documentation, assistance, tracing and family reunification activities will be carried out for separated children residing in the camp.
- Identification, documentation and assistance to other vulnerable refugee groups.
- Refugee committees will be organised to ensure refugee participation in the planning and management of all assistance and protection activities in the camp.
- Sensitisation of refugees concerning the organisation and management of the camp.
- Meetings will be organised between refugee committees, and partners involved in the provision of assistance and protection for information sharing and coordination purposes.
- Conduct awareness campaigns concerning GBV issues.

### **Education**

- Provide primary and secondary education to all school-aged refugee children in the camp and in the villages.
- WFP food aid may also be provided to support Education programmes.

### **Crop Production**

- UNHCR will purchase and distribute seeds and farming tools to about 2,000 refugee beneficiaries in Guiglo area.
- Carry out small scale gardening in Nicla camp.
- Provide training on farming techniques and technical support to the beneficiaries.

#### Income generating activities

- The objective of this sector is to ensure increased self-reliance to refugees, in particular female head of families and adolescents, through vocational training and implementation of income generating activities. UNHCR will provide small business grants to enable refugees to pursue income-generating activities.

#### Protection

- Implementation of Action of the Rights of the Child (ARC) training.
- Pursue the mass information and a peace education campaign implemented in 2003 in order to contribute to the creation of a climate of tolerance and respect for refugees living in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Reinforce and provide capacity building of community based organisations regarding protection of children at risk.
- Authorities/local communities are trained in respect of human/children's rights.
- Maintain and up-date the database.
- Provide support to the governmental agency (equipment, offices, salaries, training etc) in view to increase their responding capacity.

#### Agency Operational Support

Provide support to implementing partners (equipment, offices, salaries etc). In view to increase the responding capacity of the partners implicated in the care and maintenance programme activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Protection, monitoring and coordination	944,795
Transport/ Logistics	1,193,977
Domestic needs/ Household support	391,340
Water (non-agricultural)	359,275
Sanitation	137,852
Health/ Nutrition	325,153
Shelter/Other infrastructures	398,783
Community services	122,839
Education	319,121
Crop production	269,447
Income generation	154,427
Legal assistance/ Protection	627,363
Agency operational support	350,423
Programme support	2,812,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,407,112</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Local integration of 1,350 urban refugees in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/MS03
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sectoral Assistance
<b>Theme:</b>	Refugees
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure local integration of urban refugees in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,350 refugees
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Abidjan
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	ASAPSU
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 648,703</b>

### **Project Summary**

Since several years, national from the Great Lakes Region have moved to Côte d'Ivoire in search of safe refuge. Among this group, 1,350 are receiving UNHCR protection and assistance according to international conventions and treaties.

### **Objectives**

The main goal of this project is to ensure protection and adequate assistance to urban refugees in Abidjan. Vulnerable asylum seekers will also be assisted on a case-by-base basis.

### **Project Strategy and Complementarity**

UNHCR will continue to ensure the protection of 1,350 urban refugees of various origins in Abidjan and provide them with basic assistance. The focus will be on improving their self-sufficiency through the implementation of income-generating activities and skills training. UNHCR will sponsor 250 school age children to receive primary and secondary education.

### **Activities**

#### **Domestic needs/household**

- Provide subsistence and/or transport allowances to vulnerable cases.
- Around 18 % of the urban refugees are provided with accommodation allowances during a period of about 6 months.

#### **Health/Nutrition**

- Vaccination campaign, sensitisation against HIV/AIDS and access to appropriate services.
- Primary health care, medical consultations and para-chemical examinations.
- A subsistence allowance is provided to the most vulnerable refugees according an up-dated list of beneficiaries after screening.
- Identification, documentation, and specific assistance to extremely vulnerable cases, approximately 12 % (i.e. 155 persons) among the urban refugees.
- Provide counselling services to vulnerable cases, eventually psychosocial intervention and do home visits to vulnerable cases.
- Organisation of a sensitisation campaigns to raise awareness of urban refugees on children rights and on sexual exploitation of children, organisation of ARC (Actions of the Rights of the Child) training.

#### **Education**

- 150 school-aged children have access to primary education and 100 to secondary education. For this purpose, cover school fees for 250 children.
- Provide punctual assistance to additional 50 students to support their integration in the school system.

#### **Income generating activities**

- Identification of beneficiaries and selection by a committee.
- Provide assistance to urban refugees to receive language and vocational skills training (management, artisan-skills training etc.).
- Provide small business grants to enable urban refugees to pursue income generating activities.

#### Protection

- Conduct refugee status determination of asylum-seekers.
- Provide legal advice and assistance to the urban case-load.
- Ensure access of urban refugees to identity card.
- Seminars on refugees' rights and duties, children's rights, etc.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Protection, monitoring and coordination	72,901
Water (non-agricultural)	41,737
Sanitation	28,553
Domestic needs / Household support	60,346
Health / Nutrition	6,564
Education	92,836
Income generating activities	50,194
Legal assistance / Protection	20,102
Agency operational support	58,468
Programme support	217,002
<b>Total</b>	<b>648,703</b>

## Transition

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for the return or resettlement of internally displaced TCNs and Ivorian nationals in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/MS04
<b>Sector:</b>	Transition
<b>Themes:</b>	IDPs, logistics, transportation, community services, peace building and promotion.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	50,000 IDPs (10,000 families) with focus on TCNs
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan and south western part of the Country
	Abidjan and Guiglo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNOCHA, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNDP and UNESCO, ICRC, National Institutions and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,070,000</b>

### Project Summary

Following the political crisis started in September 2002, it is estimated that over 700,000 persons were displaced by the conflict. The improvement of security conditions in the country and the expected progresses on the reconciliation process following the signature of the agreement of Linas Marcoussis will allow progressively IDPs to return to their community of origin. Nevertheless in the Western part of the Country, along the Liberian border, insecurity and population movements still prevail because of intercommunity tensions. The foreseen scenario for the forthcoming months do not allow humanitarian actors to plan generalised return and rehabilitation programmes. This project, in the framework of the overall humanitarian assistance programmes for IDPs, will focus on displaced and war affected populations in Abidjan and in the Western regions of Côte d'Ivoire (Toulépleu, Guiglo, Duekoué) targeting among the overall internally displaced population, the third country nationals (TCNs), already assisted by IOM for voluntary return to their countries of origin.<sup>1</sup>

IOM will provide protection, assistance to the relocation in safe areas, assistance for the establishment and the management of temporary settlements, will distribute non-food items and shelter materials, will assist the return to the community of origin according to the security situation providing referral services and transport facilities, and promoting the reintegration of the beneficiaries in the context of the communities of origin through the implementation of the capacity building initiatives for local institutions and community based projects in order to facilitate the reconciliation and the promotion of the peace culture.

In particular, IOM will operate under the overall coordination of OCHA and will contribute to the establishment of a common database and information system in order to facilitate the planning, the organisation and the follow up of the humanitarian and of the transition activities. Regarding the protection and the operational aspects IOM will integrate its activities (transport, distribution of non food and shelter items) with the activities of UN partners (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO and UNDP), other international organisations (ICRC) and national and international NGOs.

### Objectives

- Contribute to the overall planning and coordination of the humanitarian assistance as well as of the transition programmes targeting IDPs and other war affected populations.
- Provide emergency assistance for temporary settlements in safe and protected areas.
- Contribute to the promotion of the peace culture in coordination.
- Promote and facilitate the reinsertion and the reintegration of the beneficiaries in their communities of origin in Côte d'Ivoire.

<sup>1</sup> The extension to 2004 of the activities of assistance to the most vulnerable groups of TCNs for voluntary return to their country of origin will be included in the regional CAP. It will concern Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire (host countries), Guinea, Ghana (transit countries) Burkina Faso and Mali, among other countries of West Africa, as main destination countries. This emergency programme that assisted an estimated caseload of 10,000 people in the second semester of 2003 will represent a complement for the overall assistance to TCNs in 2004, according to the prevailing humanitarian scenario adopted by CHAP for Côte d'Ivoire and for the Region (from the emergency to the transition). This programme foreseen to provide emergency assistance for a maximum caseload of 4,000 beneficiaries (possible emergency situations and most at risk groups of TCNs) requesting assistance for return in 2004.

**Activities**

- Registration of the overall IDPs population in the areas of concern, establishment of a data base and information system in close coordination with OCHA, selection of risk and vulnerable groups for further assistance.
- Protection to TCNs among other war affected populations in close coordination with UNICEF and HCR.
- Relocation of TCNs and other IDPs in safe and protected areas or in their communities of origin according to the security conditions (short distances transports).
- Distribution of non-food item and shelter item for temporary settlements and reinsertion activities.
- Outreach activities in the communities of reintegration for TCNs and other IDPs in order to assess security, reintegration context and to contribute to the promotion of the reconciliation and to the establishment/improvement of the peace culture, the latter in close coordination with UNDPD and UNESCO programmes.
- Transport in dignified and safe manner under IOM auspices, including medical screening and assistance, of the most vulnerable groups of TCNs and other IDPs to the communities of origin.
- Establishment and implementation of community based projects in selected areas aimed to facilitate the reinsertion and further reintegration of displaced TCNs and other IDPs within the context of the resident population.
- Reinforcement of the capacities of local institutions for facilitating and promoting the reintegration of the beneficiaries.

**Expected outcomes**

- 10,000 TCNs and other IDPs relocated and/or assisted in temporary settlements in the western regions.
- 2000 shelter kits distributed.
- 40,000 TCNs and other IDPs assisted for reinstallation in their communities of origin in the western regions.
- 10,000 TCNs assisted in the area of Abidjan with transport under IOM auspices for their return to their communities of origin.
- 10,000 reinsertion kits distributed to TCNs and to other IDPs families.
- 20 communities based projects implemented in the areas most affected by the return of the western region.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff & office costs	340,000
Vehicles and maintenance	60,000
IT & communication equipment	20,000
Relocation of 40,000 IDPs	600,000
Transport of 10,000 IDPs including IOM escorts	250,000
Medical screening and assistance to 10,000 IDPs	170,000
Shelter materials	200,000
Distribution of non-food item kits for 10,000 families	800,000
Community based projects	600,000
Supervision, monitoring, reporting and evaluation	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,070,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Addressing small arms proliferation in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL09
<b>Sector:</b>	Peace building, Conflict Prevention and Transition
<b>Theme:</b>	Transition
<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce the humanitarian and development impact of small arms proliferation and availability in post crisis Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Youth, armed groups, war affected populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	IOM, Local authorities and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,829,750</b>

### **Project Summary**

Since the eruption of the crisis in September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced a widespread availability of illicit small arms and light weapons, particularly among the youth. The most affected area has been in the western region bordering with Liberia, which has experienced a proliferation of light and small arms among the so called "youth militia". This has deteriorated public security and threatened the very foundations of sustainable human development. The resulting culture of violence has had an impact on peace efforts and delayed humanitarian and recovery assistance in war effected areas.

The Government and local authorities lack capacities to deal with arms supplies. In addition, the lack of alternative livelihoods for those who are involved in armed groups and the general lack of security, mean people are reluctant to surrender the weapons they hold, which represent a source of income for them. The security and ultimately the development threats posed by these issues demand concerted international assistance to prevent the continuation of small arms circulation, and their widespread use by militia youths and others, in order to support the country to recover from conflict. Based on UNDP's extensive experience in assisting countries to curtail illicit small arms proliferation, and reduce armed violence by addressing the needs of armed youth and other armed groups for alternative livelihoods through development prospects, while building capacities at all levels to promote human security, a armed violence reduction and small arms collection project will be launched by UNDP, in partnership with IOM. This programme will empathise three components; a) small arms collection in exchange for access to alternative livelihoods opportunities for the weapon holders and incentives for their communities to facilitate the disarmament and general security enhancement process; b) capacity-building of national institutions to control the flow and supply of illicit small arms and c) public awareness campaigns to support the attainment of these objectives.

### **Project Strategy**

This project will focus in areas where there is a problem of armed violence linked to proliferation of small arms, while at the same time there is the potential to link armed violence and small arms reduction activities to youth and vulnerable groups' reintegration, through both individually-focused and area-based development activities. The project will have a direct link with the UNDP reintegration of ex-combatants project with a view towards combining and maximising efforts in enhancing alternative livelihood opportunities for youth involved in the armed violence in war affected areas, thereby encouraging these youth, and other informal militia, to surrender their weapons.

### **Objective**

The objective focuses on strengthening the peace process, reinforcing security and enhancing a secure and stable living environment through the reduction of armed violence and small arms proliferation, by supporting the economic and social reinsertion of youth and ex-militia members, and collecting and destroying their arms. The project will thus also contribute to reducing the humanitarian and development impact of war in these affected areas.

**Specific objectives, activities**

1. Building the capacity of national institutions to control the flow and supply of illicit small arms.
  - Regulating possession of light arms;
  - Tightening the sanctions against contraveners of the measures;
  - Setting up small arms data collection and destruction procedures;
  - Providing introductory training in SALW collection, stockpiling and destruction processes to the concerned Government institutions.
2. Supporting public awareness campaigns to emphasise the importance of small arms reduction and control for the restoration of community life and sustained economic recovery.
  - Providing radio broadcasts to rural and urban areas;
  - Establishing a mobile sensitisation team to disseminate information and collect inputs from communities, particularly in the most war- affected areas.
3. Creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and community development as an incentive for collection of small arms.
  - Identifying optimal incentives for individual and/or collective voluntary weapons surrender;
  - Effectively supporting the socio-economic reinsertion of youth and ex-militia members who choose to participate in the programme;
  - Establishing additional incentives for communities that collectively agree to hand over their arms.

**Implementation strategy**

The project will be funded through UNDP and implemented by IOM. The partnership between UNDP and IOM on small arms collection projects have been successfully implemented in several other countries in Africa. Both UNDP and IOM have developed common strategy in addressing armed violence and small arms related issues. In addition, the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), through its Small Arms and Demobilisation Unit (SADU) will provide technical expertise based on a wide experience in the world to support the UNDP Country office in managing this project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	215,000
Direct Project implementing costs	100,000
Reintegration Incentive Fund	1,400,000
Administrative costs	114,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,829,750</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Redeployment of the administration and public services
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL10
<b>Sector:</b>	Peace building, Conflict Prevention and Transition
<b>Theme:</b>	Transition
<b>Objective:</b>	To contribute to the peace and stability process by redeployment the administration and public services.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Administrative authorities (Prefects, Secretaries General, Sub-Prefects, General Counsellors and Mayors) and public services in the different regions concerned
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of State, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Belgian Cooperation Fund, UNDP, French Cooperation Fund, European Union, Specialised Agencies of the UN System, NGOs, NCDDR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 850,000</b>

### Project Summary

The crisis affecting Côte d'Ivoire has sanctioned a *de facto* partition of the country and brought to standstill the activities of the administration and the public and social sectors in areas under the control of the Forces Nouvelles. In some regions, particularly of the *18 montagnes*, the Savannah, Worodougou, Bafing, Denguélé, and the Bandama Valley, part of the Centre-west and the East, there has been suspension of activities of the administrative authorities and interruption of basic social services. In particular the education and health services have been negatively affected due to the departure of most of the teaching and medical staff and insufficiency of medical inputs (drugs, vaccines, etc.) in existing health facilities.

Restoring the country's territorial integrity remains vital in the national reconciliation and reconstruction process. In this regard, the deployment of the administration and public services in their respective districts is a necessary phase and falls under Chapter VIII of the Linas Marcoussis Accord. The Chapter stipulates that the Government of National Reconciliation shall be responsible for the promotion of justice, restoration of the administration and public services, and reconstruction of the country.

The redeployment of the administration on the entire territory is closely linked to the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Rehabilitation (DDR) process and constitutes the reunification of the country and the success of the national reconciliation and reconstruction process. Furthermore, the DDR process is likely to create the necessary security conditions for redeployment of the national administration and public services. In this regard, it should be noted that the extent of the impact of the crisis on all sectors, particularly the national administration, which represent State authority at the local level, renders more than vital the support of development partners for the different actions being undertaken by the Government of National Reconciliation.

The main target groups for the project are the administrative authorities, comprising the Prefects, Secretaries General, Sub-Prefects, General Counsellors and Mayors, as well as representatives of public services, who had to abandon their constituencies during the crisis and whose buildings and working tools were ransacked. The populations in the different regions concerned in the country are extended targets of the project.

### Objective

The main objective of this project is to contribute to the redeployment of the administrative authorities in areas concerned by the crisis and also to optimise the provision of administrative and social services during the transitional period, in order to facilitate the restoration of the integrity of the territory. The rapid redeployment of the administration and social services constitute an ultimate stage in the restoration of the integrity of the territory, which will ensure a rapid return to normality in the zones concerned and avoid further erosion of the social achievements of the country.

In the perspective of consolidating the achievements and improvement of the living conditions of the populations concerned, the establishment of a Programme on strengthening social capacities through the redeployment of the national administration offers the opportunity to constitute a platform for re-launching the administrative and social systems and facilitate the national reconstruction process that could lay the foundations for national socio-economic development, especially in the affected zones.

### Specific objectives

1. Support for creation of a conducive environment for redeployment of the administrative authorities.
  - Support for the formulation of a communication strategy with a view to sensitising the populations in favour of the redeployment process and facilitating the return of the administrative authorities;
  - Development of modules for information and sensitisation of host communities on conflict resolution and peaceful co-existence;
  - Support for drafting reports on evaluation and community mobilisation missions.
2. Strengthening of institutional capacities and administrative authorities.
  - Training of administrative authorities in the area of post-crisis management under the redeployment process;
  - Strengthening the operational capacities of the structures leading the redeployment process;
  - Organisation of a seminar on establishment of a concerted strategy for redeployment of the administrative authorities;
  - Conduct local impact studies and revitalisation of the administrative and social services in the zones concerned;
  - Establishment of committees and inter-administrative and community mechanisms for reinstallation of the administration and social services, and for their monitoring-evaluation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	75,000
Project implementing costs	120,000
Operating costs	612,500
Administrative costs	42,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>850,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening the capacities of NGOs and associations
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/ER/I02
<b>Sector:</b>	Transition
<b>Theme:</b>	Strengthening the operational capacities of NGOs
<b>Objective:</b>	To contribute to the strengthening of the capacities of NGOs and associations with a view to increasing their contribution to the process of socio-economic recovery and peace consolidation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	5 - 10 leading NGOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) 25 development support NGOs and CBOs operating in 5 regions affected by the crisis
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministries of: Agriculture, Interior, Health, Youth, Education, Communication, NGOs, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 750,000</b>

### **Project Summary**

Côte d'Ivoire is experiencing an unprecedented socio-political crisis with numerous consequences. The organised civil society and various development support associations have not been spared this trend observed at the national level. In fact, since the outbreak of the crisis, most of the NGOs operating in the interior of the country have relocated to Abidjan or Yamoussoukro. Reacting to the crisis and all related problems, the majority of these NGOs and associations have reconverted in order to adapt their mandates, missions and operations to the new realities and needs of the populations.

Operations of the civil society and local development associations represent an important link in the response strategy to be adopted by both the Government authorities and development partners. In fact, it is determinant to be able to back the activities initiated for the benefit of populations directly or indirectly affected by the crisis on community operations that have a direct influence on local development agents.

The main objective of this project is in line with the prospect of strengthening the capacities of the main agents of the organised civil society and associations for the promotion and support of development at the local level, with a view to adequately meeting the new challenges imposed by the resolution of issues arising from the crisis.

The networks and leading development NGOs and associations operating in pertinent areas for the resolution of the crisis will constitute the first target group that will benefit from the capacity building activities. Hence, a selection of five (5) NGOs and five (5) associations operating in areas concerning the promotion of human rights, enhancing social cohesion and peace, the development of income-generating activities and the fight against HIV/AIDS will constitute the first link to be strengthened. In the same vein, ten (10) NGOs and fifteen (15) local development associations will be identified to benefit from a targeted strengthening of their capacities of initial intervention with a view to meeting the challenges inherent in the management of the crisis.

Group training activities on methodological approaches, mechanisms of social mobilisation and supervision of members of the social corps and grassroots community to attain the objectives of support to the reconstruction of national unity, resumption and development of initiatives for the benefit of populations affected by the crisis. The supply of minimum basic equipment will be one of the main activities developed by this project in order to ensure that the strengthened structures have the capacity to support, at the local level, initiatives of some sections of the community and offer opportunities for social rehabilitation and/or cohesion.

All these operations will be carried out mainly in the following five (5) regions: Bouaké, Bondoukou, Korhogo, Man and Odienné. The capacity building activities of networks and leading organisations/associations will be carried out in Abidjan, where most of these structures are based.

## Objective

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of NGOs operating in the following areas: promotion of human rights; rehabilitation of ex-fighters and other vulnerable groups, consolidation of social cohesion and peace, development of income-generating activities and the fight against HIV/AIDS, with a view to enhancing their contribution to the socio-economic recovery process and consolidation of peace.

## Specific Objectives

- To identify and select five (5) networks or leading NGOs and five (5) development associations.
- To organise three series of workshops for strengthening the capacities of representatives of the selected structures.
- To supply equipment and various materials to support the initiatives of local NGOs and CBOs operating in the regions retained.
- To fund pilot micro-projects in support of the dynamics of negotiation and social mobilisation for the restoration of peace and national cohesion.

## Activities

Most of the activities under the project will be organised around training and supervision sessions for strengthening the operational capacities of the beneficiary structures. Hence, the following activities will be carried out in synergy with existing UNDP projects/programmes and those implemented by other agencies and partners involved in the resolution of the crisis:

- Organisation of three training workshops/seminars on methodological approaches, mechanisms of social mobilisation by NGOs and CBOs.
- Formalisation in the field of the supervision of members of the social system and the grassroots community in the implementation of micro-projects for the benefit of local populations affected by the crisis.
- Supply of various equipment and materials adapted to the needs of the populations and the concern to contribute to the social rehabilitation of the different members of the beneficiary groups.
- Establishment of about fifty community-based micro-projects to assist with the development of affected populations in the five regions targeted by the project.
- Training of NGOs in management tools for post-crisis reconstruction programmes, using the experience acquired by the UNDP Office for crisis prevention and recovery in particular.
- Conducting missions for supervision and monitoring-evaluation of the activities initiated.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Staff costs	60,000
Project implementing costs	95,000
Operating costs	557,500
Administrative costs	37,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>750,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening the peace process through the socio-economic rehabilitation of former combatants and child soldiers
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/P/HR/RL11
<b>Sector:</b>	Peace building, Conflict Prevention and transition
<b>Themes:</b>	Transition
<b>Objective:</b>	To contribute to the peace process through the rehabilitation of former combatants into host communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	5,000 ex-fighters and 500 ex-child soldiers in the different regions of the country (figures to be confirmed)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNDDR, UNICEF, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,450,000</b>

### **Project Summary**

Despite the significant progress made so far, serious challenges remain in consolidating the fragile peace process. The reunification of the country is not yet accomplished thus hindering the re-establishment of the national administration and social services that are indispensable for improving the living conditions of families. One of the problems to be resolved is creating the conducive environment to facilitate the consolidation of security and political. In this regard, the establishment of the National Programme on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Rehabilitation constitutes a defining phase in creating an environment of peace and security that would restore confidence and enable the Government of National Reconciliation to implement its programme. Furthermore, a series of measures need to be implemented to ensure that the former combatants do not resume fighting or indulge in criminal activities that could further worsen the security situation. In this regard, the success of the rehabilitation phase is critical in order to avert a new crisis.

In the context of the application of Chapter VII of the Marcoussis accords, the regrouping of ex-fighters is a highly sensitive issue in the DDR process. The efficient implementation of this first phase will ensure the success of the Disarmament and Demobilisation process and particularly an appropriate rehabilitation of ex-fighters into civilian life, while assistance provided to strengthening of the capacities of grassroots populations affected by the crisis would consolidate the reconciliation process. It is important therefore to prepare contingency measures to meet the urgent needs that will follow the cantonment and prepare as early as possible the conditions for the rehabilitation of demobilised fighters into civilian life. In this regard, UNDP will determine the profile of the former combatants and assess their capacities, and thereby determine their educational and professional capacities, the place of rehabilitation chosen and the type of rehabilitation activities preferred and for which the ex-fighter has the required capacities. Once the profiles of the demobilised fighters have been established, the emphasis will be placed on their rehabilitation into socio-economic life. Hence, the issue of socio-economic rehabilitation of about 4000 ex-fighters (number of ex-fighters that this project will cater for out of a total to be determined according to the comprehensive operation of demobilisation and restructuring of the army) will be a crucial issue.

The present project on socio-economic rehabilitation of ex-fighters and ex-child soldiers should be harmonised with the National DDR Programme (PNDDR). The rehabilitation aspects of the programme should establish synergies with the local development strategy by providing support to the host communities and strengthening their absorption capacities. The project should take into account the family, community, social and professional rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and make provision for protective measures to prevent the recruitment and re-enrolment by all armed groups in Côte d'Ivoire. Accompanying measures specifically targeted at child soldiers will be developed in order to avoid the phenomenon of "street children" and offer maximum opportunity to children to resume normal civilian life.

### **Contribution of the project to the resolution of the problem**

The normal implementation of the project will achieve the following results after 24 months, however this portion of the project cover a twelve month period:

- A fully operational and efficient Government mechanism for coordination and monitoring the activities, with well-defined management tools and procedures, and a technically competent staff in the regions of intervention of the project.
- A network of operational partners in the various areas of rehabilitation comprising essentially NGOs, training institutes, grassroots community associations and enterprises of the private sector and decentralised structures of the public sector.
- Ex-fighters and ex-child soldiers rehabilitated into civilian life through socio-economic activities.

### **General objective**

The main objective of the project is to consolidate peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire through the socio-economic rehabilitation of ex-fighters. The restoration of peace constitutes a basic prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development in the country.

### **Specific objectives**

#### Component 1: Strengthening of institutional capacities

- Support for the formulation of an institutional framework of the national structure in charge of rehabilitation;
- Support for the development of procedures and management manuals for the SE-CNDDR;
- Strengthening the capacities of the SE-CNDDR and regional offices (decentralised management units) in the areas of intervention of the project.

#### Component 2: Support for the socio-economic rehabilitation of demobilised fighters

- Communication and information on the project and rehabilitation of ex-fighters;
- Vocational training;
- Promotion of income-generating activities (IGAs);
- Placement in the private sector and on the job training.

#### Component 3: Support for sensitisation and community mobilisation in favour of social rehabilitation

- Sensitisation of host communities;
- Promotion of peaceful co-existence and national reconciliation;
- HIV/AIDS control;
- Rehabilitation and psycho-social follow-up and trauma counselling.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Rehabilitation activities (IGAs, Micro-Credit, Vocational and technical training, Capacity building, psycho-social and psychological follow-up	2,000,000
Equipment and operational costs of the project	325,000
Operating costs (5%)	125,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450,000</b>

## Coordination and Support Services

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/CSS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Coordination, information management, advocacy, monitoring, capacity building,
<b>Objective:</b>	To promote and support the implementation of effective humanitarian assistance and protection programmes
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	All war-affected populations and the humanitarian community at large, including national counterparts.
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,947,216</b>

### Project Summary

Humanitarian coordination continues to be essential, particularly as the country begins its transitions towards peace building and recovery and the range of stakeholders expands to include actors such as the World Bank or the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI). Therefore, in 2004, OCHA plans to reinforce coordination mechanisms, at central and at provincial level. In addition to the existing field office of Yamoussoukro, OCHA plans to establish a field presence in all the regions most affected by the crisis, particularly the West and the North (Bouaké, Guiglo/Man and Tabou). OCHA will also continue to support field inter-agency coordination focal points.

At the central level, OCHA will continue to promote an effective and comprehensive humanitarian response through humanitarian coordination, policy development, information management, donor relations, monitoring and advocacy. In particular OCHA will strengthen its function in support to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) as well as to the Inter Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC) and its sectoral coordination groups.

OCHA will also continue to maintain strong links with the main Government entities responsible for humanitarian coordination, as well as donors, NGOs, and other humanitarian stakeholders. Greater emphasis will also be placed on monitoring the humanitarian situation, particularly with regard to beneficiaries, needs, response and improving information management, advocacy and donor relations including the collection, analysis and dissemination of value-added information.

### Objectives

- To ensure a common strategic approach to humanitarian response and a coordination of activities among all humanitarian actors: national authorities, UN agencies, international organisations, donors, national and international NGOs and civil society.
- To support the Government and local authorities in their coordination activities.
- To further develop linkages between humanitarian aid, peace building, transitional and development activities and related actors, including in particular the MINUCI and the World Bank.
- To continue a strong information dissemination and advocacy role focusing on humanitarian assistance and protection needs of vulnerable populations.
- To promote principled humanitarian work, as set out by the Code of Conduct for Humanitarian Action, in all areas of the country.
- To plan, support and lead assessment missions and other activities focused on new and current needs to ensure an effective and comprehensive inter-sectoral and inter-agency response.

**Activities**

- Reinforce field-level coordination through the establishment of OCHA-managed field offices as well as increased support to inter agency field coordination focal points.
- Collect, analyse, and disseminate information pertaining to humanitarian and recovery assistance programmes.
- Strengthen and consolidate information sharing through meetings, media monitoring, joint missions and various weekly, fortnightly and monthly updates.
- Strengthen inter-agency planning, monitoring and evaluation by systematising the collection, management, exchange and analysis of information.
- Advocate for and raise awareness on the humanitarian needs including through organisation of inter agency press conferences and media missions, facilitation of radio programmes such as “Couloirs Humanitaires”, etc. and expanding to the FN-held territory.
- Highlight unmet needs and funding shortfalls within the CAP vis-à-vis the donor community and other concerned parties.
- Disseminate, promote and monitor the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Humanitarian Action.
- Promote the establishment of emergency preparedness and early warning mechanisms.
- Organise and participate in regular inter agency and multisectoral needs assessments.
- Facilitate adequate coordination between the MINUCI as well as the ECOWAS and French military forces and the humanitarian community, including by ensuring a smooth information flow between these two entities.
- Continue collaboration with other OCHA offices on issues with a regional dimension such as the return and reintegration of IDPs and Refugees.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs	1,290,000
Operating costs	433,200
13% programme support costs	224,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,947,216</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Common Humanitarian Documentation and Information Centre
<b>Project Code:</b>	CIV-04/CSS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Common Humanitarian Documentation and Information Centre, Information management in support of coordination, advocacy, monitoring, preparedness and contingency planning
<b>Objective:</b>	To facilitate access to data for effective decision-making and monitoring of humanitarian assistance and response
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Humanitarian agencies, vulnerable population, Governmental structures, regional institutions, media
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Inter-agency Network, Canadian cooperation, Government, CNTIG
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 300,558</b>

### Project Summary

The one year long crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has called for a need to provide decision-makers with real-time and critical humanitarian data to inform policy and decision-makers on the humanitarian response at all stages of intervention: planning, response and evaluation. Building on existing national capacity and data, OCHA entered into partnership with the *Centre National de Teledetection et Information Geographiques* (CNTIG) to establish the mechanisms for the collection, the processing and the dissemination of humanitarian data linked to the conflict. Funded by the *Fonds de Contrepartie Ivoir-Canadienne* (FDCIC) to the tune of US\$ 50,000, the initial duration of the project covered February to August 2003 and is expected to be extended until the end of 2003. The agreement covers the secondment of CNTIG staff and access to maps and other-related data. As a result of the agreement, OCHA has produced over 30 maps with humanitarian data, printed over 200 CNTIG maps providing data on health and education facilities etc, while establishing a database of the 5W, contact lists and mission schedules. Specific products were produced on the situation in the western region of Côte d'Ivoire with the forced displacement linked to the conflict and disputes over land tenure. Within the thematic group on Information Management, chaired by OCHA, forms for rapid assessment and multi-sectoral missions were drafted and are currently being used by various partners. The forms are part of some of the standardised tools to assist in the collection and treatment of information and data in a systematic manner.

OCHA also established the West African Humanitarian Information System Management internet site, which has provided a platform for the dissemination of information and map on the sub region. With the regional office being established in Dakar, a Common Humanitarian Documentation and Information Centre has been created in the OCHA premises in order to share information and provide services.

### Problem statement

- Data collection on the profile of beneficiaries, priority humanitarian needs, the capacities of implementing relief agencies and the gaps in the humanitarian response, remain key concerns for humanitarian operators and donors involved in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The existence of a common repository of relevant data that can be translated into maps using Geographical Information Systems [GIS] has proven to contribute substantially to the coordination, monitoring and reporting of relief interventions.
- Maps illustrating humanitarian needs and gaps in response will serve efforts to promote greater flexibility in donor contributions made for relief operations in Côte d'Ivoire.
- A Common Humanitarian Documentation and Information Centre [CHDIC] will be hosted by OCHA as a resource centre to fulfil its mandate with regards to the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on humanitarian issues, and coordination. This Centre will be open to all members of the humanitarian community as well as to international and regional actors involved in development and peace building or peacekeeping activities in West Africa.

## Objectives

- Improve access to critical data on humanitarian crises, requirements and response.
- Capacity to provide real time and critical data on humanitarian issues to partners on the ground, including the MINUCI.
- Strengthen the coordination of humanitarian planning and assistance using common standards and facilitating data collection, data analysis, data products and geographic information to monitor key indicators throughout the country - i.e. population movements, accessibility to health care, availability of shelters etc.
- Collect and harmonise data at the national-level. Identify existing data gaps and support sectoral rapid assessments at country level. Products will provide crucial support to decision making processes.
- Strengthen the capacity building and cooperation between the international humanitarian community and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire by enhancing the analytical capacity of its technical staff and sharing relevant humanitarian data.

## Activities

During 2004, the CHDIC's work will provide the following services:

- Provide a resource centre for the humanitarian community (include meeting rooms, mailboxes, notice-boards and connectivity for humanitarian actors);
- Collect, maintain and make available a range of data sets from all sources, processing and disseminating this data as appropriate to support humanitarian operations;
- Establish an inventory of all humanitarian partners and the respective areas they may cover: specifically, the backbone of the who does what where database;
- Contribute to the drafting of evaluation forms, which capture critical data on monitoring and multi-sectoral rapid assessments;
- Set up databases to store the data captured by the forms;
- Develop and deploy Geographic Information Systems in key humanitarian sectors;
- Provide maps representing data from the "who is where" database, the monitoring system and the rapid assessments;
- Provide the OCHA office and the humanitarian community with weekly summaries of data captured by the monitoring system and the rapid assessment forms;
- Provide technical support to improve the information management capacity of the humanitarian community, including working with key partner organisations;
- Exchange and analyse information on humanitarian needs and response as well as early warning;
- Support efforts to monitor at-risk countries and sub-regions in West Africa such as Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Liberia, and Guinea.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel cost (1 international and 3 national officers)	152,306
Project implementing costs	39,566
Operating costs	68,352
Administrative costs	26,022
Sub-total	286,246
Programme support costs	14,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,558</b>



## Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Project Summaries

### Ghana

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency supply of agricultural inputs to Ghanaian returnees from Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and their host families in the central, upper-east and upper-west regions of Ghana
<b>Project Code:</b>	GHA-04/A04
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, Nutrition, Gender, Poverty Reduction and Income Generation
<b>Objectives:</b>	To support increased food production in returnee communities in Ghana, thereby improving the productive capacity, nutritional and income status of beneficiaries through the provision of emergency supply of agricultural inputs, tools and related resources
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	3,000 beneficiaries made up of 2,000 returnees and 1,000 host families in three regions of Ghana
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	The most vulnerable population in three regions with high concentration of repatriated returnee and host families.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NADMO, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, regional coordinating councils, District Assemblies, Traditional Authorities and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December, 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 404,000</b>

### Project Summary

The Côte d'Ivoire crisis has had severe implications on Ghana. The return of around 60,000 Ghanaians (i.e. 10,000 households) has depleted the limited available food stock and thus worsened the already vulnerable situation of the subsistence farmers notably in the affected eastern and northern regions. The recent crisis in Liberia has also forced over 5,000 Ghanaians back home into the central region. The Ghanaian returnees who lost all their savings and belongings during the crisis have become a burden on the impoverished host family members who received them. The situation has been further aggravated by the recorded 30% shortfall in 2003 crop yield due to erratic rainfall patterns, the endemic subsistence nature of farming, increased post harvest losses, poor processing and storage and outmoded farm management and marketing systems. These situations have created an environment of insecurity, uncontrolled exploitation of the forest for energy supplies and charcoal, anxiety and panic among the population thereby threatening their very existence.

The project seeks to provide 3,000 Ghanaian returnees and their host families in central, upper-east and upper-west regions of Ghana, with essential tools and supplies, staple food crop seeds, vegetables seeds, tools, and fertilisers for food production and environmental rehabilitation. This, to some extent, will restore the productive capacity of beneficiaries, improve their income, increase the availability of food and fuel wood and enhance their re-integration into the communities. There are no constraints to land acquisitions for the project as the traditional authorities have expressed their willingness to make land available to the beneficiaries.

The project will be implemented in close collaboration with UN agencies and NGOs in order to ensure complementarities of activities and optimal use of resources. There will be a project coordinating committee comprising FAO, NADMO, MoFA and Regional Coordinating Council and District Assemblies. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) will procure the required seeds, in accordance with its procurement rules and regulations.

NADMO, as the lead agency, will be responsible for the implementation of the programme. FAO will select project beneficiaries in active collaboration with MoFA, Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), District Assemblies and Traditional Authorities. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), the Regional Coordinating Council, and the District Assemblies will provide technical and other logistical support including extension services, and security. The most vulnerable households and female heads of households will be given priority.

Training workshops will be organised for project staff including of NADMO, MOFA, RCC and the beneficiaries.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Consultants and administrative support	25,000
Travel	10,000
Seeds, tools, and other agricultural inputs (Expendable)	300,000
Training	20,000
General operating expenses including transport, storage, monitoring and evaluation, and office stationery.	30,000
Direct operating cost (Support cost)	19,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>404,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening health response in Ghana
<b>Project Code:</b>	GHA-04/H08
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Reduction of excess morbidity and mortality due to the humanitarian crisis in the West African sub-region
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen WHO capacity to coordinate Health activities within the UN system.</li> <li>➤ Strengthen MoH capacity plan and implement health interventions to mitigate the effect of the humanitarian crises in the affected districts.</li> <li>➤ Support MoH and other partners in mobilising affected communities to respond the health challenges.</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Returnees and refugees from Côte d'Ivoire, Citizens of neighbouring countries in transit: Refugees in Sanzule (2,000), Refugees at Essiepon (367), Refugees at Buduburam (40,000), Transiting population (28,000)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MoH (Nine Districts), UNICEF, UNFPA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 86,800</b>

### Project Summary

The health delivery systems in nine districts in three regions of Ghana bordering Côte d'Ivoire have been adversely affected by crisis. Although the health delivery system is in place, it needs improvement in order to respond effectively to any emerging crisis.

Implementation of activities will involve the agencies in the regional and the district level. WHO will remain in the coordinating position of the health-working group of the UN Task Force. Other agencies will be involved at different levels with special emphasis on their comparative advantages. The focus of activity will be to provide support to the MoH, the Private sector providers and other implementing agencies.

### Expected outcome

- The surveillance system strengthened in the affected districts and regions.
- Case management of diseases of epidemic potential and common endemic diseases improved.
- Needs (IMCI and essential obstetrics) of vulnerable groups (children, women and aged) assessed.
- Logistics management improved.
- Coordination of health partners and health interventions improved.
- Baseline health status information of displaced people in the country.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Disease surveillance, prevention and case management	Training of staff	40,000
	Supervision	
	Laboratory support to investigation to epidemic prone diseases	
	Support immunisation activities	
Monitoring health status	Assess of health situation and coordination	34,000
	Clinician sensitisation	
	HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	7,800
	Programme support cost	5,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>86,800</b>

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\* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for projects coordination, monitoring and reporting.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Water & environmental sanitation support to asylum seekers
<b>Project Code:</b>	GHA-04/WS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Potable water, environmental sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure initial provision of water and sanitation for children and women displaced to or transiting through Ghana as a result of the current crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	28,000 (about 20,000 children and women) Refugees and asylum seekers, people in transit
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Ghana; reception centres, transit sites
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Works and Housing & Local Government, Local and International NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 126,136</b>

### Project Summary

The project aims at ensuring initial provision of water and sanitation for children and women displaced to or transiting through Ghana as a result of the current crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

### Objectives

- To support drilling of boreholes and hand dug wells in selected sites for provision of safe drinking water for asylum seekers and transit population.
- To construct latrines and urinals for asylum seekers and transit population in selected sites to improve the personal hygiene & sanitation situation in transit and reception sites.
- To construct bathhouses for the asylum seekers and transit population in transit and reception sites.

### Activities

In order to achieve the project objectives, UNICEF activities will include:

- procure and install the water storage and distribution facilities in the receiving centres at the borders and transit camps;
- provision of water storage facility at family level;
- provision of 10 jerry cans (20 litre capacity) for each bus carrying transit population from Ghana – Côte d'Ivoire border to Burkina Faso and Mali;
- construction of boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with hand pumps at the transit camps;
- transport water from available sources to receiving centres and transit camps to meet immediate needs;
- construction and provision of toilets and bath cubicles at the receiving centres and transit camps;
- provision of soaps for hand washing;
- provision of household plastic dustbin for storage of rubbish and wheelbarrows for collection & transportation to the disposal points;
- mobilisation of camp people towards promotion and improve personal hygiene practices;
- training of group of people from the camps on operation & repair of water and sanitation facilities and environmental and household sanitation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Construction of water storage & distribution facilities (10 water points, 10,000 lit. Capacity per water point) + 2 water jerry cans/family, 10 gall capacity each	20,000
Construction of hand dug wells fitted with hand pumps (10 hand dug wells)	25,000
Construction of KVIP latrines with 6 sitting capacity (10 nos.) and VIP latrines	30,000
Construction of bath cubicles with soak away pit (20 units with 4 compartments)	6,000
Plastic dustbin (6,000) + wheel barrows (30) + bleaching powder (4 drums) + Soap (20,000)	15,000
Training & Social mobilisation	5,000
Emergency preparedness, planning, supervision & monitoring	10,000
Indirect programme support costs*	15,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,136</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for children and women seeking refuge in or transiting through Ghana
<b>Project Code:</b>	GHA-04/P/HR/RL12
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Children, sexual violence and abuse, family reunification, human rights
<b>Objectives:</b>	To identify and prevent violation of children's rights with a particular focus on abuse of all forms Prevent the separation of minors and support the re-unification of unaccompanied and children separated in the camps
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Children and women in transit camps, reception centres; Unaccompanied minors and children separated from their families
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Ghana
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Department of Social Welfare, UN agencies, Red Cross Society, National and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 65,909</b>

### **Project Summary**

The protection of the rights of the child is particularly crucial in the context of large-scale movement of populations, which can easily result in the separation of minors from their caregivers and disrupt established family and community structures. Unaccompanied minors are more vulnerable to various forms of abuse (including sexual) and exploitation. The focus of the intervention is thus to advocate for the rights of vulnerable children and to support partner organisation in identifying unaccompanied children and other groups at risk. Separated children will be reunited with their families, relatives or communities wherever possible.

### **Objectives**

- To identify and prevent violation of children's rights with a particular focus on all forms of abuse.
- Prevent the separation of minors.
- Identify unaccompanied minors and provide support for their re-unification with their families and communities.

### **Activities**

- Ensure the identification, registration and medical screening of unaccompanied children, with priority given to preventing separation of children under five & minors.
- Ensure the registration of all parents who have lost their children.
- Provide support for photo tracing and for care and protection of separated children in coordination with UNHCR.
- Provide orientation and financial support to local partners and social workers involved in tracing, care and reunification and ensure the provision of tracing kits for partners.
- Identify and address violation of children's rights through advocacy, training and the setting-up of community based protection networks in the camps.
- Provision of basic commodities (blankets, sleeping mats, children's clothing) to unaccompanied minors and vulnerable children.
- Organise play and recreational activities to stimulate children and provide them with a protective environment.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training for staff of the Department of Social Welfare, Community Development and partner NGOs	5,000
Provision of basic supplies (blankets, clothing, mats, etc.)	30,000
Recreational materials and activities for children	5,000
Identification of unaccompanied minors and vulnerable children and support to family tracing and re-unification	10,000
Technical support by regional resource person specialised in child protection	8,000
Indirect programme support costs*	7,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,909</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## Mali

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Social and economic reintegration of war affected people repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire into agricultural activities in Mali through input distribution and training.
<b>Project Code:</b>	MLI-04/A05
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, Nutrition, Gender and Income Generation.
<b>Objectives:</b>	To reintegrate repatriated people into agricultural activities in order to cover their food requirements through food crop and vegetable production. To restore their productive capacity and to increase their income.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4,500 repatriated and host households i.e. more than 30,000 persons, with a focus on female-headed and most vulnerable households.
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	The most vulnerable and densely populated repatriated host areas.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and national NGOs in close collaboration with the national official services of the Ministry of agriculture.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 481,000</b>

### Project Summary

Since the outbreak of the hostilities in September 2002 in Côte d'Ivoire, about 82,000 Malians living in the conflict areas, notably Bouake, Man and Daloa have fled to seek refuge in their country of origin. According to the Direction General of Civil Protection (DGCP) which is in charge of the resettlement of repatriated, this figure does not include the people who returned by their own means and who did not officially registered at the border. The DGCP estimates that the total number of repatriated will reach 200,000 to 250,000 people by the end of 2004.

The repatriated arrived to a difficult socio-economic context in Mali characterised by a poor food supply situation due to rains deficit during the 2002/2003 rainy seasons. Moreover, the sudden return of thousands of people who have lost all their assets has put a heavy pressure on the slim food availability and savings of the host families who lost the regular financial support of their relatives living in Côte d'Ivoire. Many host families have been obliged to sell their seeds reserves, their equipments and animals. Despite the valuable efforts of the Government in favour of these vulnerable people there is still additional needs, which necessitates a further commitment of the international community.

This project aims to provide 4,000 repatriated and host family households with food crop and vegetables seeds and tools as well as an adequate training and small equipment for environmentally sustainable production. In light of land access constraints and the agro-ecological conditions in the host areas, 3,000 beneficiaries will benefit from food crop seeds whereas 1,000 beneficiaries will be assisted with vegetable seeds. In addition, 200 selected households will be introduced to poultry production while 300 others will be assisted to start fishing activities. FAO will select project beneficiaries in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, as well as with community-based associations and international NGOs. The most vulnerable households with a minimum knowledge of cultivation techniques and female-headed families will be given priority. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Technical assistance (national consultants) and administrative support.	30,000
Agricultural inputs and small equipment	260,000
Poultry farming	82,000
Artisanal fishing	26,000
Training	30,000
General operating costs (transport, communications, travels, monitoring and evaluations, office support).	30,000
Direct operations cost (5%)	23,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>481,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency maternal and child health & nutrition services
<b>Project Code:</b>	MLI-04/H09
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health & nutrition
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Protect children against measles and neonatal tetanus;</li> <li>➤ Monitor the nutritional status of women and children. Initiate and support therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes;</li> <li>➤ Reduce malaria-specific mortality and complications among pregnant and under five children;</li> <li>➤ Promote "healthy child" essential family practices, such as the promotion of oral rehydration therapy, exclusive breast-feeding and safe weaning practices.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the above priority objectives, UNICEF will lend its support to the Ministry of Health for the strengthening of the capacity of existing health infrastructures to provide affected children and women with quality PHC services, including facility- and community-based integrated management of child illnesses, in collaboration with sister agencies such as WHO, UNHCR and UNFPA.</p>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	<p>Asylum seeker (1,500), returnees (30,000), transit populations (10,000) and host communities (100,000), composed of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 6,000 children 0-11 months</li> <li>➤ 20,000 children 6-59 months</li> <li>➤ 60,000 children and adolescents 9 months - 15 years</li> <li>➤ 7,000 pregnant women</li> </ul>
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Sikasso region
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Available:</b>	US\$ 50,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 208,295</b>

### Project Summary

During 2004, it is estimated that around 1,500 refugees will be regrouped in camps in the Sikasso region. A maximum of 30,000 returnees are expected to transit through the region, and, for a significant proportion of them, they will either mix with refugees in camps or will be hosted by resident populations while awaiting to return to Côte d'Ivoire or settle in their regions of origin. The size of the host community is estimated at 100,000 persons. Health services in host areas are already stretched and, with the influx of refugees and returnees, the technical and financial capacities of existing health infrastructures to provide quality primary health care (PHC) and referral services to children and women will reach a breaking point. A two-pronged emergency response will be required: on the one hand, it will be important to strengthen the capacity of existing health infrastructures to provide affected children and women with quality PHC services. On the other hand, outreach and mobile strategies as well as the setting up of temporary health centres will be necessary to ensure that out-of-reach vulnerable children and women are cared for.

In accordance with the organisation's core corporate commitments in emergencies, and in collaboration with other intervening agencies such as WHO, UNHCR and UNFPA, UNICEF will assist the Ministry of Health to ensure the provision of basic health care services, including medical assistance, for affected children and women.

To achieve the objectives stated above, UNICEF will support proven cost-effective strategies and activities, including the following:

- Immunisation of children between 6 months and 15 years of age against measles, with a companion dose of vitamin A, and immunisation of pregnant, lactating women, as well as adolescent girls against neonatal tetanus. Critical inputs will include vaccines, cold-chain equipment, safe injection devices (i.e. Uniject™), training and social mobilisation. Vaccines



will be administered through fixed, outreach and mobile strategies. In addition to routine services, immunisation campaigns may be necessary as required.

- Community-based anthropometrical assessments to assess the prevalence of moderate and severe wasting among children and pregnant and lactating women will be undertaken on a routine basis. Depending on the prevalence of malnutrition, case detection and therapeutic/supplementary feeding programmes will be initiated for children and pregnant/lactating women. Micronutrient supplements to all pregnant/lactating women, including iron and folic acid, will be provided at antenatal clinics. Deworming of children aged 2 to 8 years will be undertaken as part of the nutritional package.
- In camp settings, the distribution of impregnated bed nets to all children and pregnant women, as well as the intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women using sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, will help reduce malaria-specific mortality and complications.
- Capacity-building for the integrated management of child illnesses both at facility and community levels will include inputs such as training, supervision, essential drugs and social mobilisation.
- Communication for behaviour change targeting exclusive breastfeeding, oral rehydration therapy, safe weaning and motherhood practices, STI/HIV prevention, and “child-friendly” sanitation practices will be supported, with refugee and returnee communities being primary targets.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Emergency health kits, including oral rehydration salts	10	37,500
Surgery kit	10	3,000
Midwifery kit	10	6,000
Cold chain equipment	1 set	1,000
BCG vaccine (doses)	10,000	600
Polio vaccine (doses)	20,000	2,500
DPT vaccine (doses)	20,000	1,700
Measles vaccine (doses)	90,000	13,000
Tetanus vaccine (doses)	40,000	2,000
BCG syringes 0,10ml	10,000	1,200
AD syringes 0,5ml	300,000	20,000
Syringes 5ml	25,000	1,000
Safety boxes	5,000	5,000
Vitamin A (capsules of 100,000ui)	12,000	800
Vitamin A (capsules of 200,000ui)	40,000	1,000
Iron/folic acid	2,500,000	7,000
Therapeutic feeding foods (tons)	7	10,000
Training of local staff	-	20,000
Vaccination campaigns (fuel, cash and other costs)	-	20,000
Communication for behaviour change (CCC)	-	10,000
Field technical support	1	20,000
Indirect programme support costs*		24,995
<b>Total</b>		<b>208,295</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency water supply and sanitation for displaced, women and children and other vulnerable groups
<b>Project Code:</b>	MLI-04/WS03
<b>Sector:</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Potable water, environmental Sanitation, Children
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide access to safe water and sanitation facilities to reception and transit camps, and host communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,500 asylum seekers, 30,000 returnees, 10,000 transiting and 100,000 host population will also benefit from the project
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Mainly Sikasso and Koulikoro regions,
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	ACF, OXFAM-UK, IRUK, MSF, DNH, DRHE, DHPS, DRHPS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Available Funds:</b>	US\$ 25,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 227,273</b>

### Project Summary

It is estimated that around 41,500 persons will be entering Mali through the borders from Côte D'Ivoire during the year 2004, either seeking asylum or refuge, returning back to Mali, or transiting towards neighbouring countries. This population directly affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire will stay in reception centres at entry points or in transit centres or will be hosted by the local community. Existing water and sanitation services are already unsatisfactory in Mali. Indeed only 42% of households have access to safe water while 15% of families have adequate excreta disposal facilities. The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire will increase the likelihood of outbreak of water related diseases such as cholera, given that diarrhoea diseases constitute the 3<sup>rd</sup> cause of death of children under 5. The purpose of the project is to prevent the spread of water related diseases and to alleviate the suffering of displaced people and host communities. The specific objective is to ensure access to safe water and sanitation facilities to affected people.

In order to achieve the project goal, UNICEF contribution will be focused on:

- providing transit and reception camps with adequate access to clean water supply and sanitation facilities;
- increasing access of selected host communities to the same services;
- promoting a safe and hygienic behaviour among all target population through adequate IEC activities, and provision of hygiene equipment/material.

### Activities

- Construction/rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation facilities:
  - construction of water supply systems (bore holes equipped with hand pumps), in reception and transit camps and refugees sites;
  - construction of latrines and bath cubicles;
  - rehabilitation of pumps in host communities;
- Supply Equipment and material;
- Water storage facilities at communal and family levels (tanks, water containers, etc);
- wastewater and solid waste disposal facilities in reception and transit camps;
- Provision of chlorine tablets, soap and other disinfectants.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Construction/rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation facilities	160,000
Hygiene promotion	20,000
Monitoring	20,000
Indirect programme support costs*	27,273
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,273</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Education for Ivorian refugees children and Malian evacuee children in the Sikasso region
<b>Project Code:</b>	MLI-04/E03
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, Refugees
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure access to pre-school, basic education, recreation activities, and information/education on life skills for children among affected populations
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 21,165 children 3-18 years old Ivorian children 765, Malian evacuee children 20,400 3,320 children 3-5 years (pre-school), 10,375 children 6-12 years (basic education), 7,470 children 13-18 (life skills), 17,845 children 6-18 (recreation activities)
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Sikasso region
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SC-US, local NGOs under the supervision of the Sikasso Regional Directorate of Education
<b>Project Duration:</b>	9 months
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 170,455</b>

### Project Summary

A UNICEF led education project has been implemented by Save the Children-US and local NGOs under the supervision of the Sikasso regional directorate of Education. It has been planned for a 4 months period (April to July) and comprised two main components:

- Education for Ivorian children in refugees camps; and
- Education for Malian displaced children (support to the education system).

The project interventions target pre-school children age 3-5, primary school for those aged 6 to 11-12 years, life skills and HIV/AIDS prevention for adolescent 12-18 year olds as well as recreation and psychosocial activities for all children aged 6 to 18 years. In the current assumption, the project will target a higher number of beneficiaries and will cover a period of 9 months.

In order to achieve the project goal, UNICEF contribution will be focused on:

- The availability, access and quality of pre-school and basic education services in reception camps and in reception zones for displaced children;
- The organisation of recreation and life skills education activities in reception zones;
- Coordination of interventions with the involvement of all stakeholders.

### Activities

- Material for building temporary shelters to host classrooms.
- Supply of equipment, pedagogical materials and recreation kits.
- Identification and training of teachers among transit/refugee/evacuee population.
- Recruitment of supplementary teachers.
- Organisation of life skills education (including HIV/AIDS) and recreation activities.
- Psychosocial support to children and adolescents.
- Assessment, monitoring and evaluation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Shelters and supply of essential resources	50,000
Training of teachers	30,000
Recruitment of teachers and miscellaneous	20,000
Recreation activities, life skills, psychosocial support, counselling services	20,000
Monitoring and evaluation, logistic support to AE	15,000
Managing costs for NGOs	15,000
Indirect programme support costs*	20,455
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,455</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Special protection for children and women in Sikasso and Bamako
<b>Project Code:</b>	MLI-04/P/HR/RL13
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Themes:</b>	Separated Children, Family Tracing, All Forms of Abuse (focusing on sexual violence and abuse)
<b>Objective:</b>	Guarantee the protection of separated children and women from all forms of abuses and assist in family reunification
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Refugee children, children in transit, repatriated children and women. Separated children: 100 Adolescent girls (13-18 years): 4,000 Women: 12,000
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNHCR, IOM, DNPEF, DRPEFF, Caritas
<b>Available Funds:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 23,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 85,227</b>

### Project Summary

Currently, few children are registered as unaccompanied, but there has been no special registration of children who have been separated from their parents and it is not known how many unaccompanied/separated children have crossed the borders at un-official border posts. There is a general lack of capacity on the side of local administration and NGOs about how to trace parents and reunite families, thus training regarding this issue is a priority.

Disaggregated information about returned trafficked children is needed. A disaggregated database on separated children and returned trafficked children should be established and monitored/followed up by regional authorities and NGOs.

Women and especially adolescents are in a vulnerable situation, without sufficient nutrition and housing and no income generating possibilities and thus vulnerable to sexual abuse. A special focus will be on sensitisation of staff working with refugees/returnees/people in transit regarding sexual abuse and exploitation in humanitarian crisis, understanding potential vulnerabilities within different groups and strategies to prevent and respond to sexual abuse. Special sensitisation regarding sexual abuse will be offered to adolescents and women.

Main partners in the implementation of the project will be the National Department for the Promotion of Children and Families (DNPEF), the Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Children, Women and Families (DRPEFF), UNHCR, IOM and Caritas.

### Activities

- Identifying separated children and returning trafficked children.
- Establishing a database on separated and returned trafficked children.
- Preventing separation of children.
- Training regarding parent tracing and reuniting families.
- Reintegration of returning trafficked children.
- Guaranteeing interim care for separated children.
- Training of camp officials and other staff working with refugees/returnees regarding sexual abuse.
- Sensitisation of women and adolescents regarding sexual abuse.
- Providing psycho-social care for children.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Support to trained Personnel (incl. Psychologist, social workers) National Staff	16,000
Assistance to tracing, reintegration, etc (photos, transport)	4,000
Establishment of a data base	1,000
Care for Children (family type household)	18,000
Sensitisation material regarding abuse	2,000
Logistic support, monitoring, evaluation	9,000
Assistance to partners	5,000
Shelter	15,000
Administrative costs	5,000
Indirect programme support costs*	10,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,227</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Assistance in the reinsertion of the Malians from Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	MLI-04/ER/I03
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic Recovery
<b>Themes:</b>	Support to repatriates reinsertion building the capacity of Government technical services
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 repatriated households (about 10,000 people)
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Mali
<b>Project Management Site:</b>	Bamako
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Government, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, NGOS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,703,788</b>

### **Project Summary**

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the Implementation of the activities mentioned in the Report of the Ivorian Crisis and Prospects related to the repatriate Malians from Côte d'Ivoire. This official paper focused on the support of the repatriates and host communities of the Malians repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire, and on the Capacity Building for the Government structures in charge. In this respect, the project intends to provide support to 2,000 repatriate households (selection based on vulnerability) through activities that can enable their successful reinsertion in their communities of origin. In the same time, the Government services, in charge of repatriates will be provided the required support in terms of capacity building. Over 80,000 Malians were repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire as a result of September 2002 turmoil. This figure was provided by the Mali Government as of September. The Government initiated a plan to evacuate their nationals before IOM joined in as of May 2003 to help in the repatriation of the Malians from Côte d'Ivoire.

The situation of these people was so serious that in July 2003, the Government worked out and adopted an Operation Plan to "support the socio-economic reinsertion of the repatriates" highlighting the significant number of women and children among the repatriates. The implementation of such a plan requires significant financial and technical resources. So the Mali called on the support of IOM to help achieve the reinsertion activities for the repatriates and the capacity building for the Government services involved in the assistance to the above mentioned. IOM, in partnership with the Government and the UN agencies, especially FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR and as part of an inter-governmental and inter-agency cooperation, set up a collaboration framework to enable the provision of assistance to 2,000 families of about 10,000 people repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire. This effort was intended for their successful reinsertion in their communities of origin over a period of 12 months.

### **Project Description**

This project is part of an overall programme IOM intends to implement within CAP'2004 in relation to the reinsertion of about 2,000 families from Côte d'Ivoire in their communities of origin in Mali. So the reinsertion activities will have two components:

- capacity Building for the Government institutions in charge of assisting the repatriates; and
- specific reinsertion activities intended for the repatriates.

The project is aimed at the most vulnerable categories among the repatriates. Consequently, women heads of families, who represent over half of the repatriates if children are not accounted in the total number of the people repatriated under the Government and IOM initiatives, as well as those who volunteered to return home) are particularly targeted. The reinsertion process will be conducted based on community and family development and will involve support activities for the children repatriate group especially in terms of education.

IOM will appeal to the national and international, as well as Governmental and non-governmental organisations operating in the area and which are involved in rehabilitation and development projects for close collaboration in the coordination and implementation of the reinsertion activities. In this regard, in accordance with the current manual of procedures of IOM regarding reinsertion, IOM will contribute to the implementation of the Operational Plan to "Support the socio-economic reinsertion of the Repatriates" adopted by the Mali Government. To do this, IOM will assist the Government in the development, implementation, follow-up and final evolution of the reinsertion

activities to be implemented for the benefit of the repatriates. IOM will also collect qualitative and quantitative statistic data to be entered in a database that will be made available to the Mali Government and other partners from the UN system based in Mali as part of an overall CAP 2004 programme.

### **Objectives**

- Financial support, like grants to repatriates to carry out income generating activities through small projects.
- Capacity building for the restoration of social services and Government facilities through training of Government agents from state technical departments to enable them to work with the repatriates and assist them efficiently.
- Promote support activities targeting the education of repatriate children, with the participation of UNICEF.

### **Results**

- Information about the repatriates has been collected, analysed, used and made available to the relevant Mali authorities and other partners.
- A database of all the information collected on the repatriates and the list of potential beneficiaries has been developed.
- 2,000 repatriate families of about 10,000 people and their communities have benefited from reinsertion activities which consisted among others of the implementation of income generating activities and the education of children.
- Government, institutions in charge of repatriate people, especially the national Relief Committee.
- (CONASUR) and its regional and provincial branches have benefited from the technical assistance of IOM, and their technical capacity improved in order to carry out the implementation of the reinsertion activities and follow-up.
- The agents of the relevant Government institutions have been trained and are working efficiently with the repatriates.
- Training will be held during the implementation of the project, as the Government partners will be involved in the development, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the projects.

### **Activities**

- Teams will be set up in the target regions to collect and process data with the help of the local authorities.
- Polls will be conducted and information collected in cooperation with the representatives of the relevant communities.
- Criteria to select programme beneficiaries will be developed in agreement with the Government and Partners; a manual of procedures for the assistance to the reinsertion of repatriates and Capacity Building for the Government institutions in charge will be produced.
- The list of beneficiaries will be analysed and socio-economic surveys conducted by IOM and partners in order to: determine the needs for reinsertion in the regions of origin; FAO will play a key role in this process by defining the parameters for the implementation of farming and fishing projects and implementing these.
- Data will be simultaneously processed in order to short-list the potential beneficiaries of the programme.
- Information collected in the relevant regions will be gathered at the IOM coordinating unit, and a final list of the programme beneficiaries will be produced.
- The database of the above information will be made available to the Mali Government and major partners.
- The funds for the reinsertion activities will be allocated according to the needs, based on a geographical distribution.
- Of the repatriates across the 13 regions of the country. They will be allocated for socio-economic, family and community development activities and projects.
- Progress reports as well as a final evaluation report will be published at the end of the activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff and office costs	437,720
Running costs	2,000,000
Supervision, monitoring, reporting and evaluation	75,700
Contingencies (5%)	130,438
Overheads	59,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,703,788</b>



## Burkina Faso

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Social and economic reintegration of war affected people repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire into agricultural activities in Burkina Faso.
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF-04/A06
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, Nutrition, Gender and Income Generation
<b>Objective:</b>	To reintegrate beneficiaries into agricultural activities in order to cover their food requirements through food crop and vegetable production and to improve their general living conditions through income generation.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	5,000 repatriated and host households i.e. 30,000 persons, with a focus on female-headed and most vulnerable households.
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	The most vulnerable densely populated repatriated host areas in the west, southwest, north and centre north regions.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and national NGOs in close collaboration with the national official services of the Ministry of agriculture.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 643,000</b>

### Project Summary

The armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, which began in September 2002, resulted in a massive internal and external population displacement. Due to acute insecurity, many foreign people mostly originated from Burkina Faso lost all their possessions and fled from combats to seek refuge in their home country. As of late August, the number of repatriated is estimated at 342,000 (57,000 households) out of which two third i.e. 38,000 households are resettling in the rural areas.

This project aims to provide 5,000 repatriated and host family households with essential inputs, including food crop (rice, maize, beans) and vegetables seeds, tools. In light of the land access constraints and agro-ecological conditions in the host areas, 5,000 beneficiaries will benefit from food crop seeds during the wet season from May/June to October whereas only 1 500 beneficiaries will be assisted with vegetable production from October to February/March. The expected production will improve the nutritional value of the food basket and generate income for the beneficiaries. FAO will select project beneficiaries in close cooperation with the concerned ministerial departments, as well as with community-based associations and international NGOs through whom the input - procured in the region by FAO's Procurement Service - will be distributed. The most vulnerable households with a minimum knowledge of cultivation techniques and female-headed families will be given priority.

The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies (WFP, IOM and UNICEF notably) and NGOs in order to ensure the complementarities of activities and the optimal use of available resources. WFP contribution is particularly sought for seed protection and food aid during the lean season.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical assistance (national consultants agronomists and logistician) and administrative support.	30,000
Seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs.	532,000
Training	20,000
General operating costs (transport, communications, travels, monitoring and evaluations, office support).	30,000
Direct operations cost (5%)	31,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>643,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabé returnees at reception sites and transit centres settlement areas		
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF-04/H10 ABC		
<b>Sector:</b>	Health		
<b>Themes:</b>	Preventive health care; Maternal and child health care; HIV/AIDS; Reproductive health		
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce avoidable deaths illnesses and suffering among returnees.</li> <li>➤ Reinforce disease surveillance system and response to disease outbreaks; strengthen health service capacities to respond to emergency situation; support the coordination and consensus building related to the intervention strategies in the health sector.</li> <li>➤ To support immunisation activities by providing at the entry point and in the settlement areas by providing measles vaccines (children of 6 months to 12 years), polio vaccines (children of 0 to 5 years), tetanus toxin.</li> <li>➤ Provide critical inputs as cold chain equipment, syringes, training and financial support for advocacy and immunisation of children and women.</li> <li>➤ Support the provision of vitamin A to children of 6 months to 5 years.</li> <li>➤ To promote preventive, and psycho assistance and curative care regarding STD/AIDS.</li> <li>➤ Assist health staff and other relevant stakeholder to identify, provide first aid care and refer to appropriate health facility malnourished children based on rapid assessments and agreed roles and responsibilities among key partners, initiate and support therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes for children, pregnant and lactating women.</li> <li>➤ To strengthen reproductive health interventions in the communities and health services.</li> <li>➤ To support psychosocial assistance process to victims of sexual violence and abuse.</li> </ul>		
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	341,000 returnees		
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	3 reception sites, 4 transit centres, and settlement areas through the country		
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, PSF, MSF, SCPB/PB, Red Cross	Ministry of Health, WHO, UNFPA, PSF, UNDP, MSF, Red Cross	Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, PSF, MSF, Red Cross, Project SIDA 2/ACDI
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004		
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 200,000</b>	<b>US\$ 161,363</b>	<b>US\$ 106,000</b>

### Project Summary

The influx of population from Côte d'Ivoire to Burkina Faso has lead to the need of humanitarian assistance to the affected populations and the prevention and response to the problems due to difficult travel conditions, including common illnesses and communicable diseases, such as measles, meningitis, yellow fever and cholera.

Indeed, in spite of immunisation efforts in the entry point and on the provision of routine EPI services several measles outbreaks have been notified in 2003 in some districts linked to returnees from CDI and a wild poliovirus case has been identified in a young returnee in September 2003.

The national figures for the main epidemic diseases from January to September 2003 are the following:

- 8,100 cases of meningitis reported with 1,229 deaths;
- 7,439 cases of measles reported with 207 deaths.

It is also important to prevent the spreading of other diseases such as STD-HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and to ensure reproductive health services, including family planning. WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA intend to support the health services of areas facing the highest numbers of returnee population and host communities. This support will be focused on the reception/transit sites and the health centres in districts of settlement. In order to strengthen their response capacity in terms of human and material resources, essential drugs and basic medico-surgical supplies proper training and supervision will be provided. Priority needs cover diseases surveillance and response to epidemic outbreaks; curative care to returnees and psycho-social assistance to traumatised victims; immunisation of target populations among returnees and host communities; childbirth/obstetrical care and family planning services; and awareness and prevention measures for communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

### Objectives

- Support disease surveillance and health information sharing.
- Ensure promotion of preventive measures against communicable diseases, including STI and HIV/AIDS.
- Reduce mortality related to communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, among returning and host populations.
- Ensure that returnees and host communities have access to preventive, curative and promotional (communication for behavioural changes) health services.
- Strengthen the technical, organisational and logistics capacity of relevant health services;
- Ensure prevention and care of malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies in children and women.
- Provide essential drugs and medicines as well as basics health supplies.
- Provide support for the early detection, referral and management of complicated pregnancy.
- To ensure clean deliveries at the entry points, transit centres and health centres.

### Activities

- Organisation and implementation of medical and psychosocial care to sick persons and to victims of all kind of violence, including sexual violence.
- Immunisation of the target returnees/transit population and host communities against vaccine preventable diseases, with particular emphasis on measles immunisation.
- Ensure supplemental vaccination activities, in case of epidemics, of returnees and host populations in affected areas.
- Strengthen health services in settlement areas by providing essential drugs, including micronutrients, impregnated mosquito nets, medical equipment and supplies.
- Identification at the entry point and in the settlement areas of malnourished children and women and provision of first aid care including referral to appropriate health facility.
- Provision of medical care and psychosocial support to persons affected by HIV/AIDS among returnees and host populations.
- Reinforcement of communication for behavioural change.
- Collection and analysis of data related to the health situation of targeted populations (returnees, evacuees, host populations).
- Training, monitoring and supervision of medical personnel as well as provision of organisational and logistics support to health services.
- Coordination and harmonisation of intervention strategies and activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Agency	WHO	UNICEF	UNFPA	Total
Budget Items	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Personnel costs	20,000	12,000	10,000	42,000
Operating costs	170,000	130,000	90,000	390,000
Administrative costs	10,000	19,363*	6,000	35,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>161,363</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>467,363</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Water supply and sanitation for returned population from CDI
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF-04/WS04
<b>Sector:</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Themes:</b>	Water Supply for Returned population Sanitation for Returned population
<b>Objectives:</b>	To provide safe drinking water to returned population from CDI To provide adequate sanitation to returned population from CDI
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	150,000 Returnees
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the provision of safe water supply ONEA and Ministry of Health will be in charge of the provision of adequate sanitation means
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 212,500
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 212,500</b>

### Project Summary

- As of 26 August 2003, Burkina Faso has recorded 341.825 returnees from CDI since the start of the crisis.
- Host communities and villages have poor access to safe water supply.
- Enormous stress has been placed on the few local functioning water infrastructures.
- Conflicts between returnees and host communities due to lack of safe drinking water.
- During the dry season, most of the existing wells frequently go dry.
- Over-pumping and seasonal lowering of the ground water table.
- Limited access to latrines for host communities and returnees.
- Unhygienic living conditions due to the use of surrounding bushes and nearby open fields to defecate.
- Potential for cholera and other epidemic outbreaks.

### Objective

- To provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to returnees from CDI.

### Activities

- Rehabilitate 75 existing bore holes and drill 10 new bore holes.
- Construct 20 dug wells and 400 latrines.
- Ensure availability of water containers, chlorine tablets and soap.
- Mobilise and organise affected populations and host communities for hygiene promotion.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Rehabilitation of 75 boreholes equipped with hand pumps	16,750
Training of water committees	10,000
Construction of 20 improved dug wells	21,000
Construction of 10 boreholes equipped with hand pumps	74,500
Construction of latrines for 400 families of returnees (safe excreta disposal)	24,500
Hygiene promotion (hand washing, safe excreta disposal)	15,000
Provision of soap	10,000
Provision of containers for water collection and storage	10,000
Provision of water purification tablets	250
Project coordination and support	5,000
Indirect programme support costs*	25,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,500</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Restoring access to basic education and IECD
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF-04/E04
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Developing access to Basic Education and IECD services in crisis situation
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide access to Basic Education and IECD Services for Burkina children and adolescents returning from Cote d'Ivoire
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	A total of 70,000 returnee children and adolescents aged between 0-18, students and their caretakers, parents and guardians (55,000 children and adolescents aged between 7-18 and their teachers or trainers; 15,000 children aged between 0-6)
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	From entry points along borders with Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire to host villages
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF in collaboration with the Government of Burkina (Education and Social Actions Ministries), NGOs and Multilateral and Bilateral Partners including UN agencies such as WFP, UNDP, OMS, Local administration, communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 534,091</b>

### Project Summary

As a result of the ongoing political and military crisis that has been taking the lives of several thousands people, many burkinabé immigrants' workers are being forced to flee various towns and villages of Cote d'Ivoire with their families (mostly children and women) and return to Burkina Faso. Most of these children and adolescents were suddenly withdrawn from primary and secondary formal schools and had to follow their parents returning home. Thus there is a great need to provide them with opportunities for Basic Education and child care services. However, the country facing with the challenge of coping with this increasing demand on education and care without any subsequent action to improve the supply side. This may lead to violation of these children and adolescents rights to education and care. Poor capacity of schools and IECD structures in host communities/insufficient classrooms; lack of integrated early childhood development care in host villages; insufficient qualification of teachers, trainers, parents, and caregivers in training and counselling; inadequate school and educational facilities and the necessary inputs including learning materials, pedagogical tools, textbooks, booklets, desk, and recreational kits; high risk of HIV/AIDS are among the problems faced by children and adolescents returning to Burkina from Côte d'Ivoire.

The host communities are those who receive effectively the people who have returned from Côte d'Ivoire. The "communities of return" are those returning from Côte d'Ivoire because of the political and military crisis in this country. Some of them return to their own villages, some are simply received by foreign communities.

### Objectives

- To provide access to formal and non formal basic education to 55,000 children and adolescents aged between 7-18 years with a focus on girls education in crisis situation.
- To promote the protection for children in order to reduce the violation of children rights.
- To promote IECD services.

### Strategies

- To implement sensitisation campaigns targeting local communities through New Communication Technology to strengthen community involvement and participation in education.
- To empower teachers in peace education and conflict resolution, HIV/AIDS prevention, and psychosocial counselling for children.
- To support and promote IECD.
- To provide additional classroom equipment.

## Activities

- Equip 100 additional classrooms in the 45 provinces which are: Gourma, Gnagna, Komandjari, Kompienga, Tapoa, Houet, Kéné Dougou, Tuy, Loroum, Passoré, Yatenga, Zondoma, Ganzourgou, Kourwéogo, Oubritenga, Oudalan, Séno, Soum, Yagha, Bougouriba, Ioba, Nounbiel, Poni, Banwa, Kossi, Les Bale, Mouhoun, Nayala, Sourou, Comoé, Léraba, Kadiogo, Boulgou, Koulpelogo, Kouritenga, Bam, Namentenga, sanmatenga, Boulkiemdé, Sanguié, Sissili, Ziro, Bazega, Nahouri, Zounwéogo.
- Equip 30 IECD local structures benefiting directly or not to 15,000 children aged between 0-6 years.
- Provide learning materials and pedagogical tools including textbooks, recreational kits and teaching guides to 55,000 children and adolescents and their teachers or trainers.
- Train and build the capacities of 1,000 teachers in peace education and psychosocial care through Pedagogical Action Groups sessions.
- Support non-formal vocational centres for training all Out-Of- Schools adolescents and young returnees seeking self-employment or job opportunities.

## Expected results

- 70,000 children and adolescents returnees have their Rights on Basic Education and Care fully restored.
- There is peaceful co-existence between and among returnees, refugees and host community population.
- Out-of-school adolescents in need have been trained professionally and integrated into the job market.
- Returnees and host populations (adolescents, and adults, men and women) have been informed of the risks of STI/AIDS and are engaged in the fight against these diseases.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Equipment for 100 additional classrooms in 45 provinces	12,000
Equipment for 30 IECD structures	20,000
Training for 1,000 teachers	50,000
Providing learning materials and pedagogical tools including textbooks, recreational kits and teaching guides for children and adolescents (7-18 years) and their teachers, or trainers	76,000
Promoting non formal vocational centres for training Out-Of-Schools adolescents	30,000
Conducting sensitisation campaigns targeting local communities to strengthen community involvement and participation in education	30,000
Information and sensitisation of returnees and host populations about the risks of STI/AIDS	27,000
Endowing IECD structures with recreational kits	70,000
Capacity building and training for teachers in peace education and peaceful co-existence	30,000
Logistic support to implementing partners, monitoring and evaluation	50,000
Capacity building for parents who have children aged between 0-3	20,000
Personnel costs	15,000
Administrative costs	40,000
Indirect programme support costs*	64,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>534,091</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection of Vulnerable Groups Among Returnees; Pop Transit and Refugees
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF-04/P/HR/RL14
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect women and children fleeing Côte d'Ivoire from sexual exploitation, abuses and violence.</li> <li>• Bring psychosocial assistance to returnee children and women.</li> <li>• Assist Orphans and other Vulnerable Children.</li> <li>• Identify, register and carry out medical screening of unaccompanied children as well as protect separated children.</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Vulnerable groups (Forecasts: 340,000 returnees (75% are women and children).
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF in collaboration with Governmental (Ministry of Social Action) and Not Governmental partners (Red Cross, MSF, Youth Solidarity Association, Association of Psychologists) and key UN agencies (IOM) on psychological support; OVC's care and assistance during the repatriation;
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>US\$ 454,545</b>

### Project Summary

About 2.3 million Burkinabé live and work in Côte d'Ivoire. It is one of the most significant western African communities in the country (mainly working in the cocoa and coffee plantations). Because of the recent crisis and violence/atrocities against foreigners, thousands of Burkinabé nationals are forced to return home. Many nationals from other countries as Mali, Niger goes through Burkina to their home countries.

Such violence, abuses and wrench from their country of adoption particularly affect women and children. As of August 23, 2003, the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire had caused the return to Burkina of about 350,000 nationals, the majority of whom are women and children (80%). Therefore, the prevention of family separation, the reintegration /rehabilitation and assistance to more than 250,000 children and women are key.

The information and communication section of UNICEF has undertaken a big campaign on peace building. Very often the separation occurs in Côte d'Ivoire where any action is hardly achievable so that the regional cooperation is important. If the return, reception as well as accompaniment of the repatriates in their native homes are relatively well organised the rehabilitation, social and economic integration of these populations are still difficult because most of them suffer from atrocities. This situation becomes more problematic due to the vulnerability of women and children.

As a result, all the technical and financial partners of the Burkinabé Government including UNICEF envision protection actions for the repatriated populations all along the return process to their home country and especially during the settlement phase in order to support their social integration.

### Activities

- Support children and women under conditions protecting their rights during the repatriation process (rest, day trip, food, medical support during displacements, avoid overloading buses of convoys, etc).
- Sensitise support actors: medical and social agents on children's and women's rights (code of conduct of humanitarian worker).
- Bring psycho-affective and social support to the victims of traumatism (violence and sexual abuse in particular): listening, counselling, medical and psychological support to the victims.
- Train social workers in the support and follow-up of the victims of violence/abuses.
- Train/sensitise the police forces on violence and abuses made to children and women.
- Provide lamps and torches to the women at the transit and/or accommodation centres.

- Organise activities of the Integrated Communication Plan within communities on the problems of Children in need for Special Protection Measures and STD/HIV-AIDS, etc.
- Sensitise repatriated people on HIV-AIDS, violence and sexual abuse, alphabetisation; gender and child rights.
- Support Orphans and other vulnerable children in education, nutrition, legal and psychosocial supports.
- Identify and register children separated from their families and organise activities to renew families contacts for the benefit of the repatriated children/Youngsters (search for parents, accompaniments to parents by social services).
- Support all the orphans: social, medical, psychological assistance, research and placement within adoptive families.
- Organise communication activities for the acceptability of the repatriates within the host families.
- Set up a listening/counselling and guidance structure for the benefit of the repatriated children and women (within the transit and accommodation centres) towards social services and/or host families for extreme cases.
- Train women (in management), then grant them subsidies or micro-credits (on case basis), and to equip them with adequate production materials for the development of incomes generating activities.
- Promote a legal and socio-economic protection of repatriated children and women.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Equipment of the social centres	45,000
Equipment (lamps and torches)	15,000
Various trainings	35,000
Activities of the integrated Communication Plan	60,000
Assistance /psycho-affective support and socio-economic reintegration	150,000
Registration/ reference system	40,000
Follow / Evaluation	30,000
Technical aid	25,000
Indirect programme support costs*	54,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,545</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Assistance in the reinsertion of the Burkina Nationals from Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF-04/ER/I04
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic Recovery
<b>Themes:</b>	Support to repatriates reinsertion building the capacity of Government technical services
<b>Objective:</b>	To contribute to the Operational Plan to support the socio-economic reinsertion of the repatriates adopted in July 2003.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 repatriated households (about 10,000 people)
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	Burkina Faso
<b>Project Management Site:</b>	Ouagadougou
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Government, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,568,604</b>

### **Project Summary**

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the Operational Plan to “support the socio-economic reinsertion of the repatriates adopted in July 2003 by the Burkina Cabinet Meeting. This official paper focused on the support of the repatriates and host communities of the Burkina nationals repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire, and on the Capacity Building for the Government structures in charge. In this respect, the project intends to provide support to 2,000 repatriate households (selection based on vulnerability) through activities that can enable their successful reinsertion in their communities of origin. In the same time, in order to ensure the sustainability of the programme, the Government services, in charge of repatriates will be provided the required support in terms of capacity building.

Over 3000,000 Burkina nationals were repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire as a result of September 2002 turmoil. This figure was provided by the Burkina Government as of September they initiated a plan to evacuate their nationals before IOM joined in as of May 2003 to help in the repatriation of the Burkina Nationals from Côte d'Ivoire. The situation of these people was so serious that in July 2003, the Government worked out and adopted an Operation Plan to “support the socio-economic reinsertion of the repatriates” highlighting the significant number of women and children among the repatriates. The implementation of such a plan requires significant financial and technical resources. So the Burkina Government called on for the support of IOM to help achieve the reinsertion activities for the repatriates and the capacity building for the Government services involved in the assistance to the above mentioned. IOM, in partnership with the Government and the UN agencies, especially FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, and as part of an inter-Governmental and inter-agency cooperation, set up a collaboration framework to enable the provision of assistance to 2,000 families of about 10,000 people repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire. This effort was intended for their successful reinsertion in their communities of origin over a period of 12 months.

This project is part of an overall programme IOM intends to implement within CAP'2004 in relation to the reinsertion of about 2,000 families from Côte d'Ivoire in their communities of origin in Burkina. So the reinsertion activities will have two components:

- Capacity Building for the Government institutions in charge of assisting the repatriates; and
- Specific reinsertion activities intended for the repatriates.

The project is aimed at the most vulnerable categories among the repatriates. Consequently, women heads of families, who represent over half of the repatriates if children are not accounted in the total number of the people repatriated under the Government and IOM initiatives, as well as those who volunteered to return home) are particularly targeted. The reinsertion process will be conducted based on community and family development and will involve support activities for the children repatriate group especially in terms of education.

IOM will appeal to the national and international, as well as Governmental and non-governmental organisations operating in the area and which are involved in rehabilitation and development projects for close collaboration in the coordination and implementation of the reinsertion activities. In this regard, in accordance with the current manual of procedures of IOM regarding reinsertion,

IOM will contribute to the implementation of the Operational Plan to “Support the socio-economic reinsertion of the Repatriates” adopted by the Burkina Government. To do this, IOM will assist the Government in the development, implementation, follow-up and final evolution of the reinsertion activities to be implemented for the benefit of the repatriates.

IOM will also collect qualitative and quantitative statistic data to be entered in a database that will be made available to the Burkina Government and other partners from the UN system based in Burkina Faso as part of an overall CAP 2004 programme.

### **Objectives**

- Financial support, like grants to repatriates to carry out income generating activities through small projects.
- Capacity building for the restoration of social services and Government facilities through training of Government agents from state technical departments to enable them to work with the repatriates and assist them efficiently.
- Promote support activities targeting the education of repatriate children, with the participation of UNICEF.

### **Results**

- Information about the repatriates has been collected, analysed, used and made available to the relevant Burkina authorities and other partners.
- A database of all the information collected on the repatriates and the list of potential beneficiaries has been developed.
- 2,000 repatriate families of about 10,000 people and their communities have benefited from reinsertion activities which consisted among others of the implementation of income generating activities and the education of children.
- Government, institutions in charge of repatriate people, especially the national Relief Committee (CONASUR) and its regional and provincial branches have benefited from the technical assistance of IOM, and their technical capacity improved in order to carry out the implementation of the reinsertion activities and follow-up.
- The agents of the relevant Government institutions have been trained and are working efficiently with the repatriates.
- Training will be held during the implementation of the project as the Government partners will be involved in the development, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the projects.

### **Activities**

- Teams will be set up in the target regions to collect and process data with the help of the local authorities.
- Polls will be conducted and information collected in cooperation with the representatives of the relevant communities.
- Criteria to select programme beneficiaries will be developed in agreement with the Government and Partners; a manual of procedures for the assistance to the reinsertion of repatriates and Capacity Building for the Government institutions in charge will be produced.
- The list of beneficiaries will be analysed and socio-economic surveys conducted by IOM and partners in order to determine the needs for reinsertion in the regions of origin; FAO will play a key role in this process by defining the parameters for the implementation of farming and fishing projects and implementing these.
- Data will be simultaneously processed in order to short-list the potential beneficiaries of the programme.
- Information collected in the relevant regions will be gathered at the IOM coordinating unit, and a final list of the programme beneficiaries will be produced.
- The database of the above information will be made available to the Burkina Government and major partners.
- The funds for the reinsertion activities will be allocated according to the needs, based on a geographical distribution of the repatriates across the 13 regions of the country. They will be allocated for socio-economic, family and community development activities and projects.

- Progress reports as well as a final evaluation report will be published at the end of the activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff and office costs	324,480
Running costs	2,000,000
Supervision, monitoring, reporting and evaluation	79,900
Contingencies (5%)	122,310
Overheads	41,914
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,568,604</b>

## Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reproductive health care services for vulnerable populations (returnees, TCN, etc.) in Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana
<b>Project Code:</b>	BUF/GHA/MLI-04/H11
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Reproductive health, preventive health care
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Pregnant women, women of childbearing age, neonates among vulnerable populations in Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Governments and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 880,000</b>

### Project Summary

The crisis that has erupted in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2002 is still creating serious socio-sanitary difficulties mainly in border areas such as Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana. The movement of the population, especially the large number of returnees, generates increased pressure on existing health facilities in the countries of origin. Despite the fact that Governments are doing their best to deal with the increased demand on the services, gaps exist.

The purpose of this project is to assist the countries receiving and hosting large numbers of vulnerable populations, in delivering adequate reproductive health care including safe delivery, in order to reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Existing health facilities caring for returnees and/or TCNs will be supported through training of staff as well as provision of reproductive health kits. Safe delivery will be promoted by providing home delivery kits to pregnant women. Finally, women of childbearing age will be provided "hygiene" or sanitary kits upon arrival in the country. A certain number of emergency kits will equally be foreseen for eventual crises situations that may arise.

### Activities

- Train health care providers in reproductive health.
- Sensitise the (vulnerable) population groups on reproductive health matters.
- Provision of reproductive health kits for health facilities and women of childbearing age.
- Provision of "hygiene" kits.
- Purchase of emergency RH kits (contingency planning).
- Monitor and evaluate activities on a regular basis and update partners through monthly reports.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel costs	80,000
Operating costs	760,000
Administrative costs	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>880,000</b>

## ANNEX I.

### DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

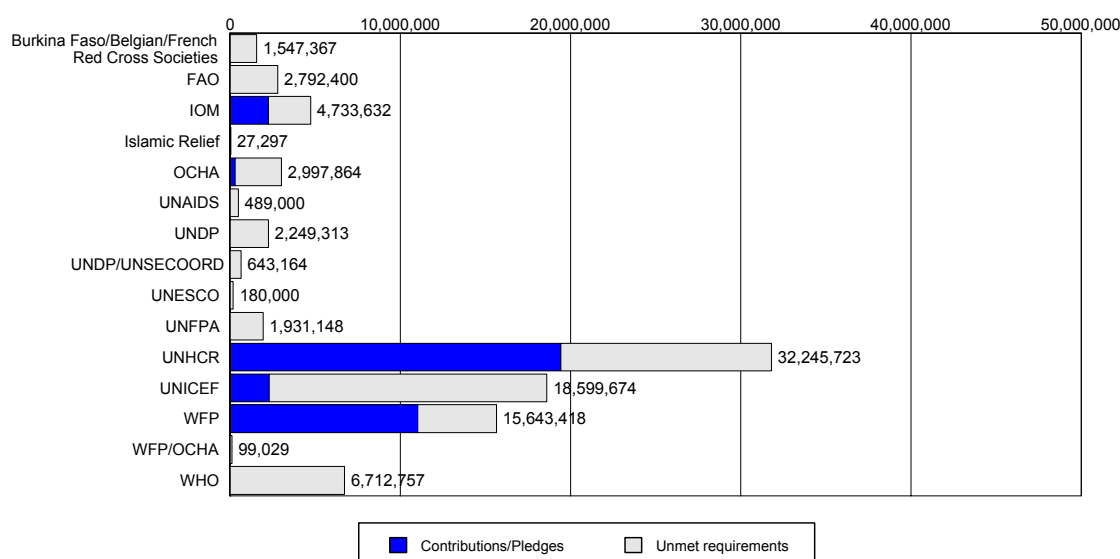
Summary of Requirements and Contributions  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
Burkina Faso/ Belgian/French Red Cross Societies	1,547,367	1,547,367	0	0	0	0	1,547,367	0.00%
FAO	2,792,400	2,792,400	0	0	0	0	2,792,400	0.00%
IOM	4,733,632	4,733,632	2,256,526	0	0	2,256,526	2,477,106	47.67%
Islamic Relief	27,297	27,297	0	0	0	0	27,297	0.00%
OCHA	2,997,864	2,997,864	300,000	0	0	300,000	2,697,864	10.01%
UNAIDS	489,000	489,000	0	0	0	0	489,000	0.00%
UNDP	2,249,313	2,249,313	0	0	0	0	2,249,313	0.00%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	643,164	643,164	0	0	0	0	643,164	0.00%
UNESCO	180,000	180,000	0	0	0	0	180,000	0.00%
UNFPA	1,931,148	1,931,148	0	0	0	0	1,931,148	0.00%
UNHCR	25,216,418	32,245,723	19,420,364	0	459,208	19,879,572	12,366,151	61.65%
UNICEF	18,599,674	18,599,674	2,306,000	0	0	2,306,000	16,293,674	12.40%
WFP	15,643,418	15,643,418	11,027,881	0	0	11,027,881	4,615,537	70.50%
WFP/OCHA	99,029	99,029	0	0	0	0	99,029	0.00%
WHO	6,712,757	6,712,757	0	0	0	0	6,712,757	0.00%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>83,862,481</b>	<b>90,891,786</b>	<b>35'310'771</b>		<b>459,208</b>	<b>35,769,979</b>	<b>55,121,807</b>	<b>39.35%</b>

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Updated financial summary  
By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

**Part A - Non food**

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Belgium	IOM	WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	438,763
Belgium	UNICEF	WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	590,967
Canada	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Cote d'Ivoire supplementary appeal (all projects)	536,913
Denmark	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	CIV emergency crisis (all projects)	1,076,923
European Commission	IOM	WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	541,814
France	IOM	WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	109,769
Ireland	UNICEF	WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	269,108
Italy	IOM	WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	109,769
Italy	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Multi-sectoral assistance	114,285
Japan	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency response to CIV crisis	1,000,000
Netherlands	IOM	WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	200,000
Netherlands	OCHA	WA-03/2/CSS07	Coordination of humanitarian response and assistance	300,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Multi-sectoral assistance	500,000
Norway	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	CIV emergency crisis (all projects)	689,655

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Norway	UNICEF	WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	271,934
Norway	UNICEF	WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	10,137
Norway	UNICEF	WA/GHA-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	131,209
Norway	UNICEF	WA/LIB-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	101,209
Norway	UNICEF	WA/MLI-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	51,208
Poland	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	CIV emergency crisis (all projects)	10,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency response to CIV crisis [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	4,088,853
Carry Over	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency response to CIV crisis	441,961
Carry Over	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency response to CIV crisis [OTHER INCOME: ADJUSTMENT/CANCELLATION/REFUND]	17,247
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	CIV emergency crisis (all projects)	135,000
South Africa	UNICEF	WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	19,358
Sweden	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	CIV emergency (all projects)	1,140,251
Sweden	UNICEF	WA/BUF-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	100,000
Sweden	UNICEF	WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	512,372
Sweden	UNICEF	WA/GUI-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	150,000
Sweden	UNICEF	WA/MLI-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	52,498
Thailand	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	CIV emergency crisis (all projects)	10,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Camp refurbishment for refugees in CIV	469,484
United States	IOM	WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	856,411

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

United States	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency response to CIV crisis	1,399,000
United States	UNHCR	WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency response to the CIV crisis (all projects)	8,250,000
United States	UNICEF	WA/MLI-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	46,000
United States	WFP	WA-03/2/F03	In kind - 1,500 MTs bulgur wheat; 5,000MTs maize; 500 MTs CSB; 750 MTs vegetable oil; 1,500 MTs pulses-lentils [EMOP 10244.1]	5,693,900
<b>Total non food</b>				<b>30,435,998</b>

**Part B - Food aid**

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
European Commission		TBI	3,420,753
Italy	Various	2305	1,142,857
Netherlands	Various	574	400,000
Switzerland	Various	721	370,371
<b>Total food aid</b>			<b>5,333,981</b>

<b>Grand total</b>	<b>35,769,979</b>
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**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
WA/GHA-03/2/A03	Emergency supply of essential agricultural inputs to Ghanaian returnees, host families, refugees and asylum seekers	FAO	291,000	291,000	0	291,000
WA/LIB-03/2/A02	Emergency supply of essential agricultural inputs to refugees and returnees from Cote d'Ivoire, and host communities in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties	FAO	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
WA/CIV-03/2/A01	Provision of agricultural inputs to IDPs and host communities in Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	1,805,400	1,805,400	0	1,805,400
<b>Sub total for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>2,496,400</b>	<b>2,496,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,496,400</b>

<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>						
WA/MLI-03/2/CSS06	Capacity building for crisis management	UNDP	153,522	153,522	0	153,522
WA/MLI-03/2/CSS10	Collect/management and dissemination of information	UNFPA	320,938	320,938	0	320,938
WA/CIV-03/2/CSS03	Coordination of health activities and information sharing in Northern and Western affected areas	WHO	232,150	232,150	0	232,150
WA-03/2/CSS07	Coordination of humanitarian response and assistance	OCHA	2,165,400	2,165,400	300,000	1,865,400
WA/BUF-03/2/CSS09	Emergency support to the government in the management of returnees programme	UNDP	335,291	335,291	0	335,291
WA-03/2/CSS12	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)	OCHA	135,600	135,600	0	135,600
WA/CIV-03/2/CSS01	Inter-agency civil-military and logistics coordination by the United Nations Logistics Centre (UNJLC)	WFP/OCHA	99,029	99,029	0	99,029
WA/CIV-03/2/CSS13	Relocation and resettlement assistance to IDPs	IOM	1,544,970	1,544,970	0	1,544,970
WA-03/2/CSS15	Repatriation and assistance to evacuees and third country nationals	IOM	3,188,662	3,188,662	2,256,526	932,136
WA/CIV-03/2/CSS08	Risk and food security monitoring system for Cote d'Ivoire	WFP	355,240	355,240	0	355,240
WA/LIB-03/2/CSS04	Strengthening coordination of humanitarian assistance	OCHA	328,000	328,000	0	328,000
WA/MLI-03/2/CSS05	Strengthening inter-agency humanitarian coordination and information management	OCHA	117,802	117,802	0	117,802
WA/CIV-03/2/CSS02	Support to the coordination of agricultural emergency operations in Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	296,000	296,000	0	296,000
WA/BUF-03/2/CSS14	Transportation of returnees to their area of origin	Burkina Faso/Belgian/French Red Cross Societies	738,971	738,971	0	738,971
WA-03/2/CSS11	West Africa Humanitarian Information Management System	OCHA	251,062	251,062	0	251,062
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>10,262,637</b>	<b>10,262,637</b>	<b>2,556,526</b>	<b>7,706,111</b>

<b>EDUCATION</b>						
WA/MLI-03/2/E06	Education for Ivorian refugees children and Malian evacuee children in the Sikasso region	UNICEF	130,000	130,000	0	130,000
WA/GUI-03/2/E03	Education in emergency situation in the prefectures of Nzerekore, Lola, Beyla and Yomou	UNICEF	1,009,120	1,009,120	0	1,009,120
WA/CIV-03/2/E01	Ensuring access to basic education for children and adolescents in conflict areas	UNICEF	1,431,600	1,431,600	0	1,431,600
WA/MLI-03/2/E05	Provision of pedagogic support to primary school teachers and pedagogic material	UNESCO	87,000	87,000	0	87,000
WA/LIB-03/2/E02	Rapid educational response for children of returnees, refugees and host communities	UNICEF	800,000	800,000	0	800,000
WA/BUF-03/2/E04	Restoring access to basic education and IECD	UNICEF	484,368	484,368	0	484,368
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>3,942,088</b>	<b>3,942,088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,942,088</b>

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 4

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
<b>FOOD</b>						
WA/BUF-03/2/F02	Distribution of hot meal on the arrival point	Burkina Faso/Belgian/French Red Cross Societies	599,749	599,749	0	599,749
WA-03/2/F03	Emergency food assistance to populations in Cote d'Ivoire and the sub-region affected by the humanitarian crisis	WFP	15,288,178	15,288,178	11,027,881	4,260,297
WA/CIV-03/2/F01	Support to communities in supplying school canteens	UNDP	90,000	90,000	0	90,000
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>15,977,927</b>	<b>15,977,927</b>	<b>11,027,881</b>	<b>4,950,046</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>						
WA/LIB-03/2/H09	Capacity building, sensitisation and awareness raising for HIV/AIDS and STDs; prevention among returnees, refugees and host communities	UNICEF	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
WA/GUI-03/2/H12	Coordination of health activities and information sharing in N'Zerekore	WHO	130,150	130,150	0	130,150
WA/CIV-03/2/H01	Early warning health information system for epidemic diseases surveillance and monitoring of health status of populations in the affected areas	WHO	113,200	113,200	0	113,200
WA/BUF-03/2/H14C	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabe returnees at reception sites and transit centres	UNFPA	106,000	106,000	0	106,000
WA/BUF-03/2/H14B	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabe returnees at reception sites and transit centres	UNICEF	185,500	185,500	0	185,500
WA/BUF-03/2/H14A	Emergency health assistance to Burkinabe returnees at reception sites and transit centres	WHO	161,120	161,120	0	161,120
WA/MLI-03/2/H17	Emergency maternal and child health and nutrition services	UNICEF	363,500	363,500	0	363,500
WA/LIB-03/2/H24	Epidemiological surveillance and response to epidemics	WHO	225,700	225,700	0	225,700
WA/CIV-03/2/H06	HIV/AIDS and STI prevention	UNAIDS	489,000	489,000	0	489,000
WA/MLI-03/2/H16	Integrated management of RH needs of populations affected by the Cote d'Ivoire crisis (returnees, refugees and hosts) in Sikasso region	UNFPA	304,220	304,220	0	304,220
WA/CIV-03/2/H02A	Nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation	UNICEF	321,000	321,000	0	321,000
WA/CIV-03/2/H02B	Nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation	WHO	115,560	115,560	0	115,560
WA/GUI-03/2/H10	Preventing transmission of STI/HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	257,050	257,050	0	257,050
WA/CIV-03/2/H05A	Prevention of measles outbreak among vulnerable children in Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	3,495,243	3,495,243	0	3,495,243
WA/CIV-03/2/H05B	Prevention of measles outbreak among vulnerable children in Cote d'Ivoire	WHO	2,304,757	2,304,757	0	2,304,757
WA/CIV-03/2/H07	Prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS in secondary schools attended by displaced adolescents	UNFPA	218,484	218,484	0	218,484
WA/MLI-03/2/H15	Reduce avoidable deaths and diseases in the concerned target population	WHO	459,400	459,400	0	459,400
WA/GUI-03/2/H13	Reducing morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in Ivory Coast	UNICEF	1,914,466	1,914,466	0	1,914,466
WA/GHA-03/2/H20	Reduction of excess mortality and morbidity due to humanitarian crises in Cote d'Ivoire	UNFPA	136,000	136,000	0	136,000
WA/GUI-03/2/H22	Reinforcing the early warning system for epidemiological/nutritional surveillance and investigation of epidemics	WHO	164,000	164,000	0	164,000
WA/LIB-03/2/H08C	Response to emergency health needs of returnees, other nationals from Cote d'Ivoire and host communities	UNFPA	633,200	633,200	0	633,200
WA/LIB-03/2/H08B	Response to emergency health needs of returnees, other nationals from Cote d'Ivoire and host communities	UNICEF	918,800	918,800	0	918,800
WA/LIB-03/2/H08A	Response to emergency health needs of returnees, other nationals from Cote d'Ivoire and host communities	WHO	691,600	691,600	0	691,600
WA/GHA-03/2/H19	Strengthening health response in Ghana	WHO	308,990	308,990	0	308,990
WA-03/2/H21	Sub-Regional Health Interventions	WHO	480,000	480,000	0	480,000

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 4

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
WA/GHA-03/2/H18	Support for children and women seeking refuge in or transiting through Ghana	UNICEF	275,000	275,000	0	275,000
WA/LIB-03/2/H25	Support primary health care among the victims of regional crisis in Liberia	WHO	196,900	196,900	0	196,900
WA/LIB-03/2/H23	Support to health coordination activities in Liberia	WHO	131,800	131,800	0	131,800
WA/CIV-03/2/H04C	Supporting emergency primary health care in the most affected areas	UNFPA	212,306	212,306	0	212,306
WA/CIV-03/2/H04A	Supporting emergency primary health care in the most affected areas	UNICEF	1,839,417	1,839,417	0	1,839,417
WA/CIV-03/2/H04B	Supporting emergency primary health care in the most affected areas	WHO	235,930	235,930	0	235,930
WA/CIV-03/2/H03	Tackling excess morbidity and mortality due to epidemics diseases in the affected areas	WHO	592,400	592,400	0	592,400
WA/GUI-03/2/H11	Tackling excess morbidity and mortality due to epidemics diseases in the affected populations of Faranah and N'Zerekore regions	WHO	169,100	169,100	0	169,100
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>18,349,793</b>	<b>18,349,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,349,793</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>						
WA/BUF-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	100,000	(100,000)
WA/CIV-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	1,673,876	(1,673,876)
WA/GHA-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	131,209	(131,209)
WA/GUI-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	150,000	(150,000)
WA/LIB-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	101,209	(101,209)
WA/MLI-03/2/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	149,706	(149,706)
WA/BUF-03/2/MS05	Construction of Hut	Burkina Faso/Belgian/French Red Cross Societies	208,647	208,647	0	208,647
WA/CIV-03/2/MS01; WA/LIB-03/2/MS02; WA/GUI-03/2/MS04; WA/MLI-03/2/MS06; WA/GHA-03/2/MS08	Emergency assistance and protection to Liberian refugees in Nila camp, construction of a new camp with a capacity of 10,000 and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees relocated to the new camp; emergency assistance to Liberian returnees from CIV and Ivoiria	UNHCR	25,216,418	32,245,723	19,879,572	12,366,151
WA/LIB-03/2/MS03	Emergency support for returnees and host community residents in eastern Liberia	UNDP	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
WA/MLI-03/2/MS07	Ivory Coast Refugees Support Project (ICRSP)	Islamic Relief	27,297	27,297	0	27,297
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>25,952,362</b>	<b>32,981,667</b>	<b>22,185,572</b>	<b>10,796,095</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>						
WA/MLI-03/2/P/HR/RL09	Enhancing the role of mass media in culture of peace and protection of civilians	UNESCO	93,000	93,000	0	93,000
WA/GUI-03/2/P/HR/RL06	Identification and family reunion	UNICEF	350,000	350,000	0	350,000
WA/LIB-03/2/P/HR/RL03	Prevention and protection of sexual and gender-based violence capacity building and awareness raising of the rights of returnees, refugees and host communities	UNICEF	425,000	425,000	0	425,000
WA/CIV-03/2/P/HR/RL01	Protecting children affected by armed conflict	UNICEF	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
WA/GUI-03/2/P/HR/RL05	Protection and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence	UNICEF	265,000	265,000	0	265,000
WA/LIB-03/2/P/HR/RL04	Protection assistance to returnees	UNDP	390,500	390,500	0	390,500
WA/BUF-03/2/P/HR/RL07	Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees, transit population and refugee	UNICEF	134,380	134,380	0	134,380
WA/MLI-03/2/P/HR/RL08	Special protection for children and women in Sikasso, Bamako	UNICEF	83,000	83,000	0	83,000
WA/GHA-03/2/P/HR/RL10	Support for children and women seeking refuge in or transiting through Ghana	UNICEF	118,000	118,000	0	118,000
WA/CIV-03/2/P/HR/RL02	Supporting the media for enhancing national reconciliation and peace building	UNDP	780,000	780,000	0	780,000
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>3,538,880</b>	<b>3,538,880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,538,880</b>

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
<b>SECURITY</b>						
WA/CIV-03/2/S01	Security network	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	643,164	643,164	0	643,164
<b>Sub total for SECURITY</b>			<b>643,164</b>	<b>643,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>643,164</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>						
WA/LIB-03/2/WS02	Emergency water stations, wells and boreholes, latrines; construction and maintenance for returnees, refugees and host communities	UNICEF	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
WA/MLI-03/2/WS05	Emergency water supply and sanitation for displaced, women and children and other vulnerable groups	UNICEF	382,000	382,000	0	382,000
WA/GUI-03/2/WS03	Potable water supply and basic sanitation in Forest Guinea	UNICEF	408,730	408,730	0	408,730
WA/CIV-03/2/WS01	Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	UNICEF	970,000	970,000	0	970,000
WA/GHA-03/2/WS06	Water and environmental sanitation support to asylum seekers	UNICEF	413,000	413,000	0	413,000
WA/BUF-03/2/WS04	Water supply and sanitation for returned populations from Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	125,500	125,500	0	125,500
<b>Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>2,699,230</b>	<b>2,699,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,699,230</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>83,862,481</b>	<b>90,891,786</b>	<b>35'769'979</b>	<b>55,121,807</b>

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**  
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
as of 13 October 2003

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 1 of 1

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
31-Mar-03	European Commission		Humanitarian assistance	1,015,038
7-May-03	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	To provide basic relief assistance to vulnerable populations in CIV directly affected by the armed conflict; to provide integrated emergency aid to assist vulnerable uprooted populations fleeing to neighbouring countries	5,758,954
<b>Subtotal for European Commission</b>				<b>6,773,992</b>
28-Apr-03	Ireland	IFRC	Organisational development	25,912
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>				<b>25,912</b>
7-Jan-03	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Health and care	26,178
<b>Subtotal for Private/NGO/Intl</b>				<b>26,178</b>
25-Aug-03	Saudi Arabia	Bilateral	200 tons of food stuffs and maize	219,778
<b>Subtotal for Saudi Arabia</b>				<b>219,778</b>
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	ICRC	Contribution emergency programme	81,103
12-Sep-03	Switzerland	TdH (Switzerland)	Dairy products	134,752
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>				<b>215,855</b>
24-Feb-03	United Kingdom	IFRC	Health and care; humanitarian values	84,559
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>				<b>84,559</b>
23-Jan-03	United States	MERLIN	Emergency health care to rural communities through mobile clinics	383,113
<b>Subtotal for United States</b>				<b>383,113</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>				<b>7,729,387</b>

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

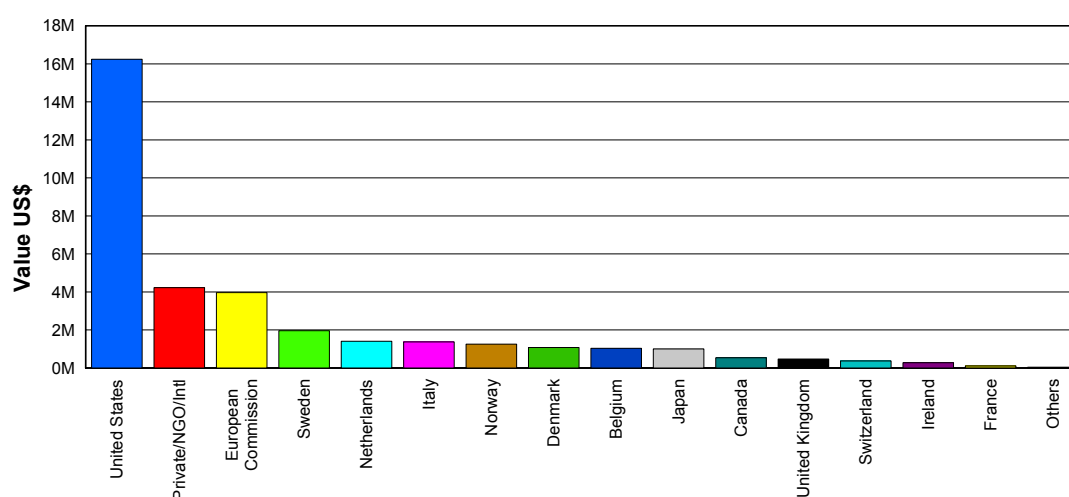
13-October-2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	16,245,311	46.01%
European Commission	3,962,567	11.22%
Sweden	1,955,121	5.54%
Netherlands	1,400,000	3.96%
Italy	1,366,911	3.87%
Norway	1,255,352	3.56%
Denmark	1,076,923	3.05%
Belgium	1,029,730	2.92%
Japan	1,000,000	2.83%
Canada	536,913	1.52%
United Kingdom	469,484	1.33%
Switzerland	370,371	1.05%
Ireland	269,108	0.76%
France	109,769	0.31%
Others	39,358	0.11%
Private/NGO/Intl*	4,223,853	11.96%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>35,310,771</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

## Major donors by contributions

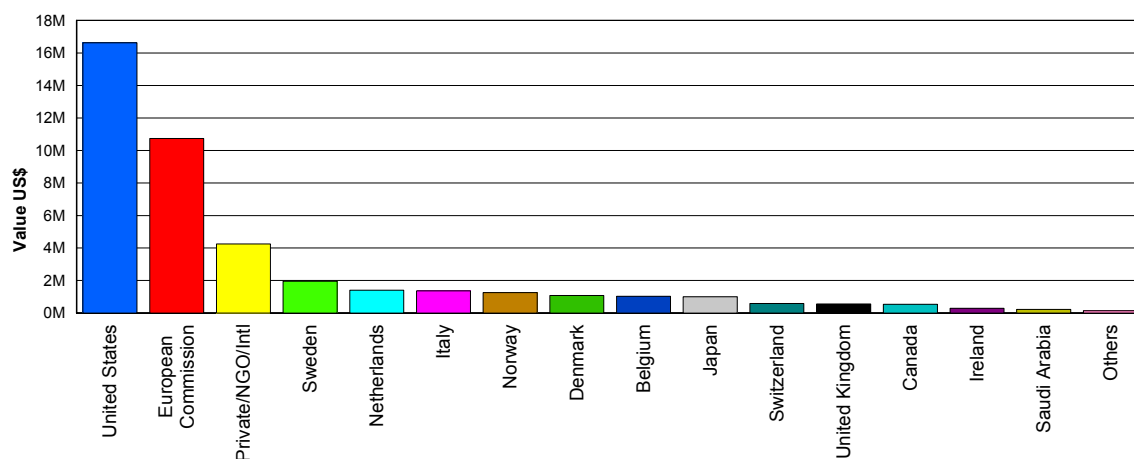
(carry over not included)



**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for  
Cote d'Ivoire + 5 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions\*  
(carry over not included)  
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	16,628,424	38.63%
European Commission	10,736,559	24.95%
Private/NGO/Intl	4,250,031	9.87%
Sweden	1,955,121	4.54%
Netherlands	1,400,000	3.25%
Italy	1,366,911	3.18%
Norway	1,255,352	2.92%
Denmark	1,076,923	2.50%
Belgium	1,029,730	2.39%
Japan	1,000,000	2.32%
Switzerland	586,226	1.36%
United Kingdom	554,043	1.29%
Canada	536,913	1.25%
Ireland	295,020	0.69%
Saudi Arabia	219,778	0.51%
Others	149,127	0.35%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>43,040,158</b>	<b>100%</b>



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

## **ANNEX II.**

### **CODE OF CONDUCT FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

#### **Introduction**

The political and military crisis facing Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002 has resulted in a serious humanitarian situation, requiring for an urgent humanitarian response on the part of the national and local authorities, United Nations system agencies, other international and /or inter-governmental organisations, national and international non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations.

The aim of humanitarian action is to promote the dignity of human beings by guaranteeing the enjoyment and full exercise of their human rights. Humanitarian assistance is aimed at saving human lives, reducing human suffering and promoting self sufficiency and maintenance of the livelihoods of populations affected by or exposed to the conflict. In so doing, efforts should be made to minimise the potentially negative impact of humanitarian actions.

To consolidate the credibility and enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian action, Governmental and non-governmental as well as public and private humanitarian agencies have agreed to comply with the provisions of this Code of Conduct for humanitarian action with a view to enhancing humanitarian logic and professionalism.

#### **Humanitarian Principles**

Humanitarian assistance will be based on international human rights law, refugee law, international humanitarian law, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and all applicable international standards. The basic humanitarian principles are: non-discrimination, humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

##### Non-discrimination

- The principle of non-discrimination as prescribed in major international human rights instruments, underlies the enjoyment and exercise of all human rights. Efficient measures should be taken to ensure the full participation of women in the implementation of the humanitarian action.
- It is the responsibility of the State to ensure that in every circumstance serious and massive violations of human rights, especially those based on discrimination are avoided.

##### Humanity

- Human suffering should be addressed wherever it is found. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.
- All parties concerned must grant free and unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance activities and for the staff of humanitarian organisations.

##### Impartiality

- Humanitarian assistance should be provided without discrimination as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinion, race or religion.
- Efforts should be made to relieve the suffering of individuals and activities should be guided solely by need.



### Neutrality

- Neutrality is maintained by avoiding taking the side of any of the parties to the hostilities or supporting any aspect of the conflict.
- Consistent with international law, humanitarian assistance should be provided without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.
- Humanitarian action is not a partisan or political act. In carrying out their activities, humanitarian agencies should avoid that they are perceived as such by one of the parties in conflict.

### Independence

- The humanitarian community should have the freedom to act on humanitarian considerations independent of military, political or economic interests or interferences.

### **Humanitarian Policies**

The humanitarian action will be carried out in accordance with policy orientations, namely respect of human dignity, sustainability, targeted assistance, responsibility and transparency:

#### Respect of human dignity

- Protection of human rights is a fundamental aspect of the humanitarian action. Hence, any active or passive complicity with violations of human rights and international humanitarian law must be avoided.
- Obligation to note all violations observed or brought to the knowledge of humanitarian staff or/and competent public authorities, particularly cases of sexual abuse perpetrated on crisis-affected populations.
- Obligation to report all cases of violations observed to the competent Government authorities according to a procedure to be agreed upon.
- Identifying and addressing all acts or measures of discrimination against certain national and/or foreign minority groups in the offer of humanitarian assistance.
- Collect and establish a database of all cases of allegations of human rights violations, particularly cases of violence and sexual abuse.

#### Sustainability

- All humanitarian actions should be tailored to local circumstances and aim to enhance, not supplant, locally available resources and mechanisms.
- Strengthening local capacities to prevent future crises and emergencies is an integral part of the humanitarian mandate.

#### Targeted assistance

- Initiating transparent and efficient operations based on previously estimated needs, on due account of the specificity of the beneficiaries considered.
- The *modus operandi* of humanitarian actions should be flexible because of the chaotic nature of the situation often caused by the state of war; however, the intervention cannot do without the basic principles of humanitarian action.

### Accountability

- Humanitarian actors hold themselves accountable to those they seek to assist by monitoring humanitarian actions to ensure their appropriate impact.
- Humanitarian actors hold themselves accountable for their financial management to their management organs, where they exist, and donor agencies that support their action.
- In the planning and implementation of their activities, including the import of food items or the purchase of services to be provided to beneficiaries, humanitarian actors should comply with relevant national laws and regulations.

### Transparency

- Humanitarian action should be undertaken in the respect of the rules of good governance. In this regard, it should contribute to the fight against corruption, collusion and other apparent illegal practices. Humanitarian actors should oppose corruption and denounce all presumed or confirmed cases of corruption.
- The humanitarian community should cultivate and promote the free access of services to legitimate beneficiaries to humanitarian assistance.
- The Government will facilitate humanitarian action, including in the accreditation of humanitarian staff, the purchase, transportation and/or custom clearance of goods and services intended for humanitarian aid.

## **Operational Guidelines**

To ensure optimal application of laid down humanitarian principles and policies, all humanitarian agencies agree to abide by the operational guidelines, including: coordination, freedom of access, security and exceptional use of military resources:

### Coordination

- United Nations agencies and other humanitarian agencies, including the Government, agree to act within the framework of the coordination, whose terms of reference are defined by mutual agreement.
- Humanitarian actions are preceded by appropriate consultations within the coordination mechanisms, particularly, the National Committee for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to refugees and internally-displaced people, the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee or the Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, Sectoral Coordination Groups and any other coordination organs that could be put in place.
- Information sharing especially regarding security incidents, such as harassment of staff and/or theft of assets is essential in the planning of interventions of the competent organs.
- Employment policy and operational practices applicable within humanitarian agencies, particularly in the framework of the United Nations, should be in keeping with the etiquette in force.

### Freedom of access

- The effectiveness and sustainability of humanitarian actions are highly conditioned by the full exercise of the right of free access to humanitarian assistance by legitimate beneficiaries and access of humanitarian staff to the needy populations.
- The warring factions must respect existing humanitarian corridors and those that will be created depending on the improvement of security conditions.

## Security

- Humanitarian operations must be carried out in an arms-free environment, particularly in relation to assistance distribution sites (e.g. IDP or refugee camps, etc.). Humanitarian actors should resist any pressure to extort resources by local authorities or armed groups, particularly at crossing or check points.
- Physical protection measures should be envisaged and taken without the need to consult other coordination organs, when humanitarian personnel are threatened in the accomplishment of their mission.
- It is essential that prior processing of unverified information received from non-governmental source or other sources (media, Government and local populations) is done before their dissemination, particularly with a view to protecting the source of information.

## Exceptional use of military resources

- The use of military resources is governed by the Inter Agency Standing Committee "Guidelines on the use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Complex Emergencies".
- Access to vulnerable populations should in principle be done through negotiations with the authority exercising effective power on the territory considered.
- It is formally forbidden for armed actors to accompany humanitarian convoys or to protect sites of humanitarian action
- However, as set out in the "Guidelines on the Use of Military or Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys", the use of armed escorts to accompany humanitarian action may be envisaged in exceptional circumstances, particularly in conditions of persistent insecurity.
- The same applies to the possibility of humanitarian agencies to use military means of transport (e.g. helicopters, etc.).
- Military units in charge of opening humanitarian corridors shall remain under the command of the accompanying force, while military escorts shall be the responsibility of the supplier of the said resources during the entire duration of the mission. Their action should in all circumstances be in keeping with the humanitarian nature of the intervention.
- In all case, the authority exercising effective civilian and/or military power on the territory crossed by the convoy should issue all the authorisations required in terms of the principle and modalities of the escort.

## **Monitoring Application of the Code of Conduct**

To ensure the effective application of the provisions of the present Code of conduct, the organ in charge of humanitarian coordination (IAHCC), in consultation with the normative humanitarian institutions (High Commission for Human Rights, UNICEF, HCR and ICRC), a representation of the donors community, the civil society and the Government, will monitor compliance of the action of humanitarian agents with the commitments made, especially through:

- A wide dissemination of the Code of Conduct among all the humanitarian agencies.
- The presentation of periodic reports on its application according to a frequency to be determined.
- Advocacy for acceptance of the Code of Conduct by all humanitarian actors operating on the entire national territory of Côte d'Ivoire.
- Participation in the resolution of any dispute arising from the application of the present Code of Conduct.

**Abidjan, 8 July 2003**

## **ANNEX III.**

### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAVNU	Association des Anciens Volontaires des Nations Unies
ACD	Africa Culture Développement
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDD	Association Ivoirienne pour le Développement du Droit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AJORP CI	Association des Journalistes Pour la Réconciliation et la Paix en Côte d'Ivoire
AIID CI	Association Internationale pour la démocratie- section Côte d'Ivoire
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
AMNESTY CI	Amnistie Internationale section pour la Côte d'Ivoire
AMPPF	Affiliate of IPPF
ANUCI	Association des Nations Unies pour la Côte d'Ivoire
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ASAPSU	Association de Soutien et d'Auto- promotion de la Santé Urbaine
BCC	Bureau de Coordination Central SIDA
CAN	Commission Nationale Audiovisuelle
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	Cooperation and Relief Everywhere
CARITAS	International Conference of Catholic Churches
CBS	Community-based Services
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDI	Côte d'Ivoire
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CNDDR	Commission nationale de desarmement, demobilisation et reintegration
CNP	Commission nationale de la presse
CNTIG	Comité national de télédétection et d'information géographique
CONCERN	Concern
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CU	Concern Universal
DDR	Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
DHPS	Direction de Hygiene Public Sanitaire
DPE	Local education authority
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European humanitarian Office
ECOMICI	ECOWAS Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMOP	Emergency Operations
EPI	Extended Programme of Immunisation
ETF	Emergency Task Force
FAFN	Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles
FANCI	Forces Armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalist
FCFA	Franc de la Communauté financière africaine
FN	Forces Nouvelles
FP	Family Planning
GBH-CI	Groupe Biblique des Hôpitaux de cote d'Ivoire
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GNP	Gross National Product
GoL	Government of Liberia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

HEB	High Energy Biscuits
HF	High Frequency
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Syndrome
HR	Human Rights Law
IAHCC	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMCI	Integrated Management of Children Infections
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LIDHO	Ligue ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme
LIMA	A loyalist militia
LWS	Lutheran World Service
MAP International	Medical Assistance Programmes International
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MJP	Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MPCI	Mouvement Populaire pour la Côte d'Ivoire
MPIGO	Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MINUCI	Mission des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire (UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NID	National Immunisation Day
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OLPED	Observatoire de La Liberté de Presse, de l'Éthique et de la Déontologie
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PANOS	Panos Institute for West Africa
PAM	World Food Programme
PCS	Prélèvement Communautaire de Solidarité
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PHC	Primary Health Care
PSF	Pharmaciens sans Frontières
R2IPDG	Réseau des Intellectuels ivoiriens Pour la Paix, La Démocratie et la Gouvernance
RCHIC	Regional Common Humanitarian Information Centre
RDR	Rassemblement des Républicains
RH	Reproductive Health
RR	Reproductive Rights
RRR	Resettlement, R and
RSO	Regional Support Office
SAARA	Service de l'assistance et aide aux réfugiés et apatrides
SADU	Small Arms and Demobilisation Unit
SCA	Save the Children Alliance
SCF-US	Save the Children - US
SC-UK	Save the Children – UK
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SODECI	Société d'eau en Côte d'Ivoire
SOLIDARITE	French NGO
SPHERE	A Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response

SRS	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TCNs	Third Country Nationals
TDC	Transit and Development Centres
TFP	Technical / Financial Partners
ToT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxin
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Disaster Assessment Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Response
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJCI	Union Nationale des Journalistes de Côte d'Ivoire
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNRC	United Nations Resource Centre
US\$	United States Dollar
VHF	Very High Frequency
VIP	Ventilation Improved Pit
WB	World Bank
WAHIMS	West Africa Humanitarian Information Management System
WANEP UT CI	West Africa Network for Peace Building / Réseau Ouest Africain pour l'édification de la Paix en Côte d'Ivoire
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAR	Zone d'Accueil des Réfugiés

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